



# you are wise...

If your life is insured. But you'll be wiser if you increase the amount in view of the changed financial conditions of recent years. Take another policy *now* while the doctor cannot deny you.

## SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

THE HALL MARK  
OF STERLING QUALITY  
IN MUTUAL LIFE  
ASSURANCE

Head Office :  
9 St. Andrew Square,  
Edinburgh

London Offices :  
28 Cornhill, E.C.3 ; 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1 ;  
107 Fleet Street, E.C.4





# The Scottish Provident Institution

## 1837 - 1937

In 1837 when Queen Victoria ascended the Throne  
The Scottish Provident Institution was founded.

In 1937, the Coronation Year of His Majesty King  
Edward VIII, the Institution completes its hundredth  
year.

*The Distinctive System* of the Institution has stood  
the test of 100 years during which the soundness  
of its principles and the equity of their application  
have been amply proved.

Under the *Distinctive System* the premiums are so  
moderate that at early and middle ages the yearly sum  
charged elsewhere for a Whole Life Assurance of  
£1,000 (with profits) will here secure from the first  
as much as £1,300 or thereby, with right to Bonuses.  
The additional £300 is equivalent to an **Immediate  
and Certain Bonus of £30 per cent.**, as large as can  
be looked for in other Offices only after many years.

Annual Premium per £100 at death, with right to share in the Surplus.	Age next Birthday			
	25	30	35	40
Payable throughout Life .	£1 10 0	£1 15 2	£2 1 10	£2 10 4
Limited in number— ceasing before age 65 . .	1 12 9	1 19 4	2 8 3	3 0 8

Write for 'The Distinctive System' booklet

## The Scottish Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance

### BRANCH OFFICES:

Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds,  
Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Belfast, and Dublin.

### LONDON:

3 Lombard Street, E.C. 3.  
36 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

56 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.  
17 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

HEAD OFFICE: 6 St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH

**Funds exceed £24,000,000**



MAYFAIR 2837

LANGHAM 2426

**W. BILL LTD.**31, Great Portland Street  
and93, New Bond Street,  
London, W. 1.**WOOLLEN MERCHANTS**To the Trade  
and Public**TWEEDS****HOMESPUNS****COATINGS****SUITINGS****FLANNELS****SERGES**

etc.

**RUGS****WRAPS****SCARVES****HOSIERY****SWEATERS****CARDIGANS****JUMPERS**

etc.

Suits, Coats,  
Skirts & Tailoring

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Samples by request, but a visit to either  
establishment is advised in preference*Goods sent on Approval to any address in Town  
or Country*

(A family business founded in 1846)



---

# **WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS LIMITED**

## **PRINTERS : BOOKBINDERS**

**Any foreign language  
in the world available**

**Translations & settings  
prepared : complete  
plates supplied**

**Head Office & London Works :**

**DUKE ST., STAMFORD ST., S.E. 1**

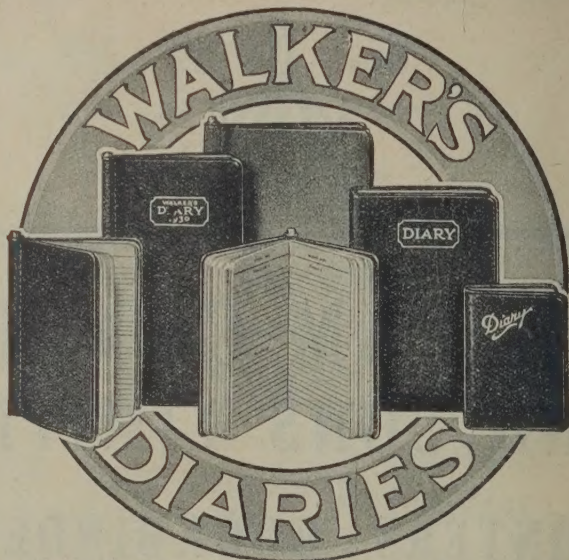
Telegraphic Address : Clowes, Sedist, London.

Telephone : Waterloo 5271 (six lines).

**Country Works : BECCLES, SUFFOLK**

Telephone : Beccles 3.





Acknowledged throughout the English-Speaking World  
as the BEST POCKET DIARIES.

Address	<i>Are you using a " Walker Loose Leaf Book?"</i>	Extra Thin
Books		Pocket Books
—		—
Account		Memo Books
Books		—
Index		Price Books
Books		—
—		Diaries
And		
Many other		
Uses		

Illustrated lists free on application to  
**JOHN WALKER & CO., LTD.,**  
 Farringdon House, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.





Photo: Vandyk, London.



PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

AN

# Almanack

*For the Year of Our Lord*

1937

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER PHENOMENA  
AND

A vast Amount of INFORMATION respecting the  
GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, POPULATION,  
COMMERCE, and GENERAL STATISTICS of  
the various Nations of the WORLD  
with an INDEX containing  
30,000  
References

LONDON

OFFICE: 12, WARWICK LANE,

PATERNOSTER ROW

NOTE.—“WHITAKER” for 1937 is published in three editions :—

Library Edition, Leather Binding with 13 Coloured Maps,  
1064 pages - 12s. 6d. net.

Complete Edition, Red and Green Cloth Cover, 1064 pages - 6s. net.

Abridged Edition, Orange Paper Cover, 760 pages - 3s. net.

## PREFACE TO THE 69<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1937.)

All editions of “WHITAKER” for the Coronation Year contain a large type Index of 243 columns (81 pages) and reference to the contents can be made with a minimum of delay.

The Complete Edition contains a portrait of His Majesty the King and the Library Edition is further equipped with thirteen coloured maps, which constitute a handy Atlas of the World.

The Coronation Ceremony, as last observed, is given in detail in all Editions and a conspectus of the Royal Family, from the time of King George III, shows the relationships between the House of Windsor and the other Reigning or Royal Houses.

Various additions have been made to the Official sections, including the staff of the Departments for Co-ordination of Defence, Munitions Production, Air Raids Precautions, and of the Unemployment Assistance Board; a list of the Secretaries of State for Scotland and a Table of Precedency for the Northern Kingdom; Members of the Privy Council, Senate and House of Commons of Northern Ireland; and the results of the 1936 Census of the Irish Free State and of many of the Dominions beyond the Seas.

The Complete and Library Editions also contain historical and statistical articles dealing with India, the Dominions and Colonies, together with special articles on matters of current interest, among them being Overcrowding in England and Wales, Fixed and Flexible Trusts, Exchange Equalisation Funds, Sterling in relation to Gold, Manorial Incidents and Tithes; while annual summaries deal with Weather, Science and Invention, Art, Literature, Drama, Films, Broadcasting, Television, Gliding and Stratosphere Flights.

While expressing his gratitude to correspondents in all parts of the world for their friendly co-operation, the Editor-in-Chief hopes his collaborators will continue their good offices in the coming year, but they are earnestly requested to note the *first* day of October as the *last* day for suggestions to reach the Office, if they are to be effective.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C. 4,  
LONDON.

Telephones: City 6094 (2 lines).

Nov. 1-25, 1936.

Telegrams: “Whitmanack, London.”

FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT, see pages xviii-xxiv at end of book.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

9

	PAGES		PAGES
<i>Index</i> .....	11-101	<b>GREAT BRITAIN (continued):—</b>	
<i>Britain's Food Imports, 1933-1935</i> ...	102-105	Wages and other Tables .....	587-593
<i>Abbreviations in Common Use</i> .....	106-109	Obituary .....	594-596
<i>Signs of The Zodiac</i> .....	110	Events of 1935-36 .....	597-613
<i>Perpetual Calendars</i> .....	111-112	Retrospect of Sport .....	614-629
<b>THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937</b> .....	113-161	Racing and other Fixtures, 1937. ....	629
The Year 1938 .....	162-163	<b>THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—</b>	
Tidal Constants .....	164-165	Area and Population, &c. ....	630-632
Astronomical Tables .....	166-169	The British Isles .....	633-636
<b>ECLIPSES, &amp;c., 1937</b> .....	170-171	The British Constitution .....	637-638
<b>THE STELLAR SYSTEM</b> .....	172-179	Crime .....	638-639
<b>THE SOLAR SYSTEM, &amp;c.</b> .....	180-186	Finances .....	640
<b>THE EARTH</b> .....	187-188	Customs Tariffs .....	641-644
Temperature and Rainfall .....	189	Duties, Licences, &c. ....	644-658
<b>TIME</b> .....	190-191	State Expenditure 1935-1937 .....	659-660
<b>CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES</b> .....	192-193	Local Government Finance .....	661-662
<b>EPOCHS AND CALENDARS</b> .....	194-199	The National Debt .....	653-666
<b>THE WORLD</b> .....	200-216	Pensions and Insurance .....	666-670
<b>GREAT BRITAIN:—</b>		Savings Banks .....	671
Tables of Sovereigns, &c. ....	217-218	Occupations .....	672
The Royal Family .....	219-223	Production and Industry .....	673-677
The Coronation Ceremony .....	224-226	Trade .....	678-681
The Royal Households .....	227-230	Roads and Railways .....	682-686
The Peerage .....	231-249	Shipping .....	687-690
Peeresses (Own Right) .....	249-250	Air Transport and Mails .....	691-697
Surnames of Peers .....	250-252	Postal Regulations, &c. ....	698-707
Courtesy Titles .....	253	<b>THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND</b> .....	708-712
The Privy Council .....	254-255	Government of London .....	713
The Baronetage .....	256-262	City of London .....	714-718
Precedency in Great Britain .....	262	County of London .....	719-722
Orders of Chivalry .....	263-277	Principal English Cities .....	723-734
Dames .....	278	<b>THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES</b> .....	735-737
Knights Bachelor .....	279-285	<b>THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND</b> .....	738-743
The Victoria Cross .....	285-288	<b>IRELAND</b> .....	744-745
His Majesty's Ministers .....	289	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b> .....	746-748
Former Administrations .....	290-291	<b>THE IRISH FREE STATE</b> .....	749-751
Parliamentary Summary 1935-36 .....	292-296	<b>THE ISLE OF MAN</b> .....	752
The House of Commons .....	297-316	<b>And in "Complete Edition" only</b>	
Government and Public Offices ...	317-372	<b>INDIA</b> .....	753-790
Law Courts and Offices .....	373-381	<b>CANADA</b> .....	791-803
Legal Notes .....	382-405	<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b> .....	804-805
Professional Fees .....	406-408	<b>AUSTRALIA</b> .....	806-824
The Royal Navy .....	409-414	<b>NEW ZEALAND</b> .....	825-830
The Army .....	415-420	<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b> .....	831-841
The Royal Air Force .....	421-424	<b>COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES</b> ..	842-884
Religious Statistics .....	425-442	<b>THE UNITED STATES</b> .....	885-902
Cathedrals and Churches .....	442-445	<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b> .....	903-999
Education Statistics .....	446	<b>INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE</b> .....	1000-1002
Universities and Schools .....	447-482	<b>SUMMARIES AND SPECIAL ARTICLES:—</b>	
Societies and Institutions .....	483-510	The Year's Weather, 1903; Storms and	
Hospitals .....	511-515	Floods, 1011; Science and Invention, 1013;	
Public and Private Buildings, &c. ....	516-525	Art, 1024; Books published in 1935, 1025;	
Cab Regulations .....	526-527	Literature, 1026; Drama, 1030; Films,	
Clubs .....	528-533	1034; Broadcasting, 1038; Television,	
Publishers .....	534-535	1042; Gliding, 1042; Stratosphere Flights,	
Newspaper Offices .....	536-540	1045; Unit Investment Trusts, 1047; Ex-	
Banks and Banking .....	541-551	change Equalisation Fund, 1048; The	
Life and Fire Assurance .....	552-565	Pound Sterling and Gold, 1049; Tithe	
Friendly Societies .....	566	Rent Charge, 1050; Manorial Incidents,	
Building Societies .....	567-569	1051; Overcrowding, 1052; British	
Monetary Units .....	570-574	Health Resorts 1053; British Empire	
Hall Marks on Plate .....	575-576	Cereals 1057; World Annual Produc-	
Weights and Measures .....	577-586	tions 1058.	





# THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

4 BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS  
VICTORIA LONDON S W I

Patron — HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII

Patroness — HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY

A Home in the Institute, a Friend in the  
Chaplain and Healthy Recreation Ashore

**FOR OUR BRITISH SEAMEN  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

*Please Help !*

Gen. Supt. - Rev. G. F. TRENCH, M.A.

Secretary—A. J. MATTHEW.

**S.P.C.K.**

*for*

Bibles : Prayer and Hymn Books

Religious Literature

Pictures : Cards

Church and Parish Requirements

*A large selection always in stock.*

*Write for lists post free.*

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,**  
Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

**BURNS OATES  
&  
WASHBOURNE**

Publishers to the Holy See

HEAD OFFICE:

43, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

L  
I  
S  
T  
S  
  
P  
O  
S  
T  
  
F  
R  
E  
E

For  
all  
Catholic  
books  
—  
English  
&  
Translations

'PHONE  
C  
I  
T  
Y  
  
4  
9  
7  
1

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
A.A.A. Championships 619, 621	Accession Day ..... 114, 292	ADDRESS, MODES OF— <i>contd.</i>
Aalborg ..... *928	ACCIDENTS:—	Dukes ..... 231
Aarhus ..... *928	Air ..... 604-5, 693	Earls ..... 233
Abassid Dynasty ..... *954	Ambulance Stations ..... 540	Knights Bachelor ..... 279
A.B.A. Championships ..... 627	Branch (R.A.F.) ..... 422	Knights Commander ..... 267
Abaco Island ..... *847	Compensation for ..... 670	Knights Grand Cross ..... 267
Abbey, M.P. for ..... 304	Deaths from ..... 670; *1012	Marquesses ..... 232
Abbreviations ..... 106-9	Explosives ..... 336	Perresses ..... 249, 250
Abercarn, Rates ..... 662	Factories ..... 335, 670	Privy Councillors ( <i>No. 2</i> ) 590
Aberdare, 662, 737; Hall ..... 456	Fatal ..... 670	Royal Dukes ..... 231
ABERDEEN ..... 741	Flying ..... 693	Viscountesses ..... 249
Agricultural College ..... 459	General ..... 603-4	Viscounts ..... 237
Airways ..... 695	Hospitals for ..... 511-12	Wives of Baronets ..... 256
Bishop of, 437; (R.C.) ..... 440	Insurance Offices ..... 562-5	Wives of Knights ..... 279
Climate ..... *1055	Motor Law ..... 396	Addresses of Welcome ..... 734
Customs & Excise ..... 323	Policy Stamp ..... 654	Adelaide ..... 213; *821
High Water at ..... ( <i>Note</i> ) 164	Railway ..... 603 4, 683	Archbishop ..... 441
Insurance Companies ..... 562-5	Road ..... 682	Newspapers ..... 540
Lord Provost ..... 633, 741	Sea ..... 603, 688	Observatory ..... *1056
Members of Parliament ..... 314	Street ..... 682	Schools ..... 478
Newspapers ..... 536	ACCOUNTANT GENERAL:—	Adèle Land ..... *940
Population ..... 727, 741	Customs ..... 323	Adelphi, The (London) ..... 516
Rowett Research Inst. .... 319	Health ..... 331	ADEN ..... 213; *753, 776
Sheriff ..... 381	India ..... 338	Air Force ..... 424
Shipping ..... 688	Inland Revenue ..... 340	Area and Population
Sunrise and Sunset ..... 167	Post Office ..... 356	213; *753, 776
Technical College ..... 470	Accountants ..... 458; 483-4	Coinage ..... 571
Telegraph Offices Open ..... 702	Charges ..... 406	Time at ..... 191
Torry Research Station ..... 361	Accra ..... 202; *859	Passports for ..... 397
University ..... 316, 457	Accrington ..... 728	Adjaria ..... *996
ABERDEENSHIRE, Convener 740	Member of Parliament ..... 304	Adjutant-General ..... 416
Lord Lieutenant ..... 740	Achill Island ..... 744	Administration, The (U.K.) 289
Members of Parliament ..... 315	Acholi ..... *881	Administrations, 1828-1936
Population ..... 740	Acknowledgments Dept. .... 374	290-1
Sheriff ..... 381	ACRE (Palestine) ..... *872	Administrative Counties
Aberdovey, Tides ..... 164	Acre, Dimensions of ..... 577	712, 736
Abergavenny ..... 737	Divided Decimally ..... *1041	Administrators (Wills) ..... 400
Aberation Constant ..... 186	Old Measures ..... 585	Admirals ..... 411
Aberillery Rates ..... 662	Statute ..... 577	ADMIRALTY:—
Aberystwyth ..... 737; *1054	Acres and Hectares ..... 586	Board of ..... 409
College ..... 456	Act of Settlement ..... 637	Civil Lord ..... 289
National Library ..... 348	Acting, Schools of ..... 465	Court and Division ..... 373, 375
Plant Genetics ..... 319	Action Department ..... 374	First Lord ..... 289, 409
Tides ..... 164	Action ..... 662, 727, 728	(1828-1936) ..... 291
Abingdon ..... 728	Actors and Actresses ..... *1030-7	Knot ..... 580
Abinger Magnetic Obser- vatory ..... 188	Actors' Societies ..... 484	Registry ..... 375
Abkhasia ..... *992	Acts of Parliament, 1935-36	Telephone Number ..... 705
Abney Park Cemetery ..... 516	292-6	Admission (Stamps) ..... 649
Abö ..... *935	How dated ..... ( <i>Note</i> ) 124	Adoption (Legal Notes) ..... 382
Aborigines of Australia	Actual Incomes ..... 658	Society ..... 484
( <i>Note</i> ) *806	Actuaries Societies ..... 484	Adrian IV, Pope ..... ( <i>Note</i> ) *972
Abraham, Altar of ..... *906	Actuary, The Government	Adrianople ..... *989
Stone of ..... *906	of Convocation ..... 426	Adult Education ..... 458, 484
Absolute Magnitude ..... 176	A.D. ..... 104	Advent (1937) ..... 113, 154
Temperature, 580; Zero ..... 580	Ada Leigh Homes ..... 484	(1938-1952) ..... 196
Abu Dhabi ..... *907	Adam Brothers (Architects) 516	Adventists ..... 439
ABYSSINIA ..... *958	Adam, Mt. ..... *856	Advice (Life Assurance) ..... 565
Area and Population ..... 202	Adana ..... *990	Advocates, Faculty of ..... 462
Cable Rates ..... 707	Adastral House ..... 422	Library ..... 349
Calendar ..... 199	Addis Ababa ..... 202; *958	Ægean Islands ..... *947, 958
Coinage ..... 572	Additional Curates Society. 484	Region ..... *989
Conquest of ..... 611-2; *956	ADDRESS, MODES OF:—	Aerial Post ..... 707
Parcel Rates ..... 707	Archbishops ..... 231, 440	Aerodromes, Municipal ..... 694
Transit of Mails ..... 707	Baronesses ..... 250	Aerodynamics Dept. .... 363
Académie Française ..... 1063	Baronets ..... 256	Aeronautical Colleges ..... 458
Academy, British ..... 483	Barons ..... 240	Inspection ..... 422
Cambrian ..... 350, 483	Bishops ..... 240	Societies ..... 484
Christian Art ..... 483	Cardinals ..... 440	Aeroplane Clubs ..... 693
French ..... 1063	Countesses ..... 249	Statistics ..... 415, 694
Royal ..... 350, 483; *1023	Courtesy Lords ..... 253	Affidavit (Stamps) ..... 649
Irish ..... 483	Dames Commanders ..... 278	(Legal Notes) ..... 382
Scottish ..... 351; 483	Dames Grand Cross ..... 278	Affiliation Orders ..... 389
	Duchesses ..... 249	Afforestation ..... 330



Information respecting developments in business management is one aspect of Service provided by  
The BUSINESS MANAGEMENT BUREAU

R. PUMPHREY, A.I.I.A.

For particulars write, free of obligation :  
Proprietor, B.M.B., 61, Mudford Road, Yeovil, Somerset

Use a  
typewriter made  
in England.



BY APPOINTMENT

# BAR-LOCK

No. 19. TYPEWRITERS

Also the famous BAR-LET portable



BAR-LOCK (1925) CO., BARLOCK WORKS  
Nottingham, England.

Telephone: NOTTINGHAM 75141/2

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

(University of London)

### DAY AND EVENING COURSES

The School prepares students for the first degrees of B.Sc. (Economics), B.Com., LL. B. and B.A. (in Geography, History, Anthropology and Sociology), for the University Diploma in Public Administration and other diplomas and certificates. Special facilities are offered for postgraduate study and for entrance to the Civil Service. There are departments of Business Administration, International Affairs, Social Science and Transport.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, W.C.2.

## School of Oriental Studies

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

### EASTERN AND AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

In addition to courses for degrees of the University of London, instruction is given to Civil servants, merchants, missionaries and others in many Asiatic and African languages and the cultures relating thereto, special short courses being arranged for a variety of special needs.

For information and a prospectus telephone (WHitehall 4735) or write to the Secretary SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, VANDON HOUSE, VANDON ST., LONDON, S.W.1



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
AFGHANISTAN .....	*903-4	AGRICULTURE—continued.		Airdrie .....	742
Air Fleet .....	415	Great Britain .....	673	Airgun Licences .....	656
Area, &c. .... 202; *903		International Inst. of *1000-2		Airmen's Families Assoc. ....	506
Army, 415; Cables .....	707	Ministry of .....	289, 317-19	Airship to reach Sun (Note) ..	200
Finance & Trade .....	209	Telephone No. ....	705	Wrecks .....	693
Government .... 208; *903-4		Number employed in. ....	672	Airships .....	693
Legation .....	214-15	Reference Books .....	*1000	Airway Terminals .....	695
Parcel Post .....	707	Unemployment Scheme ..	669	AIRWAYS, IMPERIAL .....	691
Transit to .....	707	Value of Produce .....	673	Aitutaki .....	*831
AFRICA:—		Ahar Caste .....	*755	Ajaigarh .....	*787
Area and Population 200, 202		Aides-de-Camp General. ....	227	Ajaria .....	*992
Air Mails .....	697	Ainu .....	*959	Ajulu .....	*873
British Empire in .....	630	AIR:—		AJMER-MERWARA .....	*775
Countries of .....	202	Accidents .....	604, 693	Area and Population .....	213; *753
French Colonial .. 202; *940		Aerodromes .....	690, 691, 694	Akbar the Great .....	*757
Lakes .....	205	Aeroplane Clubs .....	693	Akron .....	211
Mountains .....	206	Aides-de-Camp .....	227	Akron Airship .....	693
Naval Command .....	412	Bullion by .....	694	Alabama State .....	211
Portuguese .....	202	Certificates .....	694	Aland Archipelago .....	*935
Religious .....	425	Chief Marshals .....	423	Alaouites .....	*987
Societies .....	484	Civil Aviation .....	422, 690	Alaska .....	203, 211; *885, 898
Telegraph Rates to ..	706, 707	Colleges .....	459	Cable rates, &c. ....	707
Zone Time .....	191	Commands .....	424	Mountains .....	206
AFRICA, UNION. See SOUTH.		Commodores .....	423	ALBANIA .....	*904-5
Afridis .....	*789	Council .....	422-3	Area .....	201; *904
After Life Expectation ..	592; *1029	Meteorological Office ..	344	Army and Air Force .....	415
Aga Khan, H.H. The .....	*788	Craft, Registered .....	694	Coinage .....	572
Agadir .....	*967	Estimates .....	*1046	Finances .....	209; 905
Agaula .....	203	Everest Flight .....	696	Friends of .....	484
AGE OF:—		Fleet .....	691	Government .....	208; *904
Admirals of Fleet .....	411	Fleets of the World 415; *1046		Legation 214, 215; *904, 905	
Bishops .....	240	Force. See ROYAL.		Navy .....	414
Cabinet Ministers .....	289	Gliding Progress .....	*1006-7	Parcels and Telegrams ..	707
Consent .....	386	Gun Licences .....	656	Time .....	191
Drivers (Motors) .....	396	Identification Marks ..	694	Albany, H.R.H. Duchess of ..	221
Earth .....	192	King's Cup .....	696	Albany Herald .....	320
Field Marshals .....	418	League .....	484	Albany, U.S. ....	211
Foreign Rulers .....	208	Licences issued .....	694	Albert Bridge .....	516
Judges .....	373	Long Distance Flights ..	691	Docks .....	520
Marriage .....	391	Mail Statistics .....	696	Hospital .....	511
Moon .....	116, 120, 124	Mails .....	691, 697	Hall .....	523
Peers .....	231-250	Transit Time .....	706-7	Medal .....	266
Presidents of U.S.A. ....	210	Marshals .....	423	Memorial .....	519, 525
Princes .....	219-223	Migration by .....	635	Orphanage .....	484
Age-Distribution (Gt. B.) ..	633	Miles flown 1919-1935 ..	693	Nyanza .....	205
Groups .....	672	Ministry .....	289, 291, 422-3	ALBERTA .....	*797-8
School Leaving .....	295	Telephone Number .....	705	Agent-General .....	216
Agents-General in London ..	216	Passengers by .....	635, 691-2	Area and Population .....	213; *791
AGRA AND OUDH .....	213; *753, 771-2	Point, Tides .....	164	Events in (1936) .....	608
Agram .....	*999	Port of London .....	691	Government .....	212
Agreements, Stamp on .....	649	Programme, 1936-7 .....	424	Parcels, Telegrams, &c. ....	706
AGRICULTURE:—		Race to Melbourne .....	696	Transit Time .....	706
Bureaux .....	319	Raid Precautions .....	335	Albreda .....	*858
Colleges .....	459	Rank Officers .....	423	Alexone .....	116
Economic Committee ..	*1001	Record Flights .....	604-5, 696	Aldabra Group .....	*877
Education .....	459	Schneider Trophy .....	696	Aldebaran .....	172, 176
Inspectors .....	317	Secretary for .....	289, 291, 422	Aldeburgh, 728; Tides .....	164
Hall .....	523	Services .....	691, 693, 695	Aldermen (City of London) ..	714
Insurance .....	206	Ships .....	693	(L.C.C.) .....	721-2
Marketing Committees ..	319	Speed Record .....	622, 696	Alderney Island .....	*855
Parasitology .....	319	Staff .....	422	Tides .....	164
Production (World) .....	677, 1058-1062	College .....	459	Aldershot .....	728
Societies .....	484	Trade by .....	694	Command .....	420
Statistics .....	673, 1058-1066	Transit by .....	706-7	Horse Show, 629; Tattoo ..	629
Wages Board .....	318	Transport .....	691	Member of Parliament ..	610
Year Books .....	*1000	Companies .....	695	Rates .....	662
AGRICULTURE:—		Museum .....	347	Aleganza .....	*983
British Empire .....	*1024	Vice-M Marshals .....	423	Al-ppo .....	*987
Co-ordination in .....	*1001	Air Conditioning .....	*1013	Aleutian Islands .....	*898
Dept. (Scotland) .....	319	Aircraft, British .....	694	Alexander the Great .....	*757
Diploma Courses .....	459	Carriers .....	413-414	ALEXANDRA, H.M. Queen ..	222
		Identification Letters ..	694	Day (1937), 484; Fund ..	484
		Licensed .....	694		
		Naval .....	413		

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

for reference

**CENSUS 1931.** Detailed summaries of population are published in many volumes. General Tables, 11s. (11s. 6d.)

See also the Registrar General's **ANNUAL REVIEW 1934**, Part II, 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

**STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.** Annually. A wealth of facts on all aspects of national life, 1936 issue, 6s. 6d. (7s.)

**GUIDE to CURRENT OFFICIAL STATISTICS 1935**, 1s. (1s. 5d.)

**CENSUS of PRODUCTION.** General Report 1930, Part V, 3s. (3s. 3d.)

**MERCANTILE NAVY LIST.** Indexes all British Ships 1935 issue, 25s. (25s. 7d.) All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

**H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE**  
Adastral House, Kingsway, LONDON, W.C.2.,  
and at EDINBURGH, MANCHESTER, CARDIFF  
or through any bookseller.

## CITY OF LONDON MENTAL HOSPITAL

Near Dartford, Kent.

*Under the Management of a Committee of the Corporation of the City of London.*

**LADIES and GENTLEMEN** received for treatment under Certificates and without Certification, as either **Voluntary or Temporary Patients**, at a **WEEKLY FEE of TWO GUINEAS** and upwards. An Illustrated Booklet giving full particulars can be obtained from the **Medical Superintendent**.

The Institution is within two miles of Dartford Station, on the Southern Railway, with frequent electric train service, and is about 16 miles from London. Motor Omnibuses pass the door.

Telephone : **Dartford 900-901.**

Telegraphic Address : **Stone House, Dartford, Kent.**

## UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

### FACULTY OF ARTS.

Degrees of B.A. (including an alternative curriculum for Theological students), B.A.(Com)., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Diplomas in Education and in Public Administration. Testamurs in Social Study and Art Subjects. Certificate in Biblical Studies.

### FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Degrees of B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.)\*, B.Sc. (Dom. Sc.)†, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.

### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Degrees of M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., Ph.D., M.D., B.D.S., M.D.S. Diplomas in Dental Surgery and Public Health. Training Course for Health Visitors. Midwife Teachers' Certificate.

### FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Degrees of B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. Diploma in Engineering.

### FACULTY OF LAW.

Degrees of LL.B., LL.M., LL.D. Lectures for Articled Clerks.

The University also conducts examinations for the First and Higher School Certificates.

Halls of Residence, University Union and Athletic Grounds (32 acres).

Prospectuses may be obtained free of charge on application to the Registrar.

\* In association with the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

† In association with the Gloucestershire Training College of Domestic Science and the National Training College of Domestic Subjects, London.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Alexandra Hall.....456	Amateur Gymnastics.....627	Angas Home.....511
Hospital.....512	Swimming.....626	Anglesey.....736
Orphanage.....484	Wrestling.....618	M.P. for.....314
Palace.....522	Amazon, The.....204; *915	Angling.....624
Television.....*1042-3	Ambassadors.....214, 215	Anglo-Argentina Meat.....368
Park Races (1937).....629	Precedence of.....262	Anglo-Continental Wireless.....703
Stakes.....615	Ambona Island.....*941	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....*882-4
Alexandretta.....*988	Ambulance Services (Lon-	Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.....*931
Alexandria 205, 206; *930, 933	don).....540	Anglo-Indian Population.....*755
Alfred the Great.....	St. John's.....505, 540	Anglo-Iranian Oil.....665
217, 218, 325, 709	AMERICA (Continent).....200, 203	Anglo-Saxons, The.....709, 735
Algeria, Area, &c.....202; *938	Banks.....541-550	Anglo-Scottish Ry.....360-1
Air Mails.....695	British Empire in.....203, 630	Anglo-Societies.....485
Coinage.....572	by Air.....690	Angola (Portuguese).....*978
Parcels and Telegrams.....707	Central.....200, 203	Angora.....*940
Time, 191; Wine.....1059	Cities.....211	Anguilla Island.....*850
Wheat Exports.....1058	Cup.....623	Angular Measure.....577
Algiers.....202; *938	French Colonial.....*941	Semidiameter.....116, 120
Algol, The Variable Star.....188	Lakes.....205	Angus (Forfar).....740-1
Alhucemas.....*984	Mountains.....206	Convenor.....740
Alice, H.R.H. Princess.....221	North and South.....200, 203	Member of Parliament.....335
Alice Springs.....*812	Parcel Rate to.....706, 707	Sheriff.....381
Aliens Branch (Home Office) 335	Religious.....425	Anhalt.....201; *946
Admission of.....384	Squadron.....412	Animal Genetics.....319
Deportation of.....384	Telegraph Rates to.....706, 707	Health Bureau.....319
Immigration of.....635	Telephone Rates to.....706, 707	Animals, Cruelty to (Inspec-
Registration.....384	Zone Time.....191	tors).....336
Status of.....384	American Banks.....542-550	Diseases (Inspectors).....318
Supervision of.....384	Clubs.....528	Hospital.....485
Alimony, Law of.....387	Colonization Society.....*962	Imports.....103, 679
Alirajpur.....*787	Consulates.....215; *902	Animists.....425
Alkali Inspectors.....332, 334	Dollar, The.....574	Anjouan.....*940
Works (Tax).....649	Embassy.....215; *902	Ankara (Angora).....202; *940
All Pools' Day.....126	History, Professor of.....447	Air Services.....605
All Hallows, Barking.....442	Newspapers.....540	Anker (Measure).....578
All Ireland Cup.....615	Societies.....484	Ankole.....*881
All Nations Bible College.....472	See also "United States."	Anna, The.....571; *779
All Saints' Day.....154	Amegrio Vespucci.....*997	Annam, French.....208; *939
Hospital.....515	Amirantes Islands.....*877	Anne Hathaway's Cottage.....726
All Souls.....154	Amlwch, Tides.....164	Annie McCall Hosp.....514
All Steel Coaches.....686	Amman.....*874	Anniversaries.....118, 122, &c.
Allahabad.....214; *756	Ammunition Factories.....417	Annobon Island.....*984
Allies, Loans to.....665	Amor (Planet).....182	Annual Certificate.....650
Alloa, Tides.....164	Amoy.....*922	Annuities, Immediate.....561
Allotment, Letters of	Ampere, The.....579	Government.....352
(Stamp).....655	Amr, Mosque of.....*933	Terminable (Debt).....663, 664
Allotments (Note) 673	Amritsar.....*756	to the Royal Family.....223
Allowances, Income Tax.....651-4	Amsterdam.....201, 206; *969	Annuity, Contract for
Almonry, Royal.....227	Canal.....205	(Stamp).....649
Alofi Island.....*941	Exhibition.....612	Present Value.....593
Alor Star.....*867	Island (French).....*940	Annulments of Marriage.....635
Alphonso XIII.....221; *982	Amur Railway.....*994	Annunciation, The.....122
Alpine Club.....528	Amur River.....204	Anointing, The.....225-6
Storms.....*1011-2	Amusement Guide.....629	Anomalistic Year.....186
Alps, The.....*955, 986	Analysts, Official.....335	Antananarivo.....202; *940
(Heights).....206	Ananias.....*969	ANTARCTIC (Australia) 202; *813
Lunar, 184; Southern.....*828	Anatolia.....*989	(British).....681; *857
Alsace-Lorraine.....*937-8	Anatomy, Inspectors.....364	(Falklands).....857
Althing.....*951	Ancient Buildings (Pro-	(French).....*940
Altitude of Pole Star.....168	tection).....485	(Norwegian).....*972
of Railways.....686	Irish Titles.....266	Cosmic Rays.....*1014
of Sun.....169	Monuments.....372, 485	Anthropological Institute.....485
of Health Resorts.....*1053-6	Ancra.....*977	Anthropos Pekinensis.....192
of Observatories.....*1056	Ancyra (Ankara).....*990	Anti-Gas School.....335
Records (Air).....*696; *1046	Andaman Islands.....	"Anti-" Societies.....485
Aluminium Production.....1061	213; *753, 776	Antigua (Leeward Islands) *850
Alwar.....*786	Sea.....204	Antilles.....*847
Amaputaland.....*841-2	Andes, The 204, 206; *929, 974	Antipodes Islands 213; *827, 831
Amateur Athletics.....619, 621	Andijan.....*997	Antiquarian Societies.....485
(Women).....510, 621	ANDORRA.....*905	Antiquities, Museum of.....349
Billiards.....627	Andover.....728	Keeper of.....345
Boxing.....627	Area, R.A.F.....424	Antiquity of Man.....192
Football.....624-5	Andros Island.....*847	Antisana.....*929
Golf.....625	Anegada Island.....*851	Autofagasta.....*919

# CLARKSON'S, (OLD) LONDON

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

## THE SECOND-HAND OPTICAL STORES



**PRISM  
BINOCULARS**

The ACCOLET - £2 14 6



**SURVEYING  
and  
DRAWING  
INSTRUMENTS**



### MICROSCOPES and TELESCOPES

in perfect condition at greatly reduced prices.

ALL LEADING MAKES—LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

**338, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C. 1**



## A DEAF AID of Unique Range and Remarkable Fidelity

Mr. Seton Gordon, the well-known naturalist, writing about the Amplivox, says:

*'There are two outstanding, and I believe unique, features of your aid. In the first place, its freedom of distortion and purity of tone. In the second place, its power of picking up sounds near and far with equal facility. Quite honestly, I had not believed it possible that so perfect a deaf aid could be produced.'*

If, like Mr. Seton Gordon, you put results first in purchasing a hearing aid; if you demand that it shall enable you to join in general conversation and hear clearly at meetings, theatres, etc., and that it transmits speech and music undistorted, you should send for a copy of the Amplivox brochure describing the first 'High Fidelity' deaf aids employing the new midget radio valves.

It is results that count in the long run: may I send you a copy?

*A. Edwin Stevens*

Governing Director.

# AMPLIVOX LTD.

106 George Street, Portman Square, London, W.1.

'Phone: Welbeck 4095.

29 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.

'Phone: Central 3097.



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Antrim .....	213, 316, 745	ARCHBISHOPS—continued.		Argyll, Bishop of .....	437, 440
Antung .....	*963	New Zealand .....	434	H.R.H. Duchess of .....	221
Antwerp .....	*912, 913	Precedence of .....	262	Argyllshire, Convener, &c. 740-1	
Tides .....	164	Roman Catholic .....	440-2	Lord Lieutenant .....	740
Ape Man .....	192	Signatures .....	427, 431	M.P. .....	315
Apennines, *955; Lunar ..	184	South African .....	435	Sheriff .....	381
Apellion .....	140	West Indies .....	435	Arica .....	*974
Apia, *831; Observatory *1056		Archdeacons .....	427-433	Ariel .....	185
Apogee and Perigee .....		Archers, Royal Company of.	230	Aries, First Point .....	189
to Apogee .....	114, 118, 122	Archery .....	620	Arikis of Rarotonga .....	*831
Apollima Island .....	*831	Arches, Court of .....	376	Arisaig, Tides .....	164
Apothecaries .....	485	Architects' Fees .....	406-7	Aristarchus .....	184
Weights and Measures ..	577	Societies .....	485	Arizona .....	211
Apparent Declination ..	115, 209	Architectural Education ..		Arkansas .....	211
Appellate Courts .....	373, 637	Museum .....	459-460	Aries, Council of .....	709
Lords of .....	373	Newspapers .....	351	Armagh .....	213, 745
Appearance Department ..	374	Societies .....	460	Archbishop of .....	437
Appleby .....	728	Architecture, Colleges of.	459-460	Cardinal Archbishop of ..	440
Appledore, Tides .....	164	Diplomas in .....	459	Climate .....	*1055
Appointment Boards .....	458	Periods of .....	576	Member of Parliament ..	316
Appointments, Stamps on ..	649	Archives, The King's .....	227	Observatory .....	*1056
Committees .....	447	Arctic, Bishop of the .....	434	Armament Supply .....	410
Appolonia .....	*957	Islands .....	204	ARMENIA .....	*995-6
Appraisers' Licence .....	644	Ocean .....	204	Chronology .....	199
Appraisement Stamp .....	649	Arcturus .....	173	Loans to .....	665
Apprenticeship Stamp .....	649	Ardennes .....	*912, 936	Armenian Church .....	*996
Aquaba, Gulf of .....	*930	Ardishaig, Tides .....	164	Fund .....	485
Aquatics .....	623, 628	Ardrossan, Shipping .....	688	Armies of the World .....	415
Aquitania, S.S. .....	689	Tides .....	164	Armistice Day .....	154
Arab Legion .....	*874	Ards Circuit .....	622	Monument .....	*936
		Area of Earth .....	200	Armorial Bearings Licence.	646
		of Oceans .....	204	No. of Licences .....	657
ARABIA .....	*905-8	Arequipa .....	*974	Stamp Duty .....	655
Arabia Felix .....	*907	Arethusa, Training Ship ..	466	Armouries, Tower .....	521
Bahrain .....	202, 208; *907	ARGENTINA .....	*908-9	Arms, Change of (Duty) ..	655
Hadramut .....	*907	Air Mail .....	707	Colleges of .....	319-320, 517
Hejaz .....	*905-6	Area .....	203; *908	Grant of (Duty) .....	649
Iraq .....	202, 208; *953-4	Army and Air Force .....		Kings of .....	263, 319, 320
Kuwait .....	202; *906	Bishop .....	415; *909	Armstrong College .....	454
Nejd .....	*905	Bridges .....	435	ARMY, THE BRITISH .....	416-421
Oman .....	202, 208; *906-7	Cable Rates .....	205	Athletics .....	620
Persian Gulf .....	*789-790	Cattle .....	*908, 1062	Best Shot .....	615
Qatar .....	*907	Civil Aviation .....	692	Billiards .....	627
Saudi Arabia 202, 208; *905-6		Coinage .....	572	Boxing .....	627
Trucial Coast .....	*907-8	Cultivated Area .....	*1025	Casualties .....	420
Yemen .....	202; *907	Embassy 214, 215; *908, 909		Clubs .....	528-9
"Arabian Nights" .....	*954	Exchange Rate .....	572	Commands .....	420
Arabic Language .....	205	Exports to .....	678, 680	Council .....	416
Arable Acreage .....	673	Finance and Trade 209; *909		Crickets .....	617
Ararat, Mount .....	204; *995-6	Government .....	208; *908	Educational Corps .....	421
Arbitration Societies .....	485	Maize and Oats .....	1058	Establishment .....	421
Arbitrators, Official .....	375	Meat, 102; Committee .....	368	Estimates .....	660
Arbroath, 742; Tides .....	164	Mutton Exports .....	102	Fencing .....	627
Archaeological Societies 485, 488		Navy .....	414; *909	Football .....	624, 625
Discoveries, 1936 *1013-1022		Parcel Post .....	707	Golf .....	625
Officer (Ordnance) .....	319	Pork Exports .....	103	Hockey .....	624
India .....	*768	Prince of Wales's Scholar-		In China .....	*862
Archaeology, Institute of ..	454	ships .....	633	Indian 418-420; *777, 782	
Museum, Jerusalem .....	*872	Railways .....	*909	Institute .....	423
School, Egypt .....	488	Shipbuilding .....	687	Lawn Tennis .....	622
Iraq .....	488	Shipping .....	687; *909	Marriages .....	393
Jerusalem .....	488	South Pole .....	*857	Medical Service .....	421
Archangel .....	*995	Summer Time .....	188	Music .....	466
ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury		Telephone Rates .....	707	Nursing Service .....	421
231, 427		Time .....	191	Of the U.S. ....	415; *889
of Cyprus .....	435	Trade with U.K. ....	678; *909	Red .....	415; *993
of Wales .....	435	Transit Time .....	707	Regular .....	421
of York .....	231, 431	Wheat, &c. ....	1057-8	Relative Rank .....	419
Greek .....	439	Wholesale Prices .....	677	Rifle Championships .....	615
ARCHBISHOPS—		Wool .....	1060	School of Education .....	465
Australian .....	434	Yield per acre .....	1057	Societies .....	485-6
Canadian .....	434			Squash Rackets .....	621
How to Address .....	231, 440			Staff .....	418-420
Irish .....	437			Strength (1914-1936) ..	421

LIFE AND FIRE  
ESTABLISHED  
1837



CASUALTY  
ESTABLISHED  
1885

BY APPOINTMENT

# GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

*Chief Offices :*

GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.

GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

140 BRANCH OFFICES.

ASSETS EXCEED £16,000,000

Insurance Service at its Best



PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS.

*A training ground  
for fatherless boys  
and girls!*

## The London Orphan School

and Royal British  
Orphan School, Watford

Maintenance, clothing and education are being provided free for nearly 500 fatherless boys and girls who are being brought up according to the principles of the Church of England.

Legacies, Donations and Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by  
the Secretary, 15, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. 3.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Army—Swimming .....	626	Assessments to Tax .....	658	Atlantic, The, Flights .....	696
Temperance Assoc. ....	507	Railway .....	360-1	Liners .....	689
Territorial .....	421	Assignment of Policy .....	565	Sea Passages .....	691
Veterinary Services .....	416	Assistant Masters' .....	486	(South) British .....	857
War Pensions .....	666	Mistresses .....	486	Time .....	191
Arrowrock Dam .....	897	Assizes (England & Wales) .....	375-6	Atlas Mountains .....	966
ART IN 1936 .....	*1023-4	Associated Board (Music) .....	486	Atmosphere, 200; Pressure .....	581
Academies of .....	483	Booksellers .....	487	Atonement, Day of .....	198
And Industry Council .....	320	Associates Dept. ....	374	Attorney-General .....	289, 343
Books on .....	*1029	of Royal Academies .....	483	Duchy of Cornwall .....	324
Collections Fund .....	486	Association, British .....	487; *1013	Duchy of Lancaster .....	324
Colleges of .....	459-460	ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL .....	624	Durham .....	325
Courtauld Institute .....	454	ASSURANCE, Life & Fire .....	552-565	Attorney, Power (Stamp) .....	656
Diploma Courses .....	459	Advice concerning .....	565	Au Pair Association .....	486
Exhibitions (1936) .....	*1023-4	Industrial .....	554	Auchenchrive College .....	459
Galleries, &c. ....	348-351	Assyria .....	954	Auckland .....	*831
Galleries in U.S.A. ....	*888	Assyrian Antiquities .....	345	Archbishop .....	434
Inspectors of .....	327	Asteroids .....	182	Islands .....	213; *827, 831
Royal Academy .....	483; *1023	Astoria Island .....	*877	Newspapers, 540; Schools .....	8478
Royal College of .....	327	Astrakhan .....	*995	Auctioneers, Incorporated .....	486
Royal Commissions .....	329	Astronomers Royal .....	352	Fees .....	408
Sales, 1936 .....	*1024	ASTRONOMICAL:—		Institute .....	486
School Inspectors .....	327	Constants .....	186	Licence .....	644
Schools of .....	459-460	Day .....	125, 190, 194	Audit Department .....	328
Societies .....	486	Museum .....	347	Colonial .....	321
Arthur, H.R.H. Prince .....	221, 230	Observatories .....	352	Health .....	333
Arthur Dunn Cup .....	624	Phenomena, 1936 .....	114 et seq.	India .....	338
Articled Clerks (Stamps) .....	649	Societies .....	486	Natl. Insurance .....	352
Artificial Silk .....	1060	Time .....	194	Auditor, Court of Session .....	380
Artillery, Royal .....	421	Astrophysical Observatory .....	*888	Auditor-General .....	328
Associations .....	486	Asuncion .....	203; *973	Auditors' Fees .....	406
(H.A.C.) .....	518	Aswan .....	930	Societies .....	484
Museum .....	351	Asylums, 514-5; Cost of .....	661	Aughrabies Falls .....	839
Arts & Crafts, Schools .....	467-471	Asyut .....	930	Augsburg .....	946
Royal Society of .....	351	Athens .....	201; *948	Aum of Rhenish Wine .....	578
Aru .....	*969	Air Services .....	995	Aunuu .....	899
Aruba .....	969	British School .....	488	Aurangzeb .....	758
Arundel, 728; Tides .....	164	ATHLETICS .....	619-621, 628	AURORA BOREALIS .....	184
Aryan Paragraph (Note) .....	*942	A.A.A. ....	619	Aurora in 1936 .....	*1003-1010
Aryas .....	757	A.A. Championships .....	619	Austin Friars .....	445
Ascension Day .....	130, 196	A.A. Records .....	619	Australasian Hospital .....	512
Island .....	212, 706; *876	Army Championships .....	620	AUSTRALIA .....	*806-825
Ascot, H.M. Comptroller .....	227	British Empire Games .....	620	Aborigines .....	*806, 1013
Races, 615; Week (1937) .....	629	Cross Country .....	618	Aero Clubs .....	692
Ash Wednesday .....	118, 196	Dates for 1937 .....	629	Agriculture .....	*810
Date of .....	(Note) 196	Field Events .....	619	Air Force .....	415; *808
Ashanti .....	*859, 860	France v. Gt. Britain .....	620	Air Mails .....	697
Ashburton Shield .....	615	Germany v. Gt. Britain .....	620	Air Transport .....	692
"Ashes, The" .....	616	Harvard & Yale v. O. & C. .....	620	Antarctica .....	*813
Asmara .....	*958	Hurdle Racing (Foot) .....	619	Archbishops .....	434, 440-1
Ashmolean Museum .....	349	Indoor Championships .....	620	Area and Population .....	203; *806
Ashton-in-Makerfield .....	728	International Matches, .....	620	Army .....	415; *808
Ashton-under-Lyne .....	727, 728	1936 .....	620	Banks .....	542-550; *810
Member of Parliament .....	304	Inter-Service .....	620	Beam Wireless .....	705
ASIA, Area and Population .....	200	Olympic Games (1936) .....	628	Births and Deaths .....	633; *806
British Empire in .....	630	Professional Records .....	621	Bishops .....	434, 442
British Trade with .....	680	Public Schools .....	620	Blind Population .....	667
Countries of .....	202	Relay Racing .....	619	Boys' Schools .....	478
Lakes .....	205	Road Walking .....	619, 621	Butter Imports .....	000
Mountains .....	206	Time Records .....	621	Cable Rates .....	706
Religions of, 425; Time .....	191	University .....	620	Capital .....	213; *812
ASIA MINOR .....	*989	Walking .....	618	Cattle .....	*810, 1062
Asiatic Russia .....	790	Womens A.A. ....	621	Cave Exploration .....	*1014
Asiatic Societies .....	486	Womens Records .....	621	Cheese .....	*810
Asir .....	*906	World Records .....	619	Cities .....	206
Asmara .....	202	Athlone, Earl of .....	219, 221	Civil Aviation .....	692; *811-2
ASSAM .....	*774-5	Pursuivant .....	320	Climate .....	*807
Area and Population .....	213; *753	Athos, Mt. ....	*947	Coinage .....	570
Legislature .....	*769	Atiu .....	*831	Commissioner-Gen., U.S.A. ....	808
States .....	213; *753	Atlanta .....	211	Cost of Living .....	*810
Assay Offices and Marks .....	575-6	Atlanta Aeroplanes .....	691	Crickets .....	617
Assembly, The National .....	426	Atlantic, The .....	204	Cultivated Area .....	
House of (India) .....	*765	Air Service .....	691		

# PELMANISM.

PELMANISM is a system of training the mind on scientific lines. It has sometimes been described as "Psychology made popular and practical," but it is something more than that. The system is taught through the medium of fifteen "little grey books" which are accompanied by examination papers. After studying the first of these books, the student answers the accompanying examination paper to the best of his or her ability, and this paper is sent up to an examiner, who marks it and adds appropriate comments. Then the second book is taken, and so the Course continues until the fifteen lessons are completed.

It has sometimes been thought that Pelmanism is merely a system which trains the mind to increased efficiency from a merely money-making point of view—a system, that is, which increases the student's income-earning power. But this is not the case. A course of Pelmanism brings out the mind's latent powers and develops them to the highest point of Efficiency. It banishes such weaknesses and defects as:—

Depression	"Inferiority Complex"
Shyness	Indecision
Timidity	Weakness of Will
Forgetfulness	Pessimism
Boredom	Procrastination
The Worry Habit	Mental Inertia
Unnecessary Fears	Morbid Thoughts
Indefiniteness	Mind-Wandering

which interfere with the effective working powers of the mind, and in their place it develops strong, positive, vital qualities such as:—

Optimism	Organising Power
Cheerfulness	Directive Ability
Concentration	Self-Confidence
Observation	Self-Control
Judgment	Tact
Initiative	Reliability
Will-Power	Driving Force
Decision	Salesmanship
Resourcefulness	Business Acumen
and a Reliable Memory.	

By developing these qualities Pelmanism certainly adds to your efficiency and consequently to your Earning Power.

But what is equally important (as a result of cultivating your senses, getting your mind in order and helping you to acquire a healthy mental outlook), Pelmanism increases your happiness and enables you to develop a finer appreciation of the beauties of Nature, the Arts, and Life generally.

**In a sentence, Pelmanism enables you to live a fuller, richer, happier, and more successful existence.**

## WELL-KNOWN PELMANISTS.

The value of Pelmanism is endorsed by many of the best-known men and women of the day.

For example, Dame Sybil Thorndike, the world-famous actress-manager, writes as follows:—

"I am happy to tell you what a really excellent course in mind-training we have received from your 'little grey books.'

"I say 'we' because not only I but other members of my family have derived benefit from the scientific mind-training which is so ably and simply set forth by you. When mentally fatigued after strenuous rehearsing, a few of your mind exercises quickly bring concentration back to normal, and I find no difficulty in remembering the most difficult parts.

## DEVELOPING DORMANT QUALITIES.

"All through the ages we have been taught to train the body. We have been told that if our muscles were left in disuse they would gradually cease to function. And so it is with the mind. Indeed, even more quickly does this delicate part of our mechanism become atrophied. Pelmanism gives mind-exercise scientifically, and, because the principles are scientifically based, it not only improves but actually discovers qualities that would otherwise have remained dormant.

"We all wish for success, to be uplifted from the mediocre, but many grope blindly and never find the key to open the magic door leading to the road. Pelmanism, I am convinced, is the 'Open Sesame' that smooths away all difficulties, giving a mental clarity and quality of alertness that sees opportunities and uses them rightly.

"One of its chief charms is its simplicity, and with minds rich in perception life becomes altogether more satisfying."

Other distinguished advocates of Pelmanism include:

Sir Herbert Barker	Lord Baden Powell
Mr. Compton	The Baroness
Mackenzie	Orczy.
Lady Neish	Dame Ethel Smyth
Sir Arthur	Mus. Doc.
Quiller-Couch	Canon Hannay
Maj.-Gen. Sir F.	("George A.
Maurice. K.C.M.G.	Birmingham")
Miss Lillah McCarthy	Sir Max Pemberton
Mr. Gilbert Frankau	Mr. E. F. Benson
and others.	

## "The Science of Success."—Free.

The Pelman System is fully explained in a little book, entitled "**The Science of Success.**" This book shows you how you can practise Pelmanism in your spare time with exceedingly valuable results to yourself. The Course is simple and interesting and takes up very little time, and, as this book shows, you can enrol on the most convenient terms. This book will be sent you gratis and post free on application to-day to:—

**THE PELMAN INSTITUTE,**  
200, Pelman House,  
Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

Write or call for this free book to-day.

## PELMAN (OVERSEAS) INSTITUTES:

PARIS, 80, Boulevard Haussmann. NEW YORK, 271 North Avenue, New Rochelle. MELBOURNE, 386, Flinders Lane. JOHANNESBURG, P.O. Box 4928. DURBAN, Natal Bank Chambers (P.O. Box 1989). DELHI, 10 Alipore Road. CALCUTTA, 102 Clive Street. AMSTERDAM, Damrak 68. JAVA, Malabarweg, Malang.



## PAGE

## AUSTRALIA—continued.

Debt	664; *809-810
Defence	*808
Dominion States	630-1
Eggs	104
Emigration to	635; *806
Events in 1935-6	608-9
Exchange Rate	(Note) 571
Executive Council	*808
Exports per head to	680
Exports to	679
Federal Capital	213
Female Population	*813
Finances of	681; *809-810
Flights to	696
Flour	102
Football	625
Foundation Day	113
Gold	550; *825, 1061
Golf	625
Government	212; *807, 808
High Commissioner	216
House	516
Immigration	635; *806
Industrial Disputes	752
Infant Mortality	634
Insurance Companies	562-5
Jewish Population	*806
Judicature	*808
Judicial Committee	373
Labour Statistics	*810
Lakes	205
Lawn Tennis	622
Legislature	*808
Live Stock	*810
Loans to	664
London Offices	216, 516; *808
Lord Mayors	632
Manufactures	*810
Marriages	633; *806
Minerals	*810, 1061
Mines	*810
Mints	345
Motor Vehicles	527
Mountains	206; *807
Mutton from	102
Navy	412; *808
Newspapers	540
Observatories	*1056
Parcel rates to	706
Petrol Consumption	527
Population, 203; 1881-1933	*806
Posts and Telegraphs	*811
Premiers' Plan	*809
Prices of Securities	594
Prime Minister	*808
Privy Council Office	359
Production	*810-1
Races and Religions	*806
Radiotelephone to	706
Railway Gauges	578
Railways	*811
Religion	425; *806
Rhodes Scholarships	632
Rivers	*807
Roman Catholic Church	441-2
Schools	478
Schools of Architecture	460
Securities, Price of	594
Sheep	*810, 1062
Shipping	*811
Silver Production	*825; 1061
Squadron	412; *808

## PAGE

## AUSTRALIA—continued.

Stars visible in	172-3
States of	213; *806
Storms and Floods	*1011-2
Strikes and Lockouts	753
Sugar	1059
Telegraph rates to	706
Telephone rates to	706
Telephones per head	706
Territories	*806, 812-3
Time	191
Trade	678, 681; *810-1
Commissioners	216
Tramways	*812
Transit of Mails	706
Unemployment	*810
Universities	457
Value of £1 (1936)	(Note) 571
War Losses	420
Weights and Measures	584
Wheat	102; *810, 1058
Wholesale Prices	677
Wine	*810
Women's Cricket	616
Wool	*810, 1060
Australia House	516
Australopithecus Africanus	192
AUSTRIA	*909-911
Air Services	695
Area and Population	201; *910
Army and Air Force	415; *910
Birth Rate	633
Boxing	627
Cable rates to	707
Civil Aviation	692
Coinage	572
Colour of Blue Books	665
Death Rate	633
Events, 1935-6	612
Female Population	*813
Finance	209; *910
Government	208; *909
Infant Mortality	634
Legation	214, 215; *909
Loans to	665
Mile compared	593
Parcel rates	707
Railway Gauges	578
Telephone Rates to	707
Time	191
Trade	209; *911
War Losses	420
Authors' Society	486
Autumn Equinox, 1937	113
" 1938	162
Automobile Industry (U.S.)	*895
" Societies	396
Auxiliary Forces	421
Average Discount Rate	594
" Heights and Weights	712
" Price of Consols	594
AVIATION. See AIR.	
Civil	422, 604-5, 690-6
Gliding	*1006-7
Records	696
Stratosphere	*1005-6
Aviculture	486
Avordupois Weight	577
Avon Gorge	725
Avoncroft College	458

## PAGE

Avonmouth Tides	117, 164
Award, Stamp on	649
Aylesbury	728
AYR	742
Climate	*1055
Member of Parliament	314
Tides	164
Ayre Point, Tides	164
Ayrshire	740, 741
Members of Parliament	315
Sheriff, &c.	381
Ayuthia	*981
Azerbaijan	*995, 996
Azhnauth, Sun's	169
Azoc Period	192
Azores *977; Time	191
Aztecs	*964
BAALBEK	*988
Babango	*842
Babar	*757
Babar Island	*909
Bab-el-Mandeb	*940
Babylon, Hanging Gardens	205
Babylonian Chronology	199
Bacchus, Temple of	*988
Bach Choir	523
Bachian	*969
Bacon Development Board	318
Imports	103
Marketing Board	318
Bacup	728
Badakshan	*903
Baden	201; *946
Badges of Orders	263-4
Badminton	577, 618
Bafin Land	204
Bagdad, 202;	*954, 955
Railway	*955
Air Mails	707
British Ambassador	214; *955
Bahalsm	*952
BAHAMAS, The	*847-8
Cable Rates to	706
Finance	681; *848
Government	212; *848
Parcel Rates to	706
Telephone Rates to	706
Trade	681; *848
Transit Time	706
Baharia Oasis	931
Bahawalpur	*786, 788
Bahia	*916
BAHRAIN	*907
Air Mails to	697
Area and Population	202; *907
Government	208; *907
India, Relations	*789
Baker Island	*898
Baku	*996
Bala, *1054; Lake	735
Balance of Parties	297; *1037
of Trade	680
Balboa, *972; Heights	*900
Baldwin Ministry	289, 290-1
Bale	*987
Bale of Cotton	578
Balearic Islands (Spanish)	*983
Balfour Ministry	290-1
Balham, M.P.	304
Bali and Lombok	*969
Balkan League	*917

---

---

# THE NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN

—the Business Man's Newspaper, circulating throughout the NORTH and EAST MIDLANDS. A busy industrial area, containing a population of nearly  
**3,000,000**

## INDUSTRIES

Hosiery, Lace, Artificial Silk, Boot and Shoe, Motor, Cycle and General Engineering, Chemical, Tobacco, Printing, Coal and Iron, Brewing and Agriculture.

## The Nottingham Guardian

### TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

gives authoritative information and advice on all matters relating to Tariffs, Trade Marks, Branded Goods, and Marketing Conditions in all parts of the world.

The Bureau also arranges agencies in this country and abroad, and works reciprocally with the leading Commercial and Official Government Organisations throughout the world.

The Services of the Bureau are entirely Free—all inquiries to The Secretary, Trade Intelligence Bureau, Nottingham Guardian, Nottingham.

**London Office: 67, Fleet Street, E.C.4.**

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE			
Ballarat .....	*824	Barking .....	727, 728	Batley, M.P. ....	304
Ballooning 1935-6 .....	604	Bishop of (Chelmsford) .....	428	Batten, Jean .....	696
Ballycotton, Tides .....	164	Barley Statistics .....	102, 673, 1057-8	Battens and Deals .....	579
Balmoral .....	xviii	Price of .....	*1050	Battersca .....	713
Balqa .....	*873	Barnmouth, *1054; Tides .....	164	Dogs' Home .....	492
Baltic Sea .....	204	Barnardo's Homes .....	486	De Morgan Collection .....	350
"Baltic, The" .....	486	Barnard's Star .....	175	Hospital, 511; Park .....	522
Baltimore .....	206, 211; *894-5	Barnes, 728; Rates .....	662	Members of Parliament .....	303
Baluchistan .....	213; *753, 775-6	Barnet .....	523	Batting Averages .....	616
Banat, The .....	*999	Barnett House .....	467	Battleships .....	413, 414
Banbury .....	728	Barnsley .....	727 728	Batum .....	*996
Banda .....	*969	Member of Parliament .....	304	Bavaria .....	201; *946
Banff .....	*1055	Barnstaple, 728; Tides .....	164	B.B.C. 320, 602; *1038-1041	
Banffshire .....	740, 741	Baroda .....	213; *767, 786, 788	Staff Changes .....	*1038
Member of Parliament .....	315	Baroda States .....	*753	Telephone Number .....	-75
Bangalore .....	*756	Barometer, 1935-6 .....	115, 119 123	Television .....	*1042-3
Bangkok .....	202, 206	Baron (Fee) .....	655	B.C. ....	204
Bangor .....	737	Baronesses, Own Right .....	253	Bayonet Fighting .....	627
Archbishop of .....	435	Baronet (Fee) .....	655	Beachy Head, Tides .....	164
University College .....	456	Baronetage, Council .....	486	Beam Wireless .....	703-4
BANK .....		Registrar .....	262	Bear Island .....	*971
Deposits .....	550	BARONETS .....	256-262	"Bears and Bulls" .....	521
for International S. ....	665	How to address .....	256	BEATRICE, H.R.H. PRINCESS	221, 230
Holidays .....	551	Precedence .....	262, 743	Beaufoy Institute .....	467
Postal Arrangements .....	703	BARONS .....	240-249	Beaumaris, 737; Shipping	688
Notes .....	570, 649	How to address .....	240, (Note) 590	Tides .....	164
Of England .....	516, 541; *1049	Number of .....	231	Beccles .....	728
Of Ireland .....	543	Precedence .....	262, 743	BECHUANALAND .....	*843-4
Post Bills .....	570	By Courtesy .....	253	Area and Population	202; *843
Rate of Discount .....	594	Barra Island .....	739	Finances .....	681; *844
Returns, Registrar .....	340	Barrels, Size of .....	578	Government .....	212; *844
Bankers' Clearing House .....	541	Barrister (Stamp) .....	649	Trade .....	681
Institute .....	486	Barristers' Benevolent Assoc.	486	Beck Hall, 456; Beckenham	728
Licence .....	649	Qualifications .....	462	Bedchamber, Ladies of .....	230
Bankruptcy Dept. (Bd. of T.)	365, 367	Barrow .....	727, 728	Bede College .....	454
(High Court) .....	375	Bishop of (Carlisle) .....	432	Library .....	349
(Scotland) .....	380	Member of Parliament .....	304	Bedford, 728; College .....	454
Statistics .....	675	Newspapers .....	536	Bishop (St. Alban's) .....	430
BANKS AND BANKING 541-551		Shipping, 688; Tides .....	164	Clubs .....	530
India .....	*785	Barry Island Tides .....	164	Bedfordshire .....	710-1, 712
The "Big Five" .....	550	Bartlett School, Architec-	460	Members of Parliament .....	308
Savings .....	358, 371, 670, 671	ture .....	*787	Bedlingtonshire .....	728
Banks Island .....	204	Barwani .....	*993	Bedouin .....	*931
Bannockburn .....	739	Bashkir Republic .....	728	Bee Keepers' Association .....	486
Banns of Marriage .....	391	Basingstoke .....	728	Beef, Imports of .....	102
Banswara .....	*786	Basket Ball .....	628	Beefeaters (Yeomen	Warders) 521
Bantry, Tides .....	164	Basle .....	*987	Beer Duties .....	642
Baoni .....	*787	Air Services .....	695	Licences .....	644
Baptism Certificate Stamp	650	Basque Provinces .....	*982	Receipts from .....	657
Baptisms (C. of E.) .....	426	Basra .....	*954, 955	Bees, Stingless .....	*1020
Baptist World Alliance .....	439	Bas Strait .....	*807	Beet Sugar .....	1059
Churches (London) .....	445	Bassas da India .....	*940	British .....	488, 659
Societies .....	486	Basse Terre .....	*941	Subsidy .....	659
Baptists .....	439, 486	Bastards (Race) S.W. Africa	*839	Beheira, *930; Behring Sea	204
Colleges .....	472	Bastardy, Law of .....	389	Beirut .....	202; *988
Bar (Meteorology) .....	581	Basutoland 202, 212, 681; *843		Bekaa, The .....	*988
Bar Council, 462; Library	462	Batavia .....	202; *969	Bela Kun, *950; Belem	*916
Bar Gold .....	570	Air Service .....	695	BELFAST .....	213, 727, 745
BARBADOS .....	*848	BATH .....	727, 728; *1053	Air Services, 695; Clubs .....	533
Cable Rates to .....	706	Clubs .....	530	Collectors of Customs .....	323
Finance .....	681; *848	Member of Parliament .....	304	Commerce .....	690
Government .....	212; *848	Newspapers .....	536	High Water .....	164
Parcel Rates to .....	706	Bath King of Arms .....	203	Insurance Companies .....	562-5
Schools .....	478; *848	Order of the .....	263, 267-277	Members of Parliament	316
Trade .....	681	Bath and Wells, Bishop of	240, 427	Military District .....	420
Transit of Mails .....	706	Baths, Public (Cost of) .....	661	Newspapers .....	536
Barbary States .....	*966	Bathurst, Gambia .....	*858	Population .....	727
Barca .....	*957	Batley .....	728	Queen's University .....	316, 457
Barbuda .....	850			Shipping .....	688, 690
Barcelona .....	206; *983			Stationery Office .....	364
Bardsey Island, Tides .....	164			Sunrise .....	167
Barents Island .....	*971				
Bari .....	*956				

# HEALTHFUL COMFORT

The Burberry is the world's best weatherproof—for healthfulness, comfort and weatherproof efficiency.

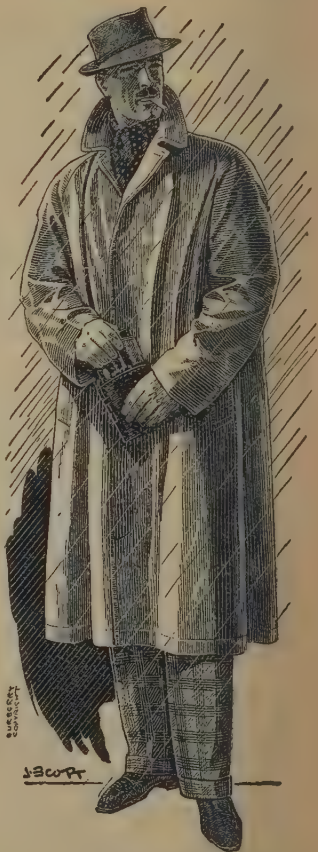
The Burberry is the ideal coat for a wet day and it excels also as an overcoat that fulfils the dual purpose—warmth-giving in bitter weather, yet, by its self-ventilating qualities, the coolest wear when it is mild.

*Patterns and Prices sent on mention of "Whitaker's Almanack."*

## WARNING.

No garment or material, unless it is the manufacture or merchandise of Burberrys Limited, may be described as "BURBERRY," a Registered Trade Mark protected all over the world.

N.B.—Proceedings will be taken against offenders using the word "Burberry" wrongfully, whether with or without knowledge.



# BURBERRYS

HAYMARKET LTD., LONDON, S.W.1



PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
BELFAST—continued.	Bengali Language . . . 205 ; *771	Biblical Chronology . . . 199
Telegraph Offices open . . . 702	Benghazi . . . *957	Weights and Measures . . . 585
Tides . . . 164	Benguella Railway . . . *978	Bibliographical Society . . . 486
BELGIAN CONGO . . . *913-4	Beni Suef . . . *930	Bicycles (Lamps) . . . 547
Area . . . 202 ; *913	Bequests to Charities	Licences . . . 647
Cable Rates to . . . 707	(1935-36) . . . lili-lvii	Bideford, 728 ; Tides . . . 164
Coinage . . . 572	Berar . . . 213 ; *753	"Big Ben" . . . (Note) 442, 518
Gold production . . . 825	Berbera . . . 202 ; *879	"Big Five" Banks . . . 550
Parcel Rates to . . . 707	Berengaria, S.S. . . . 689	Bigamy Statistics . . . 639
Loans to . . . 665	Bergen . . . *971	BIHAR AND ORISSA . . . *773-4
Population . . . 202 ; *913	Berkshire . . . 710-1, 712	Area and Population
Telephone Rates to . . . 707	Members of Parliament . . . 308	213 ; *753
Transit of Mails . . . 707	Berlin . . . 201, 206 ; *946	Legislature . . . *769
BELGIUM . . . *911-4	Air Services . . . 695	Bijawar . . . *787
Air Transport . . . 695	British Embassy . . . *946	Bikaner . . . *786
Aircraft Marks . . . 694	Fastest Trains . . . 685	Bilaspur . . . *787
Area and Population	Olympic Games . . . 628	Bilbao . . . *983
201 ; *911	Street Accidents . . . 682	Bill of Lading, Stamp on . . . 649
Army and Air Force	Bermondsey . . . 713	Billiards . . . 487, 627
415 ; *912	Members of Parliament . . . 303	Billingsgate Market . . . 519
Birth Rate . . . 633	Settlement . . . 473	Billiton . . . *969
Cable Rates . . . 707	BERMUDA . . . *844-5	Bills of Exchange, Stamp on
Civil Aviation . . . 692	Bishop . . . 435	649, 656
Coal . . . 675	Cable Rates to . . . 706	(Days of Grace) . . . 551
Coinage . . . 572	Finance and Trade	of Sale . . . 649
Death Rate . . . 633	681 ; *845	Biminis . . . *847
Embassy 214, 215 ; *911, 913	Government . . . 212 ; *845	Binary Stars . . . 178
Events in 1936 . . . 612	Militia . . . 421	Biochemical Society . . . 487
Exports to . . . 612, 680	Parcel Rates to . . . 706	Biography (Books), 1936
Female Population . . . *813	Rhodes Scholarships . . . 632	*1027-8
Finance and Trade 209 ; *912	Telephone Rates to . . . 706	Biologists' Association . . . 487
Golf . . . 625	Transit of Mails . . . 706	Birdceage Walk . . . 522
Government . . . 208 ; *912	Troops in . . . 421	Birds in the Slums . . . *1013
Illegitimacy . . . 635	Bernadotte . . . *985	Protection Society . . . 487
Industrial Disputes . . . 752	Berne . . . 201 ; *987	Useful to Crops . . . *1013
Infantile Mortality . . . 634	Air Services . . . 695	Birkbeck College . . . 454
Iron and Steel . . . 675	Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . 738	Birkenhead . . . 727, 728
Loans to, 665 ; Minerals 1051	Tides . . . 164	Members of Parliament . . . 304
Motor Vehicles . . . 527	Berwickshire . . . 740-1	BIRMINGHAM . . . 723 ; xviii
Navy, 414 ; Parcel Post 707	Members of Parliament . . . 315	Air Services . . . 695
Petrol Consumption . . . 527	Sheriff, &c. . . 381	Archbishop of . . . 440
Pig Iron and Steel . . . 675	Bessarabia . . . *978	Art Gallery, &c. . . 349
Production . . . 674	Best Sellers of 1936 . . . *1026	Assay Office . . . 575, 576
Rabbits from . . . 103	Betelgeuse . . . 172	Births and Deaths . . . 728
Railway Gauges . . . 578	Bethlehem . . . *872	Bishop of . . . 240, 428
Shipbuilding . . . 687	Bethlem Royal Hospital	Building Societies . . . 567
Shipping . . . 688 ; *912	464, 514, 516	Cathedral . . . 723
Strikes and Lockouts . . . 752	Bethnal Green . . . 713	Census of 1931 . . . 727
Summer Time . . . 188	Museum . . . 347	Churches, 723 ; Clubs . . . 530
Telephone Rate . . . 707	Members of Parliament . . . 303	Exports, Credit Office . . . 328
Time . . . 191	Betting Authorities . . . 614	Insurance Companies . . . 562-5
Trade . . . 209, 678 ; *912	Control . . . 503	Lord Mayor . . . 632, 723
War Losses . . . 420	Scottish League against . . . 505	Members of Parliament . . . 304
Belgrade . . . 201 ; *999	Beverley . . . 728	Museum . . . 349
Air Services . . . 695	Bewdley . . . 728	Music . . . 465
Belgrave Hospital . . . 512	Bexhill-on-Sea . . . 728	Newspapers . . . 536
Belgravia . . . 516	Births and Deaths . . . 728	Official Receiver . . . 367
Belize . . . 203 ; *847	Climate . . . *1053	Population . . . 206, 723, 727
Bello Horizonte . . . *916	Clubs . . . 530	Railway Stations . . . 684
Belles Lettres, 1936 . . . *1027-8	Mayor . . . 728	Rateable Value . . . 662, 728
Bells (Ships) . . . 581	Rateable Value . . . 728	Recorder . . . 377, 723
Seven Largest . . . (Note) 442	Rates . . . 662	School of Art . . . 459
Ben Nevis . . . 738	Town Clerk . . . 728	Settlement . . . 474
Benares . . . *756	Bey of Tunis . . . *940	Sunrise . . . 167
State . . . *786, 788	Bharatpur . . . 786	Technical Colleges . . . 469
Bencool . . . *865	Bhavnagar . . . 786	Telegraph Offices open . . . 702
Bendigo . . . *824	Bhopal . . . *786, 788	University . . . 313, 455
Beneficed Clergy . . . 427-433	BHUTAN . . . *789	(U.S.A.) . . . 211
Benenden School . . . 479	Area and Population	Gauge . . . 577
Benevolent Societies . . . 483-510	202 ; *789	Birnie Island . . . *872
BENGAL, PROVINCE OF . . . *771	Government . . . 208 ; *789	BIRTH CERTIFICATE . . . 384-5
Area and Population	Bialystok . . . *976	Stamp on . . . 650
213 ; *753	Bible Christians . . . 438	Control Clinics . . . 487
Legislature . . . *769	Societies . . . 486	Rates Compared . . . 633

# HORSE & HOUND

*The Journal for Every Sportsman*  
(OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PONY CLUB)

**EVERY FRIDAY**

**PRICE 3d.**

Its contents include : Racing and Breeding Notes by "Audax," a recognised authority ; Letters on the Turf in various countries by Resident Correspondents ; Comment on current affairs, the Theatre, Polo ; Reports on Horse Sales ; Show Reports ; Hunting news and appointments, etc., etc.

"Horse and Hound" is an excellent medium for the publicity of high quality products appealing to the sportsman, particularly in relation to buying and selling horses, hunting kit, etc., Estates, Hunting Quarters, or for those requiring Hunt Servants, Grooms, etc., etc.

*Advertisement and Subscription Terms on application.*

*Offices :* BESSEMER HOUSE, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2  
*Tel. :* Temple Bar 8100.

*'Grams :* Horsanound, Westrand, London.

## THE REFERENCE CATALOGUE OF CURRENT LITERATURE

**COSTS FOUR POUNDS**

**BUT CONTAINS THE LIST OF ALL  
BOOKS IN PRINT IN THE UNITED  
KINGDOM TO THE END OF 1935**

**EXTREMELY VALUABLE FOR REFERENCE IN  
THE LARGE OR SMALL PRIVATE LIBRARY  
AND IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, AND AS A LIST  
FROM WHICH TO BUY**

**A COPY MAY BE INSPECTED AT YOUR  
LOCAL BOOKSHOP**

**PUBLISHED BY**

**J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.**

**12, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.**

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Birthday Honours (1936) .. 599		BLIND—continued.		BOOKS :—	
Birthdays, Royal .. 690		Population .. 667		Exhibitions .. *1026	
U.S. Presidents .. 210		School for .. 487		How printed .. 582	
Various .. 114, 118, 122		Voters Act .. 389		Irish Censorship .. *1026-7	
Birthplaces (U.K.) .. 634		Welfare Inspectors .. 332		of the Year .. *1026-9	
BIRTHS, LEGAL NOTES .. 382		Blizzards in 1935-6 .. *1011-2		Postage abroad .. 698, 700	
Abroad .. 382		Bloemfontein .. *842		Published 1935 (statistics) .. 1025	
at Sea .. 382		Blood heat .. 580		Sizes of .. 534-5	
Illegitimate .. 635		Blood Royal .. 231		Bookseller, The .. 512; *1010, 1024-5	
Registration of .. 333-4, 382		Blue Books, Colour of .. 665		Booksellers, The Associated .. 487	
Statistics of .. 334, 633, 635		Blue Nile .. *884		Booksellers' Provident In-	
Bishop of London's Registry .. 377		Blue Pigment, New .. *1017		stitution .. 487	
BISHOPS .. 340		Blue Rod .. 264		Bookle .. 727, 728	
Abroad .. 434-5		Bluefields .. *970		Member of Parliament .. 304	
Diocesan .. 427-433		Bluemantle .. 320		Bora Boni .. *041	
Ages .. 240		Blyth .. 728		Bordeaux .. *938	
Cypriot .. 435		Shipping, 688; Tides .. 164		Borneo Island .. 204; *845	
English .. 427-433		Boadicea .. 516, 519, 522, 709		BORNEO, BRITISH NORTH .. *845	
House of .. 426		Board of Admiralty .. 409		Area and Population .. 202	
How to address .. 240, 440		of Control .. 334		Cultivated Area .. *845	
In the House of Lords .. 240		of Customs and Excise .. 322-3		Finances and Trade .. 681; *845	
Irish .. 437		of Education .. 289, 325-7, 705		London Office .. 216; *845	
Missionary .. 435		of Health (Welsh) .. 333		Rubber .. *845	
Mitre .. 240		of Inland Revenue .. 339-341		Time .. 191	
Number of .. 231		of Trade .. 365-8		Netherlands .. *969	
Official Signatures .. 427-433		President .. 289, 290-1, 365		Bornholm Island .. 927	
Precedence .. 262		Board of Trade Unit .. 579		"Borough English" .. 403	
Resigned, List of .. 433		Boat Race, The, 623; .. 629		Borough Market .. 519	
Roman Catholic .. 440-2		(1937) .. 629		Boroughs, English .. 728-734	
Scottish .. 437		Bodley's Library .. 349		M.P.s. .. 304-8	
Suffragan .. 427-433		Bodmin .. 728		Metropolitan .. 713	
(Index) .. 433		Body Guard, King's .. 229, 230		M.P.s. .. 303-4	
Welsh .. 435		Temperature .. 580		Welsh .. 737	
Bisley, King's Prize .. 615		Bogor Regis .. *1053		M.P.s. .. 313-4	
Ashburton and Elcho .. 615		Bogota .. 203; *923		Quarter Sessions in .. 1064	
Shield .. 615		Bohemia .. 201; *925		Borstal Association .. 487	
Bismarck Archipelago .. *813		Boiling Point .. 580		Boscawen, Tides .. 164	
Bizerta .. 940		Bokhara .. *996-7		Bosnia and Herzegovina .. 999	
Black Rod .. 255, 263		Bokoto .. 960		Bosphorus .. 989	
Black Sea Region .. *989		Bolan, The .. 776		Boston, Lincs. .. 728	
"Black Shirts" .. (Note) *955		Bolingbroke Hospital .. 511		Boston, Mass. 206, 211; *893-4	
Black Soil Zone .. *993		Bolivar, Simon .. *923, 997		Tea Party (St. Olave) .. 444	
Blackburn .. 727, 728		BOLIVIA .. *914-5		Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh 372	
Bishop .. 240, 431		Area and Population .. 203; *914		Kew .. 318, 523	
Clubs .. 530		Army and Air Force .. 415		Society .. 487	
Insurance Companies .. 562-5		Civil Aviation .. 692		Botanical Survey, India .. *768	
Members of Parliament .. 304		Coinage .. 572		Botanist, The King's .. 229	
Newspapers .. 536		Finance and Trade .. 209; *914		Botanists, Government .. 318	
Blackfriars Bridge .. 516		Government .. 208; *914		Bottle Measure .. 578	
Blackheath .. 522		Legation .. 214, 215; *914		B.O.T.U. .. 579	
Conservatoire .. 465		Postal Information .. 707		Boudicca .. 516, 519, 522, 709	
School of Art .. 459		Silver .. 1061		Bougainville Islands .. *871	
Blackpool .. 727, 728		Tin .. 1061		Boulder Dam .. *897	
Air Services .. 695		Bolsheviks .. *993		Boulogne Tides .. 164	
Births and Deaths .. 728		Bolt Head, Tides .. 164		Bounty, H.M.S. .. *813, 872	
Climate .. *1053		Bolton .. 727, 728		Bounty Islands .. 213; *827, 831	
Mayor .. 728		Members of Parliament .. 304		Bounty, The Royal .. 223	
Member of Parliament .. 304		Newspapers .. 536		Bourbon, House of .. 210	
Rateable Value .. 728		BOMBAY, PROVINCE .. *770-1		Ile de .. *940	
Rates .. 662		Area and Population .. 213; *753		Bournemouth .. 727, 728	
Blackwall Tunnel .. 521		Legislature .. *769		Clubs .. 530	
Blakeney, Tides .. 164		Bombay City .. 206; *756		Hard Courts .. 622	
Blandford Forum .. 728		Trade Commissioner .. 216		Members of Parliament .. 304	
Blantyre .. *870		Transit of Mercury .. 170		Newspapers .. 653	
Blaydon .. 728		Bomber Command, R.A.F. 424		Rates .. 662	
BLIND :—		Bonaire .. *969		Bouvet Island .. *972	
Associations .. *487		Bond, Stamp on .. 649		Bow Church and Bells .. 442	
Braille System .. 667		Bonus paid by Insurance .. 555-6		Street Court .. 379	
Domiciliary Assistance .. 667		Cos. .. 555-6		Bowling Championships .. 618	
College for .. 475		Bookmakers' Protection .. 614		(Cricket) Averages .. 616	
Library for .. 350		Bookmen, Society of .. 487			
Literature Post .. 700					
Persons Pensions .. 667					

The  
**HALIFAX**  
*THE WORLD'S LARGEST*  
**BUILDING SOCIETY**

since its establishment in 1853 has advanced over Two Hundred and Thirty - Five Million Pounds for Home and Property-purchase. At the present time more than 660,000 Borrowers and Investors are availing themselves of the Society's service. Let the "Halifax" assist you with a liberal loan.

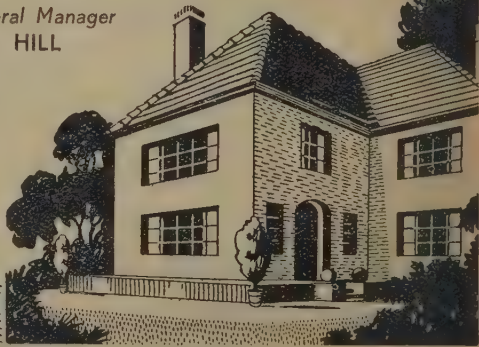
WRITE FOR THE LATEST HOME-BUYING BOOKLETS  
ASSETS EXCEED £110,000,000

President and General Manager  
Sir ENOCH HILL

Head Offices  
HALIFAX

London District Office  
HALIFAX HOUSE  
STRAND - W.C.2

OVER 375  
BRANCHES





	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Boxing Champions....	627, 628	Brewing, Institute of .....	460	BRITISH EMPIRE—continued.	
Day .....	551	Brewster Sessions.....	1064	Area .....	630
Boy Scouts, The .....	109	Bribery (Society) .....	487	Athletics .....	620
Boyle's Law .....	177	Bricks, Size of .....	579	Banks .....	541-551
Boyne, The .....	743	Bridewell Hospital .....	487	Capitals .....	213, 632
Boys' Brigade .....	510	Bridge House Estates .....	713	Cattle .....	1062
Chess Championship .....	624	Bridges in London .....	516	Cereals .....	1057
Clubs .....	487	Maintenance of .....	713	Cities .....	206, 632
Association of .....	487	Railway .....	684	Coinage .....	570-1
Boys' SCHOOLS, H.M.C. .....	475-8	The Longest .....	205	Colonies, &c. ....	
Overseas .....	479	Bridgewater .....	728	212, 213; *753-882	
BRADFORD .....	725, xviii	Tides .....	164	Constitution .....	630, 637
Air Services.....	695	Bridlington.....	728; *1053	Cotton .....	1060
Birth and Death Rate.....	628	Tides .....	164	Cultivated Area .....	*1024
Bishop of .....	240, 431	Bridport .....	729	Defence .....	631
Building Societies .....	567	Tides .....	164	Distribution .....	630
Clubs .....	530	Brigadier (Rank) .....	419	Dominion Status .....	630-1
Exports Credit Dept. ....	328	Brightness of the Sky .....	188	Education .....	631-2
Lord Mayor.....	632, 725	BRIGHTON .....	727, 729; *1053	Ethnology .....	630
Members of Parliament.....	304	Air Services.....	695	Events in 1935-6 .....	*608-9
Newspapers .....	536	Building Societies.....	567	Exports .....	678-681
Official Receiver .....	367	Clubs .....	530	Finance .....	632, 681
Population .....	727, 728	Members of Parliament .....	304	Fleet .....	414
Rateable Value.....	725	Newspapers .....	536	Food Imports from .....	102
School of Arts .....	725	Official Receiver .....	367	Games .....	620
Technical College .....	409	Rateable Value .....	729	Government .....	630
Telegraph Offices open .....	702	Rates .....	662	Governors .....	212
Bradnan, D. G. ....	617, 618	Recorder .....	377	Grain Statistics.....	1057
Braemar .....	*1055	School of Art .....	459	Health Resorts.....	*1053-6
Braganza, House of. (Note) ..	*796	Telegraph Offices open .....	702	High Commissioners .....	216
Brahman Caste .....	755	Tides .....	164	Immigration .....	635
Brahmaputra .....	204; *754	Brisbane .....	213; *819	Imperial Conference .....	630
Braille System .....	667	Air Service .....	695	Imports .....	678-681
Braila .....	*979	Archbishop .....	434, 441	In Africa .....	630
Brava .....	*977	BRISTOL .....	724-5	Asia .....	630
BRAZIL .....	*915-6	Air Services .....	695	Europe .....	630
Air Mails .....	695, 707	Area and Population .....	724, 729	North America .....	630
Area and Population .....	203; *915	Art Gallery .....	349	Oceania .....	630
Army and Air Force .....	415; *916	Births and Deaths .....	729	South America .....	630
Cable Rates to .....	707	Bishop of .....	240, 428	West Indies .....	630
Cattle .....	1062; *915	Building Societies.....	567	Judicature .....	631
Cereals .....	1058; *915	Clubs .....	530	Judicial Committee .....	373
Civil Aviation .....	692	Commerce .....	685	Legislature .....	631
Coffee .....	1059; *915	"Great George" (Note) .....	442	London Representatives .....	216
Coinage .....	572	High Water .....	117, 121, 125	Lord Mayors .....	632
Embassy 214, 215; *915, 916		Industries .....	724	Mandated Spheres .....	631
Exports per head to .....	680	Lord Mayor .....	632, 725	Migration .....	324
Finance .....	209; *916	Members of Parliament .....	305	Navy .....	414
Government .....	208; *915	Merchant Vent. Coll. ....	456	Order of the .....	
Illiteracy .....	635	Museum .....	349	264, 267-277, 278	
Navy .....	414; *916	Newspapers .....	536	Parcel Rates .....	706
Postal Information .....	707	Official Receiver .....	367	Parliamentary Associa-	
Rubber .....	*915	Ordnance Survey .....	319	tion .....	632
Sugar .....	79	Rateable Value .....	729	Population .....	630
Time .....	191	Recorder .....	377, 725	Postage Rates .....	698
Tobacco .....	1059	Shipping of .....	685, 690	Potatoes .....	1059
Trade .....	209; *916	Sunrise .....	167	Protectorates .....	631
Transit of Mails .....	707	Telegraph Offices open .....	702	Religion .....	630
Bread, Loaf of .....	578	University .....	313, 455	Rhodes Scholarships .....	632
Breechin, 712; Bishop of .....	437	"Bristolian, The" .....	685	Securities .....	594
Breechou .....	*855	Britain's Best Customers .....	678	Shipbuilding .....	687
Brecknockshire .....	736	Britannia Metal .....	570, 575	Shipping .....	687
Member of Parliament .....	314	BRITISH COLUMBIA .....	*798	Schools .....	478
Brecon, 737; Bishop of .....	435	Agent-General .....	216	Societies .....	488
Breeders (Horse) .....	614	Government .....	212	Spheres of Influence .....	631
Bremen .....	202; *946	Area and Population .....	213; *791	Statute of Westminster .....	630-1
Bremen S.S. ....	689; *691	Bishops .....	434	Sugar .....	1059
Brentford.....	727, 728	Cable Rates to .....	706	Telegraph Rates .....	706
Breslau .....	206; *946	Postal Information .....	706	Trade .....	681
Brest Tides .....	164	Transit of Mails .....	706	Commissioners .....	216
Brethren .....	439	BRITISH EMPIRE .....	630-882	Universities .....	457-8
Brewers' Licences .....	644	Air Fleet .....	*1046	Bureau .....	457
		Airways .....	690-6	War Losses .....	420

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
<b>BRITISH GUIANA</b> .....	*846	<b>Brixton, M.P.</b> .....	303	<b>BULGARIA</b> .....	*916-8	
Air Mails .....	706	<b>BROADCASTING</b> .....	*1038 1041	Area and Population .....	201; *917	
Area, &c. ....	203; *846	B.B.C. ....	320; *1038	Army and Air Force 415; .....	917	
Cable Rates to .....	706	Telephone Number .....	705	Cable Rates .....	707	
Coinage .....	570	International .....	*1041	Coinage .....	572	
Finance and Trade 681; .....	846	Licences .....	320	Female Population .....	*813	
Postal Information .....	706	Staff Changes .....	*1002	Finance and Trade 209; .....	917	
Government .....	212; *846	Statistics .....	320	Government .....	208; *917	
<b>BRITISH HONDURAS</b> .....	*846-7	<b>Broadmoor, Cost of</b> .....	659	Legation 214, 215; .....	*917, 918	
Area, &c. ....	203; *846-7	Broadstairs .....	*1053	Postal Information .....	707	
Cable Rates to .....	706	Brochs .....	738	War Losses .....	420	
Coinage .....	571	Bromley .....	729	Bullion by Air .....	694	
Finance and Trade .....	681; *846-7	Member of Parliament .....	305	"Bulls" and "Bears" .....	521	
Government .....	212; *847	Rates .....	662	Bundi .....	*786	
Postal Information .....	706	Brompton Hospital .....	513	Bunhill Fields .....	445	
Summer Time .....	188	Oratory .....	445	Bunyoro .....	*881	
<b>BRITISH NORTH BORNEO</b> .....	*845	Bronte Society .....	488	Burdwan, Maharaja of .....	*788	
Air Mails .....	697	Bronze Age .....	193	Bureau Veritas .....	488	
Area, &c. ....	202; *845	Coinage .....	570-4	Burgenland .....	*910	
Cable Rates to .....	706	Brooklands .....	523, 622	Burgess (Stamp) .....	649	
Coinage .....	571	Brooklyn Bridge .....	205	Burghs, Scottish .....	742	
Finance and Trade .....	681; *845	Brotherhood Movement .....	510	Members of Parliament 314-5	639	
Government .....	212; *845	Broughty Ferry Tides .....	164	Burglaries in 1934 .....	639	
London Office .....	216	Brown Animal Sanatory .....	453	Burglary Insurance Com-	panies 562-5	
Postal Information .....	706	Inst. ....	582	Burial Certificate (Stamp) .....	650	
<b>BRITISH WEST INDIES</b> .....	*847-853	Brown Paper, Sizes .....	474	Societies .....	566	
Archbishop .....	435	Bruce, Robert .....	739	Burials (Legal Notes) .....	386	
Area, &c. ....	203; *847	<b>BRUNEI</b> .....	*867	Buriat Mongol Republic .....	*993	
Bishops .....	435	Area and Population .....	202; *867	Burlington House .....	516	
Coinage .....	570	Finances and Trade .....	681	<b>BURMA</b> .....	202; *773	
Government .....	212	Government .....	212; *867	Air Services .....	661	
Postal Information .....	706	Bruswick .....	301; *946	Area, &c. ....	202, 213; *753	
Schools, 478; Trade .....	681	Brusa .....	*990	Cable Rates to .....	706	
Trade Commissioner .....	316	Brussels .....	201, 206; *912	Government .....	212; *773	
University .....	458	Air Services .....	695	Judicature .....	*773	
<b>British Academy</b> .....	483	British Embassy .....	*912	Legislature .....	*773	
Ambassadors & Ministers .....	214	Bryher .....	708	Postal Information .....	706	
Army .....	421	Brythons .....	709, 739, 744	Newspapers .....	540	
Association .....	487; *1013	Buchan's Weather 118, 122, 525	979	Time .....	191	
Banks .....	541-551	Bucharest .....	201 206; *979	Burn .....	*969	
Broadcasting .....	320; *1038-1041	Air Services .....	695	Burnham Beeches .....	523	
Commonwealth League .....	487	Buckingham .....	729	Burnley .....	727, 729	
Constitution .....	637	Bishop of (Oxford) .....	430	Bishop of (Blackburn) .....	431	
Dominions .....	212	Palace .....	516	Member of Parliament .....	305	
Empire Order .....	264, 267-277, 278	Buckinghamshire .....	710-1, 712	Burntisland .....	742	
Exports per head .....	680	Members of Parliament .....	308	Shipping .....	688	
Films .....	*998-1000	Budama .....	*880	Tides .....	164	
Fishing Fleet .....	674	Budapest .....	201, 206; *951	Burton-on-Trent .....	729	
Games (1936) .....	620	Air Services .....	695	Newspapers .....	536	
Gliding Association .....	*1007	Buddhism .....	757	Bury .....	727, 729	
Hospital .....	512	Buddhist Mission .....	439	Member of Parliament .....	305	
Import Union .....	928	Buddhists, Number of 425; .....	755	Bury St. Edmunds .....	729	
Industries Fair .....	368, 629	Bude, *1053; Haven Tides 164	293-4	Member of Parliament .....	312	
Isles .....	633-9	Budget for 1936-7 .....	602	Buses and Coaches L.P.T.B.	343	
Kings and Queens .....	218	"Budget Leakage" .....	602	Lost Property .....	526	
Legion .....	488	Buenos Aires .....	203, 206; *909	Bushel .....	577, 578	
Medical Association .....	488	British Embassy .....	*909	Bushels per Acre (Cereals) 1057	and Hectolitres .....	586
Museum .....	345-6	Buffalo .....	206, 211; *894	Bushy Park .....	523	
Natural History .....	346	Buganda Province .....	881	Business Names .....	340, 384	
Nationality .....	382-4	Bugishu .....	*881	Northern Ireland .....	747	
Post-Graduate School .....	464	Bugwere .....	*880	Profits Assessed .....	657	
Queens .....	218	Builders' Measurements .....	579	Reply Cards .....	700	
Rainfall Organization .....	344	Building Centre .....	523	Busoga Railway .....	*880	
Red Cross .....	488	Production .....	674	Butane Gas .....	*1014	
Sailors' Society .....	488	Research .....	361	Bute .....	740-1	
Schools (Athens, etc.) .....	488	School of .....	468	Butt of Wine .....	578	
Societies .....	487-8	Societies .....	567-9	Butter Imports .....	104	
Subjects (Marriages) .....	394-5	Buildings, Height of .....	205	Buxton .....	729; *1053, xviii	
Thermal Unit .....	581	of Interest (London) 516-522	813	Bye-Elections (1935-36) 600-2	Byzantium .....	*909
		Buka Island .....	*978			
		Bukovina .....	*875			
		Bulawayo .....				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
CAR FARES, &c. (London) .....	526	CALENDAR, THE—continued.		Campbell Islands 213; *827, 831	
Cabinet, The .....	289, 637	French Republican .....	1063	Campbelltown Tides .....	164
Changes 1936 .....	600-3	Greek .....	199	Camping Club .....	489
Ministers' Pensions (Note) 289		Gregorian .....	194	CANADA, DOMINION OF *791-803	
Office .....	359	Hindu .....	199	Acroplane Clubs .....	692
Telephone Number .....	705	Japanese .....	199	Agriculture .....	*795, 1057-8
CABINETS:—		Jewish .....	197-8	Air Force .....	415; *794
American .....	*887	Julian .....	194	Air Mails .....	697
Australian .....	*808	Line, The .....	191	Archbishops .....	434, 440-1
British .....	289	Muhanmadan .....	198-9	Area, &c. ....	203; *791
(1828-1936) .....	290-1	Perpetual .....	111	Army of .....	415; *794
Canada .....	*793	Persian .....	199	Aviation .....	692; *794
Coalition .....	290-1	Racing (1937) .....	629	Bacon and Hams from .....	103
Conservative .....	290-1	Roman .....	193, 194	Banks .....	543-9, 550; *796-7
Foreign .....	*904, *998	Year .....	194	Birth Rate, &c. ....	633
Irish Free State .....	749-750	Calgary .....	*798	Bishops .....	434, 440-1
Labour .....	290-1	Cali .....	*923	Blind Population .....	667
Liberal .....	290-1	California .....	211	Bridges .....	205
New Zealand .....	*828-9	Caliph, The .....	*989	Butter .....	1059
Northern Ireland .....	747	Callao .....	*974	Cabinet .....	*793
South Africa .....	*834	Callernish .....	739	Cable Rates .....	706
Cable, Length of .....	581	Callinno .....	*958	Canada House .....	516
Cable Letters .....	706-7	Callisto .....	185	Canals .....	205; *797
Rates Abroad .....	706-7	Calvinistic Colleges .....	471	Capital (Ottawa) .....	*801
Cabot, John .....	*804	Methodists .....	438	Cereals .....	00
Sebastian .....	*792, 973	Cambay .....	*787	Census of 1931 .....	*791
Cabs, Statistics of .....	526	Camberley Staff College .....	464	Cheese .....	104; *795
Lost Property Office .....	526	Camberwell .....	713	Cities .....	206
Cadet Association .....	488	Members of Parliament .....	303	Civil Aviation .....	692
Colleges, Air .....	459	Cambodia .....	207; *939	Climate .....	*792
Army .....	464-5	Cambrian Academy, Royal	350, 483	Coal .....	675; *796
Navy .....	466	Archæological Assoc .....	488	Coinage .....	571
Training Ships .....	466	Period .....	192	Cultivated Area .....	*795, 1024, 1025
Caernarvon .....	291, 737	Cambridge, Duke of .....	219	Death Rate .....	633
Tides .....	164	Fund and Home .....	489	Debt .....	681; *795
Caernarvonshire .....	736	Marquess of .....	219	Defence .....	*794
Members of Parliament .....	314	CAMBRIDGE .....	727, 729	Dominion Day .....	138
Caerphilly Rates .....	662	Climate .....	xviii	Dominion Status .....	631-2
Caicos (Turks) Islands .....	*849	Clubs .....	530	Education .....	*795
Cainozoic Period .....	192	House .....	474	Electricity .....	*1056
Cairo .....	202, 206; *930, 933	Member of Parliament .....	305	Emigration to .....	*791
Air Services .....	691	Newspapers .....	536	Eskimo Population .....	*791
Caisse de la Dette .....	*933	Observatory .....	1056	Events in 1935-6 .....	608
Caithness .....	740-1	Official Receiver .....	367	Exchange Rate (Note) .....	571
Members of Parliament .....	315	Railway Station .....	684	Exports to .....	678; *796
Sheriff, &c. ....	381	Rates .....	662	Exports per head to .....	680
Caius College Mission .....	474	Recorder .....	377	Fastest Trains .....	(Note) 685
Calais, Tides .....	164	Research Station .....	361	Female Population .....	*813
Calchi .....	*958	Telegraph Offices open .....	702	Finance .....	681; *795
CALCUTTA .....	206; *756	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	448-450	Fisheries .....	*795
Air Services .....	691	Agriculture .....	459	Folk Songs .....	*1014
Banks .....	542-549	Athletics, &c. ....	620	Forestry, *795; Fowls .....	1062
Bishop .....	434	Boat Race .....	623	Fur Farming .....	*795
Population .....	206; *754	Botanical Garden .....	lv	Gold produced .....	550; *825
R.C. Archbishop .....	441	Colleges .....	450	Golf .....	625
Time .....	191	Cricketer .....	617	Government .....	212; *793
Trade Commissioner .....	216	FitzWilliam Museum .....	349	Governors-Gen. since 1867 .....	*792
Calcutta Cup (Rugby) .....	625	Football .....	624, 625	High Commissioner .....	216, 516; *793
Caledonia .....	739	Horticulture .....	459	History .....	*792
New .....	*941	Library .....	349	Home Produce .....	*796
Caledonian Market .....	519	Mays .....	623	Horses, 1062; House .....	576
CALENDAR, THE .....	113-162	Members of Parliament .....	313	Immigration .....	635; *791
(for 1937) .....	113	Pepysian Library .....	350	Indian Population .....	*791
(for 1938) .....	162	Plant Genetics .....	319	Industrial Disputes .....	752
Abyssinian .....	199	Training Dept. ....	473	Industrial Production .....	676
Armenian .....	199	Womens Colleges .....	450	Infant Mortality .....	634
Babylonian .....	199	Cambridge, U.S.A. ....	211	Insurance Companies .....	562-5
Biblical .....	199	Cambridgeshire .....	710-1, 712	Islands .....	204
Chinese .....	199	Member of Parliament .....	308	Judicature .....	*794
Christian .....	194-5	Cambridgeshire, The .....	615, 629	Judicial Committee .....	373
Coptic .....	199	Cameroons .....	212; *853	Lakes .....	205; *792
Elements of .....	113, 162	French .....	*853		
Fixed (League) .....	496				
For 200 years .....	112				

## PAGE

## PAGE

## PAGE

CANADA, DOMINION OF— <i>contd.</i>	
Leader of the Opposition	*793
Legation to France	*793
Japan	*793; U.S.A. *793
Legislature	*793-4
Live Stock	*795, 1062
Lord Mayor's Tour	603, 608
Lumbering	*795
Magazine Post	698
Manufactures	*796-7
Militia and Defence	*794
Mineral Production	*796, 1061
Mountains	*792
Mounted Police	*794
Navy	412; *794
Newspapers	540
Observatories	*1056
Parcel Rates to	706
Pensions Office	355
Physiography	*792
Population	203; *791
Posts and Telegraphs	*797
Price Movements, 1935	677
Price of Securities	594
Prime Minister	*793
Production	674; *795-6
Provinces	213; *791
Racial Origins	*791
Radium	1061
Railway Gauges	578
Tunnels	686
Railways	*797
Reindeer grazing	*1018
Religious Statistics	425; *791
Rhodes Scholarships	632
Roman Catholic Church	440-1
School of Architecture	460
Schools	478
Secretary of State	*793
Sessional Indemnities	
(Note)	*793
Ship Canals	205
Shipping	*796
Silver produced	*825
Social Security Act	677
Storms and Floods	*1011-2
Strikes and Lockouts	752
Summer Time	172
Telegraph Rates to	706
Telephone Rates to	706
Territories, *803; Time	191
Trade	681; *796
Trade Commissioners	216
Trade with U.K.	678
Transit Time	706
Universities	458
Value of £ sterling (Note)	571
War Losses	420
Weights and Measures	584
Wheat, &c. 102; *795, 1057	1
Wholesale Prices	677
Canal, Grand Union	683
Corinth	*848
Gloucester	683
Kiel	205; *943
Manchester Ship	205, 683, 723
Panama	205; *900-1
Suez	205; *984-5
Zone (Egypt)	*930
(Panama)	203; *900-1
Canals, 683; Commission	375
Canary Islands (Spanish)	*983-4
Canberra	203; *806, *812
Observatory	*1056

Cancer Campaign	489
Deaths from	613; *1037
Hospitals	464, 512
Research Fund	489
Candlemas	118, 551
Canine Defence League	489
Cannes, Consulate	*939
Canning Town Settlement	474
Canoeing	623, 628
Canonbury Tower	516
Canonical Hours	392
Canons Residentiary	427-433
Canteen Service (Naafi)	423
CANTERBURY	729
Archbishop of	231, 427
Clubs	530
House of Convocation	426
Member of Parliament	310
Official Receiver	367
Province of	427-431
Rates	662
Vicar-General	376
(Canton, 206, *922; Island)	*872
Capacity, Measures of	577
(Metric)	584
Cape-Breton Island	*800
Cape Chelyuskin	200
Cape Coast	*859
Cape Cornwall, Tides	164
Cape Delgado	*978
Cape Hatteras	*844
Cape Horn	*908
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	*840-1
Administrator	834
Agriculture	*837
Area, &c.	212, 213; *832
Births, &c.	*832
Education	*835-6
History	*833
Judicature	*835
Live Stock	*837
Local Government	*835
Observatory	352; *1056
Religions	*840
Schools	478
University	458
Cape Town	202; *841
Air Services	691
Archbishop	435
Bishop (R.C.)	441
Insurance Companies	562-5
Trade Commissioner	216
Transit of Mercury	170
Cape Verde Is. (Portuguese)	
Wrath, 738; Sunrise	*977-8
Capets, The	210
Capital Duty	649
Redemption Table	589
Capitals of British Dominions	
of the World	201-3
Capriivi Zipfel	*848
Caracas	203; *998
Carat, The	577
Caratacus	709, 735
Carboniferous Period	102
CARDIFF	737; *1054, xviii
Acroplane Clubs	692
Air Services	695
American Consul	*902
Archbishop of	440
Clubs	530
Commerce	690

CARDIFF— <i>continued.</i>	
High Water	164
Immigration Officer	336
Insurance Companies	562-5
Lord Mayor	632, 737
Members of Parliament	313
National Museum	348
Newspapers	536
Observatory	*1056
Official Receiver	367
Population	727, 737
School of Medicine	456
Shipping	688, 690
Stationary Office	364
Telegraph Offices open	702
University College	456
Cardigan, 737; High Water	164
Shipping	688
Cardiganshire	736
Members of Parliament	314
Cardinals	440
How to Address	440
Cards, Duty on	644
Carey Street (Bankruptcy)	375
Carinthia	*910
Carisbrooke, Marquess of	221
Carlisle	727, 729
Bishop of	240, 432
Clubs	530
Member of Parliament	305
Newspapers	536
Telegraph Offices open	702
Carlou	745
Carlyle's House, Chelsea	349
Carmarthen	737
Tides	164
Carmarthenshire	736
Members of Parliament	314
Carnegie Institutions	489
Carniola	*999
Caroline Islands	*960
Carriacou	*852
Carriages, Hackney	646
Licences for	646
Carrick Pursuivant	320
Cartels, International	677
Casablanca	*968
Cash on Delivery (Abroad)	700
(Inland)	700
Cashel, Archbishop of	440
Cashel, Bishop	437
Casiquiare Canal	*998
Cask Measures	578
Caso	*958
Caspian Sea	205
Cassel Hospital	515
Caste (India)	*755
Castel Gandolfo	972
Castor (Star)	172
Castries	*853
Casualties in Great War	420
Cat Island	*847
Catalonia	*982
Catania	*956, 957
Cataracts of the Nile	*882
Cathedral Organists	427-433
Cathedrals (London)	442, 445
Catholic Apostolic Church	439
(Roman) Church	440-2
Societies	489
Catral, The	739
Cattle in U.K.	102, 673
Duty on	644
Fund	659



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Cattle Market .....	519	Cesarewitch Winners .....	615	CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE - <i>cont'd.</i>	
World Statistics .....	1062	Cetinje .....	*999	Switzerland .....	*987
Caucasian Race .....	200	Ceuta .....	*983	Turkey .....	*990
Caucasus, The .....	200	CEYLON .....	*853-5	United States .....	*902
Cauvery River .....	*755	Air Mails .....	697	Uruguay .....	*991
Cavalry Regiments .....	421	Area, &c. .... 202 ;	853	Champion Stakes .....	615
Cavan .....	745	Association .....	489	Championships .....	615-629
Cawnpore .....	*756	Bishops .....	434, 441	Chancellor, Lancaster .....	282
Cay (French Island) .....	*941	Cable Rates .....	706	Durham .....	325
Cayambe .....	*929	Coinage .....	571	Exchequer .....	289, 369, 517
Cayenne .....	203 ; *941	Colleges .....	458	(1828-1936) .....	290
Cayman Islands .....	*849	Cultivated Area .....	*854, 1024	Lord .....	255, 373
Cecil Sharp House .....	492	Exports per head to .....	680	(1828-1936) .....	291
Ceded Mile, The .....	*858	Finances and Trade 681 ;	*854	Chancellor's Plate .....	615
Célebes Island (Neth.) 204 ;	*969	Government .....	212 ; *854-5	Chancellors of Dioceses 427-433	
Celestial Phenomena (1937) 170		Newspapers .....	540	Chancery Court of York .....	377
Celsius .....	580	Observatory .....	*1056	Division .....	373
Celtic Titles .....	278	Parcel Post, &c. ....	706	Registrars .....	374
Invasion .....	709, 735	Railway Gauges .....	578	Sheriff of .....	380
Language .....	638	Rubber .....	*854, 1060	Wards in .....	398
Cemeteries, London .....	516	State Council .....	*854	Chandernagore .....	*939
Cost of .....	661	Tea .....	*854, 1059	Change of Surname .....	396
Genotaph, The .....	517	Telephone Rates to .....	706	Stamp Duty .....	655
Censor (Examiner) of Plays. 227		Time .....	191	Changchun .....	202
Censorship, Irish Free State		Trade .....	681 ; *854	Changsha .....	*922
*1026-7		Trade Commissioner .....	216	CHANNEL ISLANDS *855, 1056	
Census of Gt. Br. (1811-1931) .....	636	Transit Time .....	706	Agriculture .....	673
of India (1931) .....	*753	Universities .....	458	Air Services .....	695
of I.F.S. (1936) .....	745	C.G.S. Unit .....	578-9	Area and Population	
of Production .....	365, 368	Chacachari Island .....	*852	201, 633 ; *855	
of Seamen .....	688	Chaco, The .....	*908, 973	Bank Holidays .....	551
Office .....	333-4	Chad, Lake .....	205	Climate .....	*1056
World Agriculture .....	*1001	Chad (French) .....	*940	Coinage .....	570
Centenaries, Literary .....	*1027	Chadwick Trust .....	489	Cultivated Area .....	*855, 1024
Centigrade Thermometer .....	580	Chaffarinas .....	*984	Days of Grace .....	551
Centimetre and Inch .....	586	Chagai .....	*776	Finance .....	681 ; *855
Central America .....	200, 203	Chagos Archipelago .....	*869	Government .....	212 ; *855
Australia .....	213 ; *806	Chairman, L.C.C. (Note) 632, 721		Militia .....	421
Chancery .....	228	Chairmen of Committees .....	302	Schools .....	477, 482
Criminal Court .....	375, 517, 637	of County Councils .....	711, 736	Summer Time .....	188
Electricity Board .....	328, 705	of Q. S. .... 710, 736, 748		Tides .....	164, 165
Employment Bureau .....	467	of U.D. Councils 728-734, 737		Trade .....	681 ; *855
Hall, Westminster .....	445	Chalfont St. Giles .....	524	Weights and Measures .....	584
India Agency .....	*753	Chamar Caste .....	*755	Channel Flying .....	696
States .....	*788	Chamba State .....	*787	Swimming .....	627
London Hospital .....	515	Chamber of Princes .....	*788	Chantry Bequest .....	489 ; *1023
Midwives Board .....	463	Chamberlain, Lord .....	227, 8	Chapala Lake .....	*964
Office Supreme Court .....	374	Lord Great .....	343	Chapel .....	*922
CENTRAL PROVINCES .....	*774	of London .....	714, 716	Chapel Royal (Thistle) .....	229
Area and Population .....	213 ; *753	CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE		Chapels Royal .....	228
Legislature .....	*769	(British):—		Chaplain General .....	417
States .....	*753	Argentina .....	*909	in Chief (Air) .....	422, 423
Central Telegraph Office 356-7		Belgium .....	*913	of the Fleet .....	409
Time .....	191	Brazil .....	*916	to the Speaker .....	302
Valuation Committee .....	320	Chile .....	*919	Chaplains, College of .....	228
Ceram .....	*969	China .....	*923	Indian .....	*777
Ceramics Department .....	347	Cork .....	491	to the King .....	228
Cereals, World's Production		Egypt .....	*934	Charabanc Licences .....	647-8
1058-9		France .....	*939	Chargés d'Affaires .....	214, 215
Ceres (Planet) .....	182	Germany .....	*947	Charing Cross .....	525
Cermanti .....	*979	Glasgow .....	490	Hospital .....	464, 511
Certificate of Birth .....	384-5, 391	Hamburg .....	*947	Charitable Bequests .....	lii-lvii
Death .....	384-5, 391	Iran .....	953	Societies (various) .....	484-510
Marriage .....	384-5, 391	Iraq .....	*955	Charity Commissioners 289, 320	
Stamps on above .....	650	Italy .....	*957	Organisation Society .....	489
of Posting .....	699	Java .....	*969	Charkhari State .....	*787
Certificates, Annual (Stamps)		London .....	490-1	Charlottetown .....	*801
650		Madeira .....	*977	Charter Party (Stamp) .....	650
Flying, &c. (1929-35) .....	694	Manchuria .....	*964	Chartered Accountants .....	484
Of Naturalization .....	665	Mexico .....	*966	Charterhouse .....	517
Savings .....	670	Morocco .....	*968	School .....	475
Share (Stamps) .....	656	Netherlands' India .....	*969	Chatham .....	729
		Portugal .....	*977	M.P., 307 ; Tides .....	164
		Rumania, *979 ; Spain .....	*983	Islands .....	*213 ; *827, 831

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Chattarpur State .....	*787	Child Study Society .....	489	CHINA—continued.	
Chauffeur's Licence .....	648	Welfare .....	499	Military Force in	
Cheam .....	733	Children, Adoption of .....	382	420, 421; *862	
Cheese Imports .....	104	(Divorce Law) .....	387	Mission .....	489
Import Duties .....	104	Hospitals for .....	512-3	Mongolia .....	*921-2
Cheka .....	*993	Legacies to .....	400	Navy .....	414
Chellean flints .....	193	Childrens Branch, In-		Parcels, &c. ....	707
Chelmsford .....	729	spectors .....	337	Portuguese .....	*978
Bishop of .....	240, 428	Courts .....	379	Post Office .....	*921
Member of Parliament .....	309	Income Tax Allowance .....	653	Rice Statistics .....	1059
Chelsea .....	517, 713	Pensions .....	666	Shipping .....	*921
Bridge .....	516	Societies .....	489	Silk .....	1060
Carlyle's House .....	349	War Pensions .....	666	Societies .....	489
Hospital for Women .....	515	CHILE .....	*918-9	South (French) .....	*941
Member of Parliament .....	303	Air Mails .....	707	Squadron .....	412
Physic Garden .....	517	Area and Population .....	203; *918	Storms and Floods .....	*1011-2
Rates .....	662	Army and Air Force .....	415; *919	Tea .....	1059
Royal Hospital .....	517	Banks .....	542-550	Telegraph .....	*921
Tides .....	164	Cable Rates, &c. ....	707	Tibet .....	*790
Cheltenham .....	729; *1053, xviii	Civil Aviation .....	692	Tientsin .....	*958
Clubs .....	530	Coinage .....	672	Time .....	191
College .....	475	Copper .....	1061	Trade .....	209, 678; *920-1
Ladies' College .....	456, 474	Cosach .....	*918	Transit of Mails .....	707
Member of Parliament .....	305	Embassy .....	214, 215; *918, 919	Turkestan .....	*790, 922
Newspapers .....	536	Finance and Trade .....	209; *919	Weights and Measures .....	585
Settlement .....	474	Food from .....	102	Yunnan .....	*790
Chemical Production .....	674	Golf .....	625	China-Clay .....	676
Research .....	361	Government .....	208; *918	Chinese in Australia .....	*806
Societies .....	489	Illegitimacy .....	635	in N.Z. ....	*827
Chemist, The Government		Minerals .....	*918	Language .....	205
Chemistry, Institute of .....	320-1	Navy .....	414	Professors of .....	449, 452
Nobel Prize .....	1064	Parcels, &c. ....	707	Chinese Turkestan	
Research Board .....	361	Railway Altitudes .....	686	Chingford .....	*790, 920, 922
Chemnitz .....	*946	Shipping .....	*919	Chippenhams .....	729
Chepstow Tides .....	104	Summer Time .....	188	Chipping Norton .....	729
Chequers .....	523	Telephone Rates to .....	707	Chisinau .....	*979
Cheques, Stamp on .....	649, 650	Time .....	191	Chiswick .....	727, 728
Cherbourg Tides .....	164	Transit of Mails .....	707	Bridge .....	516
Cherra Poonjee .....	189	Chiltern Hundreds .....	524	Chitral .....	*787
Cheshire .....	710-1, 712	Chimborazo .....	204; *929	Chivalry, Orders of .....	263-288
Members of Parliament .....	308	CHINA .....	*919-923	Choiseul Island .....	*871
Chesilton Tides .....	164	Air Mails .....	697	Cholmondeley Charities .....	*489
Chess Championship .....	624	Area and Population .....	202; *920	Choral Society, Royal .....	490
Chest Diseases, Hospitals .....	513	Army and Air Force .....	415	Chorley .....	729
Chester .....	729	Association .....	*489	Cho-sen .....	*960
Assay Office .....	575, 576	Banks .....	542-550	Chota-Nagpur .....	*773
Bishop of .....	240, 432	Bishops .....	435	Christ, The Birth of .....	*872
Clubs, 506; Cup .....	615	Cable Rates, &c. ....	707	"Christ The Redeemer" .....	*918
Herald .....	320	Cereals .....	1058	Christ Church, Greyfriars .....	442
Member of Parliament .....	308	Chronology .....	199	Hampshire .....	729
Tides .....	164	Church of .....	435	N.Z. ....	*831
Western Command .....	420	Cities .....	206; *922	Oxford, 430 .....	(Note) 442
Chesterfield .....	727, 729	Coinage .....	572	Christian IX (Denmark) .....	222
Chestnut Sunday (Bushy) .....	523	Cotton Statistics .....	1060	Christian, H.R.H. Princess .....	221
Chetham Library .....	350	Cultivated Area .....	*1025	CHRISTIAN:—	
Cheviot Hills .....	708, 738	Eggs .....	104	Art, Academy of .....	483
Cheyne Hospital .....	512	Embassy .....	214, 215; *919, 922	Chronology .....	194-5
Chicago, Population .....	206, 211	Events in 1935-6 .....	612	Era .....	194-5
Fire Losses .....	*884	Exports per head to .....	680	Knowledge Society .....	490
Industries .....	*893	Exports to .....	678, 680	Science Churches .....	439, 445
Newspapers .....	540	Finance .....	209; *920-1	Societies .....	490
CHICHESTER .....	729	Floods .....	*1011-2	CHRISTIANITY:—	
Bishop of .....	240, 428	Government .....	208; *919, 920	in England .....	709
Member of Parliament .....	312	in Central Asia .....	*790, 921-2	in India .....	*755
Tides .....	164	Japanese Demands .....	584	in Ireland .....	744
Chief Constables, England .....	711	Kwantung Peninsula .....	*960	in Malta .....	*867
London .....	379	Language .....	205	in Scotland .....	739
Scotland .....	741	Macau .....	*978	in Wales .....	735
Wales .....	736	Manchuria .....	*963-4	Statistics of .....	425
Chief Rabbi .....	445	Maritime Customs .....	*921	Christmas Day .....	113, 158 162
Chief of the Staff, Air .....	422			Posts .....	703
Army (C.I.G.S.) .....	416			Island .....	*865
Navy .....	409			Chronological Notes .....	192-9

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Chrysler Building .....	205	Chuvash .....	993	CITY OF LONDON—continued.	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND .....	426-435	C.I.D. ....	379	Livery Club .....	490
Archdeacons .....	427-433	C.I.F. ....	678	Companies .....	717-8
Bishops .....	240, 427-433	C.I.G.S. ....	416	Lord Mayor .....	714
Canons Residentiary .....	427-433	Cider Licences .....	644	Title of .....	632, 714
Cathedrals, &c. ....	427-433	Cigars, Import Duty .....	643	Mansion House .....	378, 519
Church Union .....	490	Cilicia .....	*687	Markets .....	519
Convocation .....	426	Cincinnati .....	211; *895	Maternity Hospital .....	514
Deans .....	427-433	Cinematograph Film Duty .....	642	Mayor's Court .....	377
Dilapidations .....	360	Adviser .....	364	Medical Officer .....	716
Dioceses .....	427-433	Institute .....	490	Members of L.C.C. ....	721-2
Ecclesiastical Court .....	376-7	Theatres (London) .....	*1034-7	Members of Parliament .....	303
Estates Commission .....	289, 325	Cinematographers, Amateur .....	490	Mental Hospital .....	514
Finance .....	426	Cinque Ports .....	729	Museum .....	349
House of Bishops .....	426	Circassian Province .....	*993	Officers .....	714, 716
Clergy .....	426	Circuit Clerks, E. and W. ....	376	Old Bailey .....	375
Laity .....	426	Scotland .....	380	Open Spaces .....	522
Marriage Licences .....	391-2	Circuits of Judges .....	375-6	Ophthalmic Hospital .....	515
National Assembly .....	426	Circular Measure .....	577	Police .....	378, 638
Newspapers .....	538	Circumcision, The .....	214	Telephone Number .....	705
Q.A.B. ....	360; *1050	Circumference of the Earth .....	200	Population .....	206
Societies .....	490	Cisterns, Sizes of .....	578	Price of Stock .....	585
Statistics .....	425, 426	Cities, Largest .....	206	Rateable Value .....	713
Theological Colleges .....	471-2	English .....	723-7	Rates .....	713
Training Colleges .....	472-3	Scottish .....	(Note) 740-2	Recorder .....	378, 716
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND .....	436	Welsh .....	737	Records .....	359-360
Ecclesiastical Commission		of British Empire .....	206, 632	Remembrancer .....	716
in London .....	325	of India .....	*756	Roman Remains .....	520
Theological Colleges .....	471	of U.S.A. ....	211; *893-5	Royal Exchange .....	520
Church, Armenian .....	439	City of Khartoum .....	604	School of Music & Drama	
Army .....	490	CITY OF LONDON .....	713, 714-8	461, 465	
Assembly .....	426	Addresses and Freedoms .....	734	Sheriffs .....	714
Baptist .....	439, 472	Aldermen .....	714	Societies .....	490
Calvinistic Methodist		Airport .....	*524	Special Constabulary .....	378, 638
438, 472		Alms-houses .....	734	Telephone Number .....	705
Education Corporation .....	479	Ambulance Service .....	540	Town Clerk .....	713, 716
Episcopal, in Scotland .....	437	Area and Population .....	206	Under Sheriffs .....	375
Estates .....	325	Arms .....	(Note) 520	Wren's Churches .....	444
Funds, 325; (Q.A.B.) .....	360	Art Gallery .....	349	City and Guilds Institute	
in Wales .....	435	Banks .....	541-551	467, 468	
Lads' Brigade .....	510	Births and Deaths .....	713	City and Suburban .....	629
Methodist .....	438	Boys' School .....	475	Winners .....	615
Missionary Society .....	490	Bridges .....	516	City Temple .....	444
Music, School of .....	466	Building Societies .....	568-9	Ciudad Trujillo .....	*928, 929
Musicians .....	495	Burnham Beeches .....	523	Civics (Events) .....	573
of Christ, Scientist .....	439	Central Criminal Court .....	375	Civil Aviation .....	660, 690-6
of Holy Sepulchre .....	*872	Chamberlain .....	713, 714	Director-General .....	422
of Ireland .....	437	Churches .....	442-5	Civil Engineers Societies .....	490
of the Nativity .....	*872	Clerk of the Peace .....	716	Civil Estimates .....	659
Roman Catholic .....	440-2	College .....	468	Civil List, The	
Schools Company .....	479	Common Council .....	715	223, 292-3, 322	
Societies .....	490	Court .....	377, 716	Civil List Pensions .....	*1026
Temperance Societies .....	507	Crematorium .....	516	Civil Lord, Admiralty .....	289
Theological Colleges .....	471-2	Deputies .....	715	CIVIL SERVICE .....	317-372
Training Colleges .....	472-3	"Dick Whittington" .....	714	Benevolent Fund .....	490
Union .....	490	Epping Forest .....	524	Commission .....	321
Churches, Aberdeen .....	741	Estate .....	716	Council .....	458
Birmingham .....	723	Freedoms and Addresses .....	734	Estimates .....	659
Bradford, 725; Bristol 724-5		Freemens School .....	734	Expenditure .....	640
Dundee .....	741	Fruit Exchange .....	519	Head of .....	369
Edinburgh .....	740	Girls' School .....	480	Of India .....	*776-7
Glasgow .....	740	Government .....	713; 714	Pay .....	317-372
Hull, 725; Leeds .....	724	Guild of Freemen .....	493	Societies .....	*776-7
Jerusalem .....	*872	Guildhall .....	465, 517	Sports Council .....	490
Liverpool .....	723	School of Music, &c. ....		Civil Twilight .....	116, 120, 124
London .....	442-5	Guilds .....	717-8	Civilian Anti-Gas School .....	335
(Pre-Fire) .....	(Note) 444	History .....	714	Civilization, Stages of .....	192-3
Manchester .....	724	Holborn Viaduct .....	518	Clackmannan .....	740, 741
Newcastle .....	726	Honorary Freedom .....	734	Member of Parliament .....	316
Nottingham .....	726	Hospital .....	513	Sheriff, &c. ....	381
of Christ .....	439	Insurance Companies .....	562-5	Clairière de la Victorie .....	*935
Sheffield .....	724	Judges .....	716	Clacton .....	*1053, xviii
Stratford-on-Avon .....	726	Justice Room .....	378	Clapham Junction .....	684
		Library .....	349	Member of Parliament .....	304

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Clare.....745	Clyde, The.....738	Colleges, Art and Architect- ture.....459-460
Clarence, Dukes of.....219, 222	Lighthouses.....371	Blind.....487
Clarences, Mechanical (Note).....526	Navigation.....371	British Empire.....457-8
Clarencoux.....319	Shipping.....688, 690, 740	Cambridge.....450
Clarendon Palace.....1014	Clyde-bank.....742	Commercial.....460-1
Classical Association.....490	Coaching Club.....490	Deaf and Dumb.....491
Claverhouse.....739	COAL:—	Dental.....461
Clavius.....184	Exports.....679	Domestic Subjects.....461
Clearing House, Bankers'.....541	Industry Committee.....368	Forestry.....461
(Enemy Debts).....368	Mine Dept.....368	Journalism.....462
Cleethorpes.....729	Mines Reference.....375	Ladies'.....448, 450, 454
Clement's Inn.....518	Reorganisation.....366	Legal.....462-3
Cleopatra's Needle.....519	Production.....675	Librarianship.....463
Clergy, Diocesan.....427-433	Resources (Research).....362	London University.....453-4
House of.....426	Societies.....490	Medical.....463-4
Income Tax Allowance.....651	Statistics.....675, 1061	Military.....464-5
Societies.....490	Weights and Measures	Mines.....467
Clerk of the Weather.....344		Music.....465-6
Clerkenwell Court.....379	Coalition Ministries.....290-1	Naval.....466
Clerks of Assize.....376	Coalville.....729	Oriental Studies.....466
Clerks of the Peace, Eng- land.....711	Coastal Command, R.A.F.....424	Oxford.....448
Scotland.....741	Coastguard.....368	Physical Training.....467
Wales.....736	Coastwise Shipping.....688	Police.....467
Clerks and Typists, No. of.....672	Coatbridge.....316, 742	Scottish.....457
Cleveland, Ohio 206, 211; *804	Coatepeque Lake.....*800	Sociology.....467
Clifford's Inn.....518	Cobden Club.....490	Technical.....467-471
Clifton.....725; *1053	Cobham's Flight.....666	Theological.....471-2
Bridge, 725; College.....475	Coburg, Duchy of.....*946	Training.....472-3
CLIMATE:—	Cochabamba.....*941	Tutorial.....473
Of Australia.....*807	Cochin Island.....*997	University.....456-8
Of Canada.....792	Cochin (State).....*786, 788	Veterinary.....473
Of England.....708	"Cocker, According to".....443	Welsh.....456
Of British Health Resorts	"Cockney, A" (Bow Bells).....442	Women.....448, 450, 454
*1053-6	Coco de Mer.....*877	Collieries, U.K.....675
Of India.....*755	Cocoa Consumption.....104, 657	Colne.....306, 729
Of Ireland.....744	Duty.....642	Cologne.....206; *946
Of Malaya.....*866	World Production.....1059	Air Service.....691
Of New Zealand.....*828	Cocos-Keeling Islands.....*865	COLOMBIA.....*923-4
Of Scotland.....739	C.O.D. Services.....700	Air Mails.....707
Buchan's Theory.....525	Code Telegrams.....702	Area, &c.....203; *923
Summary, 1935-6.....189	Codicils.....399	Army and Air Force.....415
Various Records.....189	Codrington College.....*848	Cable Rates to.....707
Climatology.....344	Codrivity Island.....*877	Civil Aviation.....692
Clinical Medicine, Schools.....464	Coffee Consumption.....105, 657	Coffee.....1059
Research.....344	Duty.....642	Coinage.....572
Clipperton Island.....*941	World Production.....1059	Finance and Trade 209; *923
Clitheroe.....729	COINAGE.....570-4	Gold produced.....*825
Clive.....*759	American.....572	Government.....208; *923
Clock:—	British.....570	Legation 214, 215; *923, 924
Before or after Sun	British Dominions ..570, 571	Navy.....474
Mammoth.....115, cf seq.	Foreign.....572-4	Oil.....*923
Stars.....*1017	Rates of Exchange	Platinum.....1061
Time, Comparison of.....191	(Note) 571, 572-4	Postal Information.....707
Clocks, Duty on.....642	Statistics.....570	Colombo.....202; *854
Clogher, Bishops of.....437	Coins and Medals, Keeper of 346	Observatory.....1056
Clontarf, Battle of.....744	Not to be melted.....570	Colon.....*972
Clopton Bridge.....726	Colchester.....729	COLONIAL (see also Imperial):—
Cloudbursts in 1936.....*1011-2	Bishop of (Chelmsford).....428	Agents.....321-2
CLUBS:—	Clubs.....530	Audit Department.....321
Aeroplane.....692, 693	Insurance Companies.....562-5	Banks.....542-550
American.....528	Member of Parliament.....309	Bishops.....434-5
Automobile.....396	Sunrise.....167	Coinage.....570, 571
Boys'.....487	Coldest Day, The.....189	Governors.....212
England and Wales.....530-3	Place.....189	Missionary Society.....499
Excise Duty.....645	Coleg Harlech.....458	Newspaper Offices.....540
Irish.....533	Collateral (Stamp).....650	Office.....321
Ladies'.....528-9	Collecting Societies.....566	Telephone Number.....705
London.....528-9	College of Arms.....319-320, 517	Postage.....698
Registered.....639	of Chaplains.....228	Secretary.....289, 321
Scottish.....533	of Preceptors.....465	(1854-1936).....290
Union Jack.....474	COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS 447-482	Securities (Price).....594
Yacht.....530-3	Agriculture.....459	Societies.....496
	Air.....459	Stock Transfer Office.....321



PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Colonies and Protectorates	Concerts in 1936.....	Consulting Engineers' Fees 408
Crown Agents for ..... *843-884	Condominiums ..... *882-4	Consumption Hospitals ..... 513
Colorado ..... 211	Condor Islands ..... *939	Consumption per head ..... 657
Colossus of Rhodes ..... 205	Confectionery Duty ..... 643	Continental Telephone
Colour ..... (Note) 136-7, 140	Licence (Sweets) ..... 640	704, 706-7
of "Blue Books" ..... 665	Conference, Imperial ..... 630	Continents, The ..... 200
Coloured Population, U.S.A. .... *885	Configurations, &c. .... 116, 120	Continuation Notes (Stamp) 650
Colours of Stars ..... 179	Confirmation of Wills ..... 401	Schools Inspector ..... 327
Columbia, District of ..... 211	Conflict Islands ..... *812	Contract Department ..... 410
Columbus Bartolomeo ..... *929	Confucians, Number of ..... 425	Notes, Stamp Duty ..... 650
Christopher ... *923, 924, 928	Congé d'Elire (Stamp) ..... 655	Contributory Pensions ..... 666
Day ..... 150	Congleton ..... 729	Control (Lunacy) ..... 334
Colwyn Bay ..... 737; *1054	CONGO, BELGIAN ..... *913-4	Controller of Stamps ..... 340
Comarca ..... *972	Air Mails ..... 697	Convalescent Homes ..... 334
Combined Universities M.P. 313	Area ..... 202; *913	Conveners, Scotland ..... 740
Comeragh ..... 744	Cable Rates to ..... 707	Convention, Royal Burgh ..... 322
Comets ..... 186	Civil Aviation ..... 662	Conversion Loans ..... 663, 664
Comino ..... *867	Coinage ..... 572	Tables (Metrical) ..... 584
Commands, Navy ..... 412	Copper ..... 1061	Tables, Thermometers ..... 580
Air ..... 424	Diamonds ..... 1061	(Weights and Measures) 580
Army ..... 420	Finances & Trade 209; *914	Conveyance Duty ..... 650
Commerce, Chambers of, see "Chambers."	Gold produced ..... *825	Conveyancer Certificate ..... 650
Commercial Diplomatic Service ..... *903	Loan to ..... 665	Conveyancing Counsel ..... 374
Docks ..... 520	Parcel Rates, &c. .... 707	Convict Prison Dept. .... 337
Education ..... 460-1	Radium ..... 1061	Convocation, Houses of ..... 426
Intelligence Dept. .... 352-3	Transit Time ..... 707	Conway ..... 737
Papers Post ..... 693	Congo, French ..... 209; *940	Conway, H.M.S. .... 466
Relations Dept. .... 365	River ..... 204; *913	Cooch Behar ..... *786
Travellers ..... 497	Congregational Churches 444-5	Cook, Capt. James ..... *898
Commissaries of Dioceses	Colleges ..... 471	Islands ..... 213; *827, 831
427-433	Societies ..... 491	Cooperation ..... 671
Commissary Office ..... 380	Congregationalists ..... 439	Cooperative College ..... 458
Commissionaires, Corps of ..... 491	Congress of the U.S. .... *888	Coordination of Defence
Commissioners (Police) ..... 378	Library of ..... *888	289, 293, 323
Committees, B. of T. .... 368	Conjugal Rights ..... 386	COORG ..... 213; *753, 775
Commodores, R.N. .... 411	Conjunction ..... 116, 120, 124	Copenhagen ..... 201, 206; *928
R.A.F. .... 423	(Note) ..... 152	Air Services ..... 695
Common Council (London)	CONNAUGHT, DUKE OF	Copper, World Production 1061
714, 715	221, 230, 418	Coptic Calendar ..... 199
Sergeant ..... 714, 716	PRINCE ARTHUR OF, 221, 230	Church ..... 425; *958
COMMONS, HOUSE OF	Province of ..... 744, 745	Copyhold (Stamp) ..... 650
297-316, 637	Connecticut ..... 211	Copyright, Committee ..... 368
Officers ..... 302	Consanguinean ..... (Note) 404	Law of ..... 385
Post Office ..... 357	Conscience Money ..... 657	Registry ..... 385
Speaker ..... 302; *1043	Consent, Age of ..... 386	Cord of Wood ..... 578
Summary ..... 292-6	Conservative Majorities. *1043	Cordoba ..... *909; 983
Visiting Regulations ..... 518	Ministries ..... 290-1	Corea (Korea) ..... *960
Northern Ireland ..... 746	Party ..... 501; *1037	Bishop of ..... 435
Commons Preservation	Societies ..... 491	Corfu ..... *948
Society ..... 491	Consistory Courts ..... 377	Corinth ..... *948
Commonwealth (1649-1660) 218	Consols, 663; Price of ..... 594	Canal ..... 205; *948
Fund ..... 632	Yield at various prices ..... 588	Corisco Islands ..... *984
Communicants, Number of 426	Conspicuous Gallantry	Cork ..... 745
Communist Party ..... 491	Medal ..... 266	Bishops ..... 437, 441
Comoro Archipelago ..... *940	Constabulary Inspectors	Chamber of Commerce ..... 491
Companies Act, Judges 374, 375	Special ..... 336, 364	Herald ..... 320
Joint Stock ..... 675	Constantine ..... *990	Telegraph Offices open ..... 702
Registrar of ..... 340, 380	Constantinople (Istanbul) *990	University College ..... 457
(Winding-up) ..... 365, 366-7	Constants, Astronomical ..... 186	Corn Measures ..... 578
Companions of Honour ..... 265	Tidal ..... 164-5	Prices (1932-6) ..... *1050
Compass Department ..... 410	Constellations ..... 116, 120	Production ..... 673; 1058
Needle ..... 187-8	Signs of the ..... 110	Cornwall, County of 710-1, 712
Compensation Fund ..... 644	Constituencies, Parlia-	Duchy of ..... 223, 324
Postal ..... 699	mentary ..... 303-316	High Sheriff ..... 710
Workmen's ..... 670	Constitution, The British ..... 637	Lord Lieutenant ..... 710
Compound Interest Table ..... 590	The American ..... *886, 887	Members of Parliament ..... 308
Comptroller and Auditor ..... 328	Constitution Hill ..... 522	Tin Produced ..... 80
Of the Household ..... 227	Consular Marriages ..... 394-5	(Jamaica) ..... *848
Compulsory Insurance ..... 368	Salaries ..... *903	Cornwallis Island ..... *898
Concepción ..... *919	Consulates in America. *901-2	CORONATION CEREMONY 224-226
	American in British Isles *902	Chair ..... 442
	British Abroad ..... *904-999	Commission ..... 226
	Consuls-General in London 215	Dates (1714-1911) ..... 226
		Day ..... 130

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
CORONATION CEREMONY— <i>cont'd.</i>		County Court Judges	377	CRICKET— <i>continued.</i>	
Oath	225	Precedence of	262	Oxford v. Cambridge	617
Office (Tel. No.)	705	Courts	377, 385	Pitch, Length of	577
Stone	525	Act (1934)	385	Records	617-8
Coroner, King's	374	Cricketer	616	School Matches	617
Household	228	Football	624, 625	South Africa	615
London	716	Hall, London	517	Test Match Records	617
Coroners Inquest	385, 639	Palatine	324-5	Women	616
Juries	385	Officials	710-1	Crime, Books on	*1028
Coronets	231, 232, 233, 237, 240	Coursing Records	624	in London	722
Corporation of London	713-6	Court, Central Criminal	375, 517	Statistics	638-9
Duty	650	News, 1935-6	598	Crimea, The	*993
Corpus Christi	113, 130, 162, 196	Of Appeal	373	Crimes and Trials (1935-6)	605
Correcting for the Press	583	Of Arches	376	Criminal Appeal Court	
Corsica	188; *936	Of Bankruptcy	375	Investigation Dept.	372, 375, 637
Cortez	*964	Of Chancery	373, 374	Statistics	638-9
Corvo	*977	Of Criminal Appeal	373, 375, 637	Cripples' Hospital	498, 513
C.O.S., 489; Cos.	*958	Of Faculties	376	Crna-Gora	*999
Cosach	*918	Of Lord Lyon	320	Croatia	*999
Coseley	729	Of Peculiars	376	Cromarty	740-1
Cosmic Rays	*1014	Of Session	380	M.P.	316
Cost of Civil Service	659	Supreme	373, 637	Sheriff	381
COSTA RICA	*924	Courtauld Institute	454, 460	Tides	164
Arca, &c.	203; *924	Courtesy Titles	523	Cromer	*1053; xviii
Army and Air Force	415	Courts of Justice	373-380	Tides	164
Cable Rates to	707	Telephone No.	705	Cromwell, Oliver	218
Coinage	572	Ecclesiastical	376-7	Crops (U.K.)	673
Finance and Trade	209; *924	Cousins-German	(Note) 381	(World)	1058
Government	*924	Covenant Stamp	650	Croquet	618
Legation	214, 215; *924	Covent Garden Market	519	Lawn	577
Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Coventry	727; 729	Crore of Rupees	*779
Costs in Divorce	387	Bishop	240, 428	Cross-Channul Flights	696
Cotopaxi	204; *929	Clubs	530	Swimming	627
Cotswolds	708	Member of Parliament	305	Telephone	704
Cotton Growing Association	487	Newspapers	536	Cross Country	618, 621
Imports and Exports	679	Covered Courts Cham-	229	Cross, Military	266
Measures	578, 581	pions	727	Victoria	285-8
Price of	677	Cowbridge	729	Crossley and Porter Home	491
Reels of	581	Cowes	708; *1053	CROWN, THE	637
Spinning Committee	368	Clubs	530	Agent Scotland	380
Statistics (Egypt)	*932	Shipping	688	Agents	216, 321-2
(Sudan)	*883	Tides	764	Coin (5s.)	570
(U.S.A.)	*893	Week (1937)	629	Colonies	212
(World)	1060	Cracow (Kracow)	*976	Equerries	229
Trade, Help for	296	Cran (Fish Measure)	580	Jewels, Keeper	228
Coulomb, The	579	Crane Building	205	Lands	322
Coulson and Purley	729	Cranwell Air Force	424, 445	Ministers of the	289, 290-1
Council for Art and Ind.	320	Creation, Date of the	192, 199	Of India, Order of	265
Of Action	491	Crediton, Bishop of	428	Office	374
Of Arles	709	(Exeter)	428	Scotland	380
Of India	338	Cremation (Legal Notes)	386	Rents (Scotland)	380
Of State (India)	*767	Society	491	Croydon	727, 729
Of Foreign Bondholders	493	Statistics	516-7	Airport	691
The Privy	254-5	Crematoria	516	Bishop of (Canterbury)	427
Counsellors, Foreign Office	329	Cresta Run Cup	623	Member of Parliament	305
Counterpart, Stamp	651	Cretaceous Period	192	Crozet Island	*940
Countess of Harewood	223, 230	Crete (Candia)	*947	Cruelty to Animals Soc.	491
of Huntingdon	439	Crewe	308, 729	Inspectors	336
Countesses in Own Right	719	Station	684, 686	Cruelty to Children Soc.	500
Counties, English	710, 742	CRICKET	616-8	Statistics	638
Irish	745	All India Tour	617	Cruisers	413, 414
Scottish	740-1	Ashes of	616	Crystal Palace	523
Welsh	736	Australia	617	C.T.C.	491
Countries of World	201-3	Averages	616	CUBA	*924-5
County Boroughs (1933)	(Note) 728	County Championship	616	Air Mails	697
Clerks	741	Eton v. Harrow	617	Area, &c.	203, 204; *924
Constabulary Inspectors	336, 364	Fixture (1937)	629	Army and Air Force	415
Conveners	740	Lord's Ground	519	Cable Rates to	707
Council, London	719-722	Lord's Schools	617	Coinage	572
Councils	711, 736, 740	Minor Counties	616	Finances and Trade	209; *923
Licences issued by	646-8	New Zealand	617	Government	208; *924-5
				Legation	214, 215; *924, 925

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
CUBA—continued.		CZECHOSLOVAKIA—cont.		Dates, Memorable (Cal.)	
Manganese . . . . .	1061	Finance . . . . .	209; *926	113, 117, 121	
Navy . . . . .	414	Government . . . . .	208; *925	Racing, &c. (1937) . . . . .	629
Parcel Rates, &c. . . . .	707	Legation 214, 215; . . . . .	*925, 926	Datia . . . . .	*786
Sugar . . . . .	1059	Loans to . . . . .	665	Daventry . . . . .	729
Time . . . . .	191	Motor Vehicles . . . . .	527	Member of Parliament . . . . .	311
Cubagua . . . . .	*997	Parcel Rates . . . . .	707	David Copperfield Library . . . . .	349
Cubic Feet, Weight of . . . . .	579	Petrol Consumption . . . . .	527	Davis Cup . . . . .	622
Measure . . . . .	577	Radium . . . . .	1061	Dawson City . . . . .	*803
Metres and Yards . . . . .	586	Sugar . . . . .	1059	DAY, THE . . . . .	194
Cubit, The . . . . .	585	Time . . . . .	191	Of Atonement . . . . .	198
Cuffey . . . . .	524	Trade . . . . .	209; *926	New Year's . . . . .	194-5
Cuillins . . . . .	739	Transit of Mails . . . . .	707	The Astronomical 125, 190, 194	
Culloden . . . . .	739	DABAI UMMEL . . . . .	*907	The Coldest . . . . .	189
Cultivation Age of . . . . .	193	Dacca . . . . .	*756	The Hottest . . . . .	189
British Empire (Area) *1024		Dacia . . . . .	*978	The Jewish . . . . . (Note)	198
Cumberland . . . . .	710-1, 712	Dagenham . . . . .	727, 729	The Julian . . . . .	195
Dukes of . . . . .	219	Daghestan . . . . .	993	The Length of . . . . .	116, 120, 124
Members of Parliament . . . . .	309	Dago Island . . . . .	*934	The Longest . . . . .	195
Mountains . . . . .	708	Dahkla Oasis . . . . . (Note)	*930	The Shortest . . . . .	195
Wrestling . . . . .	618	Dahomey, French . . . . .	*940	The Sidereal . . . . .	190
Cumbrian Mountains . . . . .	708	Dail Eireann . . . . .	751	The 24 Hour . . . . .	194
Cunningham Museum . . . . .	349	Daily Letter-Telegrams . . . . .	702	The Wettest . . . . .	189
Cunningham Acre . . . . .	585	Newspapers . . . . .	536	Where it begins . . . . .	191
Cup Finals (Association) . . . . .	624, 629	Wages Table . . . . .	591	Daybreak . . . . .	116, 120, 124
The Calcutta . . . . .	625	Dairen . . . . .	*960	Daylight Saving . . . . .	190
Curaçoa . . . . .	573; *969	Dairy Farmers' Association 491		Strength of . . . . .	*1014-5
Curieuse . . . . .	*877	Produce Imported . . . . .	679	Days from month to month 591	
Currencies of the World . . . . .	570-4	Dakar . . . . .	202; *940	Of Grace . . . . .	551
Curtis Island . . . . .	*831	Dalai Lama . . . . .	*790	Of the Year . . . . .	113, 117, 121
Custody of Children . . . . .	387	Dalmatia . . . . .	*999	Of Week (Japanese) . . . . .	199
Custom House . . . . .	517	Damanhur . . . . .	*933	Dead Letter Office . . . . .	699
CUSTOMS . . . . .	641-4	Damascus . . . . .	*987, 988	Sea . . . . .	*872
Drawback . . . . .	642	Damaun . . . . .	*978	"Dead's Part" . . . . .	401, 404
Estimates . . . . .	659	Dame de Serk . . . . .	*855	Deadweight Tonnage . . . . .	581
Establishment . . . . .	322-3	DAMES COMMANDERS . . . . .	278	Dead Societies . . . . .	491
Telephone No. . . . .	705	Grand Cross . . . . .	278	Training Colleges . . . . .	473
Postal Regulations . . . . .	698	How addressed . . . . .	278	Deal, 729; Tides . . . . .	164
Receipts (U.K.) . . . . .	657	Precedence of . . . . .	262	Deals and Battens . . . . .	579
Tariff of U.K. . . . .	641-4	Damietta . . . . .	*930	DEAN :—	
Tariff (India) . . . . .	*784	Danegeld . . . . .	709	Of Christ Church . . . . .	430
Cutch Syate . . . . .	*786	Dangerous Drugs Inspector 336		Of Guernsey . . . . .	427; *855
Cuttack . . . . .	*775	Danish Church . . . . .	443	Of Jersey . . . . .	427; *855
Cuzco . . . . .	*974	Kings of England . . . . .	217	Of Chapels Royal . . . . .	228, 229
Cycles, Licences for . . . . .	647	Danish-British Association *928		Of St. Paul's . . . . .	377, 427
Cycling Records, &c . . . . .	621, 622	Danube, The . . . . .	204	Of Westminster . . . . .	427
Olympic Games . . . . .	628	Commissions . . . . .	*926-7	Of Windsor . . . . .	430
Cyclists Touring Club . . . . .	491	DANZIG . . . . .	*927, 975	Deans and Chapters . . . . .	337, 427-432
Cyclones in 1935-6 . . . . .	*1011-2	Area and Population . . . . .	201	DEATH :—	
Cylinder Measures . . . . .	577	Coinage . . . . .	572	Causes of . . . . .	613; *1037
Cymrodorion . . . . .	491	Shipping . . . . .	688	Certificates . . . . .	384-5
CYPRUS . . . . .	*855-6	Dardanelles . . . . .	*989	(Stamp on) . . . . .	650
Area, &c. . . . .	202; *855	Question . . . . .	612	Duties, Controller . . . . .	340
Cable Rates to . . . . .	706	Dar-es-Salaam . . . . .	202; *879	(Estate) Duties . . . . .	651
Church of . . . . .	435	Darfur . . . . .	*884	Penalty . . . . .	639
Coinage . . . . .	571	Darkness (1937) . . . . . (Note)	188	Rate . . . . .	633
Finances and Trade . . . . .	681; *856	Darlington . . . . .	727, 729	Rates compared . . . . .	633
Government . . . . .	212; *856	Member of Parliament . . . . .	305	(Municipal) England 728-734	
Parcel Rates to . . . . .	706	Newspapers . . . . .	536	Wales . . . . .	736
Transit of Mails . . . . .	706	Rates . . . . .	662	Sentences (1934) . . . . .	639
Cyrenaica . . . . .	*957	Telegraph Offices Open . . . . .	702	(1935-6) . . . . .	605
Czech Society . . . . .	491	Dartford . . . . .	729	Valley (U.S.A.) . . . . .	*886
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	*925-6	Tunnel . . . . .	*1021	DEATHS :—	
Air Services . . . . .	695	Dartmoor . . . . .	708	(Legal Notes) . . . . .	385-6
Area, &c. . . . .	120; *925	Dartmouth . . . . .	729	Abroad . . . . .	385
Army and Air Force . . . . .	415	College . . . . .	466, 475	at Sea . . . . .	385
Cable Rates to . . . . .	707	Shipping, 688; Tides . . . . .	164	Certificates . . . . .	384-5
Cereals, &c. . . . .	1058	Dar-ul-Aman . . . . .	*904	Literary . . . . .	900
Civil Aviation . . . . .	692	Darwen . . . . .	729	Notable . . . . .	595-7
Coal and Iron . . . . .	675	Darwin, Australia . . . . .	*812	Registry . . . . .	333-4
Coinage . . . . .	572	Darwin, Charles . . . . .	524	Statistics of 334, 633, 634, 635	
Female Population . . . . .	*813	Date Line, The . . . . .	191	under 1 year . . . . .	634
		Of Easter . . . . .	Note 125, 196		
		Marks on Plate . . . . .	575		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
DEBT, NATIONAL . . . 640, 663-5		DENMARK—continued.		Diaz . . . . .	*965
Office . . . . .	352	Time . . . . .	191	Dick Whittington . . . . .	714
Of British Dominions . . . . .	681	Trade . . . . . 209, 678; *	928	Dick's Head . . . . .	*882
Of Foreign Countries . . . . .	209	Wholesale Prices . . . . .	677	Dickens Fellowship . . . . .	492
Local Government . . . . .	661	Density of Population . . . . .	201-3	Museum . . . . .	349
Of U.S.A. . . . . 209; *	892-3	Dental Corps, Army . . . . .	421	Diego Alvarez Island . . . . .	*880
To U.S.A. . . . .	665	Education . . . . .	461	Diego Garcia . . . . .	*869
Imprisonment for . . . . .	377	Hospitals . . . . .	513	Diego Suarez . . . . .	*940
Deccan, The . . . . .	*754-5	Officers (England) . . . . .	332	Dieppe Tides . . . . .	164
States . . . . .	767	(Scotland) . . . . .	334	Dignities, Fees for . . . . .	655
Deceased Husband's Brother . . . . .	393	(Wales) . . . . .	333	Dikwa . . . . .	*853
Wife's Sister, &c. . . . .	393	Registration . . . . .	461	Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical . . . . .	360
Decimal Association . . . . .	491	d'Entrecasteaux Islands . . . . .	*812	Dingle Bay Tides . . . . .	164
Parts of Acre . . . . .	*1041	Dentists to H.M. . . . .	228, 230	Dining Terms . . . . .	373
Declaration of Trust (Stamp)	650	Department Overseas Trade	352-3	Diocesan Courts . . . . .	377
Declarations on Oath . . . . .	382	Dependents (Income Tax) . . . . .	653	Dioceses, England and Wales . . . . .	427-433
Declination (Cal.) . . . . .	125, 119, 123	Deportation of Aliens . . . . .	384	Diocletian Era . . . . .	199
Decorations and Medals . . . . .	266	Deposit Societies . . . . .	566	Dione . . . . .	185
Decree Nisi, &c. . . . .	387	Deposits, Banks . . . . .	550	Diploma Courses:—	
Deduction from Income Tax . . . . .	652-3	Building Societies . . . . .	567	Agriculture . . . . .	459
Dec, The . . . . .	735, 738	Savings Banks . . . . .	670, 671	Art and Architecture . . . . .	459
Deeds, Stamped after Exe-		Derby . . . . .	727, 729	Domestic Subjects . . . . .	461
cution . . . . .	656	Member of Parliament . . . . .	303	Engineering . . . . .	461
Stamps . . . . .	651	Depth of Ocean . . . . .	304	Forestry . . . . .	461
Deemsters . . . . .	752	Deputation (Gamekeeper) . . . . .	651	Geography . . . . .	462
Deepest Oceans . . . . .	205	Deputies (City of London) . . . . .	715	Music . . . . .	465
Deep Sea Fisheries . . . . .	103	Derby . . . . .	727, 729	Sociology . . . . .	467
Defence College . . . . .	461	Bishop of . . . . .	240, 428	Diplomatic Intercourse . . . . .	214, 215
Committee, Imperial . . . . .	323	Members of Parliament . . . . .	305	Corps, Marshal . . . . .	228
Co-ordination of . . . . .	289, 293	Newspapers . . . . .	536	Service Salaries . . . . .	*903
Deferred Telegrams . . . . .	702	Telegraph Offices open . . . . .	702	Direction Island . . . . .	*865
Degrees of Latitude, &c. . . . .	200, 580	Race (1937) . . . . .	629	Director of Public Prosecu-	
Dehra Dun Observatory . . . . .	1056	Winners . . . . .	614	tions . . . . .	375
Delaware . . . . .	211	Derbyshire, Area, &c. 710-1, 712		Directors of Bank of England . . . . .	541
DELHI . . . . .	*753, 776	Members of Parliament . . . . .	309	Disabled Men (Pensions) . . . . .	666
Air Services, 695; Day . . . . .	146	Derry . . . . .	745	Discharged Prisoners Soc. . . . .	492
Province 202, 273; *	753, 776	Bishops of . . . . .	437, 441	Discount Rate . . . . .	594
Transit by Air . . . . .	000	Descent, Tables of . . . . .	403-5	Dispensation (Stamp) . . . . .	651
Delville Wood . . . . .	*833	Desertas . . . . .	977	Displacement Tonnage . . . . .	581
Demetera . . . . .	*846	Dessau . . . . .	946	Distances from Sun . . . . .	172-3
Demos . . . . .	185	Dessert Spoon . . . . .	577	Of Horizon . . . . .	203
Denbighshire . . . . .	736	Destroyers . . . . .	413, 414	Of Stars . . . . .	176-7
Members of Parliament . . . . .	314	Detective Stories of 1936 . . . . .	*1028	Distillers' Licence . . . . .	644
DENMARK . . . . .	*927-8	Detroit . . . . .	206, 211; *	Distinguished Conduct	
Air Services . . . . .	695	Deutsche de la Meurthe . . . . .	696	Medal . . . . .	266
Area, &c. . . . .	201; *	Deux Iles . . . . .	*941	Flying Cross . . . . .	266
Army and Air Force . . . . .	415; *	Development Commission . . . . .	323-4	Medal . . . . .	266
Bacon from . . . . .	103	Fund . . . . .	659	Service Cross . . . . .	266
Birth Rate . . . . .	633	Devil's Isle . . . . .	*941	Medal . . . . .	266
Brit. Import Union . . . . .	928	Devizes . . . . .	729	Order . . . . .	266
Butter from . . . . .	104	Devonian Period . . . . .	192	Distress Societies . . . . .	492
Cable Rates to . . . . .	707	Devonport, M.P. . . . .	307	Distressed Areas . . . . .	601
Civil Aviation . . . . .	692	Tides . . . . .	164	Distribution of Seats . . . . .	297
Coinage . . . . .	572	Devonshire . . . . .	710-1, 712	Trade . . . . .	680
Exports to, per head . . . . .	610	Members of Parliament . . . . .	309	District of Columbia . . . . .	211
Female Population . . . . .	*81	Devonshire House . . . . .	350	Probate Registries . . . . .	401
Finance and Trade . . . . .	209; *	Devons, State . . . . .	*786	Districts, Postal (London) . . . . .	357-8
Government . . . . .	208; *	Dewsbury . . . . .	727, 729	Ditton Laboratory . . . . .	361
Greenland . . . . .	204; *	Member of Parliament . . . . .	305	Dju . . . . .	*978
Illegitimacy . . . . .	635	Dhar, State . . . . .	*766	Diving Championships . . . . .	626
Infant Mortality . . . . .	634	Dholpur, State . . . . .	*786	Divisional Controllers . . . . .	342
King Christian IX . . . . .	222	Dhrangadhra, State . . . . .	*786	Divorce Court . . . . .	373, 375
Legation . . . . .	214, 215; *	Diameter of the Earth . . . . .	200, 580	For the Poor . . . . .	390-1
Motor Vehicles . . . . .	527	Of Planets . . . . .	186	King's Proctor . . . . .	370, 387
Navy . . . . .	414	Of Stars, 176; Circles . . . . .	577	Law of . . . . .	386-8
Petrol Consumption . . . . .	527	Diameters (Solar System) . . . . .	186	Law Reform . . . . .	492
Postal Information . . . . .	707	Diamond Skulls, Winner . . . . .	623	Statistics . . . . .	635
Railway Gauges . . . . .	576	Diamonds, Production of . . . . .	*837, 1061	Divorced Persons, Marriage	
Shipbuilding . . . . .	687	Diana Aeroplanes . . . . .	691	of . . . . .	393
Shipping . . . . .	687, 688	Diary of Events (1935-36) . . . . .	598-613	Diyala . . . . .	*954
		Sporting and Social, 1937-629		Dobruja, The . . . . .	*978
				Dockland Settlements . . . . .	474



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Docks, London	520	Down, Bishops of	437, 441	Duke of Sussex	219
Dockyards Department	410	Member of Parliament	316	Duke of York	223, 230
Doctor Johnson's House	349	Down House	524	Duke of York (1827)	219
Doctor's Commons	376	Downing Street	517	Duke of York's School	465
Doctors, Registration of	463	Downside	476	DUKES, ROYAL	231
Doctors' Fees	406	Dowries, Society of	492	DUKES	231
Dodecanese	*958	Drainage Engineers	317	How to Address	231
Dog Licences (U.K.)	646, 657	DRAMA, 1935-6	*1030-4	Precedence of	262
Dog Star (Sirius)	176	Books on	*1029	Dulwich	524
Dog Watches	581	Broadcasting	*1039-1040	College	476
Doggett's Coat and Badge	623	Censor	227	Member of Parliament	303
Dogs, Legal Notes	388	Colleges of	461, 465	Dumb Societies	491
Dogs' Home	492	Dramatic Summary, 1935-36	*1030-7	Dumbarton	164, 742
Dole, The	668-9	Dracht of Ships	581	Dumbartonshire	740-1
Dollar, The American	574	Drawback, Customs	642	Member of Parliament	315
The Canadian	(Note) 571	Drawing Papers, Sizes of	582	Sheriff, &c.	381
The Malayan	(Note) 571	Ruskin School of	460	Dumfries	164, 742
Dome of the Rock	672	Society	492	Dumfriesshire	740-1
Domesday Book	359	Dreadnought Hospital	511	Member of Parliament	315
Domestic Chaplains	228, 229	Dresden	206; *946	Sheriff, &c.	381
Occupation (U.K.)	672	Dreyfus	*941	Dunbar	164; *1055
Science Colleges	461	Drink Imports	679	Dunblane School	465
Servants (Legal Notes)	388	Drivers' (Cab) Qualifications	526	Duncansby Head	(Note) 738
Number of	672	Licences (Motor)	396	Dundalk	164; *1053
Subjects (Inspectors)	327	Droghda, Parliament of	744	DUNDEE	741; *1055
Dominica, B.W.I.	*850-1	Droitwich	729; *1053	Collector of Customs	323
Dominical Letters	195	Drowned person (burial)	385	Lord Provost	632, 740
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	*928-9	Drugs Act Inspector	336	Members of Parliament	314
Air Mails	697	Druidical Remains	739	Newspapers	536
Area, &c.	203; *928	Drunkennes (Statistics)	639	Population	727, 741
Army & Air Force	415	Druses	987	Shipping	688
Cable Rates to	707	DUBLIN	210, 745; *1056	Telegraph Offices open	702
Cocoa	1059	American Legation	*902	Tides	164
Finance & Trade	209; *929	Archbishop	437, 441	Town Clerk	741
Government	208; *928	Assay Office	575, 576	University College	457
Legation	214, 215; *928, 929	Cathedral	437	Dunedin	*831
Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Clubs	533	Dunfermline	742
Time	191	College of Art	459	M.P.	314
DOMINION DAY	113	County	745	R.N.R.	412
Income Tax	652	Herald	320	Dungarpar, State	*786
Observatories	1056	High Water	164	Dungeness Tides	164
Securities (Price)	594	Horse Show (1937)	629	Dunkerk Tides	164
Status	630-1	Insurance Companies	562, 5	Dunnet Head	(Note) 738
Dominions Office	324	Sunrise	167	Dunsink Observatory	*1056
Telephone No.	705	Telegraph offices open	702	Dunstable	729
Secretary of State	289, 290	Tides	117, 121, 125	Dunstaffnage, Keeper of	229
Various: see Brit. Empire		Trade Commissioner	216	Dunwich, Bishop of	430
Doncaster	727, 729	Universities	457	Duplicate, Stamp on	651
Races, Winners	614, 615	University College	457	Duration of Light	188
(1937)	629	Veterinary College	473	Durazzo	*905
Donegal	745	Duchess in Own Right	249	Durban	*841
Tides	164	DUCHESS OF YORK	223, 230	Durham	729
Doppler's Principle	177	Duchess of Gloucester	223, 230	Bishop	240, 431
Dorchester	729	Duchess of Kent	222, 223, 230	Members of Parliament	309
Maiden Castle	*1017	Duchy of Cornwall	(Note) 223, 324	Observatory	*1056
Dorsetshire, Arca, &c.	710-1, 712	of Lancaster	289, 324	University	454
Members of Parliament	309	Dudley	727, 729	(County Palatine)	324-5, 710-2
D. O. T.	352-3	Member of Parliament	305	Dutch Reformed Church	*445
Dotted Stars	179	Duke of Albany	221	See also "Netherlands."	
Douglas, I. of M.	201, 752; *1056	Duke of Cambridge	219	Dutiable Articles, Postage	698
Library and Museum	350	Duke of Clarence (1837)	219	Duties, Customs, &c. (U.K.)	642-4
Tides	164	Duke of Clarence (1892)	222	Preferential	(Notes) 641-3
Doukobors, No. of	425; *791	Duke of Connaught	221, 223, 230	Dye-stuffs Committee	368
Dover	729; *1053	Duke of Cumberland	219	Dying, Home for the	514
Bishop of (Canterbury)	427	Duke of Edinburgh	229	Dyne, The	581
Clubs	530	Duke of Gloucester	223, 230	EALING	727, 730
High Water	164	Duke of Kent	223, 230	Member of Parliament	305
Immigration Officer	336	Duke of Kent (1830)	219	Ear Hospitals	515
Member of Parliament	310	Duke of Normandy	*855	Earl Haig Appeal	492
Shipping	688	Duke of Saxe-Coburg	221	Earl Marshal	319
Sunrise	167			Telephone No.	705
Telegraph Offices open	702				
Dower, Law of	403				
Down	231, 745				

[illegible]

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Edward Medal .....	266	Eleuthera Island .....	*847	ENGLAND, KINGDOM OF— <i>contd.</i>	
Edgar .....	*958	Elgin .....	740-1	Boroughs .....	634
Edison .....	345	Elmer .....	381	Boroughs .....	304-8, 728-734
Edwards .....	104	Elmhurst .....	223, 277	Calcutta Cup .....	625
Edwards .....	*930-4	Elm .....	492	Census of 1931 .....	633
Air Mail .....	697	Elm .....	585	Christianity .....	709
Air Mail .....	695	Elm .....	204	Church of .....	425, 426-435
Air Mail .....	202, *930	Elm .....	*671	Cities .....	723-7
Army and Air Force .....		Elm .....	*684	Cities .....	708
Bishop .....	415; *932	Elm .....	524	Cities .....	710
Bishop .....	435	Elm .....	710-1, 712	Cities .....	615
Bishop .....	707	Elm .....	240, 428	Cities .....	624, 625
Bishop .....	199	Elm .....	310	Cities .....	625
Bishop .....	1058	Elm .....	517	Cities .....	710
Bishop .....	193	Elm .....	214	Cities .....	709
Bishop .....	572	Elm .....	215	Cities .....	708
Bishop .....	*932, 1060	Elm .....	*901-999	Cities .....	217
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	130, 146	Cities .....	708
Bishop .....	103	Elm .....	197	Cities .....	625
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	701	Cities .....	205, 638
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	324	Cities .....	710
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	635	Cities .....	187
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	691	Cities .....	297, 303-313
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	324	Cities .....	206; 708
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	367	Cities .....	728-734
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	630-734	Cities .....	709
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	130, 492	Cities .....	709
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	353	Cities .....	297
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	197	Cities .....	633, 708
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	517	Cities .....	425
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	632	Cities .....	708
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	324	Cities .....	709
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	492	Cities .....	226
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	562-5	Cities .....	475-482
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	670	Cities .....	638, 690
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	342	Cities .....	267
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	335, 670, 672	Cities .....	164-5
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	492	Cities .....	447-450
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	670	ENGLAND & WALES .....	633-737
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	220	Age Groups .....	672
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	669, 691	Agriculture .....	673
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	688	Agriculture .....	551
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	185	Agriculture .....	675
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	*372	Agriculture .....	541-550
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	170	Agriculture .....	634
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	559-560	Agriculture .....	633, 635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	581	Agriculture .....	667
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	644, 747, 748	Agriculture .....	567-9
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	417, 524	Agriculture .....	583
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	401	Agriculture .....	723-7
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	367	Agriculture .....	623
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	365	Agriculture .....	634
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	461	Agriculture .....	189
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	333	Agriculture .....	530-2
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	347	Agriculture .....	638-9
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	671	Agriculture .....	633, 635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	363	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	460	Agriculture .....	639
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	461	Agriculture .....	446
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	463	Agriculture .....	593
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	*1013-1022	Agriculture .....	636
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	108	Agriculture .....	633
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	121	Agriculture .....	673
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	708-3	Agriculture .....	674
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673	Agriculture .....	330
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	703	Agriculture .....	566
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	700	Agriculture .....	504
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	683, 708	Agriculture .....	551
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	639
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	209; *933	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	612-2	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	597	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	469	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635
Bishop .....	660	Elm .....	673, 730	Agriculture .....	635

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
ENGLAND & WALES -continued.	Epping Forest . . . . .	EUROPE -continued.
Infant Mortality . . . . .	Epsom . . . . .	Mountains . . . . .
Inhabited Houses . . . . .	Member of Parliament . . . . .	Parcel Rates to . . . . .
Insurance Companies . . . . .	Races (Winners) . . . . .	Population . . . . .
Judicature . . . . .	(Fixtures, 1937) . . . . .	Races . . . . .
Live Stock . . . . .	Equal Citizenship Union . . . . .	Religions of . . . . .
Local Government . . . . .	Equation of Time 115, 119, 123	Telephone Rates to . . . . .
Local Taxation . . . . .	Equator, The . . . . .	Time . . . . .
Lunacy . . . . .	Equatorial Africa (Fr.) . . . . .	European Danube . . . . .
Marital Condition . . . . .	Equerries . . . . .	Letter Telegrams . . . . .
Marriages . . . . .	Equine Defence League . . . . .	Eurythmic Colleges . . . . .
Medical Officers . . . . .	Equinoctial Year . . . . .	Euston Station . . . . .
National Health Ins. . . . .	Equinoxes . . . . .	Eve, Tomb of (Arabia) . . . . .
Newspaper Publishers . . . . .	Equitable Mortgage (Stamp)	Eveline Hospital . . . . .
Newspapers . . . . .	651	Evening Stars . . . . .
Occupations . . . . .	Equivalent Investments . . . . .	EVENTS of 1935-6 . . . . .
Old Age Pensions . . . . .	Eras, Various . . . . .	Accidents . . . . .
Overcrowding . . . . .	Erith . . . . .	Anniversaries of 114, 118, &c. . . . .
Police . . . . .	Eritrea (Italian) . . . . .	Aviation . . . . .
Poor Relief . . . . .	Erivan . . . . .	Crimes and Trials . . . . .
Population (1570-1931) . . . . .	Eros, Planet . . . . .	Death of King George V. 598-9
Production . . . . .	Eskdalemuir Observatory . . . . .	Ecclesiastical . . . . .
Publishers . . . . .	Eskimos in Canada . . . . .	Educational . . . . .
Rateable Value . . . . .	Esperanto . . . . .	France . . . . .
Religion . . . . .	Esquires, Precedence of . . . . .	Germany . . . . .
Road Accidents . . . . .	Essays and Belles Lettres *1028	Imperial Affairs 600-3, 608-9
Roads . . . . .	Essen . . . . .	Ireland . . . . .
Savings Banks . . . . .	Essequibo . . . . .	Italy . . . . .
Schools . . . . .	ESEX . . . . .	King and Court . . . . .
Shipping . . . . .	Members of Parliament . . . . .	Labour . . . . .
Taxpayers' Income . . . . .	Estate Agents' Fees . . . . .	League of Nations . . . . .
Unemployment Insurance	Duty . . . . .	Legal . . . . .
668-9	Office . . . . .	Memorable . . . . .
Universities . . . . .	Management College . . . . .	Municipal . . . . .
Vaccination . . . . .	Estates, Intestates . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .
Violent Deaths . . . . .	ESTIMATES, AIR . . . . .	Everest, Mount . . . . .
Weather . . . . .	Army . . . . .	Flight . . . . .
Widows' Pensions . . . . .	Civil . . . . .	Evesham . . . . .
English Architecture . . . . .	Naval . . . . .	Evolution Theory . . . . .
Church Music . . . . .	Revenue Depts. . . . .	Ewell . . . . .
Language . . . . .	ESTONIA . . . . .	Examiner of Plays . . . . .
Societies . . . . .	Area, &c. . . . .	Examiners of the Court . . . . .
The . . . . .	Army and Air Force . . . . .	Excess of Imports . . . . .
"English" Societies . . . . .	415 ; *934	Profits (Yield) . . . . .
"English Stones," The . . . . .	Cable Rates to . . . . .	EXCHANGE EQUALIZATION *1048
Englishmen, Height and	Coinage . . . . .	Account . . . . .
Weight . . . . .	Finance and Trade 209 ; *934	Rates of . . . . . (Note) 571, 572-4
in Canada . . . . .	Government . . . . .	Eschequer & Audit Dept. . . . .
U.S.A. . . . .	Legation . . . . .	Balances . . . . .
Engraving Museum . . . . .	Loans to . . . . .	Chancellor . . . . .
Enham Village Centre . . . . .	Parcel rates, &c. . . . .	(1828-1936) . . . . .
Entebbe . . . . .	Time . . . . .	Court . . . . .
202 ; *881	Ethical Union . . . . .	Excise, Board of . . . . .
Entertainment Duty . . . . .	ETHIOPIA. See ABYSSINIA.	Estimates . . . . .
Entomological Societies . . . . .	Ethnological Periods . . . . .	Licences and Duties . . . . .
Entomology, Imp. Inst. . . . .	Eton College . . . . .	Receipts from . . . . .
Keeper . . . . .	and Harrow (Cricket)	Executions in 1934 . . . . .
Envelopes (Postal) . . . . .	617, 629	Executive, The . . . . .
Enviors of London . . . . .	Eugenics Society . . . . .	Executors (Legal Notes) . . . . .
Envoys . . . . .	Eupen . . . . .	Exeter . . . . .
Eoanthropos . . . . .	Euphrates, The . . . . .	Bishop of . . . . .
Eocene Age . . . . .	Europa . . . . .	Clubs . . . . .
Eolithic Period . . . . .	Europa, S.S. . . . .	Fastest Trains . . . . .
Eozoic Period . . . . .	EUROPE:-	Member of Parliament . . . . .
Epact, Meaning of . . . . .	Area . . . . .	Newspapers . . . . .
Epée Contests . . . . .	Bishop of (London) . . . . .	Rates . . . . .
Ephesus, Temple of . . . . .	Boundaries . . . . .	Telegraph Offices open . . . . .
Epilepsy, Hospitals for . . . . .	British Empire in . . . . .	University College . . . . .
Epileptics, Society . . . . .	Trade with . . . . .	Exhibition in 1851 . . . . .
Epiphany . . . . .	Climate . . . . .	Exhibitions (1937) London
Epirus . . . . .	Cable rates to . . . . .	522-3
Episcopal Church in Scotland	Countries of . . . . .	Art (1935-6) . . . . .
437	Island . . . . .	Book . . . . .
Episcopal Church College . . . . .	Lakes . . . . .	Commissioners for . . . . .
471		325
Epochs and Calendars . . . . .		
194-9		



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
<i>Exmouth Training Ship</i> .....	466	Fareham, Tides .....	164	Films Advisory Committee	368
Exmouth, Tides .....	164	Fares, Cab (London) .....	526	Import Duty .....	612
Exodus, Date of .....	197	Faridkot, State .....	*787	Principal, 1935-36 .....	*1034-7
Expectation of Life 592 ; *	1029	Farms, Number of .....	673	FINANCE, NATIONAL	
Expenditure, 1880-1937 .....	640	Farøe (Danish Islands) .....			640, 659-650
Local Government .....	661		191 ; *928	Bank Rate .....	594
State (1935-1937) .....	640, 657	Farquhar Island .....	*877	Budget 1937 .....	293-4
Explosives Inspector .....	336	Farsan Isles .....	*906	Consols, &c. ....	594
Export Credits .....	328-9	Farthing (Coin) .....	570	National Debt .....	663-5
EXPORTS (1934 and 1935)		Fascists .....	493 ; (Note) *955	Acts Referees .....	375
	678-680	March banned .....	602	Bill (1936-7) .....	293-4
(1913-1935) .....	678	Fastest Atlantic Passages .....	691	Of British Dominions	632, 681
By Air .....	694	Air Speed .....	622	Of Church of England .....	426
By Months (1935-6) .....	678	Land Speed, 622 ; Ships	689	Of India .....	*778-9
Imperial and Foreign .....	680	Trains .....	684, 685	Of U.S.A. ....	*891-3
Per head .....	680	Water Speed .....	622	Foreign Countries .....	209
Of British Dominions .....	681	Fasts and Festivals 114, 118, 122		Local Government .....	661
Express Delivery Service .....	700	Jewish .....	198	Financial Secretary .....	000
(Sundays) .....	703	Fathom, The .....	581	Admiralty .....	409
(International Service) .....	701	Fauna Preservation Society	493	Treasury, 369 ; War Office	417
External Debt .....	663	Faversham .....	730	Finchley .....	727, 730
Extractor's Office .....	380	Fayal .....	*977	Rates .....	662
Extra Mural Studies .....	456	Feasts, Movable (1938-1952)	196	Fine Art Commissions .....	329
Exuma Island .....	*847	FEDERATED MALAY STATES		U.S.A. ....	*888
Eye, Borough of .....	730		*865-6	FINLAND .....	*934-5
Eye, Electric .....	*1015	Coinage .....	571	Air Services .....	695
Eye, Hospitals .....	515	Finances .....	681 ; *866	Area, &c. ....	201 *935
Limit of Vision .....	203	Government .....	212 ; *866	Army and Air Force	
		Time .....	191		415 ; *935
FABIAN SOCIETY .....	493	Trade .....	681 ; *865-6	Boxing .....	627
Factories, Accidents in	335, 670	Feeble-Minded, Hospitals	514-5	Butter .....	104
Employment in .....	335, 670	Fees for Dignities .....	655	Civil Aviation .....	692
Factory Dept. (Home Off.)		Inland Revenue .....	651	Coinage .....	572
	335-6	Professional .....	406-8	Exports per head to .....	680
Faculties, Courts of .....	376	School .....	475-482	Female Population .....	*813
Faculty Fees .....	651	Felixstowe .....	1,053, xviii	Finances and Trade	209 ; *935
Of Advocates .....	462	Fellahin .....	*931	Government .....	208 ; *935
Offices .....	391-2	Felling .....	730	Illegitimacy .....	635
Fahrenheit .....	580	Fellowship Guild .....	444	Legation 214, 215 ; *934, 935	
Thermometer .....	580	Felonies in London .....	722	Loans to .....	665
Fair Isle .....	738	Female Population (1931)	636	Navy .....	414
Fairbridge Farm Schools .....	493	Females per 1,000 Males	*813	Olympic Games .....	628
Fairlop Airport .....	524	<i>Femina</i> Prize .....	*1027	Parcels Rates, &c. ....	707
Fairs and Exhibitions (1937)	629	Fencing .....	627, 628	Shipping .....	688
Faiyum .....	*930	Fengtien .....	*963	Summer Time .....	191
Falkirk .....	742	Ferens Art Gallery .....	350, 725	Finbury .....	713
M.P. ....	315	Fermanagh .....	213, 316, 745	Member of Parliament .....	303
FALKLAND ISLANDS .....	*856-7	Fernando Po .....	*984	Fircroft College .....	458
Area, &c. ....	856	Festivals (1937) .....	114, 118, 122	Fire Brigade (London) .....	718
Bishop .....	435	Jewish .....	198	Brigades (Cost of) .....	661
Cable Rates to .....	706	Fever Hospitals .....	514	School .....	461
Coinage .....	570	Fez .....	*968	Insurance .....	552
Finances & Trade 681 ; *	857	Fiction of 1936 .....	*1028	Due .....	(Notes) 114, &c.
Government .....	212 ; *857	"Fidei Defensor" (Records)	359	Losses from .....	657 ; *884
Parcels, &c., 706 ; Time .....	188	Field Land Refuges .....	493	Of London (1666) .....	444
Transit of Mails .....	706	Field-Marshal .....	418	Churches .....	(Note) 444
Falkland, Keeper of .....	229	Pife, Area, &c. ....	740-1	Questions, Adviser .....	335
Pursuivant .....	320	Duchess of .....	222	Firearm Certificates .....	656
Falmouth .....	739 ; *1053	Members of Parliament .....	315	Fires in London .....	603-4, 718
Shipping .....	688	Sheriff, &c. ....	381	First and Principal A.D.C. ....	227
Tides .....	164	Fighter Command, R.A.F.	424	Commissioner of Works .....	
Famagusta .....	*856	Figure Skating .....	623		289, 372
Families, Number of .....	636	FIJI .....	*857-8	First Lord, Admiralty	289, 291
Size of .....	*1052	Area, &c. ....	203 ; *857	(1828-1936) .....	291
Family Names of Peers .....	250-2	Cable Rates to .....	706	Treasury .....	289, 369
Fanning Island .....	*871	Coinage .....	571	First Point of Arics .....	189
Eclipse of Sun .....	170	Finances and Trade	681 ; *857	Fiscals of Counties .....	381
Fanuatapu Island .....	*831	Government .....	212 ; *857-8	Fish, Measures .....	579-580
Far East Command, R.A.F.	424	Parcel Rates, &c. ....	706	Imports of .....	103
Farad, The .....	579	Time .....	191	Fisheries, Ministry of	289, 317-8
Faraday House .....	469	Filing and Record Depart-		Statistics .....	674
Society .....	493	ment .....	351	Fishermen, No. of .....	674
Farafrā Oasis .....	*930	Film Censors .....	464	Fishery Board for Scotland	329
Farah .....	*903	Society .....	493	Officers .....	318

## PAGE

Fishguard, Tides	164
Fishing Fleet, British	674
Inspectors	318
Vessels lost in War	414
Fishmongers' Hall (Note)	520
Fistula, Hospitals for	513
Fitzwilliam Museum	349
Fiume	955
Five Year Plan, The	994
Godless	993
Fives, 626; Fixed Easter	185
Stars	172-3
"Fixed Trusts"	1047-8
Flag Officers, R.N.	411
Flags, National	904-999
Flat Racing (1936)	614
Flax Supply	493, 1060
Fleet Air Arm	1046
Fleet Wood	523
Fleets, R.N.	412
Fleetwood, 730; Shipping	688
Tides	164
Flights, Memorable	696
Flintshire	737
M.P.	314
Flodden	739
Flood, Date of The	197
Floods and Storms (1935-6)	1011-2
Florence	956, 957
Florence Nightingale Hos- pital	515
Flores (Azores)	977
Florida	211
Florin, The	570
Flotilla Leaders	413
Flour Imports	102
Measures	578
Fluid Measures	577
Flushing, Tides	164
FLYING:—	
Accidents	604-5, 693
Boats	1046
Clubs	693
Events of 1935-36	604-5, 696
Pageant (1937)	629
Private	690
Records	696
Routes	691
Schools	459
Services	695
F.O.B. (Meaning of)	678
Fog in 1935-6	1015-6
Fogo	977
Foils	627
Folk Dance Society	492
Folk Lore Society	493
Folk Songs	1014
Folkstone	730; 1053
Immigration Officer	336
Shipping	688
Tides	164
Foochow	922
Food Council	365
Exports	679
Imports	679
(1933-1935)	102-9
Investigation	361
Production	674, 677
Foot Guards	421
FOOTBALL	624-5
Association	624
Fixtures (1937)	629
Ground (Size)	577

Football, International	624, 625
Olympic Games	628
Record Attendance	618
Records	624-5
Rugby Union	625
Footpaths Preservation	491
Forecasting Weather	344
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	903-999
Affairs, 1935-36	600-3, 609-613
Ambassadors	215
Banks	542-550
Bills of Exchange	649
Bondholder's (Council)	493
Estimates	659
Exchanges	572-4
Flags	904-999
Mails	697, 706-7
Marriage Act	394-5
Money	572-4
Office	329-330
Telephone Number	705
Postage, &c.	698
Rulers	208
Secretary	289
(1828-1936)	290
Telephone Rates	707
Telegrams	707
Weights and Measures	585, 586
Foreigners, Marriages with	395
Forest Products Board	361
Forest Service (India)	777
Foresters, Order of	566
Forestry	461
Colleges	461
Commission	330
Diplomas	461
Institute	461
Societies	493
Statistics	330; 1001
Forests of India	781
Forfar, 742; and see Angus	740-1
Forgery Statistics	638
Formentara	983
Formosa	204; 960
Sugar	1,059
Time	191
Weights and Measures	585
FORMS OF ADDRESS:—	
Archbishop, 231; (R.C.)	440
Baron	240
Baroness	250
Baronet	256
Bishop, 240; (R.C.)	440
Cardinal	440
Countess	249
Dame Commander	278
Dame Grand Cross	278
Duke	231
Earl	233
Knight	279
Knight Commander	267
Knight Grand Cross, &c.	267
Marquess	232
Royal Duke	231
Viscount	237
Viscountess	249
Fort Bayard	940
Fortaleza	916
Fort, The	738
Bridge	205, 684, 738
Conservancy	371

## PAGE

"Forty Immortals"	1063
Fossils (Dates)	192
Foundling Hospital Schools	493
Fowey	730; 1053
Tides	164
Fowls, World Statistics	1062
Fox Hunting (Note)	154
Franc, The	572
FRANCE	935-941
Adèle Land	813
Agriculture	936
Air Services	695
Air Strength	415; 936
Aircraft Marks	694
Algeria	202; 938
All Steel Coaches	686
Alsace-Lorraine	937-8
and Gt. Britain Soc.	494
Area, &c.	201; 936
Army and Air Force	415; 936
Artificial Silk	1060
Athletics	628
Aviation	692
Banks	542-550
Birth Rate	633; 936
Blind Population	667
Boxing	627
British Embassy	938
Cable Rates to	707
Canadian Legation	793
Cattle and Horses	936, 1062
Cereal Statistics	936, 1058
Cities	206
Civil Aviation	692
Coal Production	675
Coinage	572
Colonial Empire	202; 939-941
Colour of "Blue Books"	665
Commerce	937
Cultivated Area	1025
Davis Cup	662
Death Rate	633; 936
Debt	209; 937
Debt from U.K. (Note)	665
Debt to U.K.	665
Debt to U.S.	937
Dynasties	210
Education	936-7
Electricity	1060
Embassy	214, 215
(Staff)	935-6
Events in 1935-6	609-610
Exports per head to	680
Fastest Trains	685
Female Population	813
Finances	209; 937
Food Imports from	104
French Academy	1063
Gold Reserves	550
Golf	625
Government	208; 936
Illegitimacy	635
Industrial Disputes	752
Industrial Production	676
Infant Mortality	634
Iron	675, 1061
Lawn Tennis	622
London Hospital	511
Mercantile Marine	687; 936
Minerals	1061
Morocco	966-8
Motor Vehicles	527

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
FRANCE—continued.		Froebel Societies	494	Garwhal (Tehri) State	*787
National Holiday (Note)	138	Frosinone	*972	Gas Acts Administration	365
Navy	414; *936	Froude Laboratory	363	Production	674
New Hebrides	*884	Fruit Exchange, London	519	Therm, The	581
Olympic Games	628	Import Duties	642	Undertakings, Receipts	661
Petrol Consumption	527	Imports of	679	Gassiot Committee	344
Population	201; *936	Production Research	319	"Gate of God"	*688
Postal Information	707	Statistics (U.K.)	673	Gateshead	727, 730
Potatoes	*936, 1059	Frutitarian Hospital	511	Members of Parliament	305
Presidents of	210	Society	494	Gatwick Airport	524
Price Movements	677	Fuel Research	362	Races (1937)	629
Production	674	and Power Committee	368	Gauges of Railways	578
Railway Gauges	578	Fuerteventura	*683	Gavelkind	403
Railways	685; *937	Fuji-no-yama	*959	Gaza	*872
Rate of Exchange	572	Fulham, 713; Palace	517	Gdynia	*975-6
Seaports	*937	Bishop of (London)	427	Geelong	*824
Shipbuilding	687	Members of Parliament	303	Geoffrey Museum	349
Shipping	687, 688; *937	Full Moons (1937)	113	Gegenschein	185
Strikes and Lockouts	610, 752	(1938)	162	Gelligaer	737
Summer Time	188	Funchal	*977	Genealogists, Society of	384, 494
Syria	*987-8	Funding Loan	663, 664	General Board of Control	334
Telephone Rates to	706	Funds, The	663	Council of the Bar	462
Time	191	Price of	594	Election (1935)	600
Trade of	209, 678	Funen	*927	Voting at	389
Unemployment	677	Funerals (Law)	386	Medical Council	463
War Losses	420	Fur Farming (Canada)	*795	Nursing Council	463
Weather (1936)	*1011-2	Furlongs	577	Post Office	520
Weights and Measures	584, 585	Futuna Island	*941	Tel. No.	705
Wheat, &c.	78	GABOON	*941	Register (Edinburgh)	334
Wholesale Prices	677	Gaelic Speaking People	634, 638	(London)	333-4
Wine Production	*936, 1059	Gafatin Island	*930	Generals	418
Franchise, The	388-9	Galactic Plane	174-5	Geneva	*987
Frankfort	*946	Galapagos Islands	*929	Genghis Khan	757
Franklin District	*803	Galashiels	742	Genoa	206; *956, 957
Free Christian Churches	439	Galatia	*990	Gentlemen-at-Arms	228-9
Free Church of England	439	Galatz	*979	Gentleman Ushers	227
Free Churches Council	493	Galaxy, The	174-5	Gentlemen v. Players	617
Free Hanse Cities	*946	Gale Warning Board	368	Gentlemen's Agreement	665
Free Trade Union	493	Gales in 1935-36	*1003-1012	Geographical Counties	712, 736
Freeboard	581	Galiccia, *975; Galilee	*872	Measures	580
Freedom of the City	734	Galleries, National, &c.	348-351	Mile	580, 593
Freeholds, Devolution of	403	Galley Hill	192, 709	Societies	494
(Scotland), Heritage	405	Gallon, The	577	Geography, Degree and	
Freemasons	493, 498	Gallons and Litres	586	Diploma	462
Freemasons' Hospital	512	Galloway, M.P.	315	Library	351
Freemen, Guild of	493	Galway	745	Geological Chronology	192
Freer Gallery	*888	Galway University College	457	Museum	362
Freetown	202; *878	Gambela	*882	Societies	494
Freezing Point	580	GAMBIA	*858	Survey	362
Fremantle	*825	Air Mails	697	Survey (India)	*768
French Academy	1063	Area, &c.	202; *858	Geology, Keeper of	346
Colonial Empire	202, 203; *939-941	Cable Rates	706	Geophysics Museum	347
Dynamics	210	Coinage	571	George III	219
Embassy	215; *935-6	Finance and Trade	681; *858	George IV	219
Hospital	511	Government	212; *858	GEORGE V	222
India	202; *939	Parcels, &c.	706	Georgetown	203; *844
Language	205	Transit of Mails	706	Georgia, U.S.S.R.	*995, 996
Measures (Old)	585	Gambler Islands	*941	Georgia, New	*871
Presidents	210	Game Dealers' Licences	656	South	*857
Protestant Church	445	Import Duties	103	U.S.A.	211
Republican Calendar	1063	Licences	656	German Debts Committee	368
Revolution	*936	Gamekeeper (Deputation	651	German Emperor	220
Weights and Measures	585	Duty)	651	Hospital	511
Fresh Air Fund	493	Ganges, The	204; *754	Language	205
Friendly Islands	*871-2	Ganymede	185	GERMANY	*941-7
Societies	566	Garden Cities	494	Adolph Hitler	610-1; *941, 942
Conference	493	Gardens (London)	522	Air Services	695, 697
Registry	330	Gardner Island	*872	Air Strength	415; *943
Friends, Society of	439, 445	Eclipse of Sun	170	Aircraft Marks	694
Burial Ground	445	Garibaldi	*955	Airships	693
(Marriage Laws)	393	Garter King of Arms	263, 319	All Steel Coaches	686
Friern Barnet	730	Order of the	263	Area, &c.	201; *941

GERMANY—continued.	PAGE	GERMANY—continued.	PAGE	GLASGOW—continued.	PAGE
Army and Air Force		Strikes	752	Museum	349
415; *942-3		Sugar	1059	Newspapers	536
Atlantic Records	691	Telephone Rates to	707	Observatory	1056
Athletics	620, 628	Time	191	Population	206, 727, 740
Banks	542, 550; *944	Trade	209, 678; *945	Railway Stations	684
Beet Sugar	1059	Transit of Mails	707	School of Art	459
Birth Rate	633; *941	Unemployment	945	Architecture	459
Blind Population	667	War Losses	420	Schools	477, 482
Books banned in	1037	Weights and Measures	585	Sheriffs, &c.	381
Boxing	627	Wheat, &c.	1058	Shipping of	688, 690
British Embassy	214; *946	Wholesale Prices	677	Signal Boxes	686
Cable rates to	707	Gezira Irrigation	883	Sunrise	167
Cereal Statistics	1058	Gharbiya	930	Technical Colleges	457
Cities	206; *946	Ghent	923	Telegraph Offices Open	702
Civil Aviation	692	Giant's Causeway	744	Tides	164
Coal Production	675; *945, 1061	GIBRALTAR	858-9	Town Clerk	740
Coinage	573	Area, &c.	201; *858	Training Colleges	472
Colour of "Blue Books"	665	Bishops of	435, 440	University	316, 457
Constitution and Politics	*942	Cable Rates to	706	Veterinary College	473
Consular Marriages	395	Coinage	570	Glass, Corporal Wm.	*880
Cultivated Area	*1025	Finance and Trade	681; *858	Glastonbury	730
Currency and Credit	*944	Government	212; *858-9	Glenalmond School	477
Death Rate	633; *941	Parcels, &c.	706	Gleneagles	*1055
Debt	*944	Time	191	Gliding	604-5; *1044-5
Defence	*942-3	Transit of Mails	706	Association	488
Disarmament	942	Troops in	421	Glossop	730
Education	*942	Gifts, Stamp Duty on	650	Gloucester	727, 730
Electricity	1060	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	871	Bishop	240, 429
Embassy, London	215; *941	Gilbert and Sullivan Society	494	Canal	708
Events in 1935-6	610-1	Gilechrist Educational Trust	465	Duke of	223
Exports	*945	Gillingham	727, 730	Member of Parliament	305
Exports to	680	Gilt Edged Securities	594	Newspapers	536
Fastest Trains	685	Gimcrack Stakes	629	Rates	662
Female Population	*813	Ginseng	*960	Gloucestershire	710-1, 712
Finances	209; *943-4	Girga	930	Members of Parliament	309
Foreign Debts	*944	Girl Guides	109	Glucose Licences	645
Gliding	*1044	Girl Pat Case	605	G.M.T.	190
Golf	625	Girls' Friendly Society	494	Goa	574; *978
Government	208; *942	Life Brigade	494, 1064	Goat Society, British	488
Illegitimacy	635	Public Day Schools	479-482	Gobi or Shamo	*921
Industrial Disputes	752	Public Schools	479-480	Godalming	730
Industry	676-7; *945	School Company	482	Godless Five Year Plan	*993
Infant Mortality	634	Societies	494	Godmanchester	730
Iron	675; *945, 1061	Girton College, Cambridge	450	Godthaab	*928
Leader and Chancellor	*941	Giza	*930	Godwin Austen	204; *754
League of Nations	942	Glacial Period	192	Goidsels	709, 739, 744
Minerals	*945, 1061	Glamorganshire	736	GOLD COAST	*859, 861
Motor Vehicles	527	Members of Parliament	314	Area, &c.	202; *859
Natural Resources	*941	GLASGOW	740; *1055	by Air	*697
Navy	414; *942	Air Services	695	Cable Rates to	706
Nazi Movements	610-1; *942	American Consulate	*902	Cocoa	*859, 1059
Old Age Pensions	*943	Archbishop (R.C.)	440	Cultivation	*1024
Olympic Games	628	Art Gallery	349	Coinage	571
Petrol Consumption	527	Assay Office	575, 576	Diamonds	*859, 1061
Postal Information	707	Athletics	620	Finances and Trade	681; 859
Potatoes	*945, 1059	Bank Holidays	551	Government	212; *859
Price Movements	677	Bishop of	437; Clubs	Manganese	1061
Production	674, 676; *945	Chamber of Commerce	490	Parcels, &c.	706
Railway Gauges	578	Churches	740	Time	191
Railways	*943	Clyde Trusts	371	Transit of Mails	706
Rate of Exchange	573	College of Art	459	Gold Coinage	570-4
Re-armament	*942-3	Commerce	690, 740	and Sterling	*1049
Rhodes Scholarships	632	Customs	323	Gold Cup	614, 629
Securities Market	*945-6	Exports Credits	328	(Bronze Age)	*1016
Ship Canals	205	Fiscals	381	Imports by Air	694
Shipbuilding	687	High Water, &c.	164	Plate, Marks on	575-6
Shipping	687, 688; *943	Holidays	551	Price of	677
Silver Production	*825	Immigration Officer	336	Production	550; *825, 1061
Social Services	*943	Institute of Fine Arts	349	Reserves	350
States of	201; *707	Insurance Companies	562-5	Standard and Unemploy-	
Steel	675	Lord Provost	632, 740	ment	677; *1049
		Members of Parliament	315	Sterling	575



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Gold Stick in Waiting	227	Grand Military	629	GREAT BRITAIN— <i>continued.</i>	
Vase	615	Grand National (1937)	629	Friendly Societies	566
Golden Number explained	195	Winners	615	Gliding	*1044-5
Square Hospital	515	Grand Prix de Paris	615, 629	Gold Reserves	550
Golden's Green	516	Grand Union Canal	683	Government	289, 630
Goldsmith's College	454, 472-3	Grangemouth	688, 742	Harvests	594
Hall	575-6	Grantham	730	Health Resorts	*1053-6
Golf Championships, &c.	625	Bishop of (Lincoln)	429	Illegitimacy	635
Fixtures (1937)	629	Member of Parliament	371	Immigration	635
Gomera	*984	Grantown	*1055	Industrial Disputes	752
Gond Tribes	*789	Graves Commission	278	Industrial Production	674-6
Gondal State	*787	Gravesend	524, 730	Inland Waterways	683
Good and Bad Harvests	594	Tides	164	Insurance Companies	562-5
Good Friday	113, 122, 162	Gravities, Specific	579	Iron	675
Posts	702-3	Gray's Elegy	525	Joint Stock Companies	675
Good Templars	507	Gray's Inn	462, 518	Languages	638
Goodwood Races (1937)	629	Graz	*911	Lead	1061
(Winners 1932-36)	615	Great Bear, The	179; 192	Light Aeroplane Clubs	
Goole	730	GREAT BRITAIN:—		Live Stock	692, 693
Shipping	688	Aeroplane Clubs	692	Local Government	638
Tides	164	Age Distribution	633	Taxation	661
Gordon Boys' Home	494	Age Groups	672	Marriages	633
College, Khartoum	*882	Agriculture	78-82, 673	Mercantile Marine	689
Hospital	513	Air Defence	415; *1040	Minerals	675
Gordon Smith Institute	494	Air Transport	695	Monetary Units	570
Gorki (Nijni Novgorod)	*995	Aircraft	415, 691	Motor Vehicles	527, 682
Gorsedd	735	Marks	694	National Health Insurance	668
Gospel (S.G.P.)	593	Aluminium	1061	Occupation	672
Gosport	730	and France (Society)	494	Old Age Pensions	666, 667
Göta Canal	205	Area	201, 204	Olympic Games	628
Götha	*940	Army	415	Parliament	637
Gothenburg	*986	Artificial Silk	1060	Petrol Consumption	527
Goths, King of the	*985	Balance of Trade, 1933-5	680	Police	638
Gough Island	*880	Bankruptcy	675	Population	201, 633
Governesses' Benevolent	494	Best Customers	678	Postal Regulations	698, 703
GOVERNMENT, Central	637	Births	633	Traffic	705
The Cabinet	289	Blind Population	667	Potatoes	673, 1059
Local	638	Books published in, 1935	*1025	Price Movements	676-7
Actuary	330	Broadcasting	320; *1001-5	Production	673-5
Chemist	320-1	Building Societies	567-9	Railways	578, 683
Cost of	659	Canals	683	Religion	638
Farms of	201-3	Cattle	673, 1062	Road Accidents	682
Hospitality Fund	330, 659	Census, 1811-1931	636	Taxes	682
Laboratory	320-1	Cereals	673, 1057	Roads	682
Lymph	332	Cities	727	Royal Air Force 422-4	*1046
Majorities	297; *1043	Civil Aviation	690-6	Royal Navy	409, 414
of London	713, 714-722	Climate	189, 708, 739	Seaports	688, 690
Offices	317, 372	Clubs	528-533	Sheep	673, 1062
Holidays at	551	Coal Production	675	Shipbuilding	687
Telephone Numbers	705	Coinage	570	Shipping	687-690
Union Jack flown at	690	Copper	1061	Steel	675
Printing, 341; (U.S.A.)	*897	Cost of Social Services	659	Street Accidents	682
Property (Rating)	370	Crime	605, 638-9	Strikes and Lockouts	752
Publications	364	Cultivated Area	673; *1024	Suicides	639
Colour of	665	Customs Tariffs	641-4	Summer Time	190
Salaries	289	Deaths	633	Tariff	641-4
Theory of	637	Debt	663-5	Tax Receipts	657-8
Whips	(Note) 369	Divorces	635	Taxation	641-656
Governors, Colonial	212	Education	446	Telephone Regulations	
General, Canada	*792	Electricity	328, 1060	Time	704-5
I.F.S.	291	Emigration	635	Tin	191
India	*759-765	Employment	669, 676-7	Trade	678-680
Governor's Provinces	(Note) *764	Events, 1935-36	598-608	By Air	694
Gozo	*867	Exports	678-681	Distribution	680
Bishop of	440	Farms	673	Unions	675
Grace, Days of	551	Fastest Trains	685	Tramways	682
Graciosa	*977	Finance	640-665	Unemployment	669, 676-7
Graham's Land	*857	Fire Losses	657	War Pensions	666
Graham Statistics, U.K.	673, 1057	Fisheries	674	Weather	189; *1003-1010
"Grampian Hills"	738, 739	Fishing Fleet	674	Wheat, &c.	78, 673
Granada	*983	Food Imports (1933-1935)	102-5	Wheat Imports	*1025
Grand Challenge Cup	623				
Grand Juries	390				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
GREAT BRITAIN <i>continued</i> .		Greenwich Time	167, 190, 119	Guilds, London	717-8
Wholesale Prices	677	Tunnel	521	Guinea, French	*940
Wild-owl Pools	666-7	Gregorian Calendar	194	Portuguese	978
Wild-owl Pools	320, 705	Grenada	*852	Spanish	*984
Wool	1060	Gronadines	*852	(New)	*813
Working Days Lost	752	Grenfell Association	494	(Netherlands)	*969
Workmen's Compensation		Gretia Green Marriages	396	Gujarat	*767
Wrecks	670	Greyfriars Church	442	Gulf Stream	708, 739
Great George	(Note) 442	Greyhound Racing	494, 523	Gun Licences	656
Great Marlborough Street	379	Grid, The	328	Gumboats	414
Great Metropolitan Stakes	615	Grimshy	727, 730	Gunpowder Plot (Records)	359
Great Paul	(Note) 442	Bishop of (Lincoln)	429	Gurkhas	*789
Great Power	(Note) 442	Member of Parliament	305	Guy's Hospital	461, 463, 511
Great Plain of India	*754	Newspapers	536	Gwadar	*906-7
Great Salt Lake (Utah)		Shipping	688	Gwalior	*213; *753, 786, 788
	205; *872	Tides	164	Gymnastics	627
Great Seal (Scotland)	380	Groat, The (Coin)	570	Olympic Games	628
GREAT WAR, Casualties	420	Grocers Institute	469, 494		
Official End of	1064	Groningen	*969	HAARLEM	*969
Poisons (U.K.)	600	Grooms-in-Waiting	227	Iabaeus Corpus Act	637
(U.S.)	*880	Grosvenor Hospital	515	H.A.C.	518
Great Yarmouth	727, 734	Grotto Homes	494	Hackney, Borough of	713
M.P.	305	Grouse Shooting	(Note) 140	Members of Parliament	303
GREECE	*947-8	Grytviken	*857	Hackney Cabs	526
Air Services	695	Guadalajara	*966	Licences for	647
Area, &c.	201; *947	Guadalcanal	*871	Horse Society	494
Army and Air Force	415	Guadaloupe (France) 203	*941	Institute	468
Cable Rates to	707	Guam 203, 211	*885, 898, 899	Haddington	315, 381, 740
Civil Aviation	692	Guards Regiments	419	Hadiatun	*907
Coinage	573	Chapel	442-3	Hadley Green	523
Dold	209, 665; *948	GUATEMALA	*948-9	Hadratun, The	*907
Events, 1935-6	611-2, 613	Area, &c.	203; *948	Hadrian's Wall	709, 739; *1016
Finances and Trade		Army and Air Force	415	Hague, The	201; *969
	209; *948	British Legation	214; *949	Air Services	695
Government	208; *947	Cable Rates to	707	Haifa	*872
Illiteracy	635	Collee	1059	Haig Memorial Homes	494
King of the Hellenes	*947	Coinage	573	Observatory	*1056
Legation	214, 215; *947, 948	Finance and Trade	209; *948	Haig's Fund	492
Navy	414	Government	208; *948	Hailstorms	*1011-2
Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Parcels, &c.	707	HAITI	*949
Princess Andrew of	220	Transit of Mails	707	Air Mails	697
Shipping	687, 688	Guayaquil	*930	Area, &c.	203, 204; *949
Summer Time	190	GUERNSEY	*855	Army and Air Force	415; *949
Time	191	Air Services	695	Coinage	573
Tobacco	1059	Area and Population		Finance and Trade	209; *949
Transit of Mails	707		633; *855	Government	208; *949
Weights and Measures	585	Holidays	551	Legation	214, 215; *949
Greek Chronology	199	Climate	*1056; xviii	Parcels, &c.	707
Church	435, 439	Coinage	570	Time	191
Green Cloth, Board of	229	Dean of (Winchester)		Hakenkrenz	*946
Green Cross Society	494		427; *855	Hakluyt Society	494
Green Park, The	522	Finance and Trade	681; *855	Haleakala	*898
Rod (Usher)	203	Government	212; *855	Halesowen	730
Greenland (Denmark)		Schools	477, 482	Half-Quarter Days (Note)	118
Area & Population	204; *928	Tides	165	Halifax	727, 730
Greenock	727, 742; *1055	Time	191	Building Societies	568
High Water	117, 121, 125	Weights and Measures	584	Member of Parliament	305
Member of Parliament	315	GUIANA, BRITISH	203; *846	Newspapers	536
Shipping	688	(French)	203; *941	(N.S.)	213; *800
GREENWICH	524, 713; *1053	(Netherlands)	203; *969	HALL MARKS ON PLATE	575-6
Court	379	Guides, Girl	109	Hall's Croft	726
Hospital	410, 524	Guilds of Freemen	493	Hallowmas	154
Magistrates	379	Guildford	730	Eye	150
Magnetic Declination	188	Bishop of	240, 429	Halmahera	*969
Maritime Museum	348	Member of Parliament	312	Halton Air Force	424
Member of Parliament	303	Rates	662	Hama	*987
Meridian	190	Guildhall (London)	517	Hamburg	201, 206; *946
Observatory	352, 524; *1056	Art Gallery	349	Hamilton	722
Time Service	*1016	Justice Room	378	(Ont.)	*801
Park	524	Library, 349; Museum	349	Hammer Throwing Record	619
Royal Naval College	466	Records Office	359-360	Hammersmith	713
Tides	164	School of Music and Drama	465	Members of Parliament	303

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Hampshire, Area, &c. 710-1, 712		Hauran, The.....	*988	Helsinki.....	201; *935
Members of Parliament.....	310	Havana.....	203, 206; *925	Air Services.....	695
Hampstead, 713; Heath.....	522	Haverfordwest.....	164, 737	Helston.....	730
Children's Hospital.....	512	Havre.....	164; *938	Helvetia.....	*986-7
Hospital.....	511	HAWAII (U.S.A.).....	*898	Helwan Observatory.....	1056
Member of Parliament.....	303	Area and Population.....		Hemel Hempstead.....	730
Hampton Court Palace.....	524	203, 211; *885, 898		Hemisphere.....	(Note) 200
Hams, Imports of.....	103	Postage Rates to.....	698	Hemp Production.....	1060
Hand (Horses).....	585	Sugar.....	1059	Hendon.....	727, 730
Handball (Olympic).....	628	Hawik.....	742	Member of Parliament.....	311
Hanging Committee.....	*1023	Hawkers' Licences.....	645	Air Display (1937).....	629
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.....		No. of.....	(Note) 658	Hengist and Horse.....	709
	205	Hawthornden Prize.....	*1027	Henley, 730; Regatta 623, 629	
Hank.....	581	Hay and Straw Measure.....	578	Henry, The.....	579
Hankow.....	*922	Statistics.....	673	Heracles Air Liners.....	691
Hanoi.....	*939	Hayes and Harlington.....	730	Herald Painter (Scotland).....	320
Hannibal Air Liners.....	691	Hazara.....	*775	Heralds.....	320
Hanover.....	*946	Haze, Mist and Fog (Note) 156-7		College.....	319, 320, 517
(British Nationality).....	383	Head of the River.....	623	Herat.....	*903
House of.....	218	Head Teachers Assoc. ....	482	Hercules, Pillars of.....	*967
King of.....	219	Headmasters, 475-8; Assoc. 482		Hereditary Peers.....	231
"Hansard's Debates".....	637	Conference.....	475	Hereford.....	730
Hanse Cities.....	*946	Schools.....	475-8	Bishop of.....	240, 429
Hansom Cabs.....	(Note) 526	Headmistress.....	479-482	Royal Factory.....	417
Hanukah.....	198	Association.....	482	Herefordshire, Area, &c. ....	710-I, 712
Harbinger, The King's.....	229	HEALTH, MINISTRY OF.....	331-4	Members of Parliament.....	310
Harbour Island.....	*847	Telephone No.....	705	Heriots.....	*1051
Hard Courts Championship.....	622	Department (Scotland).....	334	Heritage, Law of.....	495
Harecourt Church.....	444	Estimates.....	659	Craft Schools.....	469
Harewood, Countess of.....	223	Health Inspectors.....	332	Herm.....	*855
Harkness, Mrs. S. V.....	632	Insurance.....	668	Hero Fund.....	489
Harleian Society.....	494	Minister of.....	289, 331	Herring Industry Board.....	
Harold I.....	217, 443	Research.....	344		318, 659
Harold II.....	525, 709	Resorts.....	1053 6, xviii-xix	Herrings (Measures).....	580
Haroun al Rashid.....	954	Societies.....	494	Hertford.....	730
Harper Adams Coll.....	459	Hcanor.....	730	Hertford House.....	348
Harris Tweeds.....	739	Heard Islands.....	*940	Hertfordshire.....	710-I, 712
Harrison College.....	478	Heart Disease Hospital.....	513	Members of Parliament.....	310
Harrogate.....	730	Hearts of Oak.....	566	Herzogovina.....	*999
Births and Deaths.....	730	Heat, Measures of.....	580	Herzogin Cecilie.....	603
Climate, 1053; xviii; Clubs 531		Hebburn.....	730	Hesse.....	201; *946
Mayor.....	730	Hebrew Calendar.....	197 8	Heston and Isleworth.....	727, 730
Rateable Value.....	730	Measures.....	585	Heysham.....	731
Town Clerk.....	730	University.....	458	Heywood.....	730
Harrow.....	730	Hebrides, The.....	738, 739	Hidalgo (Planet).....	182
Member of Parliament.....	311	New.....	*884	Hide (Land Measure).....	855
School.....	476, 524	Hebron.....	*872	Hierro.....	*984
Hartlepool.....	727, 730	Hectares and Acres.....	586	High Commissioners.....	216
Member of Parliament.....	305	Hectolitres and Bushels.....	586	Court of Justice.....	373-5
Shipping.....	688	Hector Observatory (N.Z.).....	1056	Justiciary.....	380
Tides.....	164	Hedon.....	730	Rates.....	662
Harvard & Yale v. O. & C.....	620	Hegira, Year of.....	198	Sheriffs, England.....	710
Harvard House.....	726	Heidelberg Man.....	192	Wales.....	736
Harveian Society.....	494	Height of the Sun.....	169	Tides.....	164-5
Harvest Months.....	1057	Record.....	606	Exceptional (Note) 121, 187	
Harvest Moon.....	146, (Note) 148	Heights and Weights, Average	712	Water Tables.....	117, 121, 125
Harvests, Good and Bad.....	594	Heirs, Titles borne to.....	253	High Wycombe.....	730
of U.K.....	673	Heirs at Law.....	403-5	Higham Ferrers.....	730
Harvey Gold Cup.....	619	To Titles.....	231-250	Highest Buildings.....	205
Harwich.....	730	Hejaz.....	*905-6	Cricket Scores.....	617, 618
Immigration Officer.....	336	Railway.....	*873	Mountains.....	204
Shipping.....	688	Helena Victoria, Princess.....	221	Railways.....	686
Tides.....	164	Heligoland.....	*946	Rates in U.K.....	662
Hasa (Arabia).....	*905	(Nationality).....	383	Highgate Cemetery.....	516
Haslemere Museum.....	349	Heliographic Elements.....		Hill and Woods.....	522
Hastingsden.....	730	115, 119, *923		Highland and Agric. Society.....	494
Hastings.....	709, 727, 730; 1053; xviii	Heliopolis.....	128	Highlands, The.....	738
Battle of.....	709	Hellenes, King of the		Highway Authorities.....	682
Member of Parliament.....	305	220, 222; *947		Code.....	396
Rates.....	662	Hellenic Studies.....	494	Highways, Cost of.....	661
Tides.....	164	Hellespont.....	*989	Hilary Law Sittings.....	114, 122
Hatfield College.....	454	Help for Cotton Trade.....	296	Term.....	373
Hathaway Cottage.....	726			Hillcroft College.....	458

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Himalayas .....	204	HONDURAS—continued.		HOSPITALS—continued.	
Hindhead .....	*1053	Government .....	*949-950	Cripples .....	513
Hindi Language .....	205	Legation .....	214, 215; *950	Dental .....	513
Hindley .....	730	Parcels, &c. ....	707	Ear .....	515
Hindu Chronology .....	199	Time .....	191	Epilepsy .....	515
Hundus, Number of 425; *755		HONG KONG .....	*861-2	Eye .....	515
Hindustani Language .....	*756	Air Mails .....	691, 706	Fever .....	513
Hinlopen Strait .....	*971	Area, &c. ....	202; *861	Fistula .....	513
Hip Disease Hospitals .....	512	Coinage .....	571	Fremasons' .....	512
Hipparchus .....	197	Commodore .....	412	French .....	511
Hire Purchase (Stamp) .....	651	Finances and Trade		General .....	511-2
His Majesty's Ministers .....	289	681; *861		German .....	511
Hispaniola .....	*847	Government .....	212; *861	Heart .....	513
Historical Manuscripts .....	335	Newspapers .....	540	Homeopathic .....	511
Societies .....	494-5	Observatory .....	*1056	Incurables .....	514
Historiographer .....	229	Parcels, &c. ....	706	Italian .....	511
History, Books on .....	*1029	Rate of Exchange (Note) 571		Jewish .....	511
Hitler, Adolf .... 610-1; *941		Time .....	191	Lock .....	514
Hivasa .....	*941	Trade Commissioner .....	216	Lying-In .....	514
H.M.O.W. ....	372	Transit of Mercury .....	170	Maternity .....	514
H.M.S.O. ....	364, 705	Troops .....	420; *862	Medical Schools .....	463-4
Hoangho River .....	204	University .....	458	Mental .....	514
Hobart, Tasmania .....	*822	Honiton .....	730	Metropolitan .....	511-5
Hobbs, J. B. ....	618	Honohlu .....	203; *898	Nervous Diseases .....	515
Hockey .....	624, 629	Honorary Freedoms .....	734	Nose .....	515
Ice .....	623	Honour, Companies of .....	265	Ophthalmic .....	515
Olympic Games .....	628	Honourable Artillery Com-		Orthopædic .....	515
Hodeida .....	*907	pany .....	518	Paralysis .....	515
Hogarth's House .....	349	Honours Commission .....	337	Pay .....	515
Hoghead of Wine .....	578	Birthday .....	599	Piles .....	513
Holburn .....	713	New Year .....	598	Skin .....	515
M.P. for, 303; Viaduct .....	518	(Stamp Duty) .....	655	Stone .....	515
Holidays in U.K. ....	551	Honshu .....	204; *959	Temperance .....	512
Postal Arrangements .....	702-3	Hood, H.M.S. ....	413	Throat .....	515
Holland (see Netherlands).		Hook of Holland, Tides .....	164	Tropical Diseases .....	515
(Lincolnshire) .....	710-1, 712	Hoover Plan, The .. (Note) 665		Urinary Diseases .....	515
Holloway College, Royal .....	454	Hope Island (spitsbergen) *971		Veneral .....	514
Holograph Wills .....	402	Hops, Pocket of .....	576	Women .....	515
Holy Land, The .....	*872-3	(Statistics of) .....	673	Hostel of God .....	514
Holy See .....	208; *972	Marketing Board .....	318	Union Jack .....	474
Holy Sepulchre .....	*872	Horizon, Distance of .....	203	Hotel Licences .....	645
Holy Thursday .....	130, 196	Horizontal Parallax 116 <i>et seq.</i>		Hottest Day .....	189
Holybrook House .....	458	Hornchurch .....	730	Hourly Wages Table .....	587
Holyhead .....	*1054	Horniman Museum .....	350; 524	House Agents' Fees .....	408
Sunrise .....	107	Hornsey .....	727, 730	Licence .....	644, 645
Telegraph Offices open .....	702	Member of Parliament .....	305	of Bishops .....	426
Tides .....	164	Rates .....	662	of Clergy .....	426
Holyrood Trust .....	495	Hortological Institute .....	495	HOUSE OF COMMONS:—	
Homage (Coronation) .....	220	Horse Guards Parade .....	518	Alphabetical List .....	297-302
HOME OFFICE .....	335-7	Royal .....	421	Constitution .....	637
Industrial Museum .....	349	Power .....	581	Geographical List .....	303-316
Telephone Number .....	705	HORSE RACES (1936) .....	614-5	Northern Ireland .....	746
Home Secretary .....	289, 335	Fixtures (1937) .....	626	Officers .....	302
(1828-1936) .....	290	Horses, Homes for .....	495	Parliamentary Summary	
Service Messengers .....	330	Number of .....	653, 1062	292-6	
Students (Oxford) .....	448	Horticultural Societies 495, 523		Post Office .....	357
Homes (Various) .....	495	Horticulture, Commissioner		Rules for Visitors .....	518
for Dogs .....	492	of .....	317	Speaker .....	302; *1043
Homeopathic Hospital,		Schools of .....	456	Telephone Number .....	705
London .....	511	Hose-pipe Theory, The .....	181	House of Keys .....	752
Societies .....	488	Hospital (Animals) .....	485, 488	House of Laity .....	426
Homo Heidelbergensis, &c. 192		Funds, &c. ....	495	HOUSE OF LORDS:—	
Homs .....	*987	Medical Schools .....	463-4	Composition .....	231
HONDURAS, BRITISH .....	*846-7	Savings .....	495	Constitution .....	637
Area, &c. ....	203; *846	Sunday .....	495	Crown Office .....	374
Coinage .....	571	Hospitality, Government 330		Judicial .....	373
Finances, Trade .....	681; *847	Hospitals, Bequests to		Others .....	255
Government .....	212; *847	liii-lvii		Parliamentary Summary	
HONDURAS REPUBLIC *949-950		HOSPITALS .....	511-5	292-6	
Area, &c. ....	203; *949	Cancer .....	512	Rules for Visitors .....	518
Army and Air Force .....	415	Chest .....	513	Telephone Number .....	705
Coinage .....	573	Children .....	512-3	House of Windsor .. (Note) 218	
Finances and Trade		Consumption .....	513	Housebreaking Statistics .....	639
209; *950		Convalescent .....	513	Household Science College .....	454



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Households, Royal.....	227 230	HUNGARY - continued.		Immigration (U.K.).....	101 935
Housekeepers, Royal.....	228	Olympic Games.....	628	By Air.....	635
Houses, Inhabited (U.K.).....	636	Railway Gauges.....	578	Others (U.K.).....	330
HOUSING:—		Transit of Mails.....	707	Regulations.....	397
Act Loans.....	360	Hunger, Deaths from.....	*1012	(U.S.).....	*865
and Town Planning.....	331, 333	Hunstanton.....	*1053	Immingham Tides 117, 121, 125	
Association.....	495	Hungerford Bridge.....	510	Imperial Agricultural Bureaux	
Cost of.....	601	Hunt Cup, Ascot.....	615		319
Expenditure on.....	661	Race Meetings (1937).....	629	Airways.....	691, 695
Progress.....	636	Hunterian Society.....	495	College of Science.....	454, 467
Hova Dynasty.....	*940	Hunter's Moon.....	150	Observatory.....	*1056
Hove.....	727, 730; *1053	Huntingdonshire.....	710 1, 712	Tropical Agriculture.....	459
Clubs.....	531	Member of Parliament.....	310	Communications.....	337
Rates.....	662	Huon Islands.....	*941	Conference.....	630
Howard League.....	495	Hurdle Racing (Foot).....	619	Defence Committee, 323, 631	
Howland Islands.....	868	Huron, Bishop of.....	434	(College.....	401
Hsigan.....	*963	Hurricanes in 1935-36.....	*1011-2	Economic Committee.....	337
Hsin king.....	*904	Hurst Park Races.....	615, 629	Forestry Institute.....	451
Hualine.....	*941	Husband, Nationality of.....	383-4	General Staff.....	416
Huddersfield.....	727, 731	Hustards (Intestacy).....	403 5	Institute.....	353
Member of Parliament.....	305	Hyastan.....	*995-6	Entomology.....	319
Newspapers.....	536	Hyde, Cheshire.....	731	Mycological Institute.....	319
Technical College.....	469	Hyde Park.....	522	Navies.....	412
Hudson Bay.....	204	Hyderabad (State).....	213;	Politics.....	292-6, 600-3
Hue.....	*939		*753; 786	Postage.....	698
Huguenot Society.....	495	Observatory.....	*1056	Preference..... (Notes) 642-3	
HULL.....		Hydrographic Dept.....	409	Service Order.....	266
Air Services.....	695	Hydrosphere..... (Note) 200		Shipping Committee.....	337
Art Gallery.....	350	Hygiene Inst.....	464	Telegrams.....	702, 706
Birth and Death Rate.....	731	School of..... (Note) 464		War Graves Commission.....	372
Bishop of (York).....	431	Hyperion.....	185	Museum.....	347-8
Churches.....	725	Hythe.....	731	Import Duties (U.K.).....	102-9, 642-4
Climate.....	xviii	Member of Parliament.....	305	Act.....	641
Clubs.....	531	I.A.H.M.....	482	Advisory Committee.....	337
Commerce.....	690	Iapetus.....	185	Imported Plate.....	576
High Water.....	117, 121, 125	Iberian Peninsula.....	*982	IMPORTS (GT. B.).....	678-680
Immigration Officer.....	336	Ice Age, The.....	192	Jan.-Oct. (1936).....	678
Lord Mayor.....	725	Hockey.....	623, 628	By Air.....	694
Members of Parliament.....	305	ICELAND.....	*951	Excess of.....	680
Newspapers.....	536	Area.....	201, *951	Food, 1935 1935.....	102 9
Population.....	727, 731	Finances and Trade.....	209; *951	Imperial and Foreign.....	680
Rateable Value.....	731	Government.....	*208; *951	Of British Dominions.....	681
Recorder.....	378	Parcel Rates, &c.....	707	Of Foreign Countries.....	209
Shipping.....	688, 690	Time.....	191	Of Manufactures.....	679
Sunrise.....	167	Transit of Mails.....	707	Of Raw Materials.....	679
Technical College.....	469	Ichang.....	*922	Taxes on.....	642-4
Telegraph Offices open.....	705	Idaho.....	211	Imprisonment for Debt.....	377
Town Clerk.....	725	Idar.....	*786	Inaccessible Island.....	*880
University College.....	450	Idea, Kalends and Nones.....	193, 194	Inaugna.....	*847
Hull Island.....	*872	Idiots, Asylums for.....	514-5	Inca's Bridge, The.....	*923
Hulme, Bishop of (Manchester).....	432	Idi.....	*984	Incarnation, The.....	194
Human Life, Earliest.....	192	Ighiteau Falls.....	*915	Incas.....	*974
Humane Society, Royal.....	504	Ille de Bourbon.....	*940	Ince in Makersfield.....	731
Humayun.....	*757	Ille de France (Mauritius).....	*869	Inch and Centumetre.....	586
Humphrey Cup.....	615	Ille des Saintes.....	*941	of Rain.....	578
"Hundred Days, The".....	*930	Ille du Diabie.....	*941	Incheape Committee.....	*762
HUNGARY.....	950-1	Ille Royal.....	*941	INCOME, NATIONAL, 1934-6.....	640
Air Services.....	695	Ilford.....	727, 731	of Taxpayers.....	653
Area, &c.....	201; *950	Member of Parliament.....	305	Income Table (Day to Year).....	591
Army and Air Force.....	415	Ifracombe, *1053; Tides.....	164	INCOME TAX.....	652-5
Birth and Death Rate.....	633	Ilmiza.....	*929	Actual Incomes.....	658
Boxing.....	627	Ilkeston.....	731	Allowance, &c.....	651-4
Cable Rates to.....	707	Illegitimacy (Legal Notes).....	389	Assessments to.....	658
Civil Aviation.....	692	Statistics.....	635	Children.....	653
Coinage.....	573	Illinois.....	211	Commissioners.....	339
Female population.....	*813	Illiteracy Statistics.....	635	Deductions.....	652 4
Finance and Trade.....	209; *951	Illustrated Papers.....	537-540	Dependants.....	653
Government.....	*208; *950	I.L.P.....	495	Distribution of.....	657
Infant Mortality.....	634	Imbeciles, Asylums.....	514-5	Dominion.....	652
Legation 214, 215.....	*950, 951	Imbros.....	*947	Income Tax Year.....	195
Loans to.....	665	Immediate Annuities.....	561	Indian.....	*781
Maize, &c.....	1058			Individual Payments.....	658
				Life Insurance.....	652, 654
				Notes on.....	652 4

	PAGE
<b>INCOME TAX—continued.</b>	
Number who pay.....	657
Payers' Society.....	495
Personal Allowance.....	653
Produce of <i>id.</i> .....	658
Rates (1907-1936).....	652
Rates and Rules.....	652-4
Residents Abroad.....	652
Revenue from.....	657, 658
Schedule A.....	657
Schedules B to E.....	658
Scholarships.....	652
Special Commissioners.....	339
Specimen Tables.....	653
Standard Rates, 1907-36.....	652
Super-Tax.....	652
Sur-Tax.....	652
Who pays.....	658
Widows, &c.....	653
Wife's.....	653
Incomes over £5,000.....	650
Incurables, Hospitals for.....	514
Indefatigable, The.....	466
Indenture Stamps.....	649
Independence Day.....	138
Independent Labour Party.....	495
Independent Methodists.....	438
Independents.....	439
<b>INDIA, EMPIRE OF.....</b>	<b>*753-790</b>
Aeroplane Clubs.....	692
Agencies.....	*753, 767
Agriculture.....	*785; 1057-9
Air Force.....	*1046
Air Mails.....	697
Air Services.....	695
Air Transport.....	691
Appointments.....	*776-7
Archbishops (R.C.).....	441
Area and Population.....	202; *753
Army. 415, 418-9; 420.....	*777, 783
Audit Office.....	338
Banks.....	542-550; *785
Births and Deaths.....	633; *785
Bishops.....	434
Blind population.....	667
Boundaries.....	*753
Bridges.....	205
British Army in.....	421
British Population.....	*755
Budget.....	*779
Burden of Taxation.....	*780
By Air to India.....	691
Cable rates, &c.....	706
Cane Sugar.....	1059
Capital.....	202; *776
Caste. *755; Cattle, *785, 1062	
Causes of Deaths.....	*784
Census of 1931.....	*753, 755
Cereals.....	1057-9
Chandernagore.....	*939
Chaplains.....	*777
Christianity.....	*755
Chronology.....	199
Church of England in.....	434
Cities.....	206; *756
Civil Aviation.....	*692; *768
Civil Service.....	*776-7
Climate.....	*755
Coal.....	675; *785
Coinage.....	571; *779, 782
Commander-in-Chief.....	420; *767

	PAGE
<b>INDIA—continued.</b>	
Commerce Department.....	*768
Constitution.....	*766
Co-operative Credit.....	*785
Cotton.....	*785, 1060
Council of Gov.-Gen.....	*767
Council of India.....	338
of State.....	*767
Councils, Provincial.....	*769
Countries contiguous.....	*789-790
Cricket.....	617
Crown of (Order).....	265
Cultivated Area.....	*785; 1024, 1025
Currency.....	*782
Customs.....	*781-4
Damaun.....	*978
Deaths.....	*784
Debt and Assets.....	*780
Deccan, The.....	*754-5
Defence.....	*768
Dehra Dun College.....	478
Diu.....	*978
Earthquake.....	*764
Education.....	*782-3
Department.....	*768
Eras.....	199
Events in 1935-36.....	608-9; *764-5
Exchange Rate (Note).....	571
Excise.....	*781
Executive Council.....	*767
Expenditure.....	*779, 780
Export Duties.....	*784
Exports.....	*783-4
Exports to.....	678
Per Head to.....	680
Finance Department.....	*767-8
Finances of.....	681; *778-781
Floods in 1936.....	*1011-2
Foreign Department.....	*767
Forest Service.....	*777
Forests.....	*781
French.....	*939
Generals.....	418-9
Goa.....	*978
Gold Production.....	*825
Government.....	630; *766-8
Governors-General.....	*759-764
Governors' Provinces.....	*769
Great Plain.....	*754
Harvests.....	*754
Health Department.....	*768
High Commissioner.....	216, 338-9
History.....	*757-765
Home Charges.....	*782
Home Department.....	*767
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	*784
House.....	338-9, 518
Illiteracy.....	635; *783
Imperial Legislation.....	*765
Import Duties.....	*784
Imports and Exports.....	*783-4
Income Tax.....	*781
Industrial Disputes.....	*752
Industries.....	*768, 785
Infant Mortality.....	634
Irrigation.....	*782
Joint Stock Companies.....	*785
Judicial Committee.....	373
Justice.....	*784

	PAGE
<b>INDIA—continued.</b>	
Jute.....	*785, 1060
Karikal.....	*939
Labour Department.....	*768
Lakh, The.....	*779
Land Revenue.....	*780-1
Lands Department.....	*768
Languages.....	205; *756
Law.....	*766-7
Legislative Assembly.....	*767
Councils.....	*769
Department.....	*768
Lepers, Number of.....	*784
Live Stock.....	*785, 1063
Local Government.....	*783
Mahé.....	*939
Manufactures.....	*785
Marriage of Christians.....	395
Marriages.....	395; *756
Medical Service.....	*768, 777
Military Department.....	338; *768
Mills and Factories.....	*785
Minerals.....	*785, 1061
Mints.....	*768
Mountains.....	204, 206; *755
Museum (V. & A.).....	347
Nationality.....	*755
Naval Command.....	412; *768, 782
Navy.....	412; *782
New Constitution.....	*764-5
Newspapers.....	540
Notation, System of.....	*779
Observatories.....	*768, 1056
Occupations.....	*755-6
Office.....	337-8, 705
Opium Revenue.....	*781
Order of Merit.....	266
Orders of Knighthood.....	264
Parcel Post to.....	706
Parliamentary Papers.....	*756
Patronage.....	*776-7
Physical Features.....	*754-5
Plague Statistics.....	*784
Police.....	*777, 784
Political Department.....	*767
Polo.....	615
Pondicherry.....	*939
Population.....	202; *753
Ports.....	*785
Portuguese.....	*978
Posts and Telegraphs.....	*768, 781
Princes of.....	*786-8
Prisons.....	*784
Provinces.....	213; *753, 769-776
Provincial Finance.....	*779
Public Service Commn.....	*768
Public Works Dept.....	*768
Publications.....	*756
Races.....	*755
Railway Department.....	*768
Gauges.....	578 *781
Stations.....	684
Railways.....	684; *781-2
Rate of Exchange (Note).....	571
Religions.....	*755
Residents.....	*767
Revenue.....	681; *778-817
Rice.....	102; *785, 1059
Roman Catholic Church.....	441
Round Table Conference.....	*764

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
<b>INDIA—continued.</b>	<b>Inebriates, Retreats Licences</b>	<b>INSURANCE—continued.</b>
Royal Air Force 424; *1046	Societies.....495	Income Tax Abatement.....652
Indian Navy.....412; 782	Infant Marriage in India.....*756	Industrial Companies.....554
Ruling Chiefs.....*786-8	Infanticide Statistics.....638	Life.....552 565
Rupce, The.....571; *782	Infantile Mortality.....634	Marine.....562 5
Salt Revenue.....*781	Infantry Regiments.....421	National Health.....311 331
Salutes.....*786 7	Infants' Hospital.....512	Policy, Assignment of.....540
School of Architecture.....460	Marriages.....391	Policy, Stamp on.....654
Schools.....478	Infectious Hospitals.....513	Postal.....669 700
Sea-borne Trade.....*783 4	Influenza Deaths.....613	Premiums.....557-560
Seaports.....*785	Inhabited Houses in U.K.....636	Societies.....495
Secretary of State 289; *766	Inhambane.....*978	Third Party.....396
(1828-1936).....291	Inheritance Laws.....403 5	Unemployment.....668-9
Sex.....*756	Inland Mails.....698	Widows and Orphans.....666
Shipping.....*784	Postage.....698	Insured Box Post.....700
Silver Production.....*825	<b>INLAND REVENUE BOARD</b>	Persons Pensions.....668 9
Societies.....495	Duties, &c. - 339 341, 705	Intelligence Branch, Air.....422
Staff of Army.....420	Estimates.....649-656	Army.....416
Stamps.....*781	Receipts.....657, 658	Customs.....323
Star of (Order).....264, 267 277	Inland Services (Air).....695	Navy.....409
States.....*753, 786-8	Telegrams.....701	Officers, D.O.T.....352-3
Storms and Floods.....*1011-2	Waterways.....683	<b>Interdenominational</b>
Strikes and Lock Outs.....752	Inner Temple.....462, 518	Colleges.....472
Super-Tax.....*781	Innocents Day.....158	Inter-Service Athletics.....620
Taxation.....*780, 781	Inns of Court.....462, 518	Boxing.....627
Tea.....*785, 1059	Dining Terms.....373	Cricket.....617
Telegraphs.....*768, 781	Insbruck.....*991	Cross Country.....618
Telegraph Rates to.....706	Inquests, Coroners'.....385	Fencing.....627
Time.....191	Insanity Statistics.....634	Football.....624, 625
Tobacco.....*785, 1059	Insecticide by Shotgun.....*1016	Golf.....625
Trade Commissioner.....216	<b>INSPECTORS:</b>	Hockey.....624
Trade of.....678; 681, *783 4	Agriculture.....317-9	Polo.....615
Transit by Air.....706	Aliens.....336	Shooting.....615
Transit of Mails.....706	Alkali Works.....336	Swimming.....626
Universities.....458; *782 3	Anatomy.....364	Interest Table, Compound.....590
Vaccinations.....*784	Blind Welfare.....332	Simple.....591
Viceroy.....*758-765	Children's Branch.....337	Interferometer.....176
Vital Statistics.....*784	Cleansing.....332, 334	Internal Debt.....663
War Losses.....420	Constabulary.....336, 364	<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.....504</b>
Weather.....*1011-2	Cruelty to Animals.....335	Associations.....496
Weights and Measures.....584	Dangerous Drugs.....335	Athletics.....620
Wheat, &c.....*785, 1057 9	Diseases of Animals.....318	Bowls.....618
Widows.....*756	Explosives.....336	Broadcasting.....*1041
Yamou.....*939	Factory.....335-6	Cartels.....677
Yield per acre.....1057	Fisheries.....318, 329	Championships.....615-628
Zone Time.....191	Home Office.....335-7	Chess.....624
Indian Ocean.....204	Immigration.....336	Court of Justice.....207
Indiana.....211	Inebriates.....336	Danube Commission.....*926-7
Indians in Canada.....*791	Inland Revenue.....341	Express.....700
in U.S.A.....896 7	Insurance.....332	Football.....624, 625
Indo-China, French 202; *939	Mines.....366	Hockey.....624
Rice.....102, 1059	Ministry of Health.....332	Inst. of Agriculture.....*1000-2
Indoor Championships.....620	Prisons.....337	Justice.....207
Relief, Cost of.....662	Schools.....326 7	Labour Office.....207
Indore.....*786, 788	Textile Particulars.....336	Lawn Tennis.....622
Indus, The.....204; *754	Institut de France.....1063	Motor Racing.....622
Industrial Adviser.....364, 370	Institut Francais.....495	Peace Campaign.....*1002
Assurance.....330	Institutes (Naafi).....423	Settlements Bank.....542
Court.....342, 376	Institutions and Societies.....483-510	Societies.....496
Disputes.....752	Insular Serpilor.....*978-9	Swimming.....626
Health Research.....344	Insult Memorial.....512	Telephones.....704-5
Insurance.....554	<b>INSURANCE.....552-565</b>	Women's Athletics.....621
Commissioner.....330	Advice Concerning.....505	Intestate Estates.....403-5
Machinery Museum.....347	Agricultural.....296	Intoxicating Liquors.....639
Museum.....349	Bonuses Paid.....555-6	Invalids, Homes for.....515
Production, U.K.....674 7	Companies.....562-5	<b>INVENTIONS (1936).....*1013-22</b>
Property Department.....353	Compulsory, Committee.....368	Patent, Stamp.....655
Recovery, U.S.A.....*806	Compulsory (Motor Cars).....396	Patents for.....353 4
Relations Division.....342	Fire.....552	Statistics.....519
Research.....361-3	Friendly Societies.....566	Inverary, Tides.....164
Societies.....495	Growth of.....560	Invercargill.....*831
Welfare Societies.....495		Invergordon, Tides.....164
Industry and Art Council.....320		
Inebriates, Inspector.....336		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Inverness	742	IRELAND—continued.		IRISH FREE STATE continued.	
Air Services	695	Climate	744; *1055	Blind population	667
Collector of Customs	323	Clubs	533	Butter	104
Sunrise	167	Days of Grace	551	Cabinet	749-750
Inverness-shire	740, 741	Death Rate	633	Censorship of Books	*1026-7
Members of Parliament	316	Duke	231	Census of 1936	745
Sheriff, &c.	381	Earls	223-7	Clubs	533
INVESTMENT TRUSTS	*1047-8	Events in 1935-36	606	Coinage	571
Investments, Equivalent	588	Families	636	Constitution	749
Price of	594	Farms	673	Counties	745
Trust Funds	402	Fisheries	674	Cultivated Area	*1024
Io	185	Football	624, 625	Dail	749, 751
Iowa	211	Freemasons	493	Defence	750
Ipoh	*865	Golf	625	Density of Population	745
Ipswich	727, 731	Health Resorts	*1055-6	Deputies	751
Air Services	695	Heralds' College	320	Dominion Status	630-1
Bishop of	240, 430	History	744	Education	750
Building Societies	568	Hockey	624	Eggs	104
Clubs	531	Inhabited Houses	636	Envoys Abroad	750
Member of Parliament	305	Inns of Court	463	Events in 1935-6	606
Newspapers	536	Insurance Companies	562-5	Exports	748
Technical College	469	Irish Lights	371	Per head to	680
Telegraph Office open	702	Kings of	744	Female population	*813
Tides	164	Lacrosse	625	Finances	681, 750
Iquique	*919	Language	634	Fish Measures	580
IRAN	*951-3	Legal Education	462, 463	Food Exports	102-4
Air Mails	697	Lighthouses	371	Government	212, 749
Area	202; *951	Lords Lieut. (1812-1922)	291	Governor-General	749
Army and Air Force	415	Loughs	744	Health Resorts	*1055-6
Bishop	435	Magnetic Variation	187	High Commissioner	216, 750
Boundaries	790	Marquesses	232-3	Import Duties	644, 657
Cable Rates to	707	Marriage Laws	393-4	Industrial Disputes	752
Chronology	199	Medical Schools	464	Infant Mortality	634
Coinage	573	Mountains	206, 744	Insurance Companies	562-5
Finances and Trade	209; *952	Observatories	*1056	Judicature	749, 750
Foreign Relations	*952-3	Order of St. Patrick	263	Languages	634
Government	208; *952	Peerage	231-253	Legal Education	462, 463
Legation	214, 215; *951, 953	Physiography	744	Legislature	751
Oil	1060	Population	636, 744, 745	Lighthouse Commission	371
Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Precedency Table (Note)	262	Literary Censorship	*1026-7
Transit of Mails	707	Presbyterian Church	436	Live Stock	750, 1062
IRAQ	953-5	Privy Counsellors	254-5	Longevity Table	*1029
Air Command	424	Railway Gauges	578	Lord Mayor	632
Air Mails	707	Railways	683	Minerals	750
Area, &c.	202; *953	Representative Peers	748	Parcel Post	698
Army and Air Force	415	Rivers	744	Passports	397
British School	488	Roman Catholic Church	440	Political Parties	751
Cable Rates to	707	St. Patrick's Day	122	Population	633, 745
Civilization in	193	Societies	483-510	Postage Rates	698
Coinage	573	Sunrise and Sunset	167	Postal Orders	701
Coup d'Etat	613; *953	Technical Colleges	471	Potatoes	*750, 1059
Embassy	214, 215; *953, 955	Telegraph Offices open	702	Production	750
Finances	209; *954	Temperance Societies	507-8	Religion	750
Government	208; *953	Theological Colleges	471-2	Schools	477
Mails	707; *955	Tides	164-5	Sea Fisheries	750
School of Archaeology	488	Time	190	Senate abolished	606
Time	191	Veterinary College	473	Summer Time	188
Trade	707; *954	Viscounts	237-9	Sunrise	167
IRELAND	744-751	Weather	*1003 1010	Special Import Duties	644, 657
Agriculture	673	IRISH FREE STATE	749-751	Strikes and Lockouts	752
Area, &c.	204, 744, 745	Aeroplane Clubs	692	Technical Colleges	471
Assay Offices	575-6	Agriculture	750	Telegrams to	701
Bank Holidays	551	Air Services	695	Telegraph Offices open	702
Banks	542-550	Aircraft Marks	694	Tides	164-5
Baronets	256-262	American Envoy	*902	Trade	681, 750
Barons	240-9	Area	201, 633, 745	Trade Commissioner	216
Birth Rate	633	Army and Air Force	415	Trade with Gt. Britan	678
Birthplaces	634	Assay Office	575, 576	Universities	457
Blind population	667	Bank Holidays	551	Veterinary College	477
Census, 1821-1911	636	Banks	542-550	Weather, 1935-6	*1003 1010
of 1926 & 1936	745	Bar	462	Weights and Measures	584
Christianity	744	Banned Books	*1026-7	Irish Language	634
Church of (Disestab.)	437	Birthplaces	634	Lights	371
		Births and Deaths	633		



## PAGE

Irish Mile	585
Representative Peers	748
Societies	496
Society	496
Titles, Ancient	266
Irishmen:—	
Heights and Weights	712
In Canada	791
In U.S.A.	*886
Expectation of Life	*1027
Iron Age	193
"Iron Gates"	*926
Iron, Production of	674, 675, 1061
Irrawaddy, The	*755
Irregular Marriages	395-6
Irrigation (Egypt)	*883
(India)	*782
Irvine	742
Island Universes	174
Islands, Largest	204
Islay	739
Isle of Ely	710-1, 712
Member of Parliament	310
Isle of Man	752
Agriculture	673
Air Services	695
Area, &c.	201, 633, 752
Climate	*1056
Cultivation	*1024
Days of Grace	551
Finance	681, 752
Fish Measures	580
Government	212, 752
Language	634
Museum	350
Schools	477, 482
Summer Time	190
Technical College	471
Tides	164, 165
Trade	681, 752
Isle of Pines	*941
Isle of Serpents	*978-9
Isle of Thanet	1
Isle of Wight	708, 710-1, 712
Archdeacon	430
Member of Parliament	310
Officers	710-1
Tides	164, 165
Isleworth	727, 730
Islington	713
Market	519
Members of Parliament	303
Ispahan	*953
Istanbul	206; *989, 990
Italian Hospital	511
Language	205
ITALY	*955-8
Abyssinia	202; *958
Air Services	695
Air Speed Record	695
Air Transport	692, 695
Aircraft Marks	694
All-Steel Coaches	686
Area, &c.	201; *955
Army and Air Force	415; *956
Athletics	628
Birth Rate	633
Blind population	667
Cable Rates to	707
Cities	206; *956
Civil Aviation	692
Coinage	573

## ITALY—continued.

Colonies	*957 8
Colour of Blue Books	665
Conquest of Abyssinia	611-3
Cultivated Area	*1025
Death Rate	633
Debt	665; *956
Education	*950
Embassy	214, 215; *955, 957
Eritrea	202; *958
Events in 1935	36
Exports per head to	680
Fascism	*(Note) 955
Fastest Trains	685
Female population	*813
Finance and Trade	209; *956
Financial Sanctions	602
Food Imports from	104
Friends of	494
Golf	625
Government	208; *955-6
Illegitimacy	635
Illiteracy	635
Industrial Disputes	752
Infant Mortality	634
Iron	675
League of Nations	607
Libia	202; *957
Loans to	605
Minerals	1061
Motor Vehicles	527
Motoring	622
Navy	414; *956
Olympic Games	628
Parcel Rates, &c.	707
Petrol Consumption	527
Railway Gauges	578
Railways	956
Sanctions terminated	602
Shipbuilding	687
Shipping	687, 688
Somaliland	202; *958
Storms & Floods	*1011-2
Strikes and Lockouts	752
Telephone Rates to	707
Time	191
Tobacco	1060
Trade	209; *956
Trade with Britain	678
Transit of Mails	707
War Losses	420
Wheat	1057 9
Wine	1059
Itu-Abu	*941
Iveagh Bequest (Ken Wood)	350
Trust	496
Iviza	*983
Ivory Coast, French	*940
Ivory Cross	496
Izalco "Lighthouse"	*980
Izmir (Smyrna)	*990

JACKSON (C. N.) Cup	619
Jacobites, The	739
Jaffa	872
Jahangir	*757
Jains	199; *755
Jaipur	*786
Jaisalmer, State	*785
JAMAICA	*848-9
Air Mails	697
Area, &c.	*848

## PAGE

## JAMAICA—continued.

Cable Rates	706
Coinage	570
Finance and Trade	681; *849
Government	212; *849
Postal Information	706
Rhodes Scholarships	632
Time	191
Transit of Mails	706
Troops in	421
Weather	*1011-2
Jamestown	*876
Janmū	*753, 786, 788
Jan Mayen Island	*972
Janjira State	*787
January, 1938	163
Jaora, State	*786
JAPAN	*958-961
Air Force	415; *960
Air Transport	694
Area, &c.	202; *959
Army	415; *959-960
Bishops	435
Blind population	667
British Embassy	214; *961
Cable Rates to	707
Calendar	199
Canadian Legation	*793
Civil Aviation	692
Coal	675, 1061
Coinage	573
Colour of Blue Book	665
Davis Cup	662
Education	*960
Electricity	1060
Embassy (London)	215; *959
Emperor	208; *958
Events 1935-6	612
Exports per head to	680
Finance and Trade	209; *960
Gold Production	*825
Government	208; *959
Industrial Production	676
Iron	675
Language	205
Lawn Tennis	622
Minerals	1061
Navy	414; *960
Olympic Games	628
Parcel Rates, &c.	707
Production	674
Railway Gauges	578
Rice	102; *959
Shimzu Tunnel	686
Shipbuilding	687
Shipping	687, 688
Silk	1060
Societies	496
Soya Beans	1060
Tea	1059
Time	191
Tobacco	1059
Trade	209, 680; *960
Transit of Mails	707
Weather	*1011-2
Weights and Measures	585
Wheat, &c.	1057-9
Wholesale Prices	677
Japanese in Australia	*806
in Canada	*791
Jarrow	731
Bishop of (Durham)	431
Member of Parliament	300
Jarvis Island	*898

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Jat Caste .....	*755	Johnson Society .....	*496	Jurassic Period .....	*192
Java (Netherlands) 204	*900	John's (Club) House .....	340	Juries, Coroners' .....	*385
Coinage .....	*573	Johnstone Island .....	*898	Common .....	389-390
Trinil Skull .....	*192	JOHORE .....	*866	Grand .....	390
Javelin, throwing .....	626	John Electricity Authority .....	713	Special .....	390
Jehel Druze .....	*687	Stock Banks .....	541	Jurors, Payment of .....	390
Jehudi .....	*605, 936	Companies .....	575	Jury Service .....	389
Jehol .....	*963	(Registrar) .....	340, 380	Jus relictæ .....	*401
Jerez .....	*982	Jordan, The .....	*872	Justice, Courts of .....	*373
JERSEY .....	*855	Jordans .....	524	International Court of .....	*207
Air Services .....	695	Joule, The .....	579	Justices, High Court .....	*373, 380
Army, &c. .....	633	Jourdain, School of .....	462	Judiciary, Scottish .....	380
Bank Holidays .....	551	Journmen's National Union .....	496	Jute Statistics .....	1060
Climate 1956 (Index) .....	531	Women .....	509	Jutes, The .....	709
Coinage .....	*570	Juan de Nova .....	*940	Jutland .....	*843, 927
Dean of (Winchester) .....	427	Jubal Island .....	*930	Juvenile Courts .....	*379
Finance .....	680	Jubany .....	*958	KAABA, THE .....	*906
Government .....	212	Jacobabore .....	*756	Kabaka of Buganda .....	*881
Scissors .....	477	Jubilee Silver Marks .....	576	Kabinda .....	*978
Tides .....	105	(1887) Stakes .....	615	Kabishah .....	198
Trade .....	601	(1935) Trust .....	497	Kabul .....	202 ; *903, 904
Weights and Measures .....	564	Judea .....	*872	Kadir Cup .....	615
Jersey City .....	211	Judge Advocate General's .....	417	Kafiristan .....	*903
Jerusalem .....	*202 ; *872	Office .....	410	Kaiawao .....	*808
Army Command .....	428	Judge Advocate of the Fleet .....	410	Raiteur Falls .....	*846
Bishop of .....	435	Judges (E. & W.) High Court .....	373	Kahoolawe .....	*898
Patriarch of .....	441	Central Criminal Court .....	375	Kairwan .....	*940
St. John of (Order) .....	505	Circuits of .....	375-6	Kaiser-i-Hind Medal .....	266
University .....	458	City of London .....	377, 716	Kalat .....	*786, 788
Jethou .....	*855	County Court .....	377	Kalends, The .....	193, 194
Jewel House, Keeper .....	228	Divorce .....	377	Kali-yuga Era .....	199
Jewellers' Weights .....	577	Ecclesiastical .....	373	Kalmuick .....	*993
Jewish Calendar .....	197-8	India .....	376, 377	Kamal Ataturk .....	*988, 989
Hospital .....	511	Irish Free State .....	770-5	Kamaron Island .....	*776
Marriages .....	393	Northern Ireland .....	757	Kamat Mountain .....	204
New Year 113, 146, 162, 198		Precedence of .....	740	Kamchatka Mountains .....	204
Passover .....	198	Salaries of .....	362	Kamerun .....	*853
Pentecost .....	198	Scottish .....	373, 380	Kampala .....	*881, 940
Settlement .....	473	U.S.A. .....	*888-9	Kandahar .....	*903
Societies .....	496	Judges' Circuits, Eng. & .....	375-6	Kansas .....	211
Synagogues .....	445	Wales .....	375-6	Air Services .....	695
University .....	458	Judgment Section .....	374	Kaokoveld .....	*839
Weights and Measures .....	585	Judicature, The .....	631	Kapurthala, State .....	*787
Jewry Wall, Leicester .....	*1016	British Empire .....	637	Karachi .....	*756
Jews College .....	472	Supreme Court of .....	373	Transit by Air .....	695
Chief Rabbi .....	445	Judicial Appointments 1935-6 .....	607	Karafuto .....	*960
Hospital .....	511	Committee, Privy Council .....	373	Karakoram Pass .....	*790
In Germany .....	*943	Separation .....	386-7	Karamoja .....	*880
In India .....	*755	Judiciary, Scotland .....	380-1	Karauli, State .....	*786
In Palestine .....	*872	Juggernaut, Temple of .....	*775	Karulia .....	*993
Marriage of .....	393	Jugo-Slavia, see Yugoslavia .....	*998-9	Karikal .....	*939
Statistics .....	425, 445	Julian Calendar .....	194	Karimon .....	*969
Synagogues .....	445	Period .....	195	Kashgar .....	*769
Jhabua .....	*784	Julius Caesar .....	194	Kashmir .....	*213 ; *753, 767, 786
Jhalawar, State .....	*786	Jumping Records .....	619	Kassala .....	*884
Jibuti .....	202 ; *940	Junagadi State .....	*787	Kathiawar .....	*789
Jind, State .....	*786	Juneau .....	203	Kathiri .....	*907
Jockey Club .....	614	Junior Lords of Treasury .....	289, 369	Kathmandu .....	202 ; *789
Jockeys, Winning, in 1936 .....	614	Juno (Planet) .....	*782	Kauai .....	*808
Jodhpur .....	*786	JUPITER .....	*182	Keats Memorial .....	350
Jodrell Laboratory (Kew) .....	318	Diameter, &c. .....	186	Kedah .....	*867
JOHANNESBURG .....	*842	in 1938 .....	163	Keeling Islands .....	*865
Air Race .....	604, 606	Red Spot .....	182	Keewatin District .....	*803
Air Services .....	605	Right Ascension, &c. 116, 120		Kei .....	*969
Jubilee .....	608	Rising, &c. .....	117, 121, 125	Keighley .....	731
Observatory .....	*1056	Satellites 116, 120, 124, 170-1		Member of Parliament .....	313
Trade Commissioner .....	216	and Mars .....	(Note) 152	Kelantan .....	*847
Transit of Mercury .....	170	Jura .....	*738-9	Kempton Park .....	615
John Benn Hostel .....	474			Fixtures (1937) .....	629
John Capel Hanbury Hos- pital .....	512			Ken Wood .....	350, 522
John Innes Institution .....	496			Kendal .....	731
John o' Groats 621, (Note) 738				Rates .....	662
				Kenneth Macalpine .....	739

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Kensal Green Cemetery . . . 516	Kiloparsec . . . 177	Kirin . . . *963
KENSINGTON (Royal Borough) . . . 713	Kilowatt . . . 581	Kirk Sessions . . . 436
Bishop of (London) . . . 427	Kin. Next of (Tables) . . . 403 5	Kirkcaldy . . . 315, 742
Children's Hospital . . . 513	Kincardineshire . . . 740, 741	Kirkcudbrightshire 381, 740, 741
Gardens . . . 522	Member of Parliament . . . 315	Kirkstall Abbey . . . 724
M.P.s . . . 303	Sheriff, &c. . . 381	Kirkwall . . . 164, 742
Palace . . . 518	KING, H.M. THE . . . 233, 292	Kishangarh, State . . . *786
Kent, Area, &c. . . 710-1, 712	Broadcast by . . . *1038	Kismayu . . . *958
Duke of . . . 219, 222, 223	Civil List . . . 223	Knaresborough, Bishop of . . . 432
Library (Lambeth) . . . 350	Coronation Ceremony . . . 224-6	Kneller Hall . . . 466, 523
Members of Parliament . . . 310	Court Circular . . . 599-600	Knighthood, Orders of . . . 263-285
Mental Hospitals . . . 515	Household Officers . . . 227-230	KNIGHTS BACHELOR
Kentucky . . . 211	Starts his Reign . . . 599	
KENYA . . . *862-3	King Edward VII . . . 222	Badge of . . . 264, 279-285
Aeroplane Clubs . . . 692, 695	King Edward's Hospital	Commanders . . . 267-277
Air Mails . . . 697	Fund . . . 496	Grand Cross, &c. . . 267-277
Area, &c. . . 202; *862	KING-EMPEROR, THE . . . 637	Of Malta . . . *867-8
Cable Rates to . . . 706	KING GEORGE V. . . 222	Of the Garter . . . 263
Civil Aviation . . . 692	Death . . . 595, 598	Of St. Patrick . . . 263
Coinage . . . 571	Funeral . . . 599	Of the Thistle . . . 263
Cultivation . . . *1024	Last Days . . . 598	Precedence of . . . 262, 743
Finance and Trade 681; *862	National Memorial . . . 496	Knockmealdown . . . 743
Government . . . 212; *862-3	King George V. Dock . . . 520	Knots and Miles (Table) . . . 581
Parcels, &c. . . 706	Hospital . . . 511	Kobé . . . 206; *960
Sisal, 1060; Time . . . 191	Jubilee Trust . . . 497, 598	Kodaikanal Observatory . . . 000
Trade . . . 681; *863	King George's Fund . . . 496	Kohat . . . *775
Trade Commissioner . . . 216	King George's Sanatorium . . . 511	Kolhapur, State . . . *786
Transit of Mails . . . 706	Kinghorn . . . 742	Kolapore Cup . . . 615
Kepler's 3rd Law . . . 180	Kings and Queens, England 217	Kombo, British . . . *858
Kerak . . . *873	Britain . . . 208	Kordofan . . . *884
Kerguelen Island . . . *940	Scotland . . . 217	Korea, Bishop . . . 435
Kermadec Islands 213; *827, 831	of Ireland . . . 744	(Japan) . . . *960
Kerman . . . *953	King's Archives . . . 227	Coinage, 573; Gold in . . . *825
Kerry . . . 745	Bench Division Court . . . 373	Kosciusko . . . *807
Kesteven (Lincolnshire)	Birthday . . . 134, 599-600	Kotah, State . . . *786
	Bodyguard . . . 730	Kovno . . . 201; *962
Kettering . . . 710-1, 712	King's College Hospital 464, 511	Kowloon, British . . . *861
Kew Gardens 318, 523; *1015-6	London . . . 453	Kracow . . . *976
Bridge . . . 516	Coronation Cup (Polo) . . . 615	Kuala Lumpur . . . *865
Observatory . . . 344	Coroner . . . 374	Kuching . . . 202; *877
Tides . . . 164	County (Offaly) . . . 745	Kumasi . . . *859
Key Industries Committee . . . 368	Cup (Aviation) . . . 696	Kunchinjunga . . . 754
Keyham College . . . 466	(Polo) . . . 615	Kuomintang . . . *920
Keys, House of . . . 752	Dock, Singapore . . . *864	Kuré Island . . . *898
Khaibar Oasis . . . *906	Messengers . . . 330	Kuria Muria Islands . . . *776
Khaipur State . . . *786, 788	Musie . . . 228	Kurile Islands . . . *959
Kharga Oasis . . . *930	Police Medal . . . 266	Trough . . . 204
Kharkoff . . . 206; *995	Printer . . . 364	Kut . . . *954
Khartoum . . . 202; *884	Prize (Bisley) . . . 615	Kutch (Cutch) . . . *786
Khasi States . . . *753	Proctor . . . 370, 373, 387	Kuwait . . . 202; *790, 906
Khedives of Egypt . . . *931	Regalia . . . 224	Kwang Chow Wan . . . *939-940
Khiva . . . *996, 997	Remembrancer . . . 370-374	Kwantung Peninsula . . . *960
Khoms . . . *957	Roll . . . 497	Kyoto . . . *960
Khorasan . . . *767	Speech, 292; Title . . . 220	
Khorezm . . . *997	King's Cross Station . . . 684	LA AGUERA . . . *984
Khyber Pass . . . *903	King's Lynn . . . 731	La Brea . . . *851
Kidderminster . . . 731	Kings of Arms . . . 263, 319, 320	LABORATORY, Agriculture . . . 318
Member of Parliament . . . 313	Kingsbridge, Tides . . . 164	British Museum . . . 346
Kidwelly . . . 737	KINGSTON-UPON-HULL . . . 725	Chemical Research . . . 361
Kief . . . *995	Kingston upon Thames	Diton . . . 361
Kiel Canal . . . 205; *946		Engineering . . . 363
Rigezi . . . *881	Bishop of (Southwark) . . . 431	Forest Products . . . 361
Kildare . . . 745	Member of Parliament . . . 305	Government . . . 320-1
Kilima Njaro . . . *878	(Jamaica) . . . *849	Jodrell . . . 318
Kilkenny . . . 745	Kingstown (I.F.S.) Clubs . . . 533	National Physical . . . 362
Killaloe, Bishops of . . . 437, 441	Tides . . . 164	Plant Pathology . . . 317
Killarney . . . 744; *1056	Kingsway Hall . . . 445	Police . . . 379
Sunrise . . . 167	Kinnaird Trophy . . . 620	Psychological . . . 449
Kilmarnock . . . 742	Kinross . . . 740, 741	Research . . . 362
Kilmore, Bishops of . . . 437, 441	M.P. . . . 316	Road Research . . . 362
Kilograms and Pounds . . . 586	Kinsale, Tides . . . 164	Standards . . . 344
Kilometres and Miles	Kioto . . . 206	Teddington . . . 362-3
(Tables) . . . 586	Kipling Society . . . 497	Veterinary . . . 318, 319
	Kirghiz Republic . . . *993	William Froude . . . 363

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
LABOUR Cabinet	290	Lancashire Cricket	616	LATVIA—continued	
in 1935-36	666-7	Members of Parliament	310-1	Navy	414
(Independent) Party	495	Lancaster	731	Patent Rates, &c.	707
Intermediate	497	Bishop of (Blackburn)	431	Time	191
Ministry of	289, 342	Castle	324	Lauderdale House	522
Telephone No.	705	Duchy of	289, 324	Laughan Islands	*812
Municipal Elections	603	Herald	320	Launceston	731
Office, International	207	House (Museum)	346	Tasmania	*822
Organizations	497	House of	217	Lausanne	*937
Party	497; *1037	R.C. Bishop	440	Conference	665
London	498	Tides	164	LAW AND JUSTICE	373-380
Parliamentary	502	Lancing College	476	Agents	493, 569
LABRADOR	*805	Land Commissioners	318	Association	497
Area	*804	Court, Scottish	380	Courts, E. & W.	373, 380
Cable Rates to	706	Law of Inheritance	403, 405	Telephone No.	705
Population	*804	Measure	577, 584	Courts, Scotland	380, 1
LABUAN	*864	Officers (Scotland)	319	Degree Courses	462
Bishop	435	Registry	342, 3	Estimates	659
Comage	571	Revenues (Crown)	322	Holidays	551
Time	191	Records	359	Indian	*735
Laccadive Islands	*776	Settlement Loans	665	Notes on	382, 402
Lacrosse	625	Societies	497	Of Property	403, 5
Ladies in Waiting	230	Tax	654	Officers	289, 343
of the Bedchamber	230	Value Committee	375	Offices, Holidays at	551
Ladies' Clubs	528-9	Land Thüringen	*946	Poor Persons	463
(Ladies Cup (Henley))	623	Land's End	621, (Note) 738	Schools	462, 3
Championships	622	Lands, Director of	372	Sittings and Terms	373, 380
Colleges	448, 450, 454, 456	Lango	*881	Society	462, 3
Golf	625	Languages of the World	205	Ireland	463
Swimming	626	Great Britain	634, 638	LAWN TENNIS	622
Ladrones	*960	India	755	Association	622
LADY DAY	122, 194	Lanzarote	*983	Court	577
Year began	104, 5	Laos	*939	Lawsuits (1935-6)	607, 8
Lady Margaret Hall	448, 474	La Paz	203; *914	Lawyers' Fees	406
Lagos	202; *970	La Plata	*908, 909	Lead production, 1061; U.K.	675
Bishop of	435	Lapland	*985	Leadenhall Market	519
Lagosta Island	*958	Lapsed Legacies	401	Leader of Opposition	*793
Lahore	213; *756	Larache	*967	LEAGUE OF NATIONS	207, 607
Lain Art Gallery	350	Larat	*969	Cost	659
Laitly, House of	426	Larceny Statistics	639	League Football	624
Lake Maracaibo	*998	Large Incomes	658	Of Mercy	266, 499
Titicaca	974	Largest Bells	(Note) 442	Of the Empire	497
Yrnyn	735	Cities	206	(English Measure)	577
Xochimilco	904	Islands	204	(French Measure)	585
Ypoa	*973	Oceans	204	Leamington Spa (Royal)	731
Lakes, English	708	Railway Stations	684	Climate	*1053
Irish (Loughs)	744	Ships	680	Clubs	531
Mexican	*964	Signal Boxes	686	Member of Parliament	312
New Zealand	*828	Telescope	*1022	Rates	662
Scottish (Lochs)	738	Towns in U.K.	727	Leap Year	194
Swedish	*985	In U.S.A.	211	Years, Table of	111, 112
Welsh	735	Largs	742	Learned Societies	483-510
World	205	Las Bela	*788	Lease, Present Value of a	593
Lakh of Rupees	*779	Las Palmas	*983	Leaschold Redemption	589
Lana (Dalai and Tashi)	*790	Lascelles, Viscount	223	Leases, Stamps	654, 5
Lambeth	713	Last (Fish)	580	Leather Exports	670
Bridge	516	Latakia	*987, 988	Lebanese Republic	*688
Magistrates' Court	379	Lateran, The	*972	Lebanon	202; *987, 8
Members of Parliament	303	Latin Calendar	193, 194	Lee Conservancy	343
Palace, 518; Library	350	Latitude, 580; Tables of	166, 168	LEEDS	724
"Lame Duck," The	*1049	Of Health Resorts	*1053, 6	Air Services	695
Lammus Day	142	Sunrise Table	167	Art Gallery	350
Lampeter	737	Latter Day Saints	439	Births and Deaths	731
St. David's College	450	LATVIA	*961	Bishop of (R.C.)	440
Lampidus	*958	Area, &c.	201; *961	Building Societies	568
Lampune	*958	Army and Air Force	415	Census (1931)	724
Lamps to be lighted	526	Coinage	573	Churches	724
Lamu Island	*882	Finances and Trade	209; *961	Clubs	531
Lanark	742	Government	208; *961	College of Art	460
Lanarkshire	740-1	Imports from	209; *961	Lord Mayor	632, 724
Members of Parliament	316	Legation	214, 215; *961	Members of Parliament	306
Sheriff, &c.	381	Loans to	665	Newspapers	536
Lancashire, Area, &c.	710-1, 712			Population	727, 731
				Rateable Value	731



	PAGE		PAGE
<b>LEEDS—continued.</b>		<b>Leptis Magna</b> . . . . .	*957
Recorder . . . . .	378	Leo . . . . .	*958
Telegraph Offices open . . . . .	702	Lerwick . . . . .	738
Town Clerk . . . . .	724	Tides . . . . .	164
University . . . . .	313, 455	L'Esperance Island . . . . .	*831
<b>LEEWARD ISLANDS</b> . . . . .	*850-1	Leti . . . . .	*969
Air Mails . . . . .	697	Le Touquet Air Service . . . . .	691
Area, &c. . . . .	*850	Letter Air Mails . . . . .	697
Cable Rates to . . . . .	706	Letter Post (Iuland) . . . . .	698
Finance and Trade 681 . . . . .	*850	(Abroad) . . . . .	698
Government . . . . .	212; *850	(Aerial) . . . . .	691
Postal Information . . . . .	706	Cards . . . . .	701
(French) . . . . .	*941	Express Delivery . . . . .	700
(Portuguese) . . . . .	*977	Telegrams . . . . .	702
Legacies (Legal Notes) . . . . .	401	Letters, Number of . . . . .	705
Legacy Duties . . . . .	655, 657	Of Allotment . . . . .	655
Legal Aid for the Poor . . . . .	390-1	Of Marque (Stamp on) . . . . .	655
Degrees . . . . .	462	Patent . . . . .	655
Education . . . . .	462-3	Railway . . . . .	700
Notes . . . . .	382-405	Redirection of . . . . .	699
Summary, 1935-36 . . . . .	607-8	Time for Transit . . . . .	706-7
System, The . . . . .	637	Undelivered, &c. . . . .	699
Tender of Money . . . . .	570	Levés, Royal . . . . .	520
Legatees . . . . .	399	<i>Leviathan, S.S.</i> . . . . .	689
Legations . . . . .	214 5; *903-999	Lewes . . . . .	731
Legion, British . . . . .	488	Bishop of (Chichester) . . . . .	428
Legislation in 1935-36 . . . . .	202-6	Member of Parliament . . . . .	312
Legislature, The . . . . .	631, 637	Lewis-with-Harris . . . . .	739
Legitim . . . . .	401	Lewisham . . . . .	713
Legitimation (Legal Notes) . . . . .	389	Members of Parliament . . . . .	303
(Infestacy) . . . . .	(Note) 403	Leyton . . . . .	727, 731
Leicester . . . . .	727, 731	Members of Parliament . . . . .	306
Air Services . . . . .	695	Lhasa . . . . .	202; *790
Bishop of . . . . .	240, 429	Libau . . . . .	*961
Lord Mayor . . . . .	632, 731	Libor Horn . . . . .	359
Members of Parliament . . . . .	306	Liberal Cabinets . . . . .	290 1
Newspapers . . . . .	536	Central Association . . . . .	497
Population . . . . .	727, 731	Federation (Scotland) . . . . .	505
Roman Remains . . . . .	*1016	Jewish Synagogue . . . . .	445
School of Art . . . . .	460	National Party . . . . .	497
Telegraph Offices open . . . . .	702	Party . . . . .	497; *1037, 1043
University College . . . . .	456	Liberation Society . . . . .	497
<b>Leicestershire, Area, &amp;c.</b>		<b>LIBERIA</b> . . . . .	*961-2
710-1, 712		Area, &c. . . . .	202; *961
Members of Parliament . . . . .	311	Army and Air Force . . . . .	415
Leigh . . . . .	731	Cable Rates to . . . . .	707
Member of Parliament . . . . .	306	Coinage . . . . .	573
Leigh Woods . . . . .	725	Finances and Trade . . . . .	209; *962
Leighton House . . . . .	350	Government . . . . .	208; *961
Leinster . . . . .	744, 745	Legation 214, 215 . . . . .	*961, 962
Leipzig . . . . .	206; *946	Time . . . . .	191
Leith, High Water . . . . .	117, 121	Libia (Italian) . . . . .	202; *957
Collector of Customs . . . . .	323	Librarian, Admiralty . . . . .	409
Member of Parliament . . . . .	315	Bodley's . . . . .	349, 447
Shipping . . . . .	688	British Museum . . . . .	345
Leitrim . . . . .	745	Colonial Office . . . . .	321
Leix (Queen's County) . . . . .	745	Customs and Excise . . . . .	323
Lemberg . . . . .	*976	Exertion . . . . .	345
Lemons, Production of . . . . .	1060	Foreign Office . . . . .	330
Lempira (Coin) . . . . .	*950	Guildhall . . . . .	716
Lena River . . . . .	204	House of Commons . . . . .	302
Length, Measures of . . . . .	*577	House of Lords . . . . .	255
(Metric) . . . . .	584	India Office . . . . .	338
Standard of . . . . .	(Note) 144-5	War Office . . . . .	417
Leningrad . . . . .	206; *995	Windsor Castle . . . . .	228
Lent (1937) . . . . .	118	Librarianship, Schools of . . . . .	463
Lent (1938-1952) . . . . .	196	Libraries and Museums 349-351	
Leominster . . . . .	731	Public Expenditure on . . . . .	661
Leonids . . . . .	185	<b>Library, Agriculture (Rome)</b>	
Leopoldville . . . . .	202; *914	*1000	
Leper Settlement . . . . .	*852	Associations . . . . .	497
Leper, Mission to . . . . .	497	Blind . . . . .	350
(India) . . . . .	*784	Board of Customs . . . . .	323
Le Play Society . . . . .	497		
		<b>Library, Bodleian</b> . . . . .	349, 447
		Botanical . . . . .	318
		British Museum . . . . .	345
		Guildhall . . . . .	349
		Lambeth Palace . . . . .	350
		National, Scotland . . . . .	349
		Wales . . . . .	348
		National Central . . . . .	350
		Of Congress . . . . .	*880
		Patent Office . . . . .	353
		Science Museum . . . . .	347
		V. & A. Museum . . . . .	347
		Libyan Desert . . . . .	*931
		Licensed Premises . . . . .	639
		<b>LICENCES (U.K.) Air</b>	694
		Broadcasting . . . . .	320
		Ecclesiastical . . . . .	651
		Excise . . . . .	644 6
		Expire . . . . .	114, 118, 122
		Flying (1930-35) . . . . .	694
		Game, Gun . . . . .	646
		Listening-in . . . . .	320; *1038
		Local Taxation . . . . .	646-8
		Marriage . . . . .	391-2
		Moneylender's . . . . .	645
		Number issued . . . . .	(Note) 657
		Occasional . . . . .	645
		Revenue from . . . . .	657
		Special . . . . .	392
		Wireless . . . . .	320
		Licensing Act (Council) . . . . .	337
		Lichfield . . . . .	731
		Bishop . . . . .	240, 429
		Member of Parliament . . . . .	312
		<b>LICHTENSTEIN</b> . . . . .	*962
		Area, &c. . . . .	201; *962
		Government . . . . .	208; *962
		Liège . . . . .	*913
		Lieutenant-Generals . . . . .	418
		Life Annuities . . . . .	352
		<b>LIFE ASSURANCE</b> . . . . .	552 565
		Advice . . . . .	565
		Allowance for . . . . .	654
		Assignment of . . . . .	565
		Bonuses . . . . .	555-6
		Policy (Stamp) . . . . .	654
		Premiums . . . . .	557-560
		Progress . . . . .	560
		Life Dawn of . . . . .	192
		Expectation of . . . . .	592
		Life-Boat Institution . . . . .	504
		Life Guards . . . . .	421
		Life Peers . . . . .	231
		Life Saving Medal . . . . .	266
		Lifou . . . . .	*941
		<b>LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS</b> . . . . .	693
		Light, Duration of . . . . .	(Note) 188
		Velocity of . . . . .	188
		Year, 177; Zodiacal . . . . .	177
		Lighthouse of the Pacific . . . . .	*980
		Cape Columbine . . . . .	*1020
		Lighthouses . . . . .	370-1, 690
		Lighting-up Time . . . . .	526-7
		Lightning, Damage by . . . . .	*1003-1010
		Deaths from . . . . .	*1012
		Photographed . . . . .	*1016
		Lihou . . . . .	*855
		Lille . . . . .	*938
		Lima . . . . .	203; *974
		Limehouse, M.P. for . . . . .	304
		Limerick . . . . .	745
		Bishops of . . . . .	437, 441
		Tides . . . . .	164

	PAGE
Limits of Horizon	203
Limpopo River	*832
Lincoln	727, 731
Bishop	240, 429
Cathedral	(Note) 442
Member of Parliament	306
Newspapers	536
Roman pottery	*1019
Lincoln's Inn	462, 518
Lincolnshire, Area, &c.	710-1, 712
Members of Parliament	311
Lincolnshire Hdeap. (Race)	615, 629
Lindbergh's Flights	696
Lindsfarne (Durham)	325
Lindsey	710-1, 712
Linen Measures	581
Liners, Atlantic	689
Telephone Rates to	704-5
Lingfield Park Races	629
Linlithgowshire	740-1
Member of Parliament	316
Sheriff	381
(see also West Lothian)	
Linnean Society	497
Linos	*958
Lined Production	1060
Lion Sermon	443
Lippe	201; *946
Lipso	*958
Liquidators' Fees	406
Liquor Control	337
Receipts from	657
Lisbon	201, 206; *977
Air Services	695
Liskeard	731
Listening-in Licences	320; *1038
Lister Institute	344, 464
Literary Societies	497
Prizes	*1027, 1064
LITERATURE IN 1936	*1026 9
for Blind	667, 700
Nobel Prize	1064
Of India	*756-7
LITHUANIA	*962-3
Area, &c.	201; *962
Army and Air Force	415
Cable Rates to	707
Coinage	573
Finance and Trade	209; *962
Flax	1060
Government	208; *962
Legation	214, 215; *962
Loans to	665
Parcel Rates, &c.	707
Rye	1058
Time	191
Litres and Pints	586
Little Britain	518
Little John	(Note) 442
Littlehampton	165
Liu Kung Island	*920
Live Stock Officers	318
Statistics	673; *1062
LIVERPOOL	723
Aeroplane Clubs	693
Air Services	695
American Consul-General	*902
Archbishop of (R.C.)	440
Art Galleries	359, 723
Atmosphere of	*1023

## LIVERPOOL—continued.

Births and Deaths	731
Bishop of	240, 432
Building Societies	568
Cathedrals	723
Census of 1931	727
Churches	723
Climate, *1053; Clubs	531
Commerce	690
Distances from	*901
Docks	344, 723
Emigration Officers	367
Fastest Trains	685
Friendly Societies	566
Gordon Smith Institute	494
Grand National	615, 629
High Water at	117, 121
Immigration Officer	336
Insurance Companies	562-5
Lord Mayor	723
Members of Parliament	306
Newspapers	536
Observatory	121; *1056
and Tidal Inst.	121
Official Receiver	367
Passport Office	330, 397
Penny Rate	662
Population	206, 727, 731
Race Meetings (1937)	629
Railway Stations	684
Rateable Value	731
Recorder	378
Routes by Sea	*901
Royal Naval Reserve	412
Schools	476, 480
Settlement	474
Shipping	688, 690, 723
Summer Cup	615
Sunrise	167
Telegraph Offices Open	702
Tidal Institute	121
Tides	117, 121, 125
University	313, 455
Veterinary College	473
Water Supply	735
Liverpool Street Station	684
Livery Companies (London)	717-8
Halls	518
Lives, lost by Fire	657
Livestock Officers	318
Living, Cost of	677
Livingstone	*875
Lizard, Tides	165
Statistics	673
Ljubljana	*999
Llandaff, Bishopric of	435
Members of Parliament	314
Llandovery	737
Llandudno	*1054
Llanelli	165, 737
Lloyd's	497, 518
Register of Shipping	497, 687
Load of Hay	578
Water Line	581
Loaf of Bread	578
Loaita	941
Loan Board, Public Works	360
Loanda	202
Loans Guaranteed by Britain	664
Local Government	661
Repayment of	589
to Allies, &c.	665

	PAGE
Lobito Bay	*978
Lobos Islands	*983
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	638
Board (Health)	331-4
Finances	661
Franchise	388
Local Loans Fund	360
Precedency	262
Taxation Licences	646-8
Lochs	738
Loek Hospital	514
Lodz	*976
Lolland	*969
Lombardy	*955
Lombok	*969
LONDON, Areas of	206
Accidents	682
Administrative County	206
Aeroplane Clubs	693
Air Port	691
Air Services	695, 697
Ambulance Services	540
American Consulate	*902
Army Command	420
Art Exhibitions	348; *1023-4
Assay Office	575-6
Assessable Value	713
Asylums	514
Bank Holidays	551
Banking Hours	550
Banks	541-550
Belgravia	516
Births and Deaths	713
Bishop of	240, 427
Bishop's Registry	377
Boroughs	713
Boundaries	206
Boys' Clubs	487
Schools	475-7
Bridges	516
Building Societies	568-9
Buildings	516-522
Cab Regulations	526-7
Cathedrals	442
Cemeteries	516
Census of 1931	206, 727
Central Criminal Court	375
Chamber of Commerce	490
Christmas Day Posts	703
Churches	442-5
Cinemas	*1034-7
City (see CITY OF p. 35).	
Climate of	189; *1053
Clubs	528-9
Command	420
Commerce of	520, 690
Commercial Education	460 1
Common Council	714, 715
Concerts	523
Consulates in	215
Coroner	716
County Council (see p. 63).	
County of	710-1, 712
Crematoria	516 7
Crime	722
Customs and Excise	323
Diocese	427
District	420
Docks	520
Electorate	303-4
Electricity Authority	*713
Embassies in	215
Environs of	523-5

	PAGE
LONDON—continued.	
Exchange Rates . . . (Note)	571
Exhibitions (1937) . . . . .	522-3
Fastest Trains . . . . .	685
Felonies in . . . . .	722
Film Theatres . . . . .	*1034-7
Fire Brigade . . . . .	718
Fire Losses . . . . .	657; *884
Fire of (1666) (Note)	444, 519
Fires, 718; Fogs . . . (Note)	157
Fruit Exchange . . . . .	519
Gardens . . . . .	522
Girls' Schools . . . . .	479-481
Good Friday Posts . . . . .	703
Government of . . . . .	713, 714-722
G.P.O. . . . .	357
Guildhall . . . . .	517
High Sheriff . . . . .	710
High Water . . . . .	117, 121, 125
Highway Development . . . . .	369
Holiday Posts . . . . .	702-3
Homeopathic Hospital . . . . .	511
Homes . . . . .	463, 511-5
Houses built in . . . . .	206
Immigration Officers . . . . .	336
Insurance Companies . . . . .	562-5
Jewish Hospital . . . . .	511
Law Courts . . . . .	518
Legations in . . . . .	215
Libraries . . . . .	345, 349-351
Library . . . . .	350
Livery Companies . . . . .	717-8
Lord Mayor of . . . . .	632, 714
Lost Property Offices . . . . .	526
Magistrates . . . . .	379
Magnetic Declination . . . . .	188
Main Drain . . . . .	719
Mansion House . . . . .	519
Markets . . . . .	519
Mayfair . . . . .	519
Mayors . . . . .	713
Members of Parliament	303-4
Military District . . . . .	420
Monuments . . . . .	519
Museums . . . . .	346
Music . . . . .	465, 523; *1040
Newspaper Offices . . . . .	536
Official Receivers . . . . .	367
Open Spaces . . . . .	522
Opera . . . . .	523
Ordnance Survey . . . . .	319
Overcrowding in . . . . .	*1052
Palaces . . . . .	516-520
Parks and Gardens . . . . .	522
Parochial Charities . . . . .	465
Passenger Transport . . . . .	343
Passengers, per day . . . . .	683
Picture Galleries . . . . .	348
Theatres . . . . .	*1034-7
Places of Interest . . . . .	516-522
Playing Fields Assoc. . . . .	497
Police . . . . .	378-9, 638
Poor Relief . . . . .	662
Polytechnic . . . . .	468
Population . . . . .	201, 206, 727
Port of . . . . .	335, 519-520, 690
Postal Service . . . . .	357-8
Poste Restante . . . . .	699
Public Assistance . . . . .	719
Publishers . . . . .	534-5
Quarter Sessions . . . . .	375; 1064
Race Meetings . . . . .	629
Radium Institute . . . . .	511
Railway Passengers . . . . .	683

	PAGE
LONDON—continued.	
Railway Stations . . . . .	683
Rainfall . . . . .	189
Rateable Value . . . . .	713
Rates of . . . . .	713
Recorder . . . . .	378, 716
Representatives, Imperial	216
R.N.V.R. . . . .	412
Roman Remains . . . . .	520
St. Paul's Cathedral . . . . .	442
Salvage Corps . . . . .	498
School of Economics . . . . .	454
Schools . . . . .	475-7, 479-481
Sessions . . . . .	375
Sheriffs . . . . .	714
Shipping . . . . .	688, 690
Societies . . . . .	497-8
Sport . . . . .	629
Stage . . . . .	*1030-4
Statues . . . . .	519
Stone (St. Swithun's) . . . . .	444
Street Accidents . . . . .	682
Sunday Posts . . . . .	702-3
Synagogues . . . . .	445
Telegraph Offices Open . . . . .	702
Telephone Service . . . . .	358
Theatres . . . . .	*1030-4
Tides . . . . .	117, 121, 125
to Brighton . . . . .	618, 621
Tower of . . . . .	521
Trade . . . . .	690
Training Colleges . . . . .	472-3
Transport . . . . .	343
Travel Statistics . . . . .	683
Tunnels . . . . .	521
Under Sheriffs . . . . .	375
Water Supply . . . . .	344
Waterguard . . . . .	323
Weather Records . . . . .	189
Westminster Abbey . . . . .	442
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL	
Activities . . . . .	713, 719-722
Aldermen . . . . .	719
Amalgamation . . . . .	721-2
Ambulance Service . . . . .	540
Bridges . . . . .	516
Chairman . . . . . (Note)	632, 721
Children's Hospitals . . . . .	512-3
Commercial Schools . . . . .	460-1
Consumption Hospitals . . . . .	513
Councillors . . . . .	721-2
County Hall . . . . .	517
Debt . . . . .	720
Deputy Chairman . . . . .	721
Education Committee . . . . .	722
Fever Hospitals . . . . .	513
Finances . . . . .	720
Fire Brigade . . . . .	718, 719
Hospitals . . . . .	512
Hours of Meeting . . . . .	719
Leader . . . . .	721
Mental Hospitals . . . . .	514, 719
Officers of . . . . .	722
Parks . . . . .	522
Price of Stock . . . . .	594
Public Assistance . . . . .	719
Rateable Value . . . . .	720
Sanatoria . . . . .	513
Technical Colleges . . . . .	467-9
Telephone Number . . . . .	705
Training Colleges . . . . .	472
Vice-Chairman . . . . .	721
London Hospital, The . . . . .	463, 511
LONDON UNIVERSITY . . . . .	450-4

	PAGE
London University, Centenary	
Medical Schools . . . . .	450
Members, 1 Parliament . . . . .	333
New Buildings . . . . .	519
London to Brighton . . . . .	618, 621
London to Land's End . . . . .	621
London, Ontario . . . . .	*801
Londonderry . . . . .	213, 727, 745
Magee College . . . . .	457
Member of Parliament . . . . .	316
Shipping . . . . .	688
Long Cay . . . . .	*847
Long Distance Flights . . . . .	666
Long Eaton . . . . .	731
Longest Bridges . . . . .	205, 684
Day . . . . .	195
Flights . . . . .	666
Railway Platforms . . . . .	684
Runs . . . . .	685
Tunnels . . . . .	686
Rivers . . . . .	624
Theatrical Runs . . . . .	204
Longevity Tables . . . . .	592; *1029
Longford . . . . .	745
Longitude and Latitude . . . . .	580
(Zero) . . . . .	580
Lord Advocate . . . . .	289, 343, 380
Chairman . . . . .	255
Chamberlain . . . . .	227-9
(Queen Mary) . . . . .	230
Chancellor . . . . .	255, 289
(1827-1936) . . . . .	291
Chancellor's Office . . . . .	374
Chancellors' Pensions	
(Note)	373
Visitors . . . . .	375
Chief Justice . . . . .	373
Clerk Register . . . . .	334
Great Chamberlain . . . . .	343
High Commissioner . . . . .	436
High Treasurer . . . . .	369
Howe Island . . . . .	*817
Howe's Group . . . . .	*871
Justice (Clerk) . . . . .	380
Justice General . . . . .	380
Justices . . . . .	373
Keeper, 380; Lyon . . . . .	320
LORD MAYOR, THE . . . . .	714
Title of . . . . .	632, 714
LORD MAYOR of Adelaide . . . . .	632
Belfast . . . . .	632
Birmingham . . . . .	632, 723
Bradford . . . . .	632, 725
Brisbane . . . . .	632
Bristol . . . . .	632, 725
Cardiff . . . . .	632, 737
Cork . . . . .	632
Dublin, 632; Hobart . . . . .	632
Hull . . . . .	632, 725
Leeds . . . . .	632, 724
Leicester . . . . .	632, 731
Liverpool . . . . .	632, 723
Manchester . . . . .	632, 724
Melbourne . . . . .	632
Newcastle . . . . .	632, 726
Norwich . . . . .	632, 732
Nottingham . . . . .	632, 726
Perth, W.A. . . . .	632
Portsmouth . . . . .	632, 732
Sheffield . . . . .	632, 724
Stoke . . . . .	632, 733
Sydney . . . . .	632
York . . . . .	632, 734

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Lord Mayor's Day	154	Lucerne	*687	Madame Tussaud's	523
Lord of the Thousand Isles	*85	Luchu Islands	*959	Madeira (Portuguese)	191
Lord, Ordinary	356	Lucknow	*756		*977
Lord President of Council	289	Day	146	MADRAS PROVINCE	213
(1827-1935)	291	Ludlow	731	States	*753, 767
(Scotland)	380	Ludwig Canal (Danube)	*926	MADRAS City	206
Lord Privy Seal	289, 343	Lukiko	*881	Transit of Mercury	170
LORD PROVOST, Aberdeen		Luna	185	Madras Observatory	*1056
	632, 741	LUNACY Administration	375	Madrid	201, 206
Dundee	632, 741	Boards of Control	334	Air Services	695
Edinburgh	632, 740	Licences (Stamps)	650, 655	Madura	*756, 969
Elgin	632	Statistics	634	Macan, Bishop of (St. Asaph)	433
Glasgow	632, 740	Lunar Cycle	195	Maleking	*844
Perth	632	Lunar Formations	184	Malefeng	*843
Title of	632	Phenomena	184	Malja Island	*882
Lord Robert's Memorial	498	Lunatics, Hospitals for	514-5	Magazine Post	698
Lord Steward	227	Cost of	661	Magazines, Offices of	537, 540
Lord Treasurer's Remem-		Lundy, 708; Tides	165	Magdalen Hospital	498
brancer	370	Lungkiang	*963	Magee College	457
Lord Warden Cinque Ports	729	Lusaka	202	Magellan Straits	*856, 918
Stannaries	324	Luthrans	425	Magistatos, Metropolitan Association	379
Lord's Day Observance	498	Luton	727, 731		498
Lord's Cricket Ground	519, 616	Member of Parliament	308	Magna Carta	525, 637
Matches in 1937	629	Rates	662	Association	498
School Records	617	LUXEMBURG	*963	Island	525
LORDS, HOUSE OF	231	Area	201	Magnetic Observatory	344
Composition of	231	Coinage	573	Pole	187, 8
Constitution	637	Finances and Trade	209, 963	Sterms	188
Judicial	373	Government	208	Magnetism, Terrestrial	187-8
Officers	255	Iron and Steel	675	Magnitude (Stars)	172, 3
Parliamentary Summary	292-6	Legation	214, 215	Magvars	*926
Rules for Visitors	518	Motor Vehicles	527	Mahabharata	*757
Lords (by Courtesy)	253	Time	188, 191	Mahamuddy River	*754
in Waiting	227	Luzon Island	204	Maharajahs, Indian	*786-7
Justices	373, 380	Lwow	*976	Mahdi, The	*931
Lieutenant, England	710	Lydd	731	Mahe	*887, 939
Ireland (1812-1921)	291	Lydda	*872	Mahé Island	*941
Scotland	740	Lying-in Hospitals	514	MAHOMET	*906
Wales	736	Lyme Regis	731	Mahrattas	*758
of Admiralty	289, 409	Tides	165	Maiden Castle	*1017
of Appeal	373	Lymington	731	Maiao	*977
of Treasury	289, 369	Tides	165	Maiao Island	*941
Lorenzo Marques	202	Lymph Establishment (Gvt.)	731	Maiden Castle	1017
Lorraine	*937-8	Lymphne	332	Maidenhead	731
Los Angeles	206, 211	Lyon Court	263, 320	Maidstone	731
Losses from Fire	657	Lyons	206	Rates	662
(U.S.A.)	*884	Lyrid Meteors	185	Mails, Air	697, 706, 707
Lossiemouth, Tides	165	Lytham St. Anne's	731	Custody of	705
Lost Property (Regulations)	526	MAAN	*873	Sunday and Holiday	702-3
(Offices)	526	Mabys Association	498	Time in Transit	706, 707
Lostwithiel	731	Macan (Portuguese)	574	Maimena	*903
Lothians, The	740, 741	Macaulay Island	*831	Malne	211
Loughborough	731	MacCarthy Island	*858	Maintenance	387
Member of Parliament	311	Macclesfield	731	Maize Statistics	677, 1058
Loughs	744	Member of Parliament	308	Majestic, S.S.	689
Louise, Princess (Argyll)	221, 230	MacDonald, J. R.	289, 290, 359	Major-Generals	418, 9
Louise, Princess (Fife)	222	MacDonald Ministry	290-1	Majorca	*983
Louisiade Islands	*812	MacDonald Islands	*940	MAJORITIES, PARLIAMEN-	
Louisiana	211	Maceduff, Earl of	221, 249	TARY	
Lawrence Marques	*978	Macedonia	*947	Since Reform Bill	1043
Louth (I.F.S.)	745	Maccio	*916	1935	297
Louth (Lines)	731	Maeglicuddy's Reeks	266, 744	Majunga	*940
Member of Parliament	311	Machinery Exports	679	Makatea	*941
Low Temperature Research	361	Museum	347	Maker's Mark (Plate)	575
Lowest Temperature	189	McKean Island	*872	Makran	*788
Lowestoft	731	MacKenzie District	*803	Malacca	*563, 665
Tides	165	Macon Airship	693	Malaga	*983
Loyalty Islands	*941	MADAGASCAR	204	Malaita Island	*871
L.P.T.B.	343, 526	Air Mails	697	Malay Race, 200; Sea	204
Luang Prabang	*939	Area	202	MALAYA	*863, 7
Lubeck	201	Bishop	435	Aeroplane Clubs	692
Lucas Tooth Fund	498	Coinage, 572; Trade	*940	Air Command	424
Lucayos (Bahamas)	*847				



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
<b>MALAYA—continued.</b>		<b>MAN, ISLE OF—continued.</b>		<b>Manda Island</b> . . . . .	*882
Air Services . . . . .	691, 697	Languages . . . . .	634	Mandalay . . . . .	*756
Area, &c. . . . .	202; *863	Museum . . . . .	350	Mandatory Spheres . . . . .	631
Coinage . . . . .	571	Schools . . . . .	477, 482	Mandi, State . . . . .	*787
Coll. of Medicine . . . . .	458	Summer Time . . . . .	190	Mangaia . . . . .	*831
Command . . . . .	420, 421	Technical College . . . . .	471	Manganese, Statistics of . . . . .	1061
Cultivation . . . . .	*1024	Tides . . . . .	164, 165	Georgia . . . . .	*996
Exchange rate . . . . .	(Note) 571	Weights and Measures . . . . .	580	Mangareva . . . . .	*941
Exports to . . . . .	680	<b>MAN, Prehistoric</b>		Manhattan Bridge . . . . .	205
Finances . . . . .	681; *864, 866	Origin of . . . . .	192, 709, 739, 744	Manica . . . . .	*978
Government . . . . .	*863, 864	Managua . . . . .	203; *970	Manihiki . . . . .	*831
London Agency . . . . .	*216; *866	Manama . . . . .	202; *907	Manila . . . . .	202; *899
Newspapers . . . . .	540	<b>MANCHESTER.</b>	723-4	Transit of Mercury . . . . .	170
Parcel Rates, &c. . . . .	706	Air Services . . . . .	695	Manio Cup . . . . .	*753
Rubber . . . . .	*865, 1060	American Consul . . . . .	*902	Manipur State . . . . .	*753, 787
Telegraph rates to . . . . .	706	Area . . . . .	723	<b>MANITOBA</b>	*798-9
Time . . . . .	191	Art Gallery . . . . .	350	Area & Population . . . . .	*213; *791
Tin . . . . .	*865, 1061	Banks . . . . .	541, 542-551	Cable Rates to . . . . .	706
Trade . . . . .	681; *863	Births and Deaths . . . . .	731	Transit of Mails . . . . .	706
Trade Commissioner . . . . .	216	Bishop . . . . .	240, 432	Manizales . . . . .	*923
Transit Time . . . . .	706	Blind Library . . . . .	350	Mankind, Antiquity of . . . . .	192
University . . . . .	458	Census (1931) . . . . .	747	Races of . . . . .	184
Malayalim States . . . . .	*788	Climate, xviii; Clubs . . . . .	531	Mannar, Gulf of . . . . .	*854
Maldens (The) & Coombe . . . . .	731	College of Music . . . . .	466	Manoel, King . . . . .	(Note) *976
Rates . . . . .	662	Commerce . . . . .	690	Manono Island . . . . .	*831
<b>Maldivé Archipelago</b>		Diocese . . . . .	432	<b>MANORIAL INCIDENTS</b> . . . . .	*1051
(Ceylon) . . . . .	*855	Export Credits Dept. . . . .	328	Mansfield . . . . .	731
Maldon . . . . .	731	Friendly Societies . . . . .	552	Member of Parliament . . . . .	311
Male Expectation of Life . . . . .	592	Geological Society . . . . .	302	Mansfield College . . . . .	471
Population . . . . .	*813	Industries . . . . .	723-4	House . . . . .	474
Male Servant's Licence . . . . .	646, (Note) 657	Insurance Companies . . . . .	562-5	Mansion House, London . . . . .	378, 519
Malé . . . . .	*855	Libraries . . . . .	350	Manslaughter Statistics . . . . .	638
Maler Kotla . . . . .	*787	Lord Mayor . . . . .	632, 726	Mansura . . . . .	*933
Maletsunyane Falls . . . . .	*843	Members of Parliament . . . . .	304	Manu, Code of . . . . .	*757
Mall, The . . . . .	522	Music . . . . .	466	Manua Island . . . . .	*898
Malmédy . . . . .	*911	Newspapers . . . . .	536, 724	Manuac Island . . . . .	*831
Malmesbury . . . . .	731	Officers . . . . .	724	Manual Earners Income Tax . . . . .	658
Bishop of (Bristol) . . . . .	428	Official Receiver . . . . .	307	Manufactures, Exports . . . . .	679
Malmö . . . . .	*986	Patent Office . . . . .	354	Imports . . . . .	679
Malone Society . . . . .	498	Penny Rate . . . . .	662	Price of . . . . .	676-7
<b>MALTA</b>	*867-9	Population 206, 723, 727, 731		Manufacturing Countries . . . . .	674
Archbishop (R.C.) . . . . .	440	Public Trustee Office . . . . .	360, 402	Manuscripts, Historical . . . . .	335
Area, &c. . . . .	201; *867	Races (1937) . . . . .	629	Manx Language . . . . .	634
Cable Rates to . . . . .	706	Railway Stations . . . . .	684	Museum . . . . .	350
Coinage . . . . .	570	Rateable Value . . . . .	731	Manyeh, Valley of . . . . .	200
Constitution . . . . .	631; *868	Recorder . . . . .	378	Maori Population . . . . .	213; *827
Cultivation . . . . .	*1024	School of Art . . . . .	450	Map Room (R. G. S.) . . . . .	520
Finances and Trade . . . . .	681; *868	Settlement . . . . .	471	Maracaibo, Lake . . . . .	*998
Government . . . . .	212; 631	Ship Canal . . . . .	205, 683, 723	Maratha Caste . . . . .	*775
Militia . . . . .	421	Shipping of . . . . .	688, 690	Marathi Language . . . . .	205
Parcels, &c. . . . .	706	Stationary Office . . . . .	364	Marathon (Champion) . . . . .	679
Rhodes Scholarships . . . . .	632	Stipendiary . . . . .	724	Marble Arch . . . . .	522
Royal Air Force . . . . .	424	Technical College, &c. . . . .	456	Marble Hill . . . . .	522
Status . . . . .	631	Telegraph Offices open . . . . .	702	March to Rome . . . . .	(Note), *955
Time . . . . .	191	Theological Colleges . . . . .	471, 472	Marchmont Herald . . . . .	350
Trade . . . . .	681; *868	Victoria University . . . . .	313, 454-5	Marconigramma . . . . .	703-4
Transit Time . . . . .	706	<b>Manchester</b> (College, Oxford) . . . . .	472	Mardi Gras . . . . .	118
Troops in . . . . .	421; *869	Manchester ('up . . . . .	615	Margaret Rose, Princess . . . . .	223
University . . . . .	458	Manchester Guardian . . . . .	536, 724	Margaret Street Hospital . . . . .	513
Weights and Measures . . . . .	584	Manchoukuo . . . . .	*963-4	Margarine Imports . . . . .	104
Malthusian League . . . . .	498	Manchu Dynasty . . . . .	*920	Margarita Island . . . . .	*997
Malv.-rn. . . . .	708; *1053	<b>MANCHURIA</b>	*963-4	Margate . . . . .	731; *1053
Mamlukes . . . . .	*931	Area, &c. . . . .	202; *963	Tides . . . . .	165
<b>MAN, ISLE OF</b>	*752	Cable Rate to . . . . .	707	Mari . . . . .	*993
Agriculture . . . . .	673	Finances and Trade . . . . .	209; *964	Marianne Islands . . . . .	*960
Air Services . . . . .	695	Government . . . . .	208; *963	Marie Curie Hospital . . . . .	511-2
Area, &c. . . . .	201, 633; 752	Horses . . . . .	1063	Marie Galante . . . . .	*941
Bishop of . . . . .	240, 433 (Note), 738	Maize . . . . .	1058	Marina Waterfall . . . . .	*840
Climate . . . . .	*000	Millet . . . . .	1059	Marine Branch (B. of T.) . . . . .	367 8
Cultivation . . . . .	*1024	Parcel Rates, &c. . . . .	707	Mercantile, of World 687, 689	
Days of Grace . . . . .	551	Soya Beans . . . . .	1050	Policy (Stamp) . . . . .	654
Finances and Trade . . . . .	681; *752	Trade . . . . .	*964	Societies . . . . .	498
Government . . . . .	212; *752			Survey Staff . . . . .	367-8

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Marine, The Royal	418	Martinique	203 ; *941	Mayors, London	713
Marine Corps	941	Martinmas	(Notes) 154	Wash	737
Maritime	*621	Martini, State	*780	May, the Comoro	*940
Maritime, General	348	Mata, H.R.H. Princess	223	Mazagan	668
Maritime, U.S.	572	Mata, Queen of Scots	219, 730	Mazar	303
Maritime	496	Mary Ward Settlement	474	Maze (Hottings)	580
Maritime Supply Committee	312	Maryland	211	Mazzini	965
Maritime, Sea Fisheries		Marybone	713	Meadane	202 ; *344
(Stamp)	655	Member of Parliament	303	M.C.C.	519, 616
Marking Boards	318	Police Court	379	Tours	617
Facilities Committee	319	Masaka	*881	Prizes (Tennis)	618
Officers	317, 319	Masati, Bishop of	435	Mean Moon	115
Table	587	Mascara	*938	Mean Time	115, 119, 123
Markets (London)	510	Maseru	202 ; *843	Means Test	296
Expenditure on	601	Mashonaland	*875	Measures and Weights	557-586
for Exports	677, 680	Masonic Hospital	512	Metric	584
Marks on Aeroplanes	694	Societies	498	Conversion Table	586
Plate	575-6	Massachusetts	211	Meat Advisory Committee	368
Marlborough	731, xviii	Massage, Society of	463	Imports	302-3, 679
College	470	Masowa (Italian)	*958	Market (London)	519
House	519	Master Cutler	724	Trades Institute	468
Marlborough St. Court	379	General of the Ordnance		Meath, 745 ; Bishop of	437, 441
Marmora	*989		416-7	Mecca (Hejaz)	*906
Marquesas	*941	Gunner	522	Mechanical Engineers	499
MARQUESSES	232-3	Mariners (Guild)	718	Mechanization, Director of	416
How to Address	230	of the Horse	227	Mecklenburg	201 ; *946
(By Courtesy)	253	of the Household	228, 229	Medals	266
Number of	231	of the Rolls	359, 373	Medellin	*923
Precedence	202	"Master of" (Title) (Notes)	253	MEDICAL Colleges	463-4
Martins	*968	Master Printers	499	Council	463
MARRIAGE (Legal Notes)	391-6	Masters in Lunacy	375	Degrees	463
Abroad	394-5	of City Companies	717-8	Director-Gen., R.N.	409
Act, 1898	293	of the Supreme Court	374, 375	Education	463-4
Age of	391	Masters' Secretary Dept.	374	Fees and Charges	406
Annulments of	635	Matabeleland	*875	Household	228
At Sea	393, 395	Matazans	*925	Inspectors (Home Office)	336, 337
by Banns or Licence	391	Match Duty	642, 645, 657	Museum	357
by Registrar	392-3	Maternity Benefit	669	Newspapers	538-9
by Report	395-6	Centres	499	Officer, I.R.	339
Canonical Hours	392	Hospitals	514	Officers of Health (Eng.)	711
Ceremony	392-3	Mathernity and Child Welfare	499	(City of London)	716
Certificates	384-5, 391, 650	Mathematical Societies	499	(County of London)	722
Consular	394-5	Matlock Bath	*1053	(Wales)	736
Deceased Wife's Sister	393	Matrimonial Suits	386-7	Psychology	515
Dissolution of	380	Maud, Princess	222	Registration	463
Fees	391, 393	Maudsley Hospital	464	Research Council	344
Greta Green	390	Mauli	*898	Schools	454, 463-4
Hours	392	Mauke	*831	Service (Air)	422
in Scotland	395-6	Maua Kea	206	(Army)	416
Infants	391	Maua Loa	*898	(Navy)	409
Irregular	395-6	Maudy Thursday	122	(Indian)	*768
Jewish	393	Maupiti	*941	Societies	499
Licences	391-2, 655	Mauritania, S.S.	691	Staff (Board of Education)	326
Offices for	376, 377	Mauritania	*940	(Min. of Health)	331-2
Special	391, 392	MAURITIUS	*869	(Pensions)	355
Naval	393	Air Mails	697	Medicine (Nobel Prize)	1064
Nullity of	386	Area, &c.	202 ; *869	Medicines (Duty)	645, 657
of Divorced Persons	393	Bishop	435	Medina	*906
of Foreigners	395	Cable Routes to	706	(I. of W.)	708
Prohibited Degrees	393	Coinage	571	Mediterranean Fleet	412
Quakers' (Friends)	393	College of Agriculture	458	Region	*989
Rate	594	Finances and Trade	681 ; *869	Royal Air Force	424
Register of	333-4	Government	212, 631 ; *869	Sea	204
Statistics	334, 633, 635	Observatory	1056	Meerut	*756
MAKS	181-2	Parcel Rates, &c.	706	Megaparsec	177
in 1938	163	Time	191	Meknes	*968
Rising, &c.	116, 117, 120, 121	Transit of Mercury	170	Mekong River	204
Satellites of	185	Transit of Mails	706	MELBOURNE	206 ; *824
Symbol, &c.	186	May fair	519	Air Race	696
Marseilles	206 ; *938	Mayflower, The (Jordans)	524	Archbishop	434, 442
Consul-General	*939	Mayo	745	Boys' Schools	478
Marshal, Diplomatic Corps	228	Mayor's Court	377, 716	Insurance Companies	562-5
Marshall Islands	*960	Mayors, English	728-734		
Marshals of the R.A.F.	423				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
MELBOURNE— <i>continued.</i>		Meshed	*953	Middle Park Stakes	629
Mint	345	Mesopotamia (Iraq) 192;	*953-5	Middle Temple	462, 518
Observatory	*1056	Mesozoic Age	192	Middlesbrough	727, 731
Newspapers	540	Messengers, King's	330	Members of Parliament	306
Trade Commissioner	216	Messier's Number	177	Newspapers	536
Melilla	*983	Messina	*956, 957	Shipping	688
Melville Land	204	Metallurgy, Research Dept.	363	Tides	165
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT		Metals, Production of	1061	Middlesex, Area, &c. 710-1,	712
	297-316	Metalwork Museum	347	Deeds Registry	343
England	303-313	Meteor Showers (1937)	185	High Sheriff	710
Index to	297-302	Meteorites	186	Hospital	463, 511
London	303-4	METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE	344	(Cancer)	512
Northern Ireland	316	Observations	115, 119, 123	(Jamaica)	*848
Resignation of	542	Records	189	Lord Lieutenant	710
Salaries	636	Societies	499	Members of Parliament	311
Scotland	314-6	Summary	*1003-1012	Mental Hospitals	514
Wales and Monmouth	313-4	METEORS	116, 120, 185-6	Officials	710-1
Memel	*941, 962	Epoch, 1937	185	Middleton	731
Memoirs published (1936)	*1027-8	Methil, Shipping	688	Bishop of (Manchester)	432
		METHODIST CHURCH	438, 445	Member of Parliament	310
Men and Women, No. of	636; *813	Colleges	471	Midland Circuit	376
Menai Ridge	735	Conference	438	Midlothian	740-1
Mengo	*881	Societies	499	Members of Parliament	316
Mennonites	425; *791	Methodists, Calvinistic	438	Midsummer Day	134
Mental Defective Boards	334	Statistics of	425, 438	Midway Island	*885, 898, 899
Hospitals	514	Metonic Lunar Cycle	195	Midwives Board, Central	
Societies	499	Metres and Yards (Table)	586		463, 499
Mentone, British Consulate	*939	Metric Weights, &c.	584, 586	Migration, Empire	324
Mercantile Losses in War	414	Metrolgy, Dept. of	363	Statistics	635
Marine Branch	368	METROPOLITAN BOROUGH	713	Milan	206; *956, 957
Relief Fund	499	Cattle Market	519	Air Services	695
Societies	499	Hospitals, 512; Fund	499	Railway Station (Note)	684
Wrecks	688	Magistrates	379	Mildenhall to Melbourne	696
Marines of the World	687	Police	206, 378-9, 637	Mile, English, Compared	593
Pensions Committee	368	College	468	Converted	586
School Ships	466	Telephone Number	705	Geographical and Nautical	
Shipping (U.K.)	687-690	Post Offices	357-8		580, 581
Shipping Committee	368	Societies	499	Irish	585
MERCATOR'S PROJECTION:—		Special Constabulary	378	Old Measures	585
<i>A map of the World on</i>		Water Board	334, 713	Scottish	585
<i>Mercator's Projection and 12</i>		Metz	*938	Statute	577
<i>other Maps in colours are</i>		Mevagissey, Tides	105	Mile End, M.P.	304
<i>contained in the "Library</i>		Mewar	*786, 788	Miles and Kilometres (Table)	
<i>Edition" of WHITAKER'S</i>		Mexicans in U.S.	*886		586
<i>ALMANACK.</i>		MEXICO	*964-6	Miles and Knots (Table)	581
Mercedes	*991	Air Mails	697	Milford Haven	220
Mercers Company	717	Area, &c.	203; *964	Tides	165
Merchandise Marks Commit-		Army and Air Force	475	Marquess of	220
tee	365	British Legation		MILITARY:—	
Merchant Service Guild	499		214, 215; *965	Administration	416-7
Shipping (U.K.)	687-690	Cable Rates to	707	Chapels	393
Shipping Committee	368	City	203, 206; *966	Cross and Medal	266
Mercia	709	Coinage	573	Education	464-5
MERCURY	181, 186	Colour of Blue Books	665	Intelligence	416
Disc of (1897)	184	Finances and Trade		Marriages	393
In 1938	163		209; *955-6	Music, Royal Schools	
Rising, &c. 116, 117, 120, 121		Gold	*825, 1061		466, 523
Transit of (1937)	132-3, 140, 170	Government	*208; *964-5	Nursing Service	421
Mercury, T.S.	466	Illiteracy	635	Militia, The	421
Mercy, League of	499	Maize, 1058; Millet	1058	Milk and Dairy Produce	
Order of	266	Navy	414	(Value)	673
Merida	*966	Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Duty	643
Meridian of Greenwich	190	Petroleum	*965	Imports	105
Merionethshire	736	Silver	*825, 1061	Marketing Board	318
Member of Parliament	314	Time	191	Milk Subsidy	659
Merit, Order of	264	Next	*964	Milky Way	174-5
Meritorious Service Medal	266	Michaelmas	146	Drawing of	*1017
Mersey Docks and Harbour		Law Sittings	150, 158	Mil Hill Observatory	*1056
Board	344	Term	373	Miller Hospital	512
Merthyr Tydfil	662, 727, 737	Michigan	211	Millet Production	79
Members of Parliament	313	Micronesia	*950	Millwall Docks	520
Merv	*996	Microscopical Society	449, 503	Milner-Simon Agreement	*853
		Middle Congo	*940	Milton (Jordans)	524
		East Air Force	424		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Milwaukee	206, 211; *895	Mokalla	*907	MOON, THE—continued.	
Milch, The	739	Mokkai	*898	Longitude	114, 118, 120
Mindanao	204	Moluccas	*969	Lunar Cycle	105
Mineral Production	675	Mombasa	*862	New (Jewish)	107
Resources Dept.	353	Bishop	435	New to New	186
Rights Duty	655	Mona	634, 752	Oculations by	171
Mineralogical Society	499	MONACO	*966	Paschal	195
Mineralogy, Keeper	346	Area	201; *966	Phases	113, 114, 118, 122
Miners, Number of	672	Coinage	573	For 1938	162
Welfare Committee	368	Government	208; *966	Pyramid of the	*964
Mines and Quarries	674, 675	Summer Time	188	Revolution Period	186
Accidents, 1935-36	670	Monaghan	745	Rising, Setting, &c.	116, 120
Department of	289, 366	Monas Gaspar	*852	Semi-diameter	116, 120
Royal School of	467	Monetary Reserves	550	Surface of	184
Safety Committees	368	Tables	570, 1	Tables	116, 7
Minesweepers	414	Mokey, Lord of	370	Time of New	184
Mineworkers' Federation	499	Order Department	358	Velocity	183
Ming Dynasty	*920	Oppers	501	Moon (Jan., 1938)	193
Minicoy Islands	*753	Moneylender's Licence	645, 657	Moontlight Nights (Lagos)	188
Minima of Algal	179	MOORE	570, 1		*941
Minima Gorge	*923	Mongolia	200; *920, 921-2	Moorea	191
Mining Examination Boards	368	Mongolian Race	200	Moortilda Eye Hospital	475
Schools	466	Monitors	413	Moose Jaw	*803
Societies	499	Monmouth	737	Moravia	201; *925
Ministers (Diplomatic)	214, 215	Bishopric of	435	Moravian Missions	500, *805
Precedence of	262	Monmouth	730	Moravians	439, 472
Of State	289-291	Members of Parliament	314	Moray, 740, 1	437
Ministers' Pensions. (Note)	289	Seaports	688	Member of Parliament	316
Salaries	289	Monopoly Value	644	Sheriff, &c.	381
Ministry, The	289	Monrovia	202; *962	Morden College	500, 502
Ministry of Agriculture	317-9	Monsieur, The	*755	Moresue	105, 731; *1053
Defence	293	Monte Carlo	*966	Moresue	*012
Fisheries	317-9	Monte Rosa	*955	Morgen (Acres)	584
Health	331-4, 638	Monte Video	203, 206; *901	Morley, Borough	731
Labour	342	Montenegro	999	College	368
Pensions	354-5	Montevideo	966	Mormons	425, 420; *791
Transport	368-9	Montgomery	737	Morning and Evening Stars	117, 121
(Telephone Numbers)	705	Montgomeryshire	735	McKenna	*966, 8
Minneapolis	211	Member of Parliament	314	Air Mails	907
Minnesota	211	MONTH, The	194	Area, &c.	202; *966
Minor Counties Champion-		Anomalistic	186	Barley	1058
ships	616	Jewish	197-8	Cable Rates to	707
Minor Planets	182	Monthly Income Table	591	Coinage	573
Minorea	*983	Notes	114, 118, 122	Finances and Trade	209
Minors in Peerage	231	MONTREAL	206; *802	Fowls	1062
Minsk	*006	Fire Losses	*881	French	*939, 967-8
Mint, Royal	344, 5, 520, 650	Mammoth Clock	*1017	Government	*268; *967
Mints, Indian	*708	Newspapers	540	Parcel Rates &c.	707
Minutia	*030	Trade Commissioner	211	Spanish	681
Minya	*030	Montrose	742	Morpeth	731
Miocene Period	102	Member of Parliament	315	Member of Parliament	308
Miquelon	203, *041	Tides	315	Mortgage Bonds, Stamps on	935
Mira Ceti	172	Montserrat, Leeward Islands	*851	Mortality, Infant	634
Missionary Bishops	435	Monmouth (London)	510	Morvil, State	*787
Societies	(Note) 499	Monmouth (New Brunswick)	*990	Moscow	201, 206, *905
Missions, School	473-4	MOON, THE	184	Air Services	905
To Seamen	499	Age of	116, 120	Bribe, Embassy	*067
Mississippi and Missouri		Apogee and Perigee	114, 118	Chess Championship	924
Mistress of the Robes	230	Cause of Tides	187	Moslem Mosque (London)	430
Mitan	*961	Craters of the	184	Mosque of the Almshouses	*088
Mitman	727, 731	Declination	116, 120	Of Ant	*043
Mituro	*831	Distance	174, 183	Of the Prophet	930
Mizra	170	Eclipses (1937)	170	London	430
Mizrahi	170	Eclipses in 1938	165	Mosquito Control	488
Mizrahi	170	Eclipses in 1938	165	Day	142
Moderator, Church of Scot-		Eject	195	Mosquito Indians	*940, 950
land	430	Formations	184	Mossley	731
Modern Spectroscopy		Harvest	146, 148	Mosul	*084, 955
(Note) 141, 144				Mother Tongues	295
Mogadisho	202; *058				
Mogador	*967				
Mogul Empire	*757-8				
Mohilla	*940				



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Mothering Sunday	500	Muslims, in India	*722	NATAL—continued	
Motherwell	777	The Statist	*923	Area	*834
Motor Accidents	396, 682	Mulharray	*907	History	*833
Mayolo License	647	Mulken	*904	NATIONAL:	
Best racing	632	Mulhous	*903	Art Collection Fund	486
Lamp Regulations	526, 7	Mull	165, 731	Assembly, The	426
Cabs	526	Munch	306, *946	Broderick's Stake	645
Car Industry, U.S.A.	*105	MUNICIPAL Associations	691	Central Library	150
Taxes	685	Directory, England 728	741	Covenant	446
Car (Import Duty)	612	Scotland	745	Cycling Union	621
Exports of	670	Wales	737	Flags	*904, 909
(License)	648	France	738	Galleries	348, 9, 659
Cycle Accidents	685	Politics	691	Government	290, 1
License	647	Societies	500	Health Insurance	333, 668
Cycling Records	682	Munster	744, 745	Hospital	535, 545
Driver's License	648	Leadership of	534	Hunt Committee	624
Insurance Companies	362, 5	Munich	*978	Hunt Meetings (1937)	629
Law	100	Murder	*911	Leamoa	500
License	396, 640, 6	Murder in 1937	36	Liberal Federation	497
Newspapers	538, 9	Statistics of	638, 640	Library, Scotland	149
Racing	685	Muscat (Oman)	202, *907	Wales	148
Road Vehicle	685	MUSEUMS in Gt. Britain		for Blind	150
Ships	687	Cost of	345, 351	Maritime Museum	348, 659
Show Olympia (1937)	689	Jerusalem	*872	Ministry	290, 1
Speed Limit	196	Royal Scottish	128	Museum, U.S.A.	*888
Taxes	685	U.S.A.	*888	Physical Laboratory	362
Tax in U.S.	*105	and Galleries Committee	145	Reform Union	500
Vehicle Duties	617, 8	Museo Academico, Colleges		Rifle Association	300, 615
Statistics (Gt. B.)	682	Ac	465, 6	Savings Committee	163, 4, 670
(Australia)	*811	Broadening	*1040	Societies	500, 1
(U.S.A.)	*105	by 1937	521	Stud. Director	418
(World)	537	Deities	495	Temperance Hospital	512
Motoring Officers	619	Master of the King's	528	Time	500
Organization	196	Musical Instruments Duties	642	Union of Conservatives	501
Speed Records	682	Societies	500	Union of Railwaymen	501
Motors, Revenue from	657	Muslim Mission	500	University	457
Motorbikes	687	Muscat	745	NATIONAL DEBT	664, 5
Motors of the Outlets	261, 264	Muscat, Import (Note)	955	Asiatic	664, 5
Mount Adam	*186	Muscat, Signor	102	Coal of	664
Mount Ararat	202, *99, 6	Price of	477	External	664
Mount Athos	*917	Myological Institute	500	Funded	664
Mount Batten (see Beatrix)		Society	500	Interest	664
Pinna, and Milford		Myore 211; *753, 767, 716, 718		Internal	664
Havona		NAAR	421	Management	452, 664
Mount Cook	*828	Nabla, State	*717	Office	352
Excursion	206, 696, *	Nabi Saleh	*907	Redemption Fund	500, 664
Kachucko	*107	Nabun	*872	Sinking Funds	664, 664
Logan	204, *702	Nabun, State	100	Terminable Annuities	664
Misery	204, *180	Nagasaki	*900	Total (1880-1936)	640
St. Elias	204, *702	Nagoya	*900	Unfunded	664
Vernon Hospital	144, 512	Nagoya	*900	NATIONALITY, Law of	182, 4
Whitney	204, *810	Nagoya	*900	of Immigrants	625
Mountain Time	191	Nagoya	*900	Nations, League of	207, 617
Mountain, Highest	204, 306	Nagoya	*900	NATIVITY, THE	104
Of Mount	743	Nagoya	*900	Church of the	*872
Mountain, Imbamb	193	Nagoya	*900	Natural Islands	*909
MOVABLE PLANTS (1938		Nagoya	*900	Natural History Museum	
1952)	196	Nagoya	*900	Nationalization	320, 346
Movables, Scots Law of	404	Nagoya	*900	Statutes	311, 4
Movement in Firms	677	Nagoya	*900	Naturalised Subjects (Pass	665
Mozambique	*978	Nagoya	*900	ports)	697
Channel	*940	Nagoya	*900	Natural (Govt.)	313
Moberd	*811	Nagoya	*900	Natural Island	*813, 814
Muckle Flugga	748	Nagoya	*900	Nautical Almanac Office	152
Muffet (Govt.)	*911	Nagoya	*900	Measures	311
MUHAMMAD, Birthplace of	*906	Nagoya	*900	Mile	311, 311, 311
Hejra	*906	Nagoya	*900	Research	501
Mosque of	*906	Nagoya	*900	Schools	466
Tomb of	*906	Nagoya	*900	Surveyors	367, 8
Muhammadan Authorities	*911	Nagoya	*900	NAAI, Antelope Camp	227
Calendar	198, 9	Nagoya	*900	Air Work	454
Mosque	410	Nagoya	*900		
New Year	122	Nagoya	*900		
Muhammadans	425	Nagoya	*900		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
<b>NAVAL continued.</b> Chapels ..... 393 Colleges ..... 466 Commands ..... 412 Conference ..... 600-1 Construction Department ..... 410 Defence ..... 631 Education ..... 466 Engineering College ..... 466 Equipment ..... 410 Estimates ..... 413, 660 Funds ..... 504 Institute ..... 423 Intelligence ..... 409 Marriages ..... 393 Medical School ..... 464 Museum ..... 348 Music ..... 466 Ordnance Department ..... 410 Postage ..... 698 Rank ..... 419 Recruiting Office ..... 409 Reserves ..... 410, 412 Decoration ..... 266 Societies ..... 501 Staff ..... 409 Store Department ..... 410 Training Ships ..... 466 Navassa Island ..... *898 Navies of All Countries ..... 414 Navy League ..... 501 <b>NAVY, The Royal.</b> ..... 409-414 Australian ..... 412; *808 Canadian ..... 412; *791, 794 Indian ..... 412; *768, 782 N.Z. ..... 412; *829 The Red ..... 414; *693 The U.S. ..... 414; *888 Nawabs (Indian) ..... *786-7 Nawangar ..... *787 Nazareth ..... *872 Nazis ..... 610-11; *942 N.C.U. Championships ..... 621 Neanderthal Man ..... 192 Neap Tides (Note) 117, 164-5 Neath ..... 737 Member of Parliament ..... 314 Tides ..... 165 Nebraska ..... 211 Nebulae ..... 174-5, 178-9 Needles Point, Tides ..... 165 Needlework, Royal School of ..... 468 Neenbucu ..... *973 Negri Sembilan ..... *865 Negro Population, U.S. ..... *885 Race ..... 200 Nejd, <i>see</i> Najd ..... *905 Nelson ..... 731 Member of Parliament ..... 306 Nelson Monument ..... 519 Neolithic Age ..... 193 <b>NEPAL (Nipal)</b> ..... *789 Area ..... 202; *789 Government ..... 208; *789 Legation ..... 214, 215; *789 <b>NEPTUNE</b> ..... 183 Rising, &c. .... 116, 120, 124 Satellite of ..... 185 Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for ..... 515 Netball ..... 618 Net Tonnage (Meaning) ..... 581 <b>NETHERLANDS</b> ..... *968-9 Air Transport ..... 695	<b>NETHERLANDS—continued.</b> Aircraft Marks ..... 694 Area, &c. .... 201; *968 Army and Air Force ..... 415; *968 Cable Rates to ..... 707 Canals ..... 205 Church (London) ..... 445 Civil Aviation ..... 692 Coal, 675; Coinage ..... 573 Colonies ..... 204; *969-970 Exports per head to ..... 680 Female Population ..... *813 Finances and Trade ..... 209; *969 Fowls ..... 1062 German Debt to ..... *944 Golf ..... 625 Government ..... 208; *968 Illegitimacy ..... 635 India ..... 202; *969-970 Infant Mortality ..... 634 Legation 214, 215; *968, 969 Margarine from ..... 104 Motor Vehicles ..... 527 Navy ..... 414; *968 Olympic Games ..... 628 Parcel Rates, &c. .... 707 Railway Gauges ..... 578 Shipbuilding ..... 687 Shipping ..... 687, 688; *969 Summer Time ..... 188 Telephones ..... 707 Time ..... 191 Trade ..... 209, 678; *969 Unemployment ..... 677 Zuyder Zee ..... *969, 1022 <b>Nevada</b> ..... 211 Neville's Cross College ..... 454 Nevis ..... *850 New Amsterdam ..... 940 New Britain ..... *813 <b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b> ..... 212, 213; *791 New Caledonia ..... 941 New Georgia Island ..... *871 <b>NEW GUINEA</b> ..... *813 Area, etc. .... 203; *813 Cable Rates to ..... 706 Gold ..... *825 Island area ..... 204 Netherlands ..... *969 Papua ..... *813 New Hampshire ..... 211 Hebrides ..... 192; *884 Ireland ..... *813 Jersey, 211; Mexico ..... 211 Moon (1937) ..... 113 (1938) ..... 159 New Orleans ..... 211 Place ..... 726 Providence Island ..... *847 New River, The ..... 344 Romney ..... 732 Scotland Yard ..... 378-9 Telephone No. .... 705 <b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b> ..... *814-7 Agent-General ..... 216; *814 Archbishops (R.C.) ..... 442 Area and Population ..... 213; *806 Banks ..... 542-550 Bishops ..... 434, 442 Cable Rates ..... 707	<b>NEW SOUTH WALES contd.</b> Government ..... 212; *814 Parcel rates, &c. .... 706 Province of ..... 434 Railway Gauges ..... 578 Schools ..... 478 Trade Commissioner ..... 216 Transit of Mails ..... 706 New Stakes ..... 615, 629 New Stars ..... 178 New Territories, Hong Kong ..... *861 New Westminster ..... *798 Archbishop ..... 434 New Year Honours ..... 598 <b>NEW YEAR'S DAY</b> ..... 113, 162, 194-5, 551 Buddhist ..... 199 Coptic ..... 199 Hindu ..... 199 Japanese ..... 199 Jewish ..... 113, 146, 198 Muhammadan ..... 113, 162, 198 Persian ..... 199 Scotland (Posts) ..... 703 NEW YORK (State) ..... 211 NEW YORK (City) ..... 206, 211; *893 Air Mails ..... 697 Bank Deposits ..... 550 Banks ..... 542-550 British Consul-General ..... *901 British Library ..... *902 By Air ..... 690, 691 Ch. of Commerce ..... *902 Fire Losses ..... *884 Homicides ..... (Note) 639 Industries ..... *893 Motoring Offences ..... 639 Newspapers ..... 540 Population ..... 206 Rate of Exchange ..... 574 Skyscrapers ..... 205 Summer Time ..... 188 Time, 191; Weather 1011-2 <b>NEW ZEALAND</b> ..... *826-831 Aeroplane Clubs ..... 692 Agriculture ..... *830 Air Mails ..... 697 Archbishops ..... 434, 442 Area, &c. .... 203; *827 Army and Air Force ..... 415; *829 Banks ..... 542-550; *830 Birth Rate, &c. .... 633; *827 Bishops ..... 434-5, 442 Blind Population ..... 667 Cable Rates ..... 706 Civil Aviation ..... 692 Climate ..... *828 Coinage ..... 570 Cricket ..... 617 Cultivated Area ..... *830, 1024 Debt ..... 664; *830 Defence ..... *829 Dominion Status ..... 630-1 Education ..... *830 Emigration to ..... *827 Events, 1935-36 ..... 608-9 Exchange Rate, (Note) 571 Exports per head to ..... 680 Female Population ..... *813 Finance ..... 681; *830 Flights to ..... 696

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NEW ZEALAND <i>continued.</i>		NEWCASTLE <i>—continued.</i>		NIGERIA <i>—continued.</i>	
Food Imports from	104	Tides	165	Cocoa	*870
Football	*625	Telegraph Offices open	702	Cultivation	*1024
Forestry	*830	University College	454	Finance and Trade	631; *870
Gold	*825	Newcastle (N.S.W.)	*817	Government	212; 681; *870
Golf	625	Newchwang	*964	Loans to	665
Government	212; *828	Newcomen Society	501	Parcel Rates, &c.	706
High Commissioner	216; *829	Newcomen's Trade School	468	Time	191
Immigration	*827	NEWFOUNDLAND	*804-5	Tin	1001
Infant Mortality	634	Archbishop	440	Transit Time	706
Industrial Disputes	752	Area, &c.	203, 204; *804	Night begins	116, 120, 124
Insurance Companies	562-5	Bishop	435	Telegraph Letters	702
Islands	204, 213; *831	Coinage	571	Nightingale Islands	*880
Live Stock	*830	Commission	*804	Valley	725
Marketing Act	677	Constitution	631; *805	Nights, Moonlight	114, 118, 122
Mountains	206; *828	Finances	681; *805	Nijni Novgorod (Gorki)	*095
Navy	412; *830	Fish Measures	580	Nikosia	*856
Newspapers	540	Loan to	664	Nilo, The	204; *882, 931
Observatory	1056	Magazine Post	698	Bishop of	435
Parcel Rates, &c.	706	Parcel Rates, &c.	706	1912 Club	501
Passports	*829	Rhodes Scholarships	632	Nineveh	*054
Price of Securities	594	Summer Time	188	Xingpo	*922
Prime Minister	*826, 828	Telegraph Rates to	706	Nippur	193
Radio Telephone to	706	Trade	681; *805	Nisiro	*058
Railway Gauges	578	Commissioner	216	Nitrate Sales Corporation	*018
Religion	*827	War Losses	420	Niue Island	*831
Rhodes Scholarships	632	Weights and Measures	584	Nizam, U.H. the	*768, 788
Schools	460, 478	Newhaven, Shipping	688	Nizamia Observatory	1064
Sheep	*830	Immigration Officer	336	No More War	501
Stars visible in	172-3	Telegraph Offices open	702	Noah's Ark	*995-6
Strikes and Lockouts	752	Tides	165	Nobel Prizes	76
Summer Time	188	Newmarket Races	615	Noise and Potatoes	*1017-8
Telegraph Rates to	706	Fixtures, 1937	629	Nonconformist Marriages	392
Telephones	706	Newnam College, Cam- bridge	450	Non-Contributory Pensions	667
Time	191	Newport (I. of W.)	732	Nones, The	193, 194
Trade	678, 681; *830	Newport (Mon.)	727, 737	Noon	(Note) 115
Commissioner	216	Member of Parliament	314	Nore, The	165, 412
Transit Time	706	Newspapers	536	Norfolk, Area, &c.	710-1, 712
University	458	Telegraph Offices open	702	Members of Parliament	311
War Losses	420	Tides	165	Norfolk, Va.	211
Weights and Measures	584	Newquay	165; *1054	Norfolk Island	*813
Wholesale Prices	677	NEWSPAPER Post	698, 701	Normal Temperature	580
Wool	1060	Group Publishers	535	Norman Architecture	576
Zone Time	191	Press Fund	501	Conquest	735
Newark, N.J.	211	Societies	501	Norman Lockyer Obser- vatory	*1056
Newark on Trent	731	Wrappers	701	Normandie, S.S.	689
Newbury	732	NEWSPAPERS, Daily	536	Normandy, Duke of	*855
Member of Parliament	308	Colonial and U.S.	540	House of	217
Newcastle-under-Lyme	732	Offices of	536, 540	Norrköping	*886
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	725-6	Returns, Registrar	340	Norroy King of Arms	319
Art Gallery	350	News-vendors' Benevolent	501	NORTH AMERICA, Area, &c.	200, 203
Births and Deaths	732	Newton in Makerfield	732	Australia	*213; *806
Bishop of	240, 432	Next of Kin Tables	403-5	Borneo	*212; *845
Building Societies	569	Niagara Falls	204	Carolina	211
Churches	725-6	NICARAGUA	*970	Dakota	211
Clubs	531	Area, &c.	203; *970	Devon (Island)	204
College of Medicine	454	Army and Air Force	415; *970	East Land	*971
Geological Survey	362	Coinage	573	Europe, R.p. (London)	427
Industries	725-6	Finances and Trade	209; *970	London Hospital	511
Lord Mayor	632, 725	Government	208; *970	Police Court	379
Magnetic Declination	187	Nice	*938, 939	Pole	200
Members of Parliament	306	Nickel Production	1061	Sea	204
Museum	350	Nieobar Islands	213; *753, 776	Shields	165
Newspapers	536	Nicosia	202; *856	Somerset (Island)	204
Official Receiver	367	Nitheroy	*916	Wales Circuit	376
Population	725, 727, 732	Niece, Marriage with	393	North-West Frontier Province	775
Railway Station	684	Niger, French, *940; River	204	West Territory	212, 213; *791, 803
Rateable Value	732	NIGERIA	*870	Northampton	727, 732
Recorder	378	Air Mails	690		
Shipping	688	Area, &c.	202; *870		
Silver Jubilee Train	(Note) 685	Bishops	435, 441		
Sunrise	167				

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Northampton Air Services . . . . . 695	NORTHERN IRELAND— <i>contd.</i>	NOTTINGHAM— <i>continued.</i>
Member of Parliament . . . . . 300	Taxpayers' Incomes . . . . . 658	Births and Deaths . . . . . 732
Newspapers . . . . . 536	Technical Colleges . . . . . 471	Bishop of (R.C.) . . . . . 440
Northamptonshire . . . 710-1 712	Telegraph Offices open . . . . . 702	Clubs . . . . . 531
Members of Parliament . . . . . 311	Theological Colleges . . . . . 471	" Little John " . . . (Note) 442
Northern Circuit . . . . . 376	University . . . . . 316	Lord Mayor . . . . . 632, 726
Northern Command . . . . . 420	Weights and Measures . . . . . 577-583	Members of Parliament . . . . . 306
Tattoo . . . . . 629	Northern League . . . . . 625	Museum . . . . . 359
NORTHERN IRELAND . . . 746-8	Lighthouses . . . . . 371, 690	Newspapers . . . . . 536
Agricultural College . . . . . 459	Lights . . . . . 371	Official Receiver . . . . . 367
Air Services . . . . . 695	NORTHERN RHODESIA ( <i>see</i> R.)	Races (1937) . . . . . 629
American Consul-General . . . . . 902	Territory, Australia . . . . . 812	Railway Station . . . . . 684
Area . . . . . 745	Gold Coast . . . . . 859, 860	Recorder . . . . . 378
Bank Holidays . . . . . 551	Northern Rugby League . . . . . 625	Telegraph Offices open . . . . . 702
Bankruptcy . . . . . 675	Northmen, The . . . . . 744	University . . . . . 456
Banks . . . . . 542-550	Northumberland, Area, &c. . . . . 710-1 712	Nottinghamshire, Area, &c. . . . . 710-1 712
Bar . . . . . 462	Members of Parliament . . . . . 311	Members of Parliament . . . . . 311
Birth Rate . . . . . 633	Northumberland Plate . . . . . 615	Nouméa . . . . . 941
Bishops . . . . . 437, 440	Northumbria . . . . . 709	Nova Lisboa . . . . . 978
Blind Population . . . . . 667	N.W. Frontier Province . . . . . 775	NOVA SCOTIA . . . . . 799-800
Broadcasting Station . . . . . 320	N.W. Territories . . . . . 803	Area, &c. . . . . 212, 213 : 791
Cabinet . . . . . 747	NORWAY . . . . . 970-2	Baronets of . . . . . 256-262
Census of 1926 . . . . . 745	Aircraft Marks . . . . . 694	Bishops . . . . . 434
Cities . . . . . 727	Area, &c. . . . . 201 ; 970	Parcel Rates, &c. . . . . 706
Civil Estimates . . . . . 659	Army and Air Force . . . . . 415 ; 971	Summer Time . . . . . 188
Clubs . . . . . 533	Avalanche . . . . . 613	Novaya Zemlya . . . . . 204
Coastguard . . . . . 308	Cable Rates to . . . . . 707	Novels of 1936 . . . . . 1025, 1028
Coinage . . . . . 570	Civil Aviation . . . . . 692	November Meteors . . . . . 185
Collectors of Customs . . . . . 323	Coinage . . . . . 573	N.R.A. . . . . 500
Command . . . . . 420	Exports to . . . . . 680	Nubian-Race . . . . . 931
Constitution . . . . . 747	Female Population . . . . . 813	Nueva Esparta . . . . . 997
Counties . . . . . 213, 745	Finance and Trade 209 ; 971	Nuffield, Lord . . . . . 246
Education . . . . . 748	Government . . . . . 208 ; 970	Nullity of Marriage . . . . . 386
Emigration Offices . . . . . 367	Illegitimacy . . . . . 635	Benefactions . . . . . 606
Executive . . . . . 747	Infant Mortality . . . . . 634	Nukahiva . . . . . 941
Female Population . . . . . 813	King of . . . . . 222 ; 970	Nukualofa . . . . . 871
Finance . . . . . 748	Legation 214, 215 ; 970, 971	Nullarbor Plain Railway . . . . . 684
Fish Measures . . . . . 580	Motor Vehicles . . . . . 527	Nullity of Marriage . . . . . 386
Fowls . . . . . 1062	Navy . . . . . 414 ; 971	Numeration . . . . . (Note) 116-7
Government . . . . . 212, 747	Parcel Rates, &c. . . . . 707	Numismatic Societies . . . . . 501
Gymnastics . . . . . 627	Queen of . . . . . 222, 231	Nuneaton . . . . . 732
Health Resorts . . . . . 1055-6	Shipping . . . . . 687, 688	N.U.R. . . . . 501
House of Commons . . . . . 746	Skating Records . . . . . 623	Nuristan . . . . . 903
Illegitimacy . . . . . 635	Svalbard . . . . . 971-2	Nurnberg . . . . . 946
Income Tax Assessments . . . . . 658	Telephones . . . . . 707	Nurses, Queen Alexandra's . . . . . 421
Infant Mortality . . . . . 634	Time . . . . . 191	War Pensions . . . . . 666
Insurance Companies . . . . . 562-5	Transit of Mails . . . . . 707	Nursing Service, Army . . . . . 416
Judicature . . . . . 637, 747-8	Norwegian Mile . . . . . 593	R.A.F. . . . . 424
Legal Education . . . . . 462	NORWICH . . . . . 727, 732	College of . . . . . 464
Lord Mayor . . . . . 632	Air Services . . . . . 695	Council . . . . . 463
Lunacy . . . . . 634	Bishop of . . . . . 240, 429	Societies . . . . . 501
M.P.s (Westminster) 297, 316	Clubs . . . . . 531	Nushki . . . . . 776
Military District . . . . . 420	Insurance Companies . . . . . 562-5	N.U.T. . . . . 501
Ministry . . . . . 747	Lord Mayor . . . . . 632, 732	Nutation Constant . . . . . 186
Nat. Health Insurance . . . . . 668	Members of Parliament . . . . . 306	Nuula . . . . . 831
Newspapers . . . . . 536	Museum . . . . . 359	Nutele Island . . . . . 831
Old Age Pensions . . . . . 667	Newspapers . . . . . 536	Nyasa (Portuguese) . . . . . 978
Parliament . . . . . 746, 747	Rateable Value . . . . . 732	NYASALAND . . . . . 870-1
Population . . . . . 213, 633, 745	Sunrise . . . . . 167	Acroplane Clubs . . . . . 692
Postal Guide . . . . . 698-703	Telegraph Offices open . . . . . 702	Air Mails . . . . . 697
Privy Council . . . . . 746	Norwood Cemetery . . . . . 516	Area, &c. . . . . 202 ; 870
Production and Industry . . . . . 748	Member of Parliament . . . . . 303	Bishop . . . . . 435
Queen's University . . . . . 457	Nose, Hospitals for Diseases of . . . . . 515	Cultivation . . . . . 1024
Railways . . . . . 748	Notable Deaths . . . . . 595-7 ; 1027	Finance and Trade 681 ; 870
Savings Banks . . . . . 670	Notarial Act (Stamp) . . . . . 655	Government . . . . . 212, 631 ; 870
Schools . . . . . 477	Notary Public (Stamp) 649, 650	Parcel Rates, &c. . . . . 706
Seaports . . . . . 688, 748	Note (Bank) Issues . . . . . 570	Transit of Mails . . . . . 706
Senate . . . . . 746	NOTTINGHAM . . . . . 726	
Sheep . . . . . 1062	Air Services . . . . . 695	
Societies . . . . . 500	Art Gallery . . . . . 350	
Summer Time . . . . . 190		
Sunday Posts . . . . . 703		
Sunrise and Sunset . . . . . 167		



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Oath, Coronation .....	225	Oldham Newspapers .....	536	ORKNEY continued.	
Oath (Athlavits) Stamp .....	640	Olga Strait .....	*971	Member of Parliament .....	316
Oaths (Athlavits) .....	382	Oligocene Period .....	102	Shelf, &c. ....	318
Oats, Statistics of .....	673, *1058	Olosoqa .....	*800	Orkneys, South .....	*857
Oban .....	165, 742	Oltenia .....	*078	Orleans, House of .....	210
Oboron .....	185	Olympia .....	523	Orientes, The .....	*088
Obi .....	204; *060	Exhibitions (1937) .....	523, 620	Orphan Asylums .....	484, 494, 498
OBITUARY, 1035 30 .....	505 7	Olympiads .....	100	Orphans' Pensions .....	666
(Literature) .....	*1027	Olympic Association .....	501	Orthodox Catholics .....	425
OBSERVATORIES:		Olympic Games .....	628	Greek Church .....	430
Royal (Greenwich) .....	352	OMAN (Arabia) .....	*780, 906 7	Orthopaedic Hospitals .....	515
Royal (Edinburgh) .....	352	Area, &c. ....	202; *906	Osaka .....	206; *960
Royal (Cape of Good Hope) .....	352	Government .....	208; *906 7	Oscl Island .....	*934
Meteorological .....	344	Coinage .....	573	Oslo .....	201; *971
Various .....	*1056	Omdurman .....	*881	Osmanli .....	*089
Obsolete Weights and Measures .....	585	Ommayyedes Mosque .....	*088	Osselia .....	*092
Occasional Licences .....	645	Omni-Directional Wireless .....	703-4	Ossory, Bishop of .....	437, 440
Occultations, &c. ....	116, 120, 170	Omni-buses (L.P.T.B.) .....	343	Ostend Tides .....	165
Occupations (Great Britain) .....	672	Lost Property Office .....	526	Oswestry .....	200, 732
India .....	755 6	On Licences .....	644	Other Peoples' Money .....	311, 312
Ocean Island .....	*871, 808	One Thousand Guineas .....	614, 620	OTTAWA .....	203; *801
Shipping .....	688	ONTARIO .....	*800 1	Archbishop .....	434
OCEANIA, Area, &c. ....	200	Agent-General .....	*216; *800	Duties (Receipts) .....	657
French .....	*941	Archbishops .....	434, 440	Ministry of Pensions .....	355
Religious .....	425	Area, &c. ....	212, 213; *791	Observatory .....	1056
Ocean, Depths of .....	204	Bishops .....	434, 440 1	Offer Hunting .....	80
Principal .....	205	Government .....	*800	Ottoman Debt .....	*090
Oculists to H.M. ....	228, 230	Parcel Rates, &c. ....	700	Empire .....	*989
Principal .....	205	Schools .....	478	Oudh and Agra, India .....	*753
Oddfellows .....	560	Transit of Mails .....	706	Our Dumb Friends .....	501
Odelsting .....	*970	Open Spaces (London) .....	522	Outdoor Relief, Cost of .....	662
Odense .....	*928	Opera in 1937 .....	523	OVERCROWDING .....	*1052
Odessa .....	*995	B.B.C. ....	*1040	OVERSEA Settlement .....	501
Oil Licences .....	644	Ophthalmic Hospitals .....	515	Committee .....	324
Oilfield (King's County) .....	745	Opium Trade, India .....	*781	Telephone Number .....	705
Oilfield's Dike .....	709, 735	Opport .....	*977	OVERSEAS Trade Dept.	
Office of Works .....	372	Optical Societies .....	478	Trade of U.K. ....	352 3, 365
Telephone Number .....	705	Optics .....	466	.....	678 681
Officers' War Pensions .....	666	Option Contract (Stamp) .....	650	Oversas League .....	501
Associations .....	501	Orakzais .....	*780	Oweinat .....	*957
Official Arbitrators .....	375	Oran .....	*938	Owners, Winning .....	614
Receivers, Bankruptcy .....	375	ORANGE FREE STATE .....	*842	Owyhee Dam .....	*897
Referees .....	374	Area, &c. ....	212, 213; *832	OXFORD 697, 702; *1054, xviii	
Solicitor .....	374	Oranges, Production of .....	1060	Bishop .....	240, 430
Trustees' Department .....	320	"Oranges and Lemons" .....	443	Circuit .....	376
Off Island .....	*899	Oratory, Brompton .....	445	Clubs .....	530
Oginoe .....	314, 662	Orchid, State .....	*786	Diocese .....	430
O.G.P.U. ....	*903	Order of Mercy .....	266	Member of Parliament .....	307
Ohio, 211; Bridge .....	205	Merit .....	264	Population .....	727, 732
Ohm, The .....	579	(Indian) .....	266	Preservation Trust .....	501
OIL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS .....	679	Succession to Throne .....	277	Rateable Value .....	732
Duty on .....	642	Orders of Knighthood .....	263, 288	Rates .....	662
Receipts from Duty .....	657	Central Chancery .....	228	Societies .....	502
Shale (U. Britain) .....	675	(Friendly Societies) .....	566	Telegraph Offices open .....	702
Shares (Government) .....	665	Ordinance, Master-General .....	416 7	OXFORD UNIVERSITY 447-8, 708	
Statistics .....	1060	Factories .....	*477	Colleges .....	448
Oil Painters Institute .....	551, 501	Naval .....	410	Eights .....	623
Orad Province .....	*903	Survey Department .....	318 9	Forestry Institute .....	461
Okavango .....	*839	Ordos Desert .....	*921	Home Students .....	448
Okhampton .....	732	Ordovician Period .....	102	Members of Parliament .....	313
Oklahoma .....	211	Oregon .....	211	Museums, &c. ....	349
Old Age Pensions .....	331, 667	Orenburg-Taskent Railway .....	*994	Officers .....	447
Cost of .....	659	Organists, Cathedral .....	427-433	Professors .....	447-8
and New Style .....	104	Royal College of .....	405	Ruskin College .....	467
Bailey .....	375, 517, 637	Orient, The .....	*989	Ruskin School .....	460
Battersea House .....	350	Oriental Railway .....	*990	Standards Laboratory .....	344
Measures .....	584, 585	Studies, School of .....	454, 466	Terms .....	447
Old Street Police Court .....	379	Orinoco River .....	*998	"Tom" .....	(Note) 442
Oldenburg .....	201; *946	Orissa and Bihar 213; *753, 775		Training College .....	473
Oldham .....	727, 732	ORKNEY .....	738, 740 1	University Settlements .....	474
Members of Parliament .....	306	Air Services .....	695	Wireless Station .....	704
				Women's Colleges .....	448

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE:—		Palew Island .....	637	PARLIAMENT .....	637
Association Football .....	623	Palm Sunday .....	122	Ad. 1911 .....	737
At .....	618	Palm (Canaries) .....	984	Ad. 1912 .....	659
Badminton .....	627	Palm (Majorca) .....	984	Ad. 1913 .....	247
Billiards .....	627	Palm (Palmerston Island) .....	834	Ad. 1914 .....	231
Boat Race .....	627	Palmerston North .....	834	Ad. 1915 .....	237
Boxing .....	627	Palmyra Island .....	898	Members of .....	303
Contests, 1935-6 .....	623	PANAMA .....	972	Index to .....	297
Covered Courts .....	622	Army and Air Force .....	972	Officers of .....	302
Cricket .....	617	Canal .....	415	Parties in .....	297
Cross Country .....	618	Coast .....	203	Rules for Visitors .....	518
Events and Winners .....	623	Coinage .....	573	Telephone Number .....	705
Fencing .....	627	Finances and Trade .....	573	Prorogation of .....	296
Golf .....	625	Government .....	209	Parliamentary Hall .....	522
Hockey .....	624	Legation .....	214	Square (Area) .....	518
Lacrosse .....	625	Transit of Mails .....	707	PARLIAMENTARY:—	
Lawn Tennis .....	623	Pan-American Airways .....	601	Association .....	632
Polo .....	615	Pancake Day .....	118	Banks .....	742
Racquets .....	621	Papal State, The .....	208	Consul-General .....	303
Rugby Football .....	625	Papete .....	941	Counsel's Office .....	370
Shooting .....	615	Paper, Imports, &c. .....	679	Embassy .....	388
Squash Rackets .....	621	Weights and Sizes of .....	582	Labour Party .....	502
Swimming .....	626	Papua .....	203	Majorities .....	297
Tennis .....	618	Papworth Village Settlement .....	513	Secretaries .....	289
Oxfordshire, Area, &c. .....	710-1, 712	Paraguay .....	973	Summary .....	292
Members of Parliament .....	311	Parish .....	115	Under Secretaries .....	289
Oyster Season .....	89	Parishes .....	622	Parliaments, Clerk of .....	255
PANAMA .....	871	PARAGUAY .....	973	Parnahyba .....	915
Pacific Islands (British) .....	212, 681; *871-2	Ad. Mails .....	697	Parochial Charities, London .....	465
(French) .....	941	Ad. 1911 .....	697	Parsec, The .....	177
(Japanese) .....	960	Ad. 1912 .....	697	Parsec, 199; Number of .....	755
(U.S.A.) .....	898	Ad. 1913 .....	697	Partabgarh, State .....	786
Lighthouse of the .....	980	Ad. 1914 .....	697	Part B. 1915 of 289 .....	1037
Ocean, 204; Time .....	191	Ad. 1915 .....	697	Part C. 1916 of 289 .....	146
Paddington .....	713	Ad. 1916 .....	697	Paschal Full Moon .....	195
Green Hospital .....	513	Ad. 1917 .....	697	Paschal 2019 .....	645
Members of Parliament .....	303	Ad. 1918 .....	697	Paschal 2020 .....	691
Railway Station .....	684	Ad. 1919 .....	697	Paschal 2021 .....	692
Padstow, Tides .....	165	Ad. 1920 .....	697	Paschal 2022 .....	683
Pages of Honour .....	228	Ad. 1921 .....	697	Pasmore Edwards Settle- ment .....	474
Pago Pago .....	203	Ad. 1922 .....	697	Pasover, Jewish .....	122
Pakistan, State of .....	865	Ad. 1923 .....	697	(Note) 197, 198	
Palmerston .....	1034	Ad. 1924 .....	697	PASSPORTS:—	
Painter & Limner to H.M. .....	224	Ad. 1925 .....	697	Office .....	330
Painting Societies .....	351, 302	Ad. 1926 .....	697	Regulations .....	397
Paisley .....	727, 742	Ad. 1927 .....	697	Stamp .....	655
Member of Parliament .....	315	Ad. 1928 .....	697	Statistics .....	330
Technical College .....	470	Ad. 1929 .....	697	Visa Offices .....	397
Palaces in London .....	516-520	Ad. 1930 .....	697	Postal Service .....	350
Paleolithic Man .....	193	Ad. 1931 .....	697	Postmaster, Ad. 1931 .....	973
Palaeontology .....	200	Ad. 1932 .....	697	Postmaster, Ad. 1932 .....	968
Paleozoic Period .....	192	Ad. 1933 .....	697	PATENT OFFICE .....	353
Palmerston .....	787	Ad. 1934 .....	697	Library .....	519
Palatine .....	324	Ad. 1935 .....	697	Telephone Number .....	705
Palmar .....	936	Ad. 1936 .....	697	Patent Medicines .....	645
PALESTINE .....	872	Ad. 1937 .....	697	(Receipts) .....	657
Ad. Mails .....	667	Ad. 1938 .....	697	(Receipts) .....	655
Ad. 1911 .....	872	Ad. 1939 .....	697	Patent .....	519
Banks .....	673	Ad. 1940 .....	697	Patent .....	344
Cable Rates .....	706	Ad. 1941 .....	697	Patent .....	344
Coinage .....	571	Ad. 1942 .....	697	Patent .....	786
Commission .....	872	Ad. 1943 .....	697	Patent .....	958
Cultivation .....	1024	Ad. 1944 .....	697	Patent .....	756
Events in 1936 .....	608-9	Ad. 1945 .....	697	Patent .....	948
Exploration Fund .....	350	Ad. 1946 .....	697	Patent .....	441
Finance and Trade .....	681	Ad. 1947 .....	697	Patent .....	514
Government .....	212	Ad. 1948 .....	697	Patent .....	374
Passports .....	397	Ad. 1949 .....	697	Patent .....	882
Transit of Mails .....	706	Ad. 1950 .....	697	Patent .....	700
Troops in .....	420, 421	Ad. 1951 .....	697	Patent .....	964
		Ad. 1952 .....	697	Patent .....	915
		Ad. 1953 .....	697	Patent .....	662

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Pawnbrokers' Licences . . . . . 645	Pepper Case . . . . . 605	PETROLEUM— <i>continued</i> .
Regulations . . . . . 397-8	Pepysian Library . . . . . 350	(World) . . . . . 1060
Pay Corps, Army . . . . . 421	Per Capita . . . . . (Note) 404	Dept. (B of T.) . . . . . 366
Hospitals . . . . . 515	Perak . . . . . *865	Duty on . . . . . 642
of Civil Service . . . . . 317-372	Perigee and Apogee . . . . .	Petty Sessions . . . . . 637
of Indian Services . . . . . *776-7		Pharmaceutical Coll. . . . . 464
Paymaster-Director- . . . . .	Perihelion . . . . . 114, 118, 122	Societies . . . . . 502
General . . . . . 409	(1936) . . . . . 163	Pharmacy (Education) . . . . . 467
Paymaster-General . . . . . 289, 354	Perim, island of (Aden) . . . . . *776	Pharaohs, The . . . . . 193
Telephone Number . . . . . 705	Periodicals . . . . . 537-540	Pharos of Alexandria . . . . .
Paymaster-Rear-Admiral . . . . . 411	Periods of Architecture . . . . . 576	205; *933
Payment of Members . . . . . 637, 659	of Rotation . . . . . 186	Phases of Moon . . . . .
Paysandu . . . . . *991	Perjury . . . . . 382	113, 114, 118, 122
Peabody Donation Fund . . . . . 502	Perlis . . . . . *867	for 1938 . . . . . 162
PEACE CAMPAIGN . . . . . *1002	Permian Period . . . . . 192	Pheasant Shooting . . . . . (Note) 150
Prizes (Nobel) . . . . . 1064	Pernambuco . . . . . *916	Philadelphia . . . . . 206, 211; *893
Society . . . . . 502	Perpetual Calendars . . . . . 111, 112	Philanthropic Societies 483-510
Peak District, The . . . . . 708	Perseids . . . . . 185	Philharmonic Hall . . . . . 523
Pearce's Star . . . . . 176	PERSIA, <i>see</i> IRAN . . . . . *951-3	Society (Royal) . . . . . 504
Peck of Flour . . . . . 578	Persian Gulf . . . . .	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS . . . . .
Peckham, M.P. . . . . 303	602; *767, 789-790	204; *898-9
Peculiars, Court of . . . . . 376	Personal Allowance . . . . . 653	Air Mails . . . . . 697
Pedlar's Market . . . . . 519	Property (Intestacy) 403, 404	Area . . . . . *202, 885
Police Licences . . . . . 645	Service League . . . . . 502	Coinage . . . . . 574
Peeblesshire . . . . . 740-1	PERTH . . . . . 742	Dominion Status . . . . . *898
Member of Parliament . . . . . 316	Lord Provost . . . . . 632	Gold Production . . . . . *825
Sheriff . . . . . 381	Member of Parliament . . . . . 316	President . . . . . *898
PEERAGE, THE . . . . . 231-253	PERTH, W. A. . . . . *825	Trade . . . . . *899
PEETESSES (Own Right) . . . . .	Archbishops . . . . . 434, 442	Philological Societies . . . . . 502
249-250	Mint . . . . . 345	Philosophical Society, . . . . .
How to Address . . . . . 249	Observatory . . . . . *1056	Royal . . . . . 502
PEERS . . . . . 231-249	Schools . . . . . 478	(Victoria Inst.) . . . . . 509
Number of . . . . . 231	Transit of Mercury . . . . . 170	Philosophy, Books on . . . . . *1028
Representative . . . . . 743, 748	PERTSHIRE . . . . . 740-1	Phobos, 185; Phoebe . . . . . 185
Surnames of . . . . . 250-2	Members of Parliament . . . . . 316	Phoenix Island . . . . . *872
Peiping or Peking . . . . . 206; *922	Sheriff . . . . . 381	Photo-Engraving School . . . . . 468
Peking Man . . . . . 192; *1018	PERU . . . . . *973-5	Photographic Society . . . . . 502
Pelagian Islands . . . . . *958	Area, &c. . . . . 203; *974	Phthisis Hospitals . . . . . 513
Pelagosa Islands . . . . . *958	Army and Air Force . . . . .	Physic Garden, Chelsea . . . . . 517
Pelew (Palaw) Islands . . . . . *960	415; *974	Physical Laboratory . . . . . 362-3
Pemba . . . . . 202; *882	Cable Rates . . . . . 707	Societies . . . . . 502
Pembroke . . . . . 165, 737	Coinage . . . . . 574	Training . . . . . 328, 409, 416, 467
Pembrokeshire . . . . . 736	Finances and Trade . . . . .	Inspectors . . . . . 327
Member of Parliament . . . . . 314	209; *974	PHYSICIANS, Royal Colleges . . . . .
Penalties (Inland Revenue) 656	Government . . . . . 208; *974	of . . . . . 502
Penang, Settlement of . . . . . *865	Legation . . . . .	to the King . . . . . 228, 229
Penge . . . . . 732	214, 215; *974, 974-5	PHYSICS, Institute of . . . . . 502
Pengó, The . . . . . 573	Navy . . . . . 414; *974	Museum . . . . . 347
Pennine Chain . . . . . 708	Parcel Rates, &c. . . . . 707	Research Board . . . . . 362-3
Pennsylvania . . . . . 211	Railways . . . . . 686; *974	Pichincha . . . . . *929
Penny, The . . . . . 570	Silver produced . . . . . 825	Pico . . . . . *977
Penny Rate, Produce of . . . . . 662	Telegrams, &c. . . . . 707	Picts . . . . . 709, 738, 739, 744
Peñon de la Gomera . . . . . *984	Time . . . . . 191	Picture Galleries (Various) . . . . .
Penrhyn Island . . . . . *831	Transit of Mails . . . . . 707	348-351
Peunyn . . . . . 732	Pescadores . . . . . *960	Sales in 1936 . . . . . *1023-4
PENSIONS, Blind . . . . . 667	Peshawar . . . . . *756	Theatres . . . . . *1034-7
Cabinet Ministers. (Note) 289	Peter I. Island . . . . . *972	Piece of Wall Paper . . . . . 579
Cost of . . . . . 659	Peterborough . . . . . 710-1, 712, 732	Pietermaritzburg . . . . . 213; *841
Great War . . . . . 666	Bishop of . . . . . 240, 430	Pig Iron, Price . . . . . 677
Lord Chancellors' (Note) 373	Member of Parliament . . . . . 311	Pigs in U.K. . . . . 673
Mercantile Marine . . . . . 368	Peterhead . . . . . 165	Marketing Board . . . . . 318
Ministry of . . . . . 289, 354-5	Petite Terre . . . . . *941	Wool Statistics . . . . . 1062
Telephone Number . . . . . 705	Petition of Right . . . . . 637	Pike's Peak . . . . . 686
Old Age . . . . . 667	Petrograd (Leningrad) . . . . . *995	Piles, Hospitals for . . . . . 513
Paid by Post Office . . . . . 705	PETROL Consumption . . . . . 527	Pilgrim Fathers Memorial . . . . . 444
U.S.A. . . . . *889	Production . . . . . 527	Trust . . . . . 502
Widows and Orphans . . . . . 666	PETROLEUM (Iraq) . . . . . *954	Pilgrims, The . . . . . 502
Pentecost (Christian) . . . . . 130	(Mexico) . . . . . *965	Pillars of Hercules . . . . . *967
(Hebrew) . . . . . (Note) 130, 198	(Poland) . . . . . *975	Pillionaire Law . . . . . 396
Pentland Firth . . . . . 738	(Rumania) . . . . . *979	Pillionaires killed (1935) . . . . . 682
Penzance . . . . . 165, 167, 732	(Trinidad) . . . . . *851	Pilotage Authorities . . . . . 370
Sunrise and Sunset . . . . . 167	(U.S.A.) . . . . . *895	Committee . . . . . 368
People's Palace . . . . . 519	(U.S.S.R.) . . . . . *994, 990	Pilots, Air (No. of) . . . . . 693, 694
	(Venezuela) . . . . . *998	Pilsen . . . . . *926

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Pilldown, S. Hill .....	192	POLAND, <i>continued</i> .		Poor, Licence for the .....	90
Pints and Litres .....	586	Area, &c. ....	201; *975	Friends of the .....	502
Pipe of Peace .....	573	Army and Air Force .....		Law Association .....	398
Pirams .....	*618		415; *975	Poor, Legal Association .....	390
Pirate Coast .....	790, 790, 907, 8	Cable Rates .....	707	Man's Lawyer .....	474
Discepi .....	*158	Civil Aviation .....	692	Person's Committee .....	390, 463
Pistol .....	*77	Coal .....	675	Rail .....	602
Pistol Licence .....	656	Coinage .....	574	Societies .....	502-3
Pitcairney Island (Pitcairney)		Collier at 1 Ave .....	*1025	POPE .....	208, *972
	813, 872	Exports .....	650	Law .....	(Note) *972
Pithecolitia .....	102	Female Population .....	*913	Pope's Vice .....	502
Pitshill .....	200, 311; *894	Finance and Trade .....		Popes of Rome (1501-1931) .....	*972
Pius, Wall of .....	739		209; *976	Poplar, 713; Hospital .....	512
Pizalla .....	*929, 974	Government .....	208, *970	Members of Parliament .....	303
P.L.A. ....	355, 519-520	Illiteracy .....	635	Poppy Day .....	492
Place, Non-Society .....	493	Industrial Disputes .....	752	POPULATION:—	
Place, Point of View .....	*784	Industrial Production .....	974	Wales .....	200
Plains, at 1 Ave .....	502	Infant Mortality .....	634	Continents .....	200, 201, 3
Plastic Material Hospitals .....	114	Hours to .....	665	British Empire .....	630
Planets .....	100, 117 et seq.	Navy .....	414	British Isles .....	633
Min .....	182, 4	Parcel Rates, &c. ....	707	United Kingdom .....	636
Plant Laboratory .....	317, 319	Shapbuilding .....	687	Foreign Countries .....	201, 3
Products .....	353	Telegrams, &c. ....	707	Density of .....	201-3
Planting .....	217	Polar Regions .....	200	English Boroughs .....	
Plaskett's Star .....	170	Polaris .....	168, 173		727, 728, 732
Plate, Dealers in, Licence .....		Pole, The Magnetic .....	187, 8	English Counties .....	712
	645, 657	South .....	580; *857	(Ireland 1926) .....	745
Hadl Marks on .....	575, 6	Pole Star .....	168, 172	Scottish Boroughs .....	742
Platforms, Railway .....	684	Poles, North and South .....		Counties .....	740
Platinum Production .....	1001		200, 580	Of U.S.A. ....	211; *885, 886
Plauen .....	*946	POLICE .....	638	Welsh Boroughs .....	737
Playing Fields Association .....	502	Burghs, Scotland .....	742	Counties .....	736
Day (1937) .....	629	Canada .....	794	Of World's Cities .....	206
Plays Produced, 1935-36 .....	*1030-4	City .....	378, 638, 716	Forbaird, State .....	*787
Published in 1936 .....		College .....	379, 467	Port and Starboard .....	589
	*1025, 1029	Courts and Offices .....	378, 9	Port Arthur .....	960
Plays, B.P.C. ....	1039-1040	Cost of .....	659, 661	Port Arthur .....	203; *949
Plays, Examiner of .....	227	Egyptian .....	*932	Port Blair .....	776
Record .....	624	Force (London) .....	378; 636	Port Castles .....	*853
Pledges (Pawnbrokers) .....	397	Indian .....	*777	Port Glasgow .....	742
Pleistocene Period .....	192	Metal .....	260	Port Louis .....	*869
Phocena Period .....	192	Metropolitan .....	378-9, 638	Port Moresby .....	203; *813
Flow Monday .....	114	Reserve .....	377	Port of London .....	
Plumage Import Committee .....	368	Royal Canadian .....	794		323, 355, 519-520, 690, 713
Plums, Imports of .....	87	Special Constabulary .....	638	Port of Spain .....	*851
Plunging Records .....	626	Telephone Numbers .....	705	Port Said .....	*933
Pluto .....	183-4	Work Adviser .....	335	Port Talbot .....	165, 688, 737
PLYMOUTH .....	727, 732	Policy, How to assign a .....	565	Port Wine .....	81; *976
Bishop .....	428	Political Honours Commis-		Portuelli Pursuivant .....	320
(R.C.) .....	440	sion .....	337	Portland Tides .....	165
Clubs .....	531-2	Ministers, Royal House-		Porto Rico (Puerto Rico) .....	203
Command .....	412	hold .....	289	Portrait Galleries .....	348, 349
Commerce .....	690	Parties .....	289; *1037	Ports of the U.K. ....	688, 690
Fastest Trains .....	685	Societies .....	484, 510	PORTSMOUTH .....	727, 732
Lord Mayor .....	632, 732	Politics in 1936 (U.K.) .....	600, 3	Air Services .....	695
Members of Parliament .....	307	Books on .....	*1029	Bishop, 240, 430; (R.C.) .....	440
Newspapers .....	530	Pallux .....	172	Clubs .....	532
Shipping .....	688, 690	Pole, 615; Ground .....	577	Command .....	412
Smirne .....	167	Olympic Games .....	628	Lord Mayor .....	632, 732
Telegraph Offices open .....	702	Water .....	626	Members of Parliament .....	307
Tides .....	165	Polytechnic, The Regent .....		Newspapers .....	536
P.N.E.U. ....	502	Street .....	468	Shipping .....	688
Pneum Punch .....	*939	Polytechnics, &c. ....	467, 471	Telegraph Offices open .....	702
Pocohontas .....	524	Pomaks .....	*917	Tides .....	165
"Pocket" of Hops .....	578	Pomona .....	738	PORTUGAL .....	*976, 8
Port Laureate .....	228, 229	Pomape .....	*960	Air Services .....	695
Poetry of 1936 .....	*1029	Pondicherry (French) .....	*930	Area, &c. ....	210; *976
Society .....	502	Pontefract .....	732	Army and Air Force .....	
Poet's Corner .....	442	Bishop of (Wakefield) .....	433		415; *977
POLAND .....	*975, 6	Member of Parliament .....	313	Cable Rates .....	707
Air Transport .....	695	Pontypridd .....	737	Civil Aviation .....	692
Ambassador .....		Poole .....	165, 727, 732	Coinage .....	574
	214, 215; *975, 976	Poona .....	*756	Colonies .....	*977-8
		Air Services .....	695	Colour of Blue Books .....	665



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
PORTUGAL, <i>continued</i> .		Pound Sterling, The (£)	570	Prime Minister, S. Rhodesia	
Embassy 214, 215; *	976, 977	Relation to Gold	1049	Union of S. Africa	*875
Exports per head to	680	Value of	571, 572, 4	Primitive Methodists	*438
Female Population	*813	POUND WEIGHT, The (lb.)	577	Primrose Day	126
Finances and Trade 209; *	977	Poundal, The	581	Primrose Hill, 522; League	503
Government	208; *	Pounds and Kilograms	586	Prisms, The	437
Literary	635	Povalo Selveikovski	*753	PRINCE ALBERT (York) 223, 230	
Language	205	Power of Attorney, Stamp		Prince Albert Island	204
Loan to	605	Duty	656	PRINCE ARTHUR	221, 230
Navy	414	Poyning's Law	744	Prince Charles Foreland	*971
Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Poynings, Manor of	524	PRINCE (ONSORT)	220
Railway Gauges	578	Poznan	*976	Prince Edward Hep.	615
Shipping	688; *	Prague	210, 206; *	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	*801
Summer Time	188	Air Services	695	Area	212; *
Telegrams, &c.	707	Prairie Provinces	*792	Transit of Mails	706
War Losses	420	Praslin	*877	PRINCE GEORGE (Kent) 223, 230	
Wine	1059	Praslin, The	*922	PRINCE HENRY (Gloucester)	
Portuguese India		Precedence, Grant of (Stamp)	655	223, 230	
574; *	758, 978	Regimental	421	Prince Henry's Room	520
Portway	725	Precedency, Table of	262	Prince of Wales's Hospital	512
Posen	*976	In Scotland	743	Island	204; *
POST OFFICE, THE	355, 9	Local	262	Scholarships	632
Advisory Council	359	Preceptors, College of	405	PRINCES OF THE BLOOD	231
Board	355	Precession, 172; (1937)	186	PRINCES OF WALES	218, 735
Building	520	Preference Imperial. (Note)	642-3	PRINCES OF INDIA	*780, 7
Edinburgh	359	Prehistoric Man		Chamber of	*788
Estimates	659	195, 709, 739, 743		PRINCESS ALICE	220
Guide	(Note) 698	Premiers' Conference	630	PRINCESS ALICE (Athlone)	221
Hours	698	Plan	*800	PRINCESS ARTHUR	222
London	355-9, 520	Premiums, Insurance	557, 500	PRINCESS BEATRICE	
Railway	357	Prepaid Telegrams	702	221, 223, 230	
Receipts	640, 657	Presbyterian Churches	436, 438	Hospital	512
Savings Bank	358, 670, 671	Colleges	471	PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	221
Scotland	358-9	Present Value (Table)	593	PRINCESS ELIZABETH	223
Societies	503	Presentation, The	225	Hospital	513
Telecommunications		President Roosevelt	*887	PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA	221
Region	358	PRESIDENTS, American		PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA	221
Telegraphs	356-7	210; *887, 1049		PRINCESS JULIANA	*908
Telephones	356, 358, 704-5	French	210; *	Canal	205
Wireless	703	of Republics	208	PRINCESS LOUISE 221, 223, 230	
Work of the	705	of Royal Academy	483	Home	500
Offices (District)	359	Press, The	536, 540	Hospital	513
POST, Aerial	697	Association	503	PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE	223
Cards	698, 700, 701	Correcting for the	583	PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE	221
Cards Abroad	698, 701	Pressure Records	189	PRINCESS MARINA (Kent)	
Cards, Inland	698, 701	Preston	727, 732	222, 223	
Statistics of	705	Members of Parliament	307	PRINCESS MARY	223
Letter Telegrams	702	Newspapers	536	Hospital	513
Post-Graduate College	404	Tides	165	Nursing Service	421
Postage Rates, Inland and		Preston Hall Industries	488	PRINCESS MATO (Norway)	222
Abroad	698	Preston Pans	739, 742	PRINCESS PATRICIA	221
Stamps	701	Prestwich	732	Princess of Wales's Stakes	
(Stamp Act) ... (Note)	649	Pretender, The	218, 739	615, 629	
POSTAL GUIDE	698, 707	Pretoria	202; *	PRINCESS ROYAL	222, 230
Orders	701, 705	Mint	315	PRINCESS VICTORIA	222, 598
Regulations	698, 703	Observatory	*1050	Principality, The	735-7
Statistics	705	Prevention of Cruelty	461, 500	Princeps Island	*978
Poste Restante (London)	699	Pries Movements	677; *	Printed Paper Post	698, 700
Posting, Certificate of	699	Pries of Investments	594	Printer, The King's	364
Postmaster-General	289, 355	Pries in Ordinary	228	Pentecost Pension Corpora-	
Postmaster-Surveyors	359	Primate of All England	427	tion	503
Posts, Sundays and Holidays		England	431	Number Employed	672
702-3		PRIME MINISTER, The	289, 369	PRINTING	
Potash Production	1062	(since 1828)	290	Government	364
Potato Marketing Board	318	Precedence of	262	U.S.	*807
Society	503	Residence for	517, 523	Corrections	583
Potatoes, Acreage, &c.		Salary	249	Papers and Type	582
and Noise	673; 1059	Australia	*808	School of	468
Sack of	*1017, 8	Canada	*793	Prison Commission	337
Potato	*914	Irish Free State	740	Prisons, Cost of	659
Poultry Commissioner	317	New Zealand	*826, 828	Department, Scotland	337
Statistics	1062	Northern Ireland	747	Private Secretary, H.M.	227
Value (Gt. Britain)	673			Queen Mary	230

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
PRIVY COUNCIL .....	254 5	Psychical Research .....	593	Quaternary Period .....	192
Judicial Committee .....	373	Psychological Laboratory .....	449	QUEBEC .....	*801-2
Office .....	359	Polonais .....	*957	Area .....	213; *791, 801
Counsellors .....	254 5	Public Assistance .....	398	Agent-General .....	216; *802
Precedence of .....	262	Buildings .....	516-522	Archbishop .....	440
Title of .....	(Note) 590	Holidays .....	551, 793	Bishop .....	434
Northern Ireland .....	746	House Trust .....	593	Government .....	212; *801
Privy Purse, 223; Office .....	227	Loans (Repayment) .....	589	Quebec City .....	*802
Seal, 289; Office .....	343	Morals .....	593	Bridge .....	205
(Cornwall) .....	324	Prosecutor's Department .....	375	QUEEN ALEXANDRA .....	222
Prizes for Literature .....	*1027	PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE .....	359	Nursing Service .....	416
Nobel .....	1064	PUBLIC SCHOOLS:		Stakes .....	615, 629
Probate Division Courts .....		Athletics .....	620	Queen Anne's Bounty .....	360; *1050
(Estate Duties) .....	373, 375	Boys .....	475 8	Queen Caroline .....	219
Instructions for obtaining .....	401	Cricketer .....	617	Queen Charlotte .....	219
Registers .....	400-1, 521	Girls .....	479-482	Hospital .....	514
Proctor (Stamp) .....	649	Tour .....	593	QUEEN MARY, H.M. .....	219, 222, 223
Procuration (Stamp) .....	656	PUBLIC TRUSTEE .....	360, 402	Household .....	230
(Crime) .....	639	Telephone Number .....	705	College .....	454
Procuration General, Dept. .....	370	PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BD. .....	360	Hospital .....	512
Procurement Fiscal .....	381	Publicans Compensation .....	664	Queen Mary, S.S. .....	599, 609, 689, 691
Faculty of .....	503	Publicans' Licences .....	645	QUEEN OF NORWAY .....	222
Procyon .....	172, 173, 175	Publishers and their Addresses .....	534-5	Household .....	230
PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIAL .....		Publishers' Association .....	593	QUEEN OF THE HELLENES .....	220, 221
Production per Acre .....	674-7	Publishing Trade .....	*1026-9	QUEEN OF SPAIN .....	221
World .....	647-7	Pulse .....	313, 732	QUEEN OF YUGOSLAVIA .....	221
PROFESSIONAL:		Pudukkotta, State .....	*787	QUEEN VICTORIA .....	220, 1
Admission Fees .....	645	PUERTO RICO .....	211; *809	Clergy Fund .....	503
Classes (Number) .....	672	Area, &c. .....	203, 211; *885	Memorial .....	519, 522
Education .....	458 473	Finance and Trade .....	*899	School .....	465
Fees .....	406-8	Government .....	*899	Queenborough .....	732
Golf .....	625	Pukapuka Island .....	*831	Queen's College, London .....	456
Lawn Tennis .....	622	Pulitzer Prize .....	*1027	County (Leax) .....	745
Running .....	621	Punakha .....	202; *789	Doll's House .....	525
Newspapers .....	538 540	Punchoon of Rum .....	578	Hall .....	523
Records (Athletics) .....	618	PUNJAB .....	213; *772 3	Hospital .....	513
Societies .....	503	Punjabi Language .....	*756	Institute (Nursing) .....	503
PROFESSORS:—		Punting .....	623	University, Belfast .....	316, 457
Oxford .....	447-8	Pure English Society .....	593	Queens of England .....	217
Cambridge .....	449-450	Purification, The .....	118	of Scotland .....	217
London .....	452 3	Purley .....	729	of Great Britain, &c. .....	218
Imperial College .....	467	Purple Rod (Usher) .....	264	QUEENSLAND .....	*818-9
Statistics .....	446	Pursuivants .....	320	Agent-General .....	216; *818
Profits assessed .....	658	Putney Bridge, 516; Tides .....	165	Air Services .....	695
Prohibited Degrees .....	393	Pwllheli .....	165, 737	Archbishop .....	434
Prohibition Party .....	508	Pygmies (Uganda) .....	*781	Area and Population .....	213; *806
Finland .....	*935	Pyramids, The .....	205; *931	Banks .....	542 550
Promissory Note (Stamp) .....	649	Mexican .....	*964	Bishops .....	434
Days of Grace .....	551	Pyrenees .....	*982	Government .....	212; *818
Propagation of the Gospel .....	503	QALUBIYA .....	*930	Province of .....	434
Proper Motion (Stars) .....	117	Qantas Empire Airways .....	601	Railway Gauges .....	578
Property, How Divided .....	403-5	Qataghan .....	*903	Schools .....	478
And Income Tax .....	651-4, 657, 658	QATAR .....	*907	Telegrams, &c. .....	706
Proportional Representation .....		Qawein .....	*907	Time .....	191
Prosecutions, Director of .....	375	Qena .....	*930	Transit of Mails .....	706
Protection Orders .....	387	Quadragesima .....	118	Queenstown .....	165
Protectorates, British .....	631	Quadrantid Meteors .....	185	Telegraph Offices open .....	702
Protest (Stamp) .....	656	Quakers (Friends) .....	439	Quelpart .....	*960
Protestant Churches .....	425	Marriages .....	393	Quetta .....	231; *776
Societies .....	503	Meeting House (Jordans) .....	524	Quetzals .....	(Note) *948
Proved Will, Where to find .....	400-1	Qualifications of Voters .....	388-9	Quichua Indians .....	*974
Provident Societies .....	566, 671	Quantity Surveyors' Fees .....	407-8	Quillman .....	*978
Province of Canterbury .....	427-431	Quarries and Mines .....	674, 675	Quinquagesima .....	118
Of York .....	431 3	Accidents in .....	670	Quintal, The (Fish) .....	580
Province Wellesley .....	*865	Quart, The .....	577	Quire and Reum .....	582
Provosts .....	740-1	Quarter Days .....	118, 551	Quito .....	203; *630
Proxy (Stamp) .....	656	Sessions .....	637	R 101 DISASTER .....	693
PRUSSIA, Area, &c. .....	201; *946	(Chairmen) .....	710, 736	Rabat .....	*968
P.S.A. .....	510	Dates of .....	1064		
		Quarter-Master-General .....	416		
		"Quarter" of Wheat .....	578		
		Quatern Loaf .....	578		

	PAGE
Rabaul .....	203; *813
RABBI, THE CHIEF .....	445
Rabbits, Imports of .....	103
Race Horse Owners .....	614
Trainers .....	614
Meetings in 1937 .....	629
Racecourse Betting .....	503, 614
Races of Mankind .....	200
Racing Calendar .....	629
Racquets .....	621
Radcliffe .....	732
Radcliffe Camera .....	349
Observatory .....	*1056
Radhanpur .....	*787
Radio-Research Board .....	362
Radio Societies .....	503
Telegraphy .....	704
Telephones .....	705, 706-7
Radium Institute (London) .....	511
Production (World) .....	1061
Radley College .....	477
Radnorshire .....	736
Member of Parliament .....	314
Raffles, Sir Stamford .....	*864
Ragged Island .....	*847
Raiatea .....	*942
RAILWAYS .....	683-6
Accidents .....	603-4, 670, 683
Air Services .....	695
All Steel Coaches .....	686
Altimeter .....	686
Assessment Authority .....	360 1
Austrian .....	*811
Bagdad .....	*954
Benguella .....	*978
Bridges .....	684
Canadian .....	*797
Cape to Cairo .....	*839
Commission .....	375
Dividends .....	683
Employees .....	684
Fastest Trains .....	685
Finances .....	683
French .....	685; *937
Gauges .....	578
German .....	685; *943
Hejaz .....	*873
Highest .....	684
Indian .....	*781-2
Inspectors .....	368
Letters .....	700
Longest Platforms .....	684
Longest Runs .....	685
L.P.T.B. .....	343
New Zealand .....	*831
Orenburg .....	*994
Palestine .....	*872-3
Passengers, 686; per day .....	683
Post Office Railway .....	357
Post Offices .....	702
Rates Tribunal .....	369
Records .....	684, 685, 686
Restaurant Car Licence .....	646
Revenues .....	683
Savings Banks .....	671
Shortest .....	684
Siberian .....	*999
Signal Boards .....	*1018
Signal Boxes .....	686
Societies .....	503
South African .....	*838-9
Speed .....	685
Stations, Largest .....	684
Letters at .....	702

	PAGE
RAILWAYS—continued.	
Steepest .....	684
Straightest .....	684
Sudan .....	*883
Telegraph Stations open at .....	702
Trans-Australian .....	*811
Trans-Caspian .....	*994
Trans-Caucasian .....	*924-5
Trans-Siberian .....	*994
Trans-Zambesi .....	*839
Trespassers .....	(Note) *683
Tunnels .....	686
Turkish .....	*990
United States .....	*896
U.S.S.R. .....	*994 5
Velvet Track .....	*1021
Wages .....	684
Water Troughs .....	*1018
Railwaymen, National Union .....	
of .....	501
Rain, Inch of .....	578
RAINFALL at Greenwich .....	
114, 118, 122, 189 .....	
at Health Resorts .....	*1053 6
for 1935-36 .....	114, 115, 118, 119
Greatest known .....	189
Organisation .....	344
Record since 1913 .....	189
Rainstorms in 1935-6 .....	*1003-1012
Raivavae .....	*941
Rajgarh, State .....	*787
Rajas, Indian .....	*786 7
Rajpipla, State .....	*787
Rajput Caste .....	*755
Rajputana .....	*213; *788
Rakabanga Island .....	*831
Ramadan (A.H. 1355 and .....	13-6)
154, 199 .....	
Ramrur, State .....	*786, 788
Ramsay, Lady Patricia .....	221
Ramsgate .....	732
Tides .....	165
Ramleh .....	*872
Ranavalona, Queen .....	*940
Range of Vision (Horizon) .....	203
Rangoon .....	202; *756
Ranjit Singh .....	*758
Bank, Navy, Army and .....	
R.A.F. .....	419
Rapa Island .....	*941
Rarotonga .....	*831
Ras El-Khaimah .....	*907
Ras Kiamboni .....	*882
Rat Destruction Officer .....	319
Rate of Discount .....	594
RATEABLE VALUES—	
City of London .....	713
London Boroughs .....	713
County .....	720
England and Wales .....	661
English Boroughs .....	728 734
Welsh Boroughs .....	737
Ratepayers' Assoc. .....	504
RATES, Expenditure from .....	
661, 662 .....	
High and Low .....	662
Of Discount .....	594
Of Exchange .....	571, 572-4
Of London .....	713
Produce of Id. .....	662
Revenue from .....	661
Rating of Govt. Property .....	370
Rationalist Press .....	503

	PAGE
Ratham, State .....	*787
Raw Material Imported .....	679
Rawtenstall .....	732
Reading, 727, 732; Clubs .....	532
Member of Parliament .....	307
Newspapers .....	536
Telegraph Offices open .....	702
University .....	313, 455
Reading Room (Brit. Mus.) .....	345
Ready Reckoner .....	587
Reference Calendars .....	111, 112
Real Property, Descent of .....	
403, 405 .....	
Ream and Quire .....	582
Rear-Admiral of the U.K. .....	227
Rear-Admirals .....	411
Réaumur Thermometer .....	580
Receipt Stamps .....	656
Receipts to be kept .....	398
Penalty for not stamping .....	656
Receiver, Met. Police .....	379
Receivers .....	307
Rechabites .....	507
Recife .....	*916
Reclamation .....	323
Dept., U.S.A. .....	*897
Reconstruction Loans .....	665
Record Office, Public .....	359
Guildhall .....	359-360
Scotland .....	334
Recorders .....	377-8, 748
RECORDS:	
Athletics, &c. ....	619-628
Flying .....	696
Football Gate .....	618
Gliding .....	*1044-5
Jockeys .....	614
Racing .....	614-5
Stratosphere .....	*1045 6
Theatre .....	624
Weather .....	189
Recruiting, Air .....	422
Army .....	416
Navy .....	409
Red Air .....	415; *993
Army, The. ....	415; *993
Navy .....	414; *993
Red Cross, Royal .....	266
Societies .....	488, 503
Red Indian Race .....	
200; *791, 896-7 .....	
River Settlement .....	*798
Sea .....	204
Province .....	*930
Redcar .....	732
Redemption of Capital Tables .....	89
Redirection of Letters .....	699
Redonda .....	*850
Reddham Orphanage .....	503
Reels of Cotton .....	581
Referees, Board of .....	375
Official .....	374
Reformatories, Cost of .....	659
Refreshment House Licences .....	646
Regent St. Polytechnic .....	468
Regent's Park .....	522
Regimental Precedence .....	421
Regimental Titles .....	421
Regina, Saskatchewan 213; *803 .....	
Regional Medical Officers .....	332
Register Offices .....	333-4
Marriages .....	392-3
Registered Envelopes .....	701
Letters .....	699

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL, E. & W. ....	333-4	Reserve Fleet .....	412	Right Ascension .....	116, 120, 173
Scotland .....	334	Reserves, Army .....	421	"Right Honourable" .....	(Note) 590, 632
Registrars, Chancery .....	374	Navy, 410; R.A.F. ....	424	Right to Vote .....	389
REGISTRATION:—		Police .....	638	Rigsdag .....	*927
Births, &c. ....	382	Residuary Legatees .....	399	Riksdag .....	*985
Business Names 340, 380, 384		Resignation of M.P.s .....	524	Rimatava .....	*941
Companies .....	340, 380	Resigned Bishops .....	433	Rio de Janeiro 203, 206; Air Services .....	*916
Letters, &c. ....	699	Responsible Government 630-2		Rio de Oro .....	*695
Parcels .....	699	Restaurant Licences .....	645	Grande .....	*684
Title .....	343	Restitution of Conjugal Rights .....	386	Muni .....	*664
Voters .....	388	Retrospect of Sport .....	614-629	Negro .....	*984
Registration, Medical .....	463	Return per cent. ....	588	Riouw-Lingga .....	*991
Dental .....	461	Réunion Island (French) 202; *940		Ripon, 732; Bishop of 240, 432	*669
Registry for Deeds .....	343	Reuss (Germany) .....	*946	Member of Parliament .....	313
Land, Office .....	343	Reval (Tallinn) .....	201; *934	Rising of Planets, &c. 117, 121	
Regnal Years .....	(Note), 124	REVENUE:—		Riu-Kiu .....	*959
Regular Army, The .....	421	As Contributed .....	640	River Hospitals .....	513
Reichsrat .....	*942	Duties .....	649-656	Rivers of England .....	708
Reichstag .....	*942	Estimates .....	659	Protection Council .....	504
Reigate .....	662, 732	from Taxation .....	657	Scotland .....	738
Member of Parliament .....	312	Offices, Inland .....	339, 341	Wales .....	735
Reims .....	*938	Of U.K. (1880-1937) .....	640	The World .....	205
Reindeer in Canada .....	*1018	Reviewing of Books .....	*1026-7	Riyadh .....	202, 204
Relationship (Intestacy) .....	403-5	Reviews and Magazines .....	537-540	R 100 .....	693
Relative Rank .....	419	Revocation of Wills .....	400	R 101 (Disaster) .....	693
Relay Race Records .....	619	of Trust (Stamp) .....	656	R.N.L.I. ....	504
RELIGION, Books on .....	*1029	Rewa, State of .....	*786, 788	R.N.B. and R.N.V.R. ....	412
Broadcasting .....	*1039	Rez, S.S. ....	689	ROAD Accidents .....	682
RELIGIONS OF GT. BRITAIN 425-638		Reykjavik .....	201; *951	Appeal Tribunal .....	369
British Empire .....	630	Rhea .....	185	Fund .....	682
Australia .....	425; *860	Rhode Island .....	211	Research .....	362
Canada .....	425; *794	Rhodes, *958; Colossus of 205		Rules of the .....	589
India .....	*755	Rhodes, C. J. ....	*874	Taxes .....	682
Irish Free State .....	*750	Scholarships .....	632	Vehicles .....	682
New Zealand .....	425; *830	RHODESIA, NORTHERN *875-6		Walking Records .....	618, 621
World .....	425	Aeroplane Clubs .....	692	Roads Department .....	369, 682
Religious Denominations .....	439	Air Mails .....	697	Improvement Assoc. ....	504
Newspapers .....	538	Area .....	202; *875	of the U.K. ....	682
Statistics .....	425, 426-440	Coinage .....	570	of U.S.A. ....	*896
Remedy (Light Coins) .....	570	Cultivation .....	1024	Robes, Master of the .....	227
Remembrancer (London) .....	716	Finances and Trade .....	681	Mistress of the .....	230
The King's .....	370	Time .....	191	Rochdale .....	727, 732
Removal Terms .....	551	RHODESIA, SOUTHERN *874-5		Member of Parliament .....	307
Renfrew .....	742	Air Mails .....	697	Rochester .....	732
Tides .....	165	Area .....	202; *874	Bishop of .....	240, 430
Renfrewshire .....	740-1	Bishop .....	435	Clubs .....	532
Members of Parliament .....	316	Coinage .....	570	Members of Parliament .....	307
Sheriff, &c. ....	381	Cultivation .....	1024	Rock located by Sound .....	*1018
Rentenmark .....	*944	Finances and Trade .....	681	Rockefeller Foundation .....	464
Reparations .....	665; *944	Gold Production *825, 1061		Museum .....	*872
Repayment of Public Loans 589		High Commissioner .....	216	Rocky Mountains .....	*792, 886
Repertory Players .....	*1034	Time .....	191	Rod of Brickwork .....	579
Reply Coupons (Postal) .....	699	Rhondda .....	662, 727, 737	Rodriguez .....	*860
Post Cards .....	700	Members of Parliament .....	314	Roadan School .....	481
Representative Peers .....	743, 748	Rhythmic Time Signals .....	190	Rochampton Cup .....	615
Repton School .....	477	R.J.B.A. ....	460, 485	Rogation Days .....	130
RESEARCH:—		Ribbons of the Orders .....	263, 6	Rogation Sunday .....	130, 196
Agricultural .....	318	Rice, Statistics .....	1509	Roland House .....	474
Air .....	422	Richmond (Surrey) .....	525, 732	Rolls, Master of the .....	373
Building .....	361	Bridge .....	516	ROMAN Antiquities .....	345
Chemical .....	361	College .....	454	Britain .....	709, 735, 739
Cost of .....	659	Member of Parliament .....	307	Calendar .....	193, 194
Defence Society .....	504	Rates .....	662	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH 425, 440-2	
Fuel .....	362	Richmond (Yorks) .....	732	Churches in London .....	445
Historical .....	454	Member of Parliament .....	313	Colleges .....	471-2
Imp. Inst. ....	353	Richmond Herald .....	320	Popes .....	*972
Medical .....	344	Ridings of Yorkshire .....	*732	Sovereign Pontiff 208; *972	
Mineral .....	353	Riflans .....	*907	Roman Chronology .....	193, 194
Navy .....	410	Rifle Assoc. National .....	500	Indiction .....	195
Radio, 362; R.A.F. ....	422	Shooting .....	615	London .....	520, 714
Scientific .....	361-3	Riga .....	201; *961	Pottery, Lincoln .....	*1019
Water Pollution .....	362				



	PAGE
Roman, Roads .....	709
Scotland .....	739
Studies .....	504
Wales .....	735
ROME .....	201, 205; *956, 957
Air Services .....	695
British Embassy .....	957
British School .....	488
Foundation of .....	194
Inst. of Agriculture .....	*1000-2
March to .....	*955
Popes of .....	*972
See of .....	208; *972
Romford .....	732
Member of Parliament .....	309
Romsey .....	732
Romulus, Calendar of .....	194
Roosevelt, President 208; .....	*887
Roque del Oeste .....	*983
Rosario .....	*909
Rosecommon .....	745
Rose Island .....	*899
Roses without Thorns .....	*1019
Rosh Hashanah .....	198
Ross Dependency .....	*831
Ross Institute .....	515
Ross on Wye .....	*1054
Ross-shire .....	740-1
Member of Parliament .....	316
Sheriff, &c. .....	381
Rosslare, Tides .....	165
Rosyth, Tides .....	165
Rostov .....	*995
Rotary Club .....	504
Rotation, Periods of .....	186
Rothamsted Institute .....	319, 459
Rotherham .....	727, 732
Member of Parliament .....	307
Rotherhithe, M.P. .....	303
Tunnel .....	521
Rothsay .....	742; *1055
Herald .....	320
Botterdam .....	206; *969
Rotunda, The .....	574
Rouble, The .....	351
Rouen .....	*938
Rouge Croix, 320; Dragon 320 .....	
Round Churches .....	444
Table Conference .....	*764
Rowett Research Inst. .....	319
ROWING .....	623
Olympic Games .....	628
Rowlatt Committee .....	*761-2
Rowley Regis .....	732
Rowton Houses .....	504
Roxburghshire .....	740, 741
Member of Parliament .....	316
Sheriff, &c. .....	381
ROYAL:—	
Academy .....	350; *1023
Opening, &c. .....	130, 142
School of Painting .....	460
Academy, Dramatic .....	461
Of Music .....	465
Agricultural Hall .....	523
ROYAL AIR FORCE .....	422-4
Athletics .....	620
Best Shot .....	615
Boxing .....	627
College .....	459
Commands .....	424
Cricket .....	617
Decorations .....	266
Estimates .....	660; *1046

	PAGE
ROYAL AIR FORCE—contd.	
Fencing .....	627
Football .....	624, 625
Golf, 625; Hockey .....	624
Judge-Advocate .....	417
Lawn Tennis .....	622
Marriages .....	393
Nursing .....	424
Pageant, 1937 .....	629
Relative Rank .....	419
Strength (1935) .....	*1046
Swimming .....	626
Royal Albert Hall .....	523
Alfred Seamen's Inst. .....	504
Almonry .....	227
Royal Army Med. Corps .....	
421, 464	
Ordnance Corps .....	421
Service Corps .....	421
Veterinary Corps .....	421
Royal Artillery .....	421
Charities .....	504
Royal Australian Navy .....	*808
Royal Birthdays .....	690
Botanical Gardens .....	318, 372, 523
Bounty .....	223
Burghs .....	322, 742
Cambrian Academy .....	350, 483
Canadian Police .....	*794
Navy .....	*791, 794
Royal Cancer Hospital .....	512
Chest Hospital .....	513
ROYAL COLLEGE:—	
Art .....	327
Music .....	465
Organists .....	465
Physicians .....	502
Science .....	467
Surgeons .....	351, 507
Veterinary Surgeons .....	473
Royal Commission, 1851 .....	363
Commissions (cost of) .....	659
Company of Archers .....	230
Courts of Justice .....	373-5
Telephone Number .....	705
Dental Hospital .....	513
Dukes .....	219, 231
How to Address .....	231
Ear Hospital .....	515
Earlswood .....	514
Empire Soc. Library .....	351, 504
Engineers, Corps of .....	421
Exchange .....	520
Eye Hospital .....	515
ROYAL FAMILY .....	219-223
Annuities to .....	223
Birthdays .....	690
Diary (1935-6) .....	598-600
Royal Fine Art Commis-	
sions .....	329
Free Hospital .....	464, 511
Geographical Society .....	494
Holloway College .....	454
Horse .....	Artillery Pre-
cedence .....	421
Horticultural Society .....	523
Hospital, Chelsea .....	517
School .....	466
Household, Ministers .....	289
Households .....	227-230
Humane Society .....	504
Hunt Cup .....	629
Winners of .....	615

	PAGE
Royal Indian Navy .....	*768, 782
Institute .....	460, 485
Institution .....	504
Irish Academy .....	483
Levés .....	520
Literary Fund .....	497
Manchester Coll. ....	466
ROYAL MARINES .....	409, 418, 419
Athletics .....	620
Royal Masonic Hospital .....	512
Mews .....	229
Military Academy .....	464
College .....	465
School of Music .....	466
Mint .....	344-5, 520
National Hospital .....	513
Lifeboat Institution .....	504
ROYAL NAVAL College .....	466
Engineering College .....	466
Medical School .....	464
Museum .....	348
Reserves .....	248, 412
School of Music .....	466
Societies .....	508
ROYAL NAVY .....	409-414
Athletics .....	620
Best Shot .....	615
Board of Admiralty .....	409
Boxing .....	627
Commodores .....	411
Estimates .....	413, 660
Fencing .....	627
Flag Officers .....	411
Fleet Air Arm .....	*1046
Fleets .....	412
Football .....	624, 625
Golf, 625; Hockey .....	624
Lawn Tennis .....	622
Postage to .....	698
Radiotelegrams .....	704
Relative Rank .....	419
Shooting (Bisley) .....	615
Societies .....	504
Strength .....	414
Swimming .....	626
Ships Building .....	414
In Commission .....	413
Training Ships .....	466
Royal Northern Hospital .....	512
Observatories .....	352; *1056
Opera .....	523
Ordnance Factories .....	417
Parks .....	372
Patriotic Fund .....	504
Philharmonic .....	523
ROYAL PRINCES .....	219-223, 231
Royal Red Cross .....	266
School of Mines .....	467
Scottish Academy .....	351, 483
Museum .....	328
Sea Bathing Hospital .....	513
Societies (various) .....	504
ROYAL SOCIETY .....	504-5
Edinburgh .....	505
Of Arts .....	351, 505
Of St. George .....	506
Royal Standard (hoisted) .....	690
Tournament (1937) .....	629
United Service Institu-	
tion .....	351, 505
Veterinary Colleges .....	473
Victorian Chain .....	264
Order .....	264, 267-278
Waterloo Hospital .....	513

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic	SAAR..... (Note) 201; *936	St. Giles's Mission	505
Yacht Squadron	Saba	St. Gothard Tunnel	686
RUBBER Imports	Sabres	ST. HELENA	876
Price of	Sack of Potatoes	Coinage	570
St. Helena (Town)	Sack of Potatoes	Finance	681; *876
Member of Parliament	Sack of Potatoes	Government	212; *876
School	Sack of Potatoes	Parcel Rates, &c.	706
School of Arts, Science	Sack of Potatoes	Trade	681; *876
Rugby League	Sack of Potatoes	Transit of Mails	706
Football	Sack of Potatoes	St. Helen's Church	443
RUM	Sack of Potatoes	St. Helens	727 732
RUMANIA	Sack of Potatoes	Member of Parliament	307
Armies	Sack of Potatoes	St. Helier	165; *855
Area, &c.	Sack of Potatoes	St. Hilary's	448
Army and Air Force	Sack of Potatoes	St. Hilary's College	454
Cable Rates	Sack of Potatoes	St. Hugh's Coll., Oxford	448
Civil Aviation	Sack of Potatoes	ST. IVES (Cornwall)	732
Coinage	Sack of Potatoes	Member of Parliament	308
Corn Lands	Sack of Potatoes	Tides	165
Cultivated Area	Sack of Potatoes	St. Ives (Hunts)	732
Events in 1936	Sack of Potatoes	St. James	138
Exports per head to	Sack of Potatoes	St. James's Palace	520
Female Population	Sack of Potatoes	Ld. Chamberlain's Dept.	227-8
Finances and Trade	Sack of Potatoes	Park	522
Government	Sack of Potatoes	St. Joan's Alliance	505
Legation 214, 215, *978, 979	Sack of Potatoes	St. John	158
Loans to	Sack of Potatoes	Knights of	867-8
Navy	Sack of Potatoes	St. John and St. Elizabeth	512
Oil	Sack of Potatoes	Hospital	134
Parcel Rates, &c.	Sack of Potatoes	St. John Baptist	*900
Telegrams, &c.	Sack of Potatoes	St. John of Jerusalem, Order	266
Time	Sack of Potatoes	St. John's Ambulance	505
War Losses	Sack of Potatoes	College	454
Wheat Statistics &c.	Sack of Potatoes	Gate (Clerkenwell)	520
Running	Sack of Potatoes	Hall	454
Running Records	Sack of Potatoes	Hospital	512, 515
Rupia, &c.	Sack of Potatoes	Island	*930
Rupert's Land	Sack of Potatoes	(Newfoundland)	203, *805
Archbishop of	Sack of Potatoes	St. Joseph Island	*941
Ruruth	Sack of Potatoes	St. Jude	150
Rural England Council	Sack of Potatoes	St. Katherine's Dock	520
R.U.S.I.	Sack of Potatoes	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	*850
Ruskin College	Sack of Potatoes	St. Lawrence River	204; *801
Museum	Sack of Potatoes	St. Leger Winners	619
School of Drawing	Sack of Potatoes	Race (1937)	624
RUSSIA, & U.S.S.R.	Sack of Potatoes	St. Louis	206, 211; *894
Russian Language	Sack of Potatoes	St. Lucia	*852-3
Orthodox Church	Sack of Potatoes	St. Luke	150
Verst Compared	Sack of Potatoes	St. Luke's Hospital	514
Ruthenians	Sack of Potatoes	Mental Hospital	515
Rutherglen	Sack of Potatoes	St. Malo	165
Ruthin	Sack of Potatoes	St. Margaret's Church	443
Rutlandshire	Sack of Potatoes	St. Margaret's House	474
Members of Parliament	Sack of Potatoes	St. Mark	126
Ruwenzori	Sack of Potatoes	St. Mark's Hospital	513
Ryde	Sack of Potatoes	St. Martin Island	*941, 969
Clubs	Sack of Potatoes	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	443
Tides	Sack of Potatoes	St. Martin's (Scilly)	708
Ryder Cup	Sack of Potatoes	St. Mary Island	*858
Rye	Sack of Potatoes	St. Marylebone	713
Rye (Grain) Statistics	Sack of Potatoes	Member of Parliament	303
Rye House, The	Sack of Potatoes	Rates	662
Rylands Library	Sack of Potatoes	St. Marylebone Home	515
R.Y.S. (Cows)	Sack of Potatoes	St. Mary's (Scilly)	165, 708
	Sack of Potatoes	St. Mary's College	454, 457
	Sack of Potatoes	St. Mary's Hospital	464, 511
	Sack of Potatoes	Women	515
	Sack of Potatoes	St. Matthew	146
	Sack of Potatoes	St. Matthias	118
	Sack of Potatoes	St. Michael	146
	Sack of Potatoes	St. Michael & St. George	264
	Sack of Potatoes	St. Pancras	713
	Sack of Potatoes	Member of Parliament	303

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
ST. PATRICK . . . . . 744	SALVADOR— <i>continued</i> .	SARAWAK— <i>continued</i> .
Order of . . . . . 263	Army and Air Force . . . . 415	Area, &c. . . . . 202; *877
St. Patrick's Day 113, 122, 162	Coffee . . . . . 1059	Bishop . . . . . 435
Cathedral . . . . . 437	Coinage . . . . . 574	Cultivation . . . . . *1024
Society . . . . . 505	Finances . . . . . 209; *980	Finances . . . . . 681; *877
ST. PAUL, Conversion of . . 114	Government . . . . . 208; *980	Government . . . . . 208; *876-7
Shipwreck . . . . . *867	Legation 214, 215; *979, 980	Oil . . . . . *877
(Island) . . . . . *940	Time . . . . . 191	Special Commissioner . . 215
St. Paul's Bridge . . . . . 516	Trade . . . . . 209; *980	Time . . . . . 188, 191
Cathedral . . . . . 205, 442	Transit of Mails . . . . . 707	Trade . . . . . 681; *877
Court . . . . . 377	Salvage Corps . . . . . 498	Sardinia (Italy) . . . . . 191; *955
Dean and Canons . . . . . 427	SALVATION ARMY . . . . . 439	Sargent Gallery . . . . . 348
Hospital . . . . . 515	Salzburg . . . . . *910	Sark . . . . . *855
Sword . . . . . (Note) 520	Samara . . . . . *995	Sarre Territory . . . . . *941
St. Paul de Loanda . . . . . *978	Samaritan Hospital . . . . . 515	Sarum, Archdeacon of . . . 430
St. Peter and St. Paul . . . 134	Samarkand . . . . . *997	Saseno Island . . . . . *958
St. Peter Port . . . . . 165; *835	Samarra . . . . . *954	SASKATCHEWAN . . . . . *802-3
St. Peter's Hospital . . . . . 515	Samoa (N.Z.) . . . . . 213; *827, 831	Area, &c. . . . . 213; *791
St. Philip and St. James . . 130	Observatory . . . . . *1056	Saskatoon . . . . . *803
St. Pierre Island . . . . . 203; *941	(U.S.) . . . . . 203, 211; *898, 899-	Satellites . . . . . 185
St. Salvator College . . . . . 457	900	of Jupiter . . . . . 170-1
St. Saviour's Hospital . . . 515	Sample Post . . . . . 700	SATURN . . . . . 183
St. Simon and St. Jude . . . 150	Samsun . . . . . *990	In 1938 . . . . . 163
St. Stephen . . . . . 158	Samthar . . . . . *987	Rings . . . . . (Note) 128-9
St. Swithun's . . . . . 444	San Cristoval Island . . . . 871	Rising, &c. . . . . 116, 120, 124
St. Swithun's Day . . . . . 138	SAN DOMINGO . . . . . 203; *929	Satellites of . . . . . 185, 186
St. Thomas (U.S.) . . . . . 203; *900	San Francisco . . . . . 206, 211; *894	Setting, &c. . . . . 171, 121, 125
St. Thomas's Day . . . . . 158	Transit by Air . . . . . 707	SAUDI ARABIA . . . . . *905-6
St. Thomas's Home . . . . . 511, 515	San José . . . . . 203; *924	Area, &c. . . . . 202; *905
Hospital . . . . . 463, 511	San Juan . . . . . 203; *899	Government . . . . . 208; *906
ST. VINCENT . . . . . *853	SAN MARINO . . . . . 201; *980-1	Legation . . . . . 214, 215
St. Vincent de Paul . . . . . 505	San'a . . . . . 202; *907	Parcel Rates, &c. . . . . 707
Saints' Days . . . . . 114, 118, <i>et seq.</i>	San Salvador . . . . . 203; *980	Trade . . . . . 209; *906
Saka Era . . . . . 199	(Brazil) . . . . . *916	Transits of Mails . . . . . 707
Sakartvelo (Georgia) . . . . *996	Island . . . . . *847	Sault Ste. Marie Canals . . 205
Sakhalin Island . . . . . 204	Sanctions . . . . . 602	Savage Island . . . . . *831
Sal . . . . . *977	League of Nations . . . . . 607	Savai'i . . . . . *831
Saladin . . . . . *933	Sand Island . . . . . *898	Save the Children . . . . . 505
Tomb . . . . . *988	Sandakan . . . . . 202; *845	SAVINGS BANKS . . . . . 671
SALARIES, Assessed to Tax 658	Sandhurst . . . . . 465	Deposits . . . . . 670
Cabinet Ministers . . . . . 289	Sandown Park Races (1937) 629	Post Office . . . . . 358, 671
Civil Service . . . . . 317, 372	Sandringham (Chaplain) . . 228	Railway . . . . . 671
Diplomatic Service . . . . . *903	Sands of Dee . . . . . 735	Trustee . . . . . 671
Judges . . . . . 373, 380	Sandwich . . . . . 732	Certificates . . . . . 670
School Teachers . . . . . 445	Sandwich Islands . . . . . *898	Committees . . . . . 363-4
Salcombe . . . . . 165	(Antarctic) . . . . . *857	Savoy Chapel . . . . . 444
Observatory . . . . . *1056	Sanitary Institute . . . . . 505	House of . . . . . *955
Salc . . . . . 732	Sankey, Viscount . . . . . 150, 239	Saxe-Altenburg . . . . . *940
Salé . . . . . *968	Santa Ana . . . . . *980	Saxe-Coburg, House . . . 218, 221
Salford . . . . . 727, 732	Santa Cruz . . . . . *984	Saxe-Meiningen . . . . . *946
Members for Parliament 307	(Bolivia) . . . . . *914	Saxe-Weimar . . . . . *946
SALISBURY . . . . . 732	Island . . . . . *871	Saxon Kings . . . . . 217
Bishop . . . . . 240, 430	Santa Isabel . . . . . *984	Saxons . . . . . 709
Cathedral . . . . . 205	Luzia . . . . . 977	SAXONY . . . . . 201; *946
Clarendon Palace . . . . . *1014	Maria . . . . . 977	Scafell Pike . . . . . 708
Member of Parliament . . . 312	Santiago (Chile) 203, 206; *919	Scaliger . . . . . 195
Rates . . . . . 662	(Cuba) . . . . . *925	Scanderberg the Great . . . *904
Southern Command 420, 629	Santo Autao . . . . . *977	Scapa Flow . . . . . 738
Telegraph Offices open . . . 702	Santo Domingo . . . . . 203; *929	"Scapa" Society . . . . . 505
Salisbury, Rhodesia. 202; *875	Sao Jorge . . . . . *977	Scarborough . . . . . 732
Air Services . . . . . 605	Sao Miguel . . . . . *977	Clubs . . . . . 532
Salmon Association . . . . . 505	Sao Nicolao . . . . . *977	Member of Parliament . . 313
Inspector . . . . . 329	Sao Paulo . . . . . 206; *916	Newspapers . . . . . 536
Salonika . . . . . *948	Sao Thiago . . . . . *977	Tides . . . . . 165
Salop . . . . . 710-1, 712	Sao Tomé . . . . . *978	Scarlet Rod . . . . . 263
Member of Parliament . . . 311	Sao Vicente . . . . . *977	Scarpanto . . . . . *958
Salt Lake . . . . . *872	SAORSTAT EIREANN . . . 749-751	Schaumburg Lippe 201; *946
City . . . . . 211	Saptarshi Era . . . . . 199	Schedule A Tax (Rates) . . 651
Salt Production . . . . . 675	Saragossa . . . . . *983	Schedules B to E . . . . . 652
Saltash . . . . . 165, 732	Sarajevo . . . . . *999	Scheldt . . . . . *912
Salutes to Indian Rulers *786-7	Saratov . . . . . 995	Schleswig-Holstein . . . . . *927
SALVADOR . . . . . *979-980	SARAWAK . . . . . *876-7	Schneider Trophy . . . . . 696
Area, &c. . . . . 203; *980	Air Mails . . . . . 697	

	PAGE
Scholarships (Tax) .....	652
Scholastic Associations .....	482
Schools .....	617
Inspectors .....	327-8
Leaving Age .....	295
Missions .....	473-4
Societies .....	505
Schoolmasters' Associations .....	462
Societies .....	505
Schools, Boys .....	475-8
Girls .....	479-482
In British Empire .....	478
SCIENCE (1936) .....	*1013-1022
Books on .....	*1029
Imperial Coll. ....	454, 467
Life .....	351
Muse .....	349-7
Royal College of .....	467
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH .....	360-3
Telephone Number .....	705
Societies .....	484-510
Summary .....	*1013-1022
Scilly Islands .....	708
Scott .....	709, 744
SCOTLAND, KINGDOM OF .....	738-742
Act of Union .....	637
Adoption of Children .....	382
Advocates .....	402
Aeroplane Clubs .....	693
Age Distribution .....	672
Groups .....	672
Agricultural Colleges .....	459
Agriculture .....	319, 673
Air Services .....	605
American Consuls .....	*902
Ancient Monuments .....	372
Annulments of Marriage .....	635
Area .....	633, 738
Army Command .....	420
Art Schools .....	459-460
Assay Offices .....	575, 576
Astronomer Royal .....	352
Athletics .....	618
Aurora Displays .....	*1003-1010
Bacon Boards .....	318
Bank Holidays .....	551
Bankruptcy .....	675
Banks .....	543-9
Bank of Scotland .....	719
Baronesses .....	250
Baronets .....	256-262
Barons .....	256-262
Birth Rate .....	633, 635
Birth Registration .....	382
Birthplaces .....	634
Blind Population .....	667
Board of Control .....	334
Bodyguard .....	320
Bowls Championship .....	618
Boys' Schools .....	477
Bridges .....	205
Broadcasting Stations .....	320
Building Societies .....	569
Burgh Directory .....	742
Cabinet Ministers .....	289
Calcutta Cup .....	625
Canals .....	683
Celtic Titles .....	278
Census, 1811-1931 .....	636
Central Government .....	637
Chief Constables .....	741
Christianity .....	739
Christmas Day Posts .....	703

	PAGE
SCOTLAND—continued.	
Church of .....	436
Churches in London .....	444
Cities .....	727
Civil Estimates .....	659
Clerks of the Peace .....	741
Climate .....	739
Clubs .....	533
Coastguard .....	368
Collectors of Customs .....	323
Commerce .....	600
Conveners .....	749
Countesses .....	249
Counties .....	740-1
Court of Lord Lyon .....	320
Court of Session .....	380
Courtesy Titles .....	(Note) 253
Crime .....	638
Customs .....	323
Days of Grace .....	551
Death Rate .....	633, 635
Deaths (Legal Notes) .....	385-6
Divorces (Annulments) .....	635
Domestic Education .....	461
Druidical Remains .....	739
Dukes .....	231-2
Earls .....	233-7
Ecclesiastical Commn. ....	325
Education Dept. ....	327-8
Expenditure .....	446, 659, 661
Statistics .....	446
Elcho Shield .....	615
Emigration Officers .....	367
Episcopal Church .....	437
Colleges .....	471
Estate Duty Office .....	341
Estimates, 1937 .....	659
Ethnology .....	739
Expenditure .....	640
Export Credits .....	328
Expectation of Life .....	*1029
Extra-Mural Studies .....	456
Families .....	636
Farms .....	673
Fastest Trains .....	685
Female Population .....	813
Finances .....	640, 661
Fish Measures .....	579-580
Fisheries .....	674
Fishery Board .....	329
Football .....	624, 625
Forestry .....	330, 461
Forth Bridge .....	205
Forth Conservancy .....	371
Friendly Societies .....	566
Registry .....	330
Gaelic Language .....	634
General Post Office .....	359
General Register .....	334
Geological Survey .....	362
Girls' Schools .....	482
Golf .....	625
Good Friday Posts .....	703
Government Offices .....	319-372
Great Seal .....	380
Gymnastics .....	627
Health Dept. ....	334
Health Insurance .....	668
Health Resorts .....	*1055
Hebrides .....	(Note) 738, 739
Heralds' College .....	320
Heritage .....	405
High Court .....	380
Highlands .....	738

	PAGE
SCOTLAND—continued.	
Hockey .....	739
Hockey .....	624
Holiday Posts .....	703
Holidays and Term Days .....	551
Housing .....	661
Illegitimacy .....	389, 635
Immigration Officers .....	336
Income Tax Assessment .....	658
Indian Chaplains .....	*777
Industries .....	738-9
Infant Mortality .....	634
Infantry Regiments .....	421
Inhabited Houses .....	636
Inland Revenue Dept. ....	341
Insurance Companies .....	562-5
Intestacy Law .....	404-5
Islands .....	738-9
Judiciary .....	380-1, 637
Kingdom of .....	738-742
King's Household .....	229-230
Kings and Queens .....	217
Lacrosse .....	625
Land Court .....	380
Land Officers .....	319
Languages .....	634
Law Agents .....	463
Law Charges .....	406
Law Courts .....	380-1
Law Officers .....	289, 343
Law Terms .....	380
Legal Education .....	462-3
Legal Notes .....	382-405
Legal Aid for the Poor .....	390
Legitimation .....	389
Liberal Federation .....	505
Life Insurance .....	562-5
Lighthouses .....	371
Live Stock .....	673, 1062
Local Finances .....	661
Local Government .....	638, 661
Local Taxation Licences .....	646-8
Lochs .....	738
London Churches .....	444
Longevity Table .....	*1029
Lord Advocate .....	289, 343, 380
Lord High Commissioner .....	436
Lord Lyon .....	320
Lord Provosts .....	632, 710-1
Lords Lieutenant .....	740
Lunacy .....	334, 634
Magnetic Variation .....	188
Marital Condition .....	634
Marketing Officer .....	319
Marquesses .....	232-3
Marriage Laws 393-4, 395-6 .....	635
Marriages .....	635
Medical Schools .....	464
Members of Parliament .....	314-6
Meteorological Office .....	344
Military Command .....	420
Mines Inspectorate .....	366
Ministers of State .....	289
Moderator .....	436
Motor Car Licences .....	657
Motoring Organizations .....	396
Mountains .....	206, 738
Movables (Intestacy) .....	404
Museum .....	320
National Church (London) .....	444
Covenant .....	436



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SCOTLAND—continued.		SCOTLAND—continued.		Sculling Championship	623
National Gallery	348	Seaports	688	Sculptor to H.M.	229
Health Insurance	608	Secretary of State		Sculpture, Museum of	347, 348
Library	349		289, 364, 743	Scunthorpe	732
Museum	349	Sequestrations	675	Scutari	*905
Portrait Gallery	348	Sheriff Clerks	381	Seyla Air Liners	691
Savings Committee	304	Sherriffs	381	Seyla Air Liners	*978
Naval Command	412	Shipping	683, 686	Seyla Air Liners	382
New Year's Day	195	Small Holdings Staff	319	Sevilla at	385
Posts	703	Societies	505	Depth of the	204
Newspapers	535, 536	Solicitor-General	289, 343	Fisheries	674
Oats	673	Solicitors' Charges	400	Marriage at	395
Observatories	352, *1056	Sovereigns (L)	217	Miles	580, 581
Occupations	672	S.S.C.	463	Time at	191, 581
Old Age Pensions	667	Standard Bearer	240	Training Schools	466
Old Measures	585	Stationery Office	561	Transport Dept.	365
Order of Thistle	263	Storms and Floods	*1011-2	Watches & Bells	581
Ordnance Survey	319	Sunday Posts, &c.	703	Widows, &c.	688
Peetage	231-253	Sumrise Table	107	Sea Bathing Hospital	513
Peetresses	249-250	Taxpayers' Income	666	Scale-Hayre College	459
Physiography	738-9	Technical Schools	470-1	Seals, H.M. Engraver of	345
Picts	739	Telegraph Offices Open	702	Seamen, Number of	688
Pigs Board	318	Temperance Societies	507-8	Registry of	365
Police	638	Term Days	551	Schools for	466
Burghs	712	Theological Colleges	471-2	Searious' Hospital	511
Cost of	661	Tide Tables	117, 121, 164-5	Pension Fund	506
Poor Relief	662	Titles of Courtesy	253	Societies	506
Poor's Roll	391	Towns	727, 742	Seaplane Carriers	413
Population	633, 738	Training Colleges	472-3	Seaports, The Greatest	690
(1811-1931)	636	Travel Association	739	Seaside Home	513
Post Office	358	Trinity House	370-1	Seasons, The	113, 162
Potato Board	318	Under Secretary	289, 364	Seawanhaka Cup	623
Precedency	743	Unemployed	662	Secondary Education	446
Primus	437	Unionist Association	505	School Inspectors	327
Prisons Dept.	337	Universities	446, 447	Schools	482
Cost of	650	Members of Parliament	316	Teachers' Colleges	473
Procurators-Fiscal	381, 386	University Extension	456	Secret Service Vote	659
Production	673	Settlements	474	Secretarial Training	467
Professional Fees	406-8	Vaccination	569	Secretaries, Ch. Inst.	506
Publishers	534-5	Valuation Office	341	SECRETARIES OF STATE	289
Quarter Days	551	Veterinary Colleges	473	1827-1936	290-1
Race Meetings (1937)	629	Officers	319	for Scotland	743
Railway Stations	684	Viscounts	237-9	SECRETARY OF STATE:—	
Railways	683-6	Weather, 1935-36	*1003-10	Air	289, 422
Assessment	360-1	Weights and Measures	585	Colonies	289, 321
Rats and Mice Officer	319	Western Islands	738-9	Dominions	289, 324
Roads	682	Westminster Confession	420	Foreign Affairs	289, 329
Regiments	421	Widows' Pensions	660	Home Affairs	289, 335
Register Office	382, 334-5, 385	Wills, Law of	401-2	India	289, *766
Religion	425	Women Workers	672	Scotland	289, 364
Removal Terms	551	Writers	463	War	289, 426
Representative Peers	743	Zoological Society	510	Seamanship, Price of	594
Revenue	640	SCOTLAND (Liverpool) M.P.	706	Sedburgh School	477
Offices	341	SCOTLAND YARD	378-9	Seed Testing Station	506
Rivers	738	Telephone No.	705	Selm	*962
R.N.V.R.	412	SCOTS, THE	730	Selm	*975
Roads	682	Law	401-2, 637	SFLANGOR	*865
Roman Catholics	440	SCOTSMEN, Heights	712	Selborne Society	505
Roman Inroads	739	In Canada	*791	Selman Society	505
Royal Burghs	742	In U.S.A.	*866	Seljuks, The	*989
Convention	322	SCOTTISH OFFICE	354	Selkirk	740, 741
Royal Fine Art	329	Telephone No.	705	Member of Parliament	316
Royal Household	229-230	Corporation	505	Sheriff, &c.	381
Observatory	352, *1056	Mail	585	Semitic Race	200
Scottish Academy	351, 483	Societies	505	Senate, N. Ireland	746
Museum	328	Titles	278	Sendal	*960
St. Andrew's Day	154	Scout, Settlement	474	Senegal (French)	*940
Savings Banks	670	Scouts, Boy	169	Seoul	*960
Committee	364	"Scrap of Paper"	359, *911	Separation, Legal	386-8
School Inspectors	327-8	Scrip Certificate (Stamp)	656	Septuagesima	113, 162
Schools	477, 482	Scripture Gift	506	SERBIA (Yugoslavia)	*999
Schools of Art	459-460	Serivenery Dept.	376	Seremban	*865
Scottish Office	364	Serjeants' Inn	518	Sergeants-at-Arms	228, 265, 302
Telephone No.	705	Scrutiny Committee	337		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Serologist, Government.....	332	SHEFFIELD—continued.....		SHIPS—continued.....	
Servants (Legal Notes).....	388	Testing Station.....	366	Postage to.....	698
(Male) Licences.....	646	Town Clerk.....	724	Radiotelegrams to.....	704
(No. of).....	657	University.....	313, 455	Radiotelephones to.....	705
Services Athletics.....	620	Shehr.....	*907	Rule of Road.....	589
Session, Court of.....	380	Sheik el Gami.....	*931	Speed of.....	581
Sessions, Brewster.....	1064	Shekel, The.....	585	Stabiliser for.....	*1021-2
Sessions, Quarter.....	1064	Shell Fish, Imported.....	103	Shipwrecked Fishermen.....	506
Seti I. (Soane).....	351	Services.....	318	Shipwrecks.....	688
Settlement Officers.....	318	Value of.....	674	Shiraz.....	*953
Settlements, Stamp.....	656	Sherborne, Bishop (Sallsbury).....	430	Shire Horse Society.....	506
(University).....	473-4	Sheri Courts.....	*856	Sholapur.....	*756
Seven Wonders.....	205	Sheriff of Chancery.....	380	Shooting, Licences for.....	656
Seventh Day Adventists.....	439	Of Cornwall.....	324, 710	Rifle.....	615, 628
Seyern, The.....	708, 735	Sheriff Clerks.....	381	Shoreditch.....	713
Barrage.....	(Note) 708	Sheriffs, High, England.....	710	Member of Parliament.....	304
Tunnel.....	(Note) 686, 708, 735	Wales.....	736	Shoreham, Tides.....	765
Seville.....	*983	Of London.....	714	Shortest Day.....	125
Sex (India).....	*756	Under Sheriffs.....	375	Railway.....	684
Sexagesima.....	114	Scotland.....	381	Shrewsbury.....	733
Sociological Society.....	506	Shetland.....	738, 740-1	Bishop (R.C.).....	440
Sexual Crimes.....	639	Member of Parliament.....	316	Clubs.....	532
SEYCHELLES.....	*877	Sheriff, &c.....	381	Member of Parliament.....	311
Area, &c.....	202; *877	Shetland Islands.....	738	School.....	477
Coinage.....	571	(South).....	*857	Shropshire, Area, &c.....	710-1, 712
Finances.....	681; *877	Shiah Muhammadans.....	*907, 954	Members of Parliament.....	311
Government.....	212; *877	Shillong.....	*774	Shrove Tuesday.....	118
Time.....	191	Shintoists.....	425	SIAM.....	*981-2
Trade.....	681; *877	SHIP Canals.....	205, 683	Air Mails.....	697
Transit of Mails.....	706	Gloucester.....	708	Area, &c.....	202; *981
Sfax.....	*940	Kiel.....	*943	Army and Air Force.....	415
Shadwan Island.....	*930	Manchester.....	723	Boundaries.....	*790
Shaftesbury.....	732	Panama.....	*900-1	Civil Aviation.....	692
Shaftesbury Society.....	466, 506	Suez.....	*984-5	Coinage.....	574
Shah Jahan.....	*757-8	Welland.....	*797	Finances.....	*981
SHAKESPEARE Memorial.....	506, 726	Ship and Shore Radio.....	703	Government.....	208; *981
Societies.....	506	Measurement.....	581	Legation.....	214, 215; *981
Shakespeare's Will.....	521	Surveyors.....	367-8	Navy.....	214
Shamo or Gobi.....	*921	Time.....	191	Parcel Rates, &c.....	707
Shan States.....	*788	Watches.....	581	Rice.....	1059
Shanghai.....	206; *922	Shipbrokers' Charges.....	408	Time, 191; Tin.....	1061
Supreme Court.....	*922-3	Shipbuilding.....	687	Trade.....	209; *981
Shannon, The.....	744	Naval.....	414, 660	Transit of Mails.....	707
Share Certificate Stamp.....	656	Shipley.....	732	Weights and Measures.....	585
Shargah.....	*908	SHIPPING Offices.....	365	Sibi.....	*776
Shariat, The.....	*903	Accidents.....	670	Sicily (Italy).....	204; *955, 957
Sharqiya.....	*930	Assistance to.....	665	Sick Children Hospital.....	512
Sheddings.....	752	Atlantic Passages.....	691	Sickness Insurance.....	668
SHEEP:—		Coastwise.....	688	Sickness Societies.....	566
Domestication.....	*1019	Federation.....	506	Sidereal Time.....	115, 119
In Australia.....	*810, 1062	Imperial Committee.....	337	and Solar Time.....	169
In U.K.....	673; 1062	Income from.....	680	Year.....	186
In World.....	1062	Largest Ships.....	689	Sidney Island.....	*872
Sheerness.....	165	Letters for.....	698	Sidon and Tyre.....	*988
SHEFFIELD.....	724, 732	Lloyd's Register.....	497	SIERRA LEONE.....	*878
Art Gallery.....	351	Lost in the War.....	414	Air Mails.....	690, 697
Assay Marks.....	575, 576	Measurement.....	581	Area, &c.....	202; *878
Birth and Death Rate.....	732	Ocean Greyhounds.....	689	Bishop of.....	435
Bishop of.....	240, 432	Of British Empire.....	687	Cultivation.....	*1024
Census (1931).....	732	Of the World.....	687	Finance.....	681; *878
Clubs.....	532	Of U.K.....	688-690	Government.....	212; *878
College of Arts.....	460	Panama Canal.....	*901	Parcel Rates, &c.....	706
Lord Mayor.....	632, 724	Register (B. of T.).....	365	Trade.....	681; *878
Master Cutler.....	724	1914 and 1936.....	687	Transit of Mails.....	706
Member of Parliament.....	307	Statistics.....	687-690	Signal Boxes, Largest.....	686
Museum.....	351	Suez Canal.....	*984-5	Signal Dept., R.N.....	410
Newspapers.....	536	Time.....	191, 581	Signals, Air.....	422
Plate.....	724	Water for.....	578	Signals, Royal Corps of.....	421
Population 206, 724, 727, 732		Workmen's Compensation.....	670	Signaphone.....	*1019
Rateable Value.....	732	SHIPS, The Largest.....	689	Signatures of Bishops.....	427, 433
Recorder.....	378, 724	Exports of.....	679	Signet, Writers to.....	463
Ruskin Museum.....	351	Of Royal Navy.....	413	Signs of the Zodiac.....	110
Telegraph Offices open.....	702			Sikh States of India.....	*788

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sikhs, The	*758	Small Investors	670	SOMALILAND—continued.	
Sikkim	233; *753, 786, 788	Small Packet Post	700	Cultivation	*1024
Silchester	709	Smallpox Hospitals	512	Finances	681; *878
Silesia	201; *925	Smethwick	727, 733	Government	212; *878
Silhouette	*877	Member of Parliament	307	Trade	681; *878
Silk Statistics	1060	SMITHFIELD	520-1	Transit of Mails	706
Drinks on	642	Market	519	(French)	202; *940
Price of	677	Stone	(Note) 577	(Italian)	202; *958
Silures	192, 735	Smithsonian Institution	*888	Sombrero Island	*850
SILVER:—		Smuggling	657	Somers Islands	*844
Coinage	570-4	Smyrna	*990	Somerset Herald	320
Goblets	623	Snares Islands	213; *827, 831	Somerset House	521
Julilee Marks	576	Snowdon	206, 735	Somersetshire	710 1, 712
Plate, Marks on	575-6	Railway	684	Members of Parliament	312
Price, &c.	570, 677	Snowstorms, 195-36	*1011-12	Somerville College	448
Production	*825, 1051	Soane's Museum	351	Sons of Clergy	506
Sterling	575	Sobranje	917	Soochow	*922
Untarnishable	*1019-20	Social and Sporting Diary,		Sorbonne	*937
		1937	629	Sosnowiec	*976
Simi	*958	Credit Party	506	Sotala	*978
Simon Commission	*764	Science College	454		
Simple Interest	591	Security	677	SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF	
Simplified Spelling Society	506	Service	506		*832-842
Simple Tunnel	686	Socialist Organisations	506	Aeroplane Clubs	692
Sinai Peninsula	*930	SOCIETIES	483-510	Air Mails	697; *839
Sinanthropos	192	Industrial	671	Air Services	695
SIND	213; *753, 775	Society Islands (French)	*941	Air Transport	697
SINGAPORE	202; *864	Sociology, Books on	*1029	Archbishops	435, 441
Army Command	420	Institute	506	Area, &c.	202; *832
Bishop of	435	Schools of	467	Army and Air Force	
By Air	691	Sodor and Man	(Note) 738		415; *835
Coll. of Medicine	458	Bishop of	240, 433, 752	Banks	542-550; *836
Newspapers	540	Sofia	210; *917	Birth Rate, &c.	633; *832
Rate of Exchange	571	Soil Science Station	319	Bishops	435, 441
Royal Air Force	424	Soke of Peterborough	710-1, 712	Cable Rates	706
Trade Commissioner	216			Capital	202; *833
	*920, 922	Sokotra (Aden)	*776	Civil Aviation	692
Sinkiang	663, 664	SOLAR SYSTEM, The	180-6	Coal	675; *837
Sinking Fund, The	663, 664	Cycle	195	Coinage	570
Sion College	506	Belipses, 1937	170	Columbine Lighthouse	*1020
Sires, Whipping (1936)	614	1938	163	Crickets	616
Siriometer	177	Parallax	180	Cultivation	*1024
Sirius	172	Physics Observatories	*1056	Defence	*835
Sirmur, State	*787	Time	169	Diamonds	*837, 1061
Sirohi, State	*786	Soldiers' Societies	506	Dominion Status	630-1
Sisal production	1060	SOLICITOR-GENERAL	289, 343	Ecclesiastical Province	435
Sitamaru	*787	Durham	325	Education	*835-6
Sitra	*907	Scotland	289, 343, 380	Emigration to	635
Siu	*882	SOLICITOR, Board of (Us-		Events in 1935-36	608
Siva Oasis	(Note) *930	tons	322-3	Exchange Rate (Note)	571
Six Counties, The	745	Board of Trade	365	Exports to	680
Sizes of Books	582	City of London	716	Female Population	*813
Of Paper	582	Ecclesiastical Commis-		Finance	681; *836
Of States	579	sion	325	Flights to	696
Of Stars	176	Inland Revenue	341	Gold	550; *825, 837
Of Type	582	Ministry of Health	332	Golf	625
Skating in 1936	623	Of Labour	342	Government	212; *833
(1937)	629	Official	374	High Commissioner	216
Olympic Games	628	Post Office	358	History	*833
Skagness	*1054	Treasury	370	House	521
Skirt of Silk	581	SOLICITORS' Certificate	640	Immigration	635
Skin Hospitals	515	Annual	650	Industrial Disputes	752
Skupstina	*999	Benevolent Assoc.	506	Imports from	681; *838
Sky, The	188	Charges	406	Infant Mortality	634
Skye	738	Education	462 3	Insurance Companies	562-5
Slide School	460	For Poor	390-1	Judicature	*835
Slite production	1061	Supreme Court	463	Judicial Committee	373
Slates, Sizes of	579	Qualifications	462-3	Legislature	*834
Slavonia	*999	Solids, Measurement of	577	Live Stock	*837, 1062
Slavonic Studies, School	454	Solomon Islands	*871	Maize	*837, 1058
Sligo	745	Solomon's Temple	*872	Mint	345
Sloops, R.N.	413	Solstices	113, 162, 195	Navy	412
Slough	723	SOMALILAND	*878-9	Newspapers	540
Slovakia	201; *925	Area, &c.	202; *878	Observatory	352; *1014
Small Holdings	(Note) 673			Parcel Rates to	706
Cost	661				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SOUTH AFRICA— <i>continued</i> .		SOUTHAMPTON— <i>continued</i> .		SPAIN— <i>continued</i> .	
Physiography	*832	Commerce	690	Colour of Blue Books	665
Platinum	*837, 1061	Immigration Officer	336	Cultivated Area	*1025
Posts and Telegraphs	*839	Members of Parliament	307	Embassy	214; *982
Price of Securities	594	Newspapers	536	Events in 1935-36	611-3
Prime Minister	*834	Official Receiver	367	Exports per head	680
Production	*839-8	R.N.R.	412	Exports to	680; *983
Provinces	213; *832	Shipping	688, 690	Female Population	*813
Radi telephone to	706	Summit	167	Finance	200; *982
Railway Gauges	578	Survey	318-9	Government	208; *982
Railways	*838-9	Telegraph Offices Open	702	Illiteracy	635
Rhodes Scholarships	632	Tides	165	Industrial Disputes	752
Schools	478	Trade	690	Language	205
Architecture	460	University College	456	Morocco	*966-8, 984
Shipping	*839	(Island)	204	Motor Vehicles	527
South Africa House	521	South-eastern Circuit	376	Navy	414; *983
Strikes and Lockouts	752	Agricultural College	454	Oranges	1000
Telegraph Rates to	706	Hospital	513	Parcel Rates, &c.	707
Time	191	Southend	727, 733	Queen of	221
Trade	678, 681; *838	Clubs	532	Railway Gauges	578
Trade Commissioners	216	Member of Parliament	307	Revolution	612-3; *982
Transit of Mails	706	Tides	105	Shipbuilding	687
Union Day	130	Southern Command	420	Shipping	687, 688
Universities	458; *835-6	Tattoo	629	Storms and Floods	*1011-2
War Losses	420	Hemisphere Stars	172-3	Strikes and Lockouts	752
Weather	*1011-2	SOUTHERN RHODESIA		Trade	209; *983
Weights and Measures	584	Air Services	202; *874-5	Telegrams, &c.	707
Wheat, &c.	*837, 1057	Area, &c.	202; *874	Time	191
Wireless Telegraphy to	704	Civil Aviation	692	Wheat, &c.	1058
Wool	*836, 1060	Cultivation	*1024	Wine	1059
South African High Comm.	*843-6	Finances	681; *875	Spanish Language	205
SOUTH AMERICA, Area	200	Gold	*825, 874	Synagogue	445
Mountains	206	Government	212; *875	Spas of Great Britain	*1053-6
Naval Division	412	High Commissioner	216	SPEAKER OF COMMONS	302
Religions	425	Status	631	Precedence of	262
States	203	Trade	681; *875	Of Lords	255
Time	191	Transit of Mails	705	Of Representatives	*888
South American Missions	506	Southgate	727, 733	Speakers, 1660-1935	*1043
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	810-821	Rates	662	Special Commissioners (I.T.)	
Agent General	216	Southing	116, <i>et seq.</i>		339
Archbishop	441	Southport	727, 733	Constabulary	379, 638
Area, &c.	213; *806	Member of Parliament	307	Juries	390
Bishops	434, 442	Rates	662	Licences	391, 392, 655
Cave Exploration	*1014	Southwark	713	Specific Gravities	579
Finances	*820	Bishop of	240, 431	Spectroscopic Binaries	178
Government	212; *820	Bishop, R.C.	440	Spectroscopy (Note)	141, 144
Parcel rates, &c.	706	Bridge	516	Speeches (B.B.C.)	*1039
Railway Gauges	578	Cathedral	442	Speed Limits	396
Schools	478	Members of Parliament	304	SPEED OF AIRCRAFT	622, 696
Trade	*820	Quarter Sessions	375	Of Earth	176, 186
Transit of Mails	706	Southwell, Bishop of	240, 433	Of Light	174, 186
South Cape (Arctic)	*971	Southwold	165, 733	Of Motors (Act)	396
Carolina	211	SOVEREIGN, THE	637	Of Ships	581, 680
China Seas (French)	*941	(The Coin)	570, (Note) 571	Of Sun	186
Dakota	211	Soviet Russia. See U.S.S.R.		Per hour (Table)	581
Georgia	*857		*992-7	Records	622
Kensington Observatory	*1056	Soya Beans	1060	Sperrin Mountains	744
South London Hospital	515	S.P.C.K., 490; S.P.G.	503	Spey, The	738
South Molton	733	SPAIN	*892-4	S.P.G.	503
Orkneys	*857	Air Services	695	Spheres of Influence	631
Pole	200, 590; *857	Aircraft Marks	694	Sphinx, The	*931
Shetlands	*857	Ambassador	214; *982	Spiral Nebulae	175
South Shields	727, 733	Area, &c.	201, *982	Spirits, Duty	642-3, 646
Member of Parliament	307	Army and Navy Force		Revenue from	657
South Wales Circuit	376	Aviation	415; *933	Spital Sermon (Ch. Ch.)	442
South-west Africa	202; *839-840	Banks	542-550	Spitalfields Market	519
Southall	733	British Embassy	215; *983	Spitsbergen	204; *971
SOUTHAMPTON	727, 733	Cable Rates	707	Spoonful, A	577
Air Services	695	Cereals	1058-9	Spörer's Law	180
Bishop (Winchester)	427	Civil Aviation	692	Sport, RETROSPECT OF 614, 629	
Clubs	532	Coinage	574	Angling	624
		Colonies	*984	Archery	620
				Association Football	624



## PAGE

## PAGE

## PAGE

## SPORT—continued.

Athletics	619-621, 628
Badminton	618
Billiards	627
Bowls	618
Boxing	627
Chess	624
Coursing	624
Cricket	616-8
Croquet	618
Cross Country	618
Cycling	621
Fencing	627
Fives	626
Fixtures (1937)	629
Football	624-5
Golf	625
Gymnastics	627
Hockey	624
Lacrosse	625
Lawn Tennis	622
Motoring	622
Motor Cycling	622
Netball	618
Olympic Games	628
Oxford v. Cambridge	623
Polo	615
Professional Running	621
Walking	618
Punting	623
Racing	614-5
Racquets	621
Rifle Shooting	618
Road Walking	618
Rowing	623
Rugby Football	625
Skating	623
Squash Rackets	621
Swimming	626-7
Table Tennis	618
Tennis	618
Tricycling	621
Turf, The	614-5
Walking	618
Women's Records	621
Wrestling	618
Yachting	623
Sporting Diary (1937)	629
Sports Branch, Admiralty	409
Spots on the Sun	180-1
Spratly Island	*941
Spring Equinox	113, 162
Tides	(Note) 117, 164-5
Causes of	187
Spurgeon's College	472
Orphan Homes	506
Tabernacle	445
Square Measure	577, 586
Squash Racquets	621
Srinagar	*756
S.S.U.	507
STAFF, AIR	422-3
Army, 416-9; Navy	409
STAFF COLLEGE, AIR	459
Army	464
Navy	466
Stalla	743
Stafford	733
Bishop of (Lichfield)	420
Staffordshire	710-1, 712
Members of Parliament	312
Stage, 1935-36	*1030-4
Plays Examiner	227
Society, The	506; *1034

Stages of Civilization	192-3
Stainless Steel	*1020
Stalin, J. V.	208; *992
Stalinabad	*997
Stalingrad	*994
Stalybridge	733
Stamford	733
Stamp Duties, (I.R.)	649-656
Receipts from	657
Stampala	*958
Stamping, Comptroller	340
after Execution	656
Director of	341
Stamps, Postage	701
Standard Bearer	229
Standard (Royal) When	
Flown	690
Standard Gold and Silver	570
Standard Measures	577
Time	191
Standard of Length (Note)	144-5
Standards Dept.	365
Laboratory	344
Standstill Order	699
Stanhope Gold Medal	
(R.H.S.)	504
Stanley	733
(Falklands)	*857
Stannaries	324
Staple Inn	518
Star and Garter Home	506, 525
Star of India, Order of	264
Starboard	589
STARS, THE	117-179
Absolute Magnitude	177
Alternate Names	186
Annual Variation	172-3
Binary	178
Brightest	176
Clock	190
Clusters	178-9
Colours of	179
Declination	172-3
Diameter of	177
Distance of	172-3, 176-7
Double	178
Dwarf	176-7
Evening	117, 121
Evolution of	176
Fixed	172-3
Giant	176-7
Magnitude	175
Milky Way	174
Morning	117, 121
Motion of	177
Names of	172
Nearest	175
Nebulae	178-9
New or Temporary	177
Number of	174
Occultation of	171
Parallax	172-3
Procession	172
Proper Motion	172-3
Right Ascension	172-3
Size of	176
Southern Hemisphere	172-6
Spectra	175-3
Spectral Type	172-3
Spectroscopic	178
Stellar System	174-9
Temperature of	176
Temporary	177

## STARS—continued

Thirty Near	175
Variable	160-1
White Dwarfs	177
State Apartments, Windsor	
State Council, Ceylon	525
Expenditure	*854
Management Districts	659
Secretaries of	337
(1827-1936)	289
Stationer's Hall	290-1
Stationery Office	385
Statistical Dept:—	
(B. of Customs)	364, 705
(B. of Trade)	323
(Inland Rev.)	365
(Min. of Labour)	340
(Min. of Transport)	342
Societies	369
Statues in London	506
Status of Aliens	519
Statute Law Committee	384
Statute of Westminster	370
Statutory Declaration	630-1
(Stamp)	
Declarations	649
Stavanger	382
Steamships, Largest	*971
Number and Tonnage	680
Fastest	687
Steel Production	691
Steepest Railway	675, 1061
Steeplechases in 1937	684
Stellar System, The	629
Steney	174-9
Bishop of (London)	713
Sterkfontein Skull	427
STERLING Exchange Value	*1020
And Gold	571, 572-4
Gold and Silver	*1049
Rates Abroad	575
Stettin	572-4
Stevenson (R. L.), Home	*946
Stewards' (Cup)	*831
Stewart Island	615
Stillbirth, Registration of	213; *827, 821
Stingless Bees	382
Stirling	*1020
Battle of	742
Castle, Keeper of	739
Member of Parliament	229
Tides	315
Stirlingshire	165
Member of Parliament	740-1
Sheriff, &c.	316
Stock Exchange	381
Charges	521
Holidays on the	406
Stockholm	551
Air Services	201, 205; *986
Stockport	695
Member of Parliament	727, 733
Newspapers	307
Stockton	536
Member of Parliament	727, 733
Tides	307
Stoke Newington	165
Member of Parliament	713
Stoke-on-Trent	304
Lord Mayor	727, 733
Members of Parliament	632, 733
Newspapers	307

	PAGE
Stoke Poges.....	525
Stockholm Island.....	*880
Stone Age.....	192-3
Stone, Acc. Hospital.....	515
Stone of Scone.....	442
Stonehenge.....	709
Ston Church.....	Aviii
Stonyhurst College.....	477
Observatory.....	1056
STORMS and FLOODS.....	*1011-2
W. zone.....	188
Stormway.....	739
Stones.....	195
Stealing.....	*970
Stonbridge.....	733
Stowe School.....	477
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.....	*863-5
Area, &c.....	*863
Canton.....	571
Fidalgos.....	681; *864
Government.....	212; *864
Rate of Exchange.....	571
Trade.....	681; *864
Transit of Mails.....	706
Straiter.....	165, 742
Strasbourg.....	*938
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.....	726
Mayor.....	733
Population.....	733
Shakespeare Memorial.....	726
Strathclyde.....	735
Stratoshire.....	(Note) 200
STRATOSPHERE FLIGHTS.....	*1045-6
Straw Measures.....	578
Strawberry Hill.....	522
Street Accidents.....	682
"Street called Straight".....	*988
Streetford.....	727, 733
Strict Baptists.....	439
Strikes in 1935.....	36
Strikes and Lockouts.....	752
Stronmish.....	195
Stronshaw.....	744
Structure of Universe.....	174-5
Stuart, House of.....	218, 739
Sud, National.....	318
Student Christian.....	507
Sudley Horticultural.....	459
Stuttgart.....	*946
Style of Address, see "Dukes," "Viscounts," &c., and (Note).....	590
Styles of Architecture.....	576
Style.....	*910, 999
Subaltern's Cup.....	615
Subarctic Russia.....	207; *925
Submarine, Single Motor.....	*1020
Submarines.....	413, 414
Lost, inhibited by.....	414
Sudan Reservoirs.....	523-5
Succession Entries.....	655, 657
Succession to Throne.....	277
To Property.....	403-5
Suena.....	*914
SUDAN.....	*882-4
Air Mails.....	697
Area, &c.....	202; *882
British Troops in.....	421
Civil Aviation.....	692
Coinage.....	571
Cultivation.....	*1024
Defence Force.....	420; *884
Exports to.....	681; *883

## SUDAN—continued.

Finance.....	681; *883
Government.....	212; *883
Agency.....	216; *884
Telegrams, &c.....	705
Trade.....	681; *883
Transit of Mails.....	703
Weights and Measures.....	584
Sudan, French.....	*940
Gulf of the.....	*907
Sudbury.....	733
Member of Parliament.....	312
Suez.....	*939
SUEZ CANAL.....	205; *984-5
Shutes.....	665
Zone.....	*932
Suffolk, Area, &c.....	710-1, 712
Members of Parliament.....	312
SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.....	
Index to.....	433
SUGAR.....	
Cane.....	1059
Commission.....	317
Duty.....	643, 646
Excise Licence.....	645
Imports.....	105
Industry.....	296
Price of.....	677
Receipts from.....	657
Weights and Measures.....	578
Sugar-beet.....	1059
Society.....	488
Subsidy.....	659
Suicide Statistics.....	639; *1012
Suket.....	*787
Sulgrave Institution.....	507
Sunatra.....	204; *969
SUMMER begins (1937).....	113
(1938).....	162
Of 1936.....	*1008-1010
Cup (Liverpool).....	615
Solstice.....	113, 162, 195
Time (1937).....	113
(1938).....	162
About.....	188
Sunrise and Order.....	374
SUN, The.....	180, 181
Age of the.....	192
Altitude.....	169
Axis.....	115, 119
Azimuth.....	169
Cause of Tides.....	187
Centre of Disc.....	115, 119
Declination.....	115, 119, 165
Diameter.....	186
Distance.....	116, 186, (Note) 200
Eclipse of (1936).....	*1015
(1937).....	170
(1938).....	163
Enters Constellations.....	110
Height in Lat. 53° N.....	169
Heliographic Elements.....	115, 119, 123
Horizontal Parallax.....	116, 120, 124
Longitude.....	114, 118, 122
Mass.....	186
Motion of.....	177
Path of.....	110
Pyramid of.....	*964
Rising, &c.....	114, 115, et seq.
(1938).....	163
Rotation Period.....	186
Semidiameter.....	116, 120, 124

## SUN—continued.

Sun Cycle.....	105
Sun System.....	180-6
Speed of.....	177
Spots.....	180-1
(Magnetic Storms).....	187
Time of Sunset.....	116-7
Variation of Height.....	169
Sunda Trench.....	204
SUNDAY LITURGIES.....	196
Licences (Publishers).....	645
Newspapers.....	537-8
Postal Arrangements.....	704-3
Telegrams.....	702-3
Sunday Island.....	*831
Sunday School Union.....	507
Sunday Societies.....	507
Sundays at Trinity.....	196
SUNDERLAND.....	727, 733
Insurance Companies.....	562-5
Member of Parliament.....	307
Newspapers.....	536
Shipping, 688; Tides.....	165
Sundial Time.....	190
Sunni Muhammadans.....	*954
Sunrise and Sunset.....	114, 115, et seq.
Tables for U.K.....	166-7
Sunset (Legal Definition).....	166-7
Sunshine, Hours of.....	115, 119, et seq.
At Health Resorts.....	*1053-6
Summary for U.K.....	189; *1003-10
Suspects.....	180-1
Super-Tax, Receipts from.....	657
India.....	*781
Superintendents of Police.....	379
Supreme Court.....	373, 380
Pay Office.....	374
Sur Tax, Rate of.....	652
Payers of.....	658
Receipts from.....	657
Surbiton.....	733
Rates.....	662
Surface Measure.....	577
Surgeon Admirals.....	411
SURGEONS to H.M.....	228, 300
Royal Colleges.....	351, 507
Surgical Societies.....	507
Surinam.....	203; *969
Surname, Change.....	396
Stamp.....	655
Surnames of Poets.....	250-2
Survey.....	710-1, 712
Books.....	520
Members of Parliament.....	312
Mental Hospitals.....	514
(Jamaica).....	*848
Survey, Geological.....	362
Ordnance.....	318-9
SURVEYORS.....	507
Fees.....	407-8
Nautical.....	367-8
Post Office.....	359
Susa.....	*940
SUSSEX.....	710-1, 712
Cricket.....	616
Duke of.....	219
Members of Parliament.....	312
R.N.V.R.....	413
Sutherlandshire.....	740-1
Members of Parliament.....	325
Sheriff, &c.....	381

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sutlej, The	*754	SWITZERLAND—continued.		Taiwan	*960
Sutton and Cheam	733	Aircraft marks	694	Tajikistan	201; *992
Rates	662	Air Transport	692	Taj Mahal	*757
Sutton Coldfield	733	Area, &c.	201; *985	Tajurah	*940
Sutton in Ashfield	733	Army and Air Force		Takutea	*831
Suva	203; *857	Civil Aviation	415; *937	Talbot House	508
Suvarrow Island	*831	Coinage	692	Talbot Settlement	474
Svalbard	*971-2	Consular Marriages	574	Talco	*919
Swadlinote	733	Events in 1936	395	Talking Films	*1034 7
Swain, Sqdr.-Leader	*1046	Exports per head	612	Talks, B.B.C.	*1039
Swain Island	*885, 898	Exports to	680; *987	Tallinn	201; *934
Swans, Keeper of the	228	Female Population	*813	Tamale	*859
Swanage	*1054	Finances	209; *987	Tamatave	*940
Tides	165	German Debt	*944	Tandulan	*960
SWANSEA	727, 737	Government	208; *986	Tamerlane	*757
Bishop of	435	Legation	214, 215; *986	Tamil Language	205; *756
Clubs	532	Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Tampere	*935
Members of Parliament	314	Motor Vehicles	527	Tanworth	733
Newspapers	536	Petrol Consumption	527	Member of Parliament	312
Official Receiver	367	President, 208; (Note)	*986	TANGANYIKA	*879
Shipping	688, 690	Railway Altitudes	686	Air Mails	697
Telegraph Office open	702	Gauges	578	Area, &c.	202; *879
Tides	165	Tunnels	686	Bishop	435
University College	456	Steepest Railway	684	Coinage	571
Swaraists	*763	Storms and Floods	*1011-2	Cultivation	*1024
SWAZILAND	202, 212; *844	Telegrams, &c.	707	Finance	*879
SWEDEN	*985 6	Time	191	Government	212; *879
Air Services	695	Trade	209, 680; *987	Lake	205
Aircraft marks	694	Transit of Mails	707	Mountains	206
Area, &c.	201; *985	Unemployment	677	Trade	681; *879
Army and Air Force	415; *985	Switzerland of S. Africa		Tangier	*967-8
Birth Rate	633			Tank Corps	421
Cereals	1058	SYDNEY, N.S.W.	206; *817	Tannu Tuva (Mongolia)	*921
Civil Aviation	602	Archbishop of	434	Tanta	*933
Coinage	574	Banks	542-550	Taoists, Number of	425
Crown Princess	220, 221	Bridge	205; *817	Tara, Battle of	744
Death rate	633	Harbour	*817	Tariff, The British	641-4
Exports per head	680	Insurance Companies	562-5	The Indian	*784
Exports to	678	Newspapers	540	Tartar Republic	*993
Female Population	*813	Observatory	*1056	Tartary	*922
Finance	209; *985	Schools	478	Tartu	*934
Food Imports from	103	Shipping	*816	Tashi Lama	*790
Government	208; *985	Trade Commissioner	216	Tashkent	*997
Legitimacy	635	Transit by Air	697, 705	Tasman	*828
Infant Mortality	634	Sykes-Picot Agreement	*987	TASMANIA	*821-2
Iron and Steel	675	Synagogues (London)	445	Agent General	216; *821
Lakes	205; *985	Synodic Periods	186	Archbishop	442
Legation	214; *985	SYRIA	*987-8	Area, &c.	204, 213; *806
Motor Vehicles	527	Air Mails	697	Banks	542-550
Navy	414; *985	Area, &c.	202; *987	Bishops	434, 442
Olympic Games	628	Coinage	572	Finances	681; *822
Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Government	208; *987-8	Government	212; *821
Petrol Consumption	527	Telegrams, &c.	707	Newspapers	540
Railway Gauges	578	(French)	*940	Schools	478
Shipbuilding	687	Spring Air Liners	691	Telegraph Rates to	706
Shipping	687, 688; *985	Szeged	*951	Time	191
Telegrams, &c.	707	TABERNACLE, Mr. Spurgeon's		Trade	681; *822
Time	191			Transit of Mails	707
Trade	209, 678; *935	Tabernacles, Feast of	445	Tate Gallery	348
Transit of Mails	707	Tabernacles, Skull	192	Tattersall's Committee	611
Swedenborgians	439, 507	Table Mountain	*832	Tattoo (1937), Aldershot	629
Swedish Mile	593	"Table Spoon"	577	Northern Command	629
Sweets (Excise)	646	Table Tennis	618	Tidworth	629
SWIMMING Records	626 7	Table Waters (Manuf.)	646, 657	Tau Island	*899
Channel	627	Duties	*953	Taungs Skull	192
Olympic Games	628	Tabriz	*974	Taunton	733
SWINDON	727, 733	Taena	*997	Bishop (B. and W.)	427
Member of Parliament	312	Tadzhik Republic	*941	Member of Parliament	312
Newspapers	536	Tahiti	*941	Taxable Income	658
Swinton	733	Tail Waggers	507	Taxed Imports	631 4
Swiss Stunde	593	Taiping	*865	Taxes, Tables of	649 655
SWITZERLAND	*986-7			Revenue from	657
Air Services	691, 695			Taxi-Cab Fares	526
				Licences	656-7

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE			
Taxing Masters .....	375	Taxi News .....	724	Thermionic Valve .....	
Taxpayers' Incomes .....	658	Taxpayers' Incomes .....	688	(Note) 149, 153	
Tax, The .....	165	Tax .....	165, 737	Thermometer Comparisons .....	580
Taxes .....	205	Tax .....	570	Rechnung .....	115, et seq.
Taxi-cab .....	574	Tax .....	947	Thetford .....	733
Tax .....	831	Tax .....	984	Thi .....	941
Tax Consumption .....	125	Tax .....	211	Third Party Insurance .....	396
Duty on .....	643	Tax .....	618	Thistle Order of the .....	263
Receipts from .....	657	Tax .....	622	Thornaby on Tees .....	733
Production .....	105	Tax .....	618	Thorshavn .....	928
"Tea Spoon" .....	577	Tax .....	951	Thousand Isles .....	855
TEACHERS' CLUBS .....	472	Tax .....	733	Thrace .....	941, 989
National Union .....	507	Tax .....	923	Three Kings .....	827, 831
Registration .....	367	Tax .....	977	Thailers of 1936 .....	1028
Salaries .....	446	Tax .....	1010	Thorn Hospitals .....	515
Societies .....	507	Term Days .....	551	THRONE, The .....	637
Technical Education .....	440	Terminable Annuities .....	663, 664	Succession to .....	277
Institutes Inspection .....	467-471	Terminating Societies .....	567	Thunderstorms in 1935-36 .....	1011-2
Teddy .....	733	Terms Law .....	373, 380	Thuringian States .....	201
Laboratory .....	1014	University .....	447, 448, 451	Thurso .....	165
Teg .....	203	Female .....	969	Tibias .....	872
Tehran .....	202	Terrestrial Magnetism .....	187-8	TIBET .....	202
Tehri, State .....	787	TERRITORIAL ARMY .....	421	Lakes .....	205
Tehrutepe .....	964	Best Shot .....	615	Tidal Constants .....	164
Tel. .....	735	Decorations .....	266	Source of Tables. (Note) 121	
Tel. .....	165	Estimates .....	660	Institute Observatory .....	1056
Tel. .....	380	Football .....	624	Waves .....	1011-2
Tel. .....	872	Rifle Association .....	508	TIDES, High .....	(Note) 121
TELEGRAMS, Inland .....	701	Territorial Titles .....	278	at Ports .....	117, 164
Abroad .....	702, 706	Tertiary Period .....	192	Spring & Neap .....	117, 187
By Code .....	702	Teto .....	880	Tables. (Note) 117, 120, 121	
Deferred, 702 .....	701	Test Match (Records) .....	616	Theory of .....	127
Number of .....	705	Test Matches, 1936-7 .....	629	Tilworth Tattoo 1937 .....	629
Urgent .....	702	Testamentary Capacity .....	400	Tiv .....	922, 958
TELEGRAPH Department .....	356	Testators (Legal Notes) .....	398	Tierce (Measure) .....	578
Letters .....	702	Tete .....	978	Tierra del Fuogo .....	204
Money Orders .....	701	Tethys .....	185	Titis .....	996
Offices always open .....	702	Tetman .....	968	Tiger Island .....	950
Receipts .....	657	Tewkesbury .....	733	Tigris, The .....	954
Statistics .....	705	Member of Parliament .....	309	Tiko .....	853
Telegraphy, Wireless .....	703-4	Texas .....	211	Tilbury Docks .....	520
Tel. .....	205	Textile Imports and Exports .....	679	Hospital .....	511
TELEPHONE .....	358	Institute .....	508	Timber Measures .....	579
Conditions of Supply .....	704	Museum .....	347	Timber Railway Station .....	684
Numbers (Gov. Officers) .....	705	Particulars Inspector .....	336	TIME .....	190
Rate per Call (Abroad) .....	706, 707	Production .....	674	Apparent Solar .....	190
Receipts .....	657	Trade Employment .....	672	Astronomical .....	190
Statistics .....	705	THAMES, The .....	519-520, 708	Equation of .....	115, 119
Telephone .....	702	Bridges .....	516	Greenwich Mean .....	(Note) 116-7, 190
To Ships .....	704-5	Championship .....	623	in Various Cities .....	191
Telephone .....	1022	Conservancy .....	365, 713	Measures of .....	190
TELEVISION .....	1042-3	Docks .....	520	Numeration .....	(Note) 116-7
Committee .....	364	Embankments .....	521	of Sunset .....	166-7
Progress .....	1020	Police Court .....	379	on Ships .....	571
Society .....	507	Sailor Barge Race .....	623	Signals .....	190
Temperance Hospital, London .....	512	The River .....	516, 708	Solar and Sidereal .....	115, 119, 169
Societies .....	507-8	Tides .....	(Note) 121	Standard .....	191
Temperature, Daily .....	115, 119, 123	Tunnels .....	521	Summer (1937) .....	113, 158, 189
Temperature at Health Res-		Thavet, I. of, 679 (M.P.) .....	310	Universal .....	(Note) 116-7, 191
orts .....	1053	Thanks-giving Day, U.S.A. .....	(Note) 154	Zone .....	191
Maximum .....	189	Thaon di Revel .....	955	TIN, Production .....	675, 1061
Measures of .....	580	Thavies Inn .....	518	Gt. Britain .....	677
Normal .....	580	THEATRES .....	1030-4	Timor, Netherlands .....	969
Records .....	189	Film .....	1034-7	Portuguese .....	978
Temple Church .....	444	Shakespearean .....	726	Tipperary .....	745
The City .....	444	Records .....	624	Tipton .....	733
Of Bacchus .....	988	Theatrical Societies .....	508	Tirana .....	201
Of Diana .....	205	Themis .....	185	Titan .....	185
Of the Sun .....	988	Theological Colleges .....	471-2	Titania .....	185
		Publications .....	1029	Titanic, S.S. .....	688
		Theosophical Society .....	508	TITHE Act .....	360
		Thermal Units .....	581		



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Tithe Act, Commutation	705	Toulon	938	TRANSPORT:—	
Problem	295-6	Toulouse	938	Air	691-4
Rent Charge	1050	TOWER OF LONDON	521	Rail	683-6
Titicaca	205; 974	Jewel House	228	Road	682
Title, Registration of	343	Bridge	515	Sea	687-90
Titles, Ancient Irish	266	Hill	521	Ministry	289, 368-9
Celtic	278	Police Court	379	Telephone No.	705
Courtesy	253	Subway	521	Museum	347
of Regiments	421	Town Planning	333, 508	Sea (Director)	365
Tiverton	733	Town Clerk of London	714, 716	TRANVAAL	842
Member of Parliament	309	Town Clerks, England	728-734	Area, &c.	212, 213; 832
Tlemcen	938	Metropolitan	713	Gold	825, 1061
TOBACCO Dealers' Licence		Wales	737	Transylvania	978
Duty	646, 657	Townswomens' Guilds	508	Travancore	786, 788
Excise	643	Towy, The	736	Trave Canal	205
Imports	646	Toynbee Hall	468, 474	Travel Association	508
Receipts from	657	Tractors, Licence for	637-8	(Scotland)	739
World's Production	1059	TRADE, Balance of	680	Books of	1029
TOBAGO	212; 851, 852	Board of	365-8	Travellers' Aid Society	508
Transit of Mails	707	Presidents (1827-1936)	291	Treasurer to H.M.	227
Toc H.	508	Telephone Number	705	TREASURY, THE	369-370
Tocantins	915	Boards	342	Telephone Number	705
Tocora	974	British (1934-1935)	679	Bills	663
Todmorden	733	by Air	694	Lords of the	289, 369
Togoland	212; 859, 861	by Continents	676	Notes (now Bank Notes)	570
(French)	940	by Months, 1935-1936	678	Treloar's Hospital	498, 513
Tokelau Islands	213; 827, 831	Commissioners	216	Treggana	867
Tokens (Coinage of) for-		Development	352	Trentino	955
bidden	570	Distribution	676, 680	Trepanning	1021
Tokyo	202, 206; 960	Imperial and Foreign	680	Tresco	708
Toltees	964	Newspapers	538-540	Trials in 1935-36	955
Ton (Lincoln)	(Note) 442	of British Dominions	681	Triassic Period	192
(Oxford)	(Note) 442	of Foreign Countries	209	Trichinopoly	756
Tomb of Eve	906	of India	783-4	Tricycling Records	621
Mausolus	205	of London	520, 690	Trieste	956, 957
Ton, Conversion Tables	586	of U.K.	678-680	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	851-2
Long and Short	586	of U.S.	209; 894, 895	Air Mails	697
Metric	584	of World (1932-5)	676-7	Area, &c.	212; 851
Register (Shipping)	581	Overseas (D.O.T.)	352-3	Finances	681; 851
Tonatiuh	964	Profits from	658	Government	212; 851
Tonbridge	733	with U.S.S.R.	995	Loans to	664
Member of Parliament	310	Trade Schools	467-8	Parcels, Rates, &c.	706
Tonga Islands	871-2	Trade Marks	519	Petroleum	851
Time	192	TRADE UNIONS	675	Telegrams, &c.	706
Tome Sol-la College	466	Congress	508	Trade	681; 851
Tonk, State	786	Scotland	505	Transit of Mails	706
Tonking	939	Trafalgar Day	150	Trinil Skull	192
Tonnage of Ships	581	Square	518, 521	Trinitarian Bible Soc.	508
Topography, Books on	1029	Trainers, Winning	614	Trinity College (Dublin Univ.)	457
Torbay	15	Training Colleges	446, 472-3	(Music)	466
Tornados in 1936	1011-2	Dept.	326, 327	House	370-1, 690, 713
Toro	881	Ships	466	Sunday	113, 130, 162, 196
TORONTO	206; 801	Trains, Fastest	685	Term	130, 138, 373
Newspapers	540	Tramcars, Licences for	637	Tripitaka, The	757
Trade Commissioner	216	Tram Shipping Committee	368	Tripoli (Lebanon)	988
Torpedo Boat Destroyers		Tramways (U.K.)	682	Tripoli (Libia)	573; 957
Torpedoes Dept.	413, 414	London (L.P.T.R.)	343	Tripura, State	787
TORQUAY	733	Revenue from	661	TRISTAN DA CUNHA	880
Climate	7054	Trans-Atlantic Air Service	691	Fund	508
Clubs	532	Trans-Australian Railway	811	Triton	466
Member of Parliament	309	Trans-Caspian Railway	994	Triton, T.S.	466
Torrington	733	Transcaucasia	201*992, 995-6	Trobrid Islands	812
Torry Research Station	361	Trans-Caucasian Railway	994-5	Trolley Vehicles	682
Tortola	851	Trans-Siberian Railway	994	Troldhjem	971
Tortuga	997	Transfer Duties	650	Troon, *1013; Tides	165
Tortugas	849	TRANSIT OF MERCURY		"Trooping the Colour"	518
Totnes	733	(Note) 132-3, 170		Tropical Agriculture	1001
Tottenham	727, 733	Transit Times by Air	706, 707	Tropical Diseases Hospitals	515
Hospital (P. of W.)	512	by Sea and Land	706, 707	Medicine	344, 464, 508
Members of Parliament	307	TRANSJORDAN	208; 873-4	Year, The	113, 162, 194
		Air Mails	697	Troposphere	(Note) 200
		Passports for	397	Troy Weight	577
		Postage to	698	Trucial Chiefs	*789-90, 907-8
				Trujillo	203; 929

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
TRURO .....	733	TURKEY—continued.		UNDER SECRETARIES, Home	335
Bishop .....	240, 431	War Losses .....	420	India .....	338
Tides .....	165	Weights and Measures .....	585	Scotland .....	364
Trust, The National .....	500	Turkmenistan .....	201, *992, 996	War .....	417
The Pilgrim .....	502	Turks Islands, West Indies .....	*849	Under Sheriffs (London) .....	375
TRUST, Declaration of .....	650	Turku .....	*935	Under Water Record .....	627
Trust Funds, Investments .....	402	Turnips (U.K.) .....	673	Undergraduates (U.K.) .....	446
TRUSTEE, PUBLIC .....	360, 402	Turnu-Severin .....	*926	Underpaid Postage .....	699
Act (1925) .....	402	Tussaud's, Madame .....	523	UNEMPLOYMENT:—	
Official .....	320	Tutorial Classes .....	473	Assistance .....	371, 668 9
Savings Banks .....	371, 671	Tutuila .....	203; *898, 899	Telephone .....	705
Trustees (Wills) .....	402	Tweed, The .....	738	Grants .....	659
Stamp on Appointment .....	649	Twelfth Day .....	114	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	
Tsk. The .....	*992	Twenty-four Hour Day .....	194	Fund .....	342
Tsingtau .....	*922	TWICKENHAM .....	733	Rates of Pay .....	668
Tsitsihar .....	*963	Football Fixtures (1937) .....	629	Statistics .....	669, 677
Tuan, Archbishop .....	441	Kneller Hall .....	523	Unfunded Debt .....	663
Bishop .....	437	Marble Hill .....	522	Uncorn Pursuivant .....	320
Tuberculosis, Deaths .....	613	Pope's Villa .....	522	Union Chapel .....	444
Tubai Islands .....	*941	Strawberry Hill .....	522	Day .....	130
T.U.C. .....	508	Twilight .....	116, 120	Island .....	*831
Trusts, House of .....	217	Two Thousand Guineas .....	614	Jack Club and Hostel .....	474
Tunbridge Wells .....	733	(1937) .....	620	Jack, When flown .....	690
Clubs .....	532	Tycho .....	135	Observatory .....	*1056
Member of Parliament .....	319	TYNE, THE .....	708	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
Rates .....	662	Bridges .....	726	(see S. Africa).	
TUNIS .....	202; *940	High Water .....	125	Unionist Association .....	491
Coinage .....	572	Shipping .....	688	Scottish .....	505
Government .....	209; *940	Tynemouth .....	165, 727, 733	“UNIT” TRUSTS .....	*1047
Tunnels, Railways .....	686	Member of Parliament .....	307	Unitarian Society .....	509
Turanian Race .....	*989	Tynwald .....	*752	Unitarians .....	439
Turbine Ships .....	687	Type-Cultures Collection .....	344	College .....	472
TURE, THE .....	614-5	Type, Sizes and Specimens of .....	582	United Club .....	509
Turin .....	206; *956, 957	Typhoons (1935-6) .....	*1011-2	UNITED KINGDOM (see Great Britain).	
Turkestan (Chinese) .....	*790, 920, 922	Tyre and Sidon .....	*988	United Methodist Free Church .....	438
(Russian) .....	*993	Tyrol, Austrian .....	*910	UNITED PROVINCES	
TURKEY .....	*988, 990	Tyrene .....	213, 316, 745	Service Museum .....	213; *171-2
Air Services .....	695	UBANGHI-SHARI .....	*940	Services Corps .....	509
Area, &c. .....	201, 202; *955	UDAIPUR .....	*786, 788	Services Bowl .....	615
Army and Air Force .....	415	UGANDA .....	*880-2	Fund .....	509
Capital .....	*990	Air Mails .....	607	UNITED STATES .....	*885-902
Cereals .....	*990, 1059	Area, &c. .....	202; *880	Agriculture .....	*893
Coinage .....	574	Bishops .....	435, 441	Air Force .....	415
Dardanelles .....	612	Coinage .....	571	Air Service to .....	697
Embassy .....	214, 215; *988, 990	Cultivation .....	*1024	Air Transport Statistics .....	692
European .....	*989	Finances .....	681; *881	Aircraft Marks .....	694
Events in 1936 .....	612	Government .....	212; *881	Airships .....	693
Finances .....	209; *993	Railways .....	881	All Steel Coaches .....	686
Government .....	208; *989	Telegrams, &c. .....	706	Ambassador in London	
History .....	*980	Time .....	191	Area .....	215; *902
Illiteracy .....	635	Trade .....	681; *881	Army .....	203, 211; *885
Language .....	205	Uist .....	739	Athletics .....	*889
Live Stock .....	*989	Ukraine .....	210; *992, 995	Atlantic Flights .....	620
Motor Vehicles .....	527	Ulaws .....	509	606	
National Holiday .....	150	Ulm, Charles (Flying) .....	696	Australian Commr. ....	*808
(Note) .....	*989	ULSTER .....	213, 744, 745	Automobile Industry .....	*895
Navy .....	414	Ards Circuit .....	622	Aviation .....	692
Ottoman Debt .....	*990	Associations .....	509	Balance of Trade .....	*902
Parcel Rates, &c. ....	707	Constabulary .....	747	Banks .....	541-550
Petrol Consumption .....	527	Kings of Arms .....	320	Beet Sugar .....	559
Population .....	200, 201; *989	M.P.s (Westminster) .....	316	Births and Deaths .....	633; *885
Railway Guages .....	578	Province of .....	744, 745	Blind Population .....	667
Railways .....	*989	R.N.V.B. .....	412	Boxing .....	627
Rate of Exchange .....	574	Societies .....	509	Bridges .....	205
Religion .....	*989	Umbria .....	*972	British Ambassador	
Storms and Floods .....	*1011-2	Umbriel .....	185	British Debt to .....	214; *901
Telegrams, &c. ....	707	Umpire, Office of the .....	342	British Emigration to .....	635
Time .....	101	Undelivered Letters, &c. ....	699	British Exports to .....	*894
Towns .....	*990	UNDER SECRETARIES .....	289		
Trade .....	209; *990	Colonies .....	321		
Transit of Mails .....	707	Dominions .....	324		
Turkish Loan (Guarantee) .....	664	Education .....	325		
		Foreign .....	329		

	PAGE
UNITED STATES—continued.	
Buildings .....	205
Cable Rates .....	707
Cabinet, The .....	*887
Canadian Legation .....	*793
Census of 1930 .....	211; *885
Cereal Statistics .....	*893, 1058
Cities, The Largest .....	206, 211; *893-5
Civil Aviation .....	692
Coal Production .....	675; *893
Coinage .....	574
Colour of Blue Books .....	665
Commerce .....	209; *893-5, 902
Congress .....	*888
Constitution, The .....	*886, 887
Consulate General (London) .....	215; *902
Cotton Production .....	*893, 1060
Cultivated Area .....	*1025
Davis Cup .....	622
Debt .....	209; *892-3
from Great Britain .....	665
Defence .....	*889
Dependencies .....	211; *898-901
Divorces .....	*885
Education .....	*890
Electricity .....	1060
Embassy .....	214, 215
Emigration .....	*885
Employment Bureaus .....	*896
Events in 1935-36 .....	609
Exchange Equalisation .....	*1048
Exchange Rate .....	574
Executive .....	*887
Exports per head to .....	680
Fastest Trains .....	685
Female Population .....	*813
Finances .....	209; *891-2
Fine Arts Commission .....	*888
Fire Losses .....	*884
Food Imports from .....	102-5
Foreign-born .....	*886
German Debt to .....	*944
Gold produced .....	550; *825, 1061
Gold Reserves .....	550
Golf Championship .....	625
Government .....	208; *886
Immigration .....	635; *885
Independence Day .....	138
Indian Population .....	*896-7
Industrial Production .....	676; *893-5
Infant Mortality .....	634
Insurance Companies .....	562-5
Iron and Steel .....	675; *893
Jewish Population .....	425
Judicature .....	*888-9
Lakes, 205; Lawn Tennis .....	622
Library of Congress .....	*888
Live Stock .....	*893; 1062
London Embassy .....	*902
Manufactures .....	*893-5
Marriages .....	*885
Mercantile Marine .....	687; *896
Mexican Population .....	*885
Mineral Production .....	*893, 1061
Monetary System .....	574
Motor Cars .....	*895
Motor Racing .....	622
Motor Vehicle Production .....	*895

	PAGE
UNITED STATES—continued.	
National Recovery .....	*889
Navy .....	414; *889
Negro Population .....	*885
New Year's Day .....	194
Newspapers .....	540
Oil Production .....	*893, 1060
Oil Reserves .....	*1018
Olympic Games .....	628
Panama Canal .....	203, 211; *900-1
Parcel Post to .....	707
Pensions .....	*889
Petroleum .....	527; *893
Physical Features .....	*886
Polo .....	615
Population .....	203, 211; *885
Postage to .....	698
Postal Statistics .....	*896
Potatoes .....	*893, 1059
President .....	*887
Presidential Election .....	609
Presidents .....	210
Price Movements .....	677
Price of Silver .....	570
Production .....	674; *893-5
Railway Gauges .....	578
Tunnels .....	686
Railways .....	686; *896
Rate of Exchange .....	574
Reclamation Service .....	*897
Religions .....	425
Representatives .....	*888
Revenue .....	*891-2
Rhodes Scholarships .....	632
Rivers .....	*886, 896
Roads .....	*896
Roosevelt, President .....	*887
Ryder Cup .....	625
Seaports .....	*892
Senate .....	*888
Ship Canals .....	205; *900-1
Shipbuilding .....	678
Shipping .....	687-688; *892
Silver Production .....	*825; 1061
Smithsonian .....	*888
States .....	211
Sterling Exchange .....	574; *1049
Storms and Floods .....	*1011-2
Stratosphere Flights .....	*1045-6
Strikes and Lockouts .....	752
Sugar Beet .....	1059
Summer Time .....	188
Supreme Court .....	*888-9
Telegraph Rates to .....	707
Telephones .....	707
Territories .....	211
Thanksgiving Day (Note) .....	254
Time .....	191
Tobacco .....	*893; 1059
Trade .....	209; *894-5
Trade, External .....	*902
Transit of Mails .....	707
Unemployment .....	*896
Scheme .....	677
Universities .....	*890
Walker Cup .....	625
War Losses .....	420
War Pensions .....	*889
Wars of U.S. .....	*889
Weights and Measures .....	584
Wheat, &c. .....	*893, 1058-9
Wheat from .....	83

	PAGE
UNITED STATES—continued.	
White Population .....	*885
Wholesale Prices .....	677
Wightman Cup .....	622
Wool .....	1060
Yachting .....	623
Universal Time .....	191
UNIVERSE, THE .....	174-179
Expansion of .....	175
Structure of the .....	174-5
UNIVERSITIES .....	447-458
Bureau .....	457
Members of Parliament .....	313, 314, 316
Overseas, Students at .....	632
Statistics .....	446
UNIVERSITY:—	
Appointments .....	458
Athletics .....	620
Billiards .....	627
Boat Race .....	623, 629
Boxing .....	627
Colleges .....	456-8
Contests .....	623
Cricket .....	617, 629
Cross Country .....	618
Fencing .....	627
Football .....	623, 624, 625
Franchise .....	388
Golf .....	625
Grants Committee .....	371
Lacrosse .....	625
Missions .....	473-4, 509
Polo .....	615
Professors .....	447-8
Settlements .....	A73-4
Shooting .....	615
Societies .....	509
Sports .....	620, 629
Swimming .....	626
Terms .....	447, 448, 451
Women Teachers .....	509
UNIVERSITY COLL., LONDON	453
Hospital .....	464, 511
Observatory .....	*1056
School .....	477
Unknown Warrior .....	442
Unmarried Mothers .....	509
Unpaid Postage .....	699
Unrepaid Advances .....	664
Unst .....	738
Upanishads .....	*757
Upolu Island .....	*831
Volta .....	*940
Uppingham School .....	477
URANUS .....	183
Rising, &c. .....	116, 120
Satellites .....	185, 186
Urban Districts, England .....	728-734
Wales .....	737
Urga .....	*921
Urgent Telegrams .....	702
Urinary Disease Hospitals .....	515
Ursa Major .....	179
URUGUAY .....	*990-1
Air Mails .....	697
Area, &c. .....	203; *991
Army and Air Force .....	415
Cattle .....	*991; 1062
Coinage .....	574
Finances .....	209; *991
Government .....	208; *991
Legation .....	214, 215; *991

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
URUGUAY—continued..		Utah .....	211	Vernal Equinox .....	124
Meat from .....	102	Utrecht .....	*960	Verona .....	*956
Telegrams, &c. ....	707	(Natal) .....	*842	Verulamium .....	525, 709
Time .....	101	Uva .....	*941	Vespucci .....	*997
Trade .....	209; *991	UXBRIDGE .....	733	Vesta (Planet) .....	182
Transit of Mails .....	707	Member of Parliament .....	311	Vesuvius .....	(Note) 204
Urunchi .....	*922	R.A.F. ....	424	Veterinary Colleges .....	473
Urundi .....	*914	Uzbeks .....	*996	Corps .....	416
Ushers (Garter, &c.) .....	263 4	Uzbekistan .....		Laboratory .....	318, 319
House of Lords .....	255	201; *992, 995, 996 7		Officers .....	317, 319
Sword of State .....	227			Viborg .....	*935
Usk, The .....	735	Vaccination .....	308	Vicar-General, Cant.	
Usher's Notation .....	192, 199	Statistics .....	569	Work .....	376, 390, 427
U.S.S.R. ....	*992 7	in India .....	*784	Vice-Admiral of the U.K. ....	227
Agriculture .....	677	V.A.D. ....	266, 371 2	Vice-Admirals .....	411
Air Force .....	415; *993	Vaduz .....	201; *962	Vice-Chamberlain .....	227, 289
Air Mails to .....	607	Valencia .....	*983	Viceroy of India .....	212 *707
Air Services .....	605	Valencia Observatory (Ire-		Viceroys of India .....	*759 705
Airlships .....	693	land) .....	344; *1056	Viceroys of Ireland (1812-	
Air Strength .....	415; *993	Valentine's Day .....	118	1921) .....	290
Air Transport .....	692	Valletta .....	201; *868	VICTORIA, PRINCESS .....	598
Altitude Record .....	*1045 6	Valparaiso .....	*918	VICTORIA, QUEEN .....	*220 1
Area .....	201, 202; *992	Valuation Committee .....	320	VICTORIA, STATE .....	*822 4
Army .....	415; *993	Office (I.R.) .....	341	Agent-General .....	216; *823
Asiatic .....	*700	Stamp on .....	649	All Steel Coaches .....	686
Birth Rate .....	633	Value, Present .....	593	Archbishops .....	434, 442
British Embassy .....	214; *997	Value of £1 .....	571-4; *1049	Area and Popula-	
British Trade with .....	*995	VANCOUVER .....	*798	tion .....	213; *806
Cereals .....	*994, 1058	Lord Mayor's Visit .....	608	Banks .....	542-550
Civil Aviation .....	692	Trade Commissioner .....	216	Bishops .....	434, 442
Coal, 675; Coinage .....	574	Vinern .....	205; *985	Government .....	212 *822
Cotton .....	1060	Vanna Lexu .....	*857	VICTORIA continued.	
Cultivated Area .....	*1025	Variable Stars .....	160 1	Railway Gauges .....	578
Embassy .....	215; *992	Varna .....	*917	Schools .....	478
Events in 1936 .....	612	Vasco da Gama .....	*833	Telegrams, &c. ....	706
Exports per head .....	680	Vatican, The 201, 208; *972-3		Time .....	191
Finances .....	*993	Legation .....	214; *973	Universities .....	457
Five Year Plan .....	*994	Railway .....	684	Transit of Mails .....	706
Gliding .....	*1044 5	Vauxhall Bridge .....	516	VICTORIA & ALBERT:	
Godless Five Year Plan .....	*993	Vedas, The .....	757	Docks .....	520
Gold Production .....	550; *825, 1061	Vegetarian Societies .....	509	Museum .....	347
Government .....	208; *992 3	Velletri .....	*972	Order .....	265
Illiteracy .....	635	Velocity of Earth .....	200	Victoria (B.C.) .....	213; *798
In Central Asia .....	*790	Light .....	174, 186	Observatory .....	*1056
Industry .....	676; *994	Sun .....	177	(Hong Kong) .....	202; *861
Iron, 675; Lakes .....	205	Wind .....	189	(Seychelles) .....	202; *877
Language .....	205	Veneral Disease Society .....	509	Cross .....	285-288
Live Stock .....	*994	Hospital .....	514	Falls .....	204; *875
Minerals .....	*994, 1061	VENEZUELA .....	*997-8	Hospital .....	513
Mountains .....	204	Air Mails .....	697	Institute .....	509
Navy .....	414; *993	Area, &c. ....	203; *963	League .....	509
Parcel Rates .....	707	Army and Air Force .....	415	Nyanza .....	205; *879
Petroleum .....	527; *994	Civil Aviation .....	692	Park .....	520
Platinum .....	1061	Coffee .....	1059	Railway Station .....	684
Population .....	201, 202; *992	Coinage .....	574	University, Manchester .....	454 5
Railway Gauges .....	578	Finances .....	209; *998	Victorian Order, Royal .....	264
Railways .....	*994	Government .....	208; *997	Victory Bonds .....	663, 664
Religion .....	*993	Legation .....	214, 215; *997	Monument .....	*936
Republics of .....	*992	Oil .....	*998	Victualling Department .....	410
Shipbuilding .....	687	Telegrams, &c. ....	707	Vienna 201, 206, 695; *910, 911	
Shipping .....	688	Time .....	191	Vientiane .....	*939
Stratosphere Ascents .....	*1045 6	Travel .....	209; *997	Viking Society .....	509
Flights .....	*1045 6	Transit of Mails .....	708	Vikrama Samvat Era .....	199
Steel .....	675	Venice .....	*956, 957	Village Settlement .....	513
Summer Time .....	188	British Consul .....	*957	Vinegar Makers' Licence .....	546
Telegrams, &c. ....	707	Ventnor .....	708; *1054	Virgin Gorda .....	*851
Time .....	191	VENUS .....	181	Islands (British) .....	*851
Towns .....	206; *995 7	Disc of (1937) .....	184	(U.S.A.) 203, 211; *885, 900	
Trade .....	209; *994	in 1938 .....	163	Virginia .....	211
Trade with .....	678; *995	Occultation (1937) .....	171	Viscountesses (Own Right) .....	249
Transit of Mails .....	707	Rising, &c. 116, 120, 117, 121		How addressed .....	249
Weights, Measures .....	585	Vera Cruz .....	*966	VISCOUNTS .....	237-9
Zinovieff Trial .....	613	Vermont .....	211	(By Courtesy) .....	253



	PAGE
VISCOUNTS, How addressed	
Number of	237 ( <i>Note</i> ) 590
Precedence of	231
Stamp Duty	655
Vischily Limits	203
Visitors (Lunacy)	375
Visitors' Challenge Cup	623
Vistula	975
Vital Statistics (U.K.)	633
Viterbo	972
Viti Levu	*857
Vizagapatam	*789
Vladivostok	*995
Volga Germans	*993
Volga, River	204
Volt	579
VOLUNTARY :—	
Aid Det. Council	371-2
Hospitals	509
Med. Service	266
Volunteer Officers' Decoration	
	266
Voralberg	*970
Vortigern	709
Voters, Number of	303 316
Qualifications of	388-9
Votjak Province	*903
Voting Paper (Stamp)	656
Vyrnwy Lake	735
WAGES ASSESSED TO TAX	658
Board	318
Tables :—	
Day	591
Hour	587
Month	591
Week	591
Year	591
Wahhabite Muhammadans	*905
Waifs and Strays	509
Walling Wall, The	*872
Wake Island	*898, 899
Wakefield	727, 733
Bishop of	240, 433
Member of Parliament	307
Wakhan	*903
WALES, PRINCES OF	218
WALES	735-7
Aeroplane Clubs	693
Agricultural Colleges	459
Agriculture	673
Agriculture Board	317
Air Services	695
American Consuls	*902
Ancient Monuments	372
Archaeological Soc.	488
Archbishop	435
Area, &c.	633
Assizes	376
Bank Holidays	551
Banks	542-550
Bishops	435, 440
Board of Education	325-7
Board of Health	333
Boroughs	737
Broadcasting Stations	320
Buildings Societies	569
Calvinistic Church	438
Census of 1931	637
Chairman C.C.	736
Chief Constables	736
Christianity	735
Church in	435

## WALES, continued.

Cities and Towns	727, 737
Clerks of the Peace	730
Clubs	530-2
Coastguards	308
College of Medicine	464
Commerce	600
Counties	736
Education	446
Dept.	326, 327
Fish Measures	579, 580
Fishery Board	317 8
Football	624, 625
Golf	625
Gymnastics	627
Health Resorts	*1054
High Sheriffs	736
History	735
Hockey	624
Immigration Officers	336
Judges' Circuits	376
Lacrosse	625
Languages	634
Lords Lieutenant	736
Marriage Laws	393
Medical Officers of Health	736
Medical Schools	464
M.P.s for	297, 313-4
Mines Inspectorate	366
Ministry of Agriculture	317-8
Ministry of Labour	342
Mountains	206, 735
Municipalities	737
National Library	348
National Museum	348
National School of Medicine	456
Newspapers	536
Observatory	*1056
Official Receivers	367
Old Age Pensions	667
Physiography	735
Plant Genetics	319
Population	603, 735
Ports	688
Presbyterian Church	438
Princes of	218
Race Meetings	629
Religions	425
Rivers and Lakes	735
Royal Cambrian Academy	356, 483
St. David's Day	122
School Inspectors	327
Seaports	688, 690
Societies	483-510
Sovereigns	218
Stationery Office	364
Sunday Posts	703
Sunrise and Sunset	167
Technical Colleges	470
Telegraph Offices open	702
Theological Colleges	471 2
Tides	164 5
Training Colleges	472-3
University of	446, 456
University Extension	436
Weather, 1935-36	*1003-1010
Walker Art Gallery	350
Walker Cup	625
Walker's Maxim, The	589
Walking Records	618, 621
Wall of Pius	739
Wall Paper, " Piece " of	579

Wallace Collection	348
Wallace, William	739
Wallachia	*978
Wallasey	727, 733
Member of Parliament	307
Wallingford	733
Wallis Archipelago	*941
Walsend	709, 733
Member of Parliament	307
Walsall	727, 733
Member of Parliament	308
Waltham Abbey	417, 525
Gunpowder Factory	417
Walthamstow	727, 733
Member of Parliament	308
Walvis Bay	*840
Wandsworth	713
Bridge	516
Member of Parliament	304
Park	522
Wanhien	*921
Wankaner	*787
Waqf	( <i>Note</i> ) *930
WAR DEBTS	664 5
Dept.	705
Telephone Number	705
Graves Commission	372
in Ethiopia	611-3
Losses	420
(Shipping)	414
Museum	347-7
Office	416-7
Telephone Number	705
Pensions	666
Seal Foundation	509
Secretary for	289
(1828-1936)	290
Ward of Court	398
Ware, Bed of	525
Wareham	733
Warp of Fish	580
Warranty (Stamp)	656
Warren Hastings	*759
Warrington	727, 733
Bishop (Liverpool)	432
Member of Parliament	308
Warsaw	201, 206, *976
Air Services	695
Warspite, The	466
Warwick	734
Member of Parliament	312
Warwickshire, Area, &c.	710 1, 712
Members of Parliament	312
Washington (D.C.)	203, 211
British Embassy	*901
Island	*871
Eclipse (1937)	170
State	211
Washington's Arms	443
Home (Sulgrave)	507
Wat Tyler	520
Watches (Ships)	581
Duty on	642, 657
Water Board, Metropolitan	344
Colours (Inst.)	351, 502
for Ships	578
Measures	578
Pollution Research	362
Polo	626
Transport Museum	347
Undertakings Receipts	661
WATERFALLS	( <i>Note</i> ) 204
Aughabries	*839

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
WATERMILLS, Horse Shoe	*840	Wesleyan Church	438	WESTMINSTER, Rates	662
Iguassu	*915	Reform Union	438	School	225
Kaifur	*846	Wesleyans, <i>see</i> Methodist Church.		Statute of	630-1
Maletsunyane	*843	Wesley's Chapel (London)	445	Westmorland, Area, &c.	710-1, 712
Niagara	*801	Horse Museum	351	Member of Parliament	312
Paulo Afonso	*915	Tomb	445	Weston-super-Mare	734, 1054
Tequandama	*923	Wessex	709	Births and Deaths	734
Victoria	*875	WEST AFRICA, British	202, 212	Member of Parliament	312
Waterford	165, 745	French	202, 940	Tides	165
Waterguard	323	Portuguese	202, 978	Wet	*969
Waterloo Cup	624, 629	West Bromwich	727, 734	Wettest Place in World	189
Day	134	Member of Parliament	308	Wexford	165, 745
Bridge	516	West End Hospital	513, 515	WEYMOUTH	734, 1054
Hospital (Royal)	513	WEST HAM	727, 734	Climate	*1054
Station	684	Magistrates	379	Rates	662
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	310, 734	Members of Parliament	308	Shipping	688
Waterlow Park	522	Rates	662	Whaling Industry	*857
Waterpout (Ferring)	*1004	West India Commission	*847	WHEAT:—	
Waterways, Inland	683	Committee	509	Acreage, U.K.	673
Watford	727, 734	Docks	520	Average Price	594
Water-softening	*1021	WEST INDIES, British	630, 847-853	British Empire	82
Watford, M.P. for	310	Bishops	435, 440-1	Commission	872
Watling Island	*847	Coinage	570	France	*936
Watling Street	709	Province of	435	Imports	594, *1025
Watt, The	579	Schools	478	Measures	578
Wave-roll	*1021-2	(French)	203, 941	Price of	677
Waziria	*789	(Netherlands)	203, 969	Statistics	78, 82, 83, 673
Waziristan	*757	(U.S.A.)	*900	Yield per acre	673
WEATHER, Clerk of the	344	West London Hospital	512	Whig Party (1833-47)	*1043
Buchan's	525	Magistrate	379	"Whips," Government	(Note) 369
Records	189	Post Graduate Coll.	464	Whipsnade	523
The Year's, 1935-36, 173	*1003-1010	West Lothian	740-1	Whirlwinds	*1011-2
Wednesbury	734	West Riding	710-1, 712	Whit Sunday 113, 130, 162, 196	
Member of Parliament	308	West Suffolk	710-1, 712	"Whitaker," How printed	582
Weed-killing Train	*1022	West Sussex	710-1, 712	No. 1	*1910
Week, The	194	West Virginia	211	Whitby	165, *1054
Weekly Newspapers	537-540	Westchester Cup (Polo)	615	Bishop of (York)	431
Weekly Wages Table	591	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	*824-5	White City	523
Weight-lifting Records	628	Agent-General	216	Athletics	620
Weight-putting Records	619	Archbishops	434, 442	Lodge	525
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		Area, &c.	213, *806	"White Papers" (Note)	605
American	577-586	Banks	525-550	White Russia, 201	*992, 996
Biblical	585	Bishops	434, 442	Whitebait Dinner, Ministerial	
British	577, 582, 585	Government	212, *824	Whitechapel Art Gallery	524
Canadian	585	Railway Gauges	578	Member of Parliament	304
Foreign	585-6	Schools	478	Whitefield's Mission	444
Metric	584	Transit of Mails	700	Whitehall	522
Old	585	Universities	457	Whitehaven	165, 734
Standards Dept.	365	Western Circuit	376	Member of Parliament	309
Table for Conversion	586	Islands	738-9	Whitley	734
Weihaiwei	*920	Member of Parliament	316	Whitsunday (Scotland)	551
Weimar	201, *946	Ophthalmic Hospital	515	Whittington	714
Welland Canal	205	Pacific	*871-2	Wholesale Friers	677
Wellcome Museums	351	Skin Hospital	515	Wiche Islands	*971
Wellingborough	734	Westfield College	454	Wick	165, 742
Wellington College	477	Westmeath	745	Sunrise	167
WELLINGTON (N.Z.)	203, *831	WESTMINSTER, CITY OF	713	Wicklow	745
Archbishop	442	Abbey	442	Widnes	734
Bishop	435	Archbishop of (R.C.)	440	Member of Parliament	311
Banks	542-550	Bridge	516	Widower's Income Tax	653
Observatory	*1056	Cathedral (R.C.)	445	"Widow's £500" (£1,000)	493
Trade Commissioner	216	Confession	436	Widows, Number in India	*755
Wells	734	Court	379	Pensions	666
Member of Parliament	312	Dean and Chapter	427	Property (Intestacy)	403-5
"Welsh," Meaning of	709	Hall	521-2	Relief Societies	509
Welsh Language	634, 638	Hospital	463, 511	Wiesbaden	*946
Welshmen, Heights	712	Members of Parliament	304	Wife, Nationality of	383-4
Wembley	734	Ophthalmic Hospital	515	Wife's Earned Income	653
Wenchow	*922	Palace of	(Note) 442, 518	Wigan	727, 734
Wends, King of the	*985	Penny Rate	662	Member of Parliament	398
Wenlock	734	Police Court	379		
Wesley, Revs. J. & C.	438				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
WIGHT, ISLE OF.....	710-1, 712	WIRELESS :—		WOMEN, Precedence of .....	262
Area .....	708, 712	B.B.C. ....	*1038-1041	Punting .....	623
Archdeacon .....	430	Coast Stations .....	703	Rowing .....	623
Member of Parliament .....	310	Committee .....	368	Royal Free Hospital .....	464
Tides .....	164, 159	Custom Duties .....	612	School of Medicine .....	464
Wightnan Cup .....	622	Licences .....	705; *1038	Sculling Championships .....	623
Wigtownshire .....	381, 740-1	Newspapers .....	538-9	Settlements .....	473-4
Willemsd .....	*969	Telephone .....	705	Skating .....	623
Willesden .....	727, 734	Telegraphy .....	356, 703-4	Societies .....	509-510
Bishop (London) .....	427	Wisbech .....	165, 734	Squash Racquets .....	621
Hospital .....	512	Wisconsin .....	211	Students, Societies of .....	510
Members of Parliament .....	308	Wisley, (Horticulture) .....	459	Swimming .....	626, 628
William Froude Laboratory .....	363	Witchbroom Disease .....	*929	Temperance Societies .....	507-8
William the Conqueror .....		Witness to a Will .....	402	Unemployment Statistics .....	669
217, (Note) 218, 709, 714		Witu Protectorate .....	*862	University Contests .....	623
WILLS (Legal Notes) E. &		Wood in England .....	*1022	University Settlements .....	474
W. ....	398-402	Woking .....	734	Victoria and Albert Order .....	265
Obtaining Probate of .....	401	Wolfe, General .....	524; *792	Voters .....	303-316
Proved, (where to find) .....	400-1	Wollaton Hall .....	726	Widows (Intestacy) .....	403-5
Reasons for making .....	398	WOLVERHAMPTON .....	727, 734	Widows' Pensions .....	666
Safe Custody of .....	401	Building Societies .....	560	Workers, Number of .....	672
Scots Law of .....	401-2	Members of Parliament .....	308	Wonders of the World .....	205
And Charities .....	111-112	Newspapers .....	536	Wood Measures .....	579
At Somerset House .....	521	Woman Inspectors .....	327	Carving School .....	468
Wilmcote .....	726	WOMEN, Annuity Rates .....	561	Specific Gravity .....	579
Wiltshire, Area, &c. ....	710-1, 712	Agricultural Colleges .....	459	Wood Green .....	727, 734
Members of Parliament .....	312	Altitude Record .....	696	Woodbrooke Settlement .....	
WIMBLEDON .....	727, 734	Athletic Association .....	621		458, *474
Lawn Tennis .....	622	Athletic Records .....	621	Wooden Pipe Lines .....	*1022
Member of Parliament .....	308	Aviation .....	696	Woodlark Islands .....	*812
Rates .....	662	Billiards .....	627	Woodside Nerve Hospital .....	515
Winchelsea .....	734	Botanists .....	318	Woodstock .....	734
WINCHESTER .....	734	Channel Swimming .....	627	Woodwork Museum .....	347
Bishop of .....	240, 427	Chess .....	624	Wool, Price of .....	677
Clubs .....	532	Clubs .....	528-9	Woolacombe .....	*1054
College .....	477	Colleges .....	448, 450, 454-5	Woolen Imports and Ex-	
Diocese .....	427	Companions of Honour .....	265	ports .....	679
Member of Parliament .....	310	Cricket .....	616	Production .....	673; 1060
Winchester Quart .....	578	Crown of India .....	265	WOOLWICH .....	525, 713
WIND (1936) .....	115, 119, 123	Dames Commanders .....	278	Arsenal .....	417, 525
Direction .....	189	Grand Cross .....	278	Bishop of (Southwark) .....	431
Pressure .....	189, 581	Electors (Parliament) .....	303-316	Ferry .....	521
Velocity .....	189; *1003-1012	Employment Bureau .....	467, 509	Hospital .....	512
Windmere .....	708	Establishments, Director .....	369	Magistrates' Court .....	379
Windhoek .....	202; *840	Expectation of Life .....	592; *1029	Members of Parliament .....	304
Winding-up Companies .....	366-7	Fencing .....	627	Museum .....	351
WINDSOR .....	708, 734	Franchise .....	388-9	R.M.A., 464; Tides .....	165
Castle .....	525	Golf .....	625	Royal Ordnance Factories .....	417
Constable .....	228	Gymnastics .....	627	Tunnel .....	521
Deanery .....	430	Head of River .....	623	WORCESTER .....	727, 734
Herald .....	320	Hockey .....	624	Bishop of .....	240, 431
House of .....	218, 223	Home Students .....	448	Clubs .....	532
Parks and Woods .....	322	Horticultural Colleges .....	459	Member of Parliament .....	308
WINDWARD ISLANDS .....	*852-3	Hospitals for .....	515	Worcester, H.M.S. ....	466
Air Mails .....	697	Journalists .....	509	Worcestershire, Area, &c.	
Area .....	*852-3	Lacrosse .....	625	710-1, 712	
Finance and Trade .....	681; *852-3	Lawn Tennis .....	622	Members of Parliament .....	312-3
Government .....	212; *852	Medical School .....	464	Workers' Educational Assoc. ....	510
Transit of Mails .....	706	Members of Parliament .....	297-302	Working Days Lost .....	752
(Portuguese) .....	*977-8	National Health Insur-		Working Lads' Institute .....	474
Wine Licences .....	646	ance .....	668	Working Men's Club .....	510
Duties .....	643, 657	Nationality of .....	383-4	Working Men's College .....	474
Production .....	1059	Newspapers .....	538	Working Women's College .....	458
Measures .....	578	Number of (Gt. Britain) .....	636	Workington .....	165, 734
Wingfield Sculls .....	623	World .....	*813	Workmen's Compensation .....	388, 670
Winners of Races .....	614-5	Occupations of .....	672	Insurance Companies .....	562-5
Winnipeg .....	213, 216; *799	of the Bedchamber .....	230	WORKS, H.M. OFFICE .....	372
WINTER begins .....	113, 159, 192	Peacocks .....	249-250	First Commissioner .....	289, 372
Distress League .....	509	Physical Training Colleges .....	467	Telephone Number .....	705
Championships .....	623	Police Superintendent .....	379	Workshop .....	734
Solstices .....	113, 162	Political Organizations .....	510	College .....	477
				WORLD, THE .....	200-206

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
WORLD, Age of the ..... 192	WORLD, Races of Mankind. 200	YEAR, Equinoctial ..... 194
Agricultural Situation * 1001	Radium ..... 1061	Events of 1935-6 ..... 598-613
Production	Railways ..... 644	Financial ..... (Note) 122
677; 1059-1062	Religions ..... 425	Historical ..... 194-5
Air Fleets ..... 415	Rivers, 204; Rules ..... 208	Hoover ..... (Note) 664
Air Speed ..... 696	Rubber Produced ..... 80	Income Tax ..... 195
Altitude Records ..... 696	Sculling Championship ..... 623	Kabisah ..... 199
Arca ..... 200	Ship Canals ..... 205	Leap ..... (Note) 120, 194
Armies ..... 415	Shipbuilding ..... 687	Length of ..... 186
Athletic Records	Shipping ..... 687-9	Of Confusion (Note) 120, 194
618-621, 628	Shortest Railway ..... 684	Light (6,000,000,000,000
Aviation Records ..... 696	SILVER ..... 825	miles) ..... 177
Beet Sugar ..... 1059	Skating Championship ..... 623	Regnal ..... 124
Blind Population ..... 617	Societies ..... 510	Regular ..... 197
Boxing Champions ..... 627	Speed Records ..... 622, 696	Sidereal ..... 186
Bridges ..... 205	Steel ..... 675	Tropical ..... 113 162, 194
Broadcasting * 1041	Stratosphere Records ..... 696	Yedo ..... *960
Brotherhood ..... 510	Sugar ..... 1059	Yemen ..... 202, 907
Canals ..... 205	Swimming Records ..... 626	Yeoman Usher ..... 421
Cattle ..... 1062	Tea Produced ..... 1059	Yeomanry ..... 255
Cereals ..... 1058	Trade (1929-35) ..... 676-7	Yeomen of the Guard ..... 228, 229
Chess Champion ..... 624	Unemployment ..... 676-7	Warders ..... 521
Chronology ..... 192-9	Walking Record ..... 618	Yeovil ..... 312, 734
Circumference ..... 200	Whaling Statistics (Note) * 857	Yezel ..... *953
Cities ..... 206	Winter Championships ..... 623	Yezo ..... *959
Civil Aviation ..... 692-3	Wonders of the ..... 205	Yield on Investments ..... 588
Coal ..... 675	Wrecks ..... 688	Per Acre U.K. .... 673
Coinage ..... 579-4	Zionist Organization ..... 510	World ..... 1057
Continents ..... 200, 201-3	Worship, Places of ..... 442-5	Y.M.C.A. .... 510
Cotton Production ..... 1060	WORTHING ..... 734	Ymuiden Tides ..... 165
Creation of the ..... 192, 199	Climate ..... *1054	Yokohama ..... *960
Cultivation ..... *1025	Member of Parliament ..... 312	Yom-Kippur ..... (Note) 146, 198
Cycling Records ..... 621	Rates ..... 662	York, H.R.H. DUKE OF 223, 230
Density of Population ..... 201-3	WRECKS:—	YORK ..... 727, 734; *1054
Diamonds ..... *837; 1061	Airships ..... 693	Archbishop of ..... 231, 431
Electricity ..... 1060	At Sea ..... 603, 688	Art Gallery ..... 351
Evangelical Alliance ..... 510	Wen's Churches (London) ..... 444	Chancery Court ..... 377
Fastest Ships ..... 689	Wrestling ..... 618, 628	City ..... 734
Fastest Trains ..... 684, 685	Writ Department ..... 374	City & County ..... 712
Flights ..... 690	Writers to the Signet ..... 463	Clubs ..... 532
Food Products ..... 734	Writers, Annual Certificate ..... 650	Convocation ..... 426
Gliding Record ..... *1045	Admission Duty ..... 649	Herald ..... 320
Gold Production	Writing Paper (sizes) ..... 582	House of ..... 217
550; *825, 1061	Wuchow ..... *922	Insurance Companies ..... 562-5
Gold Reserves ..... 550	WUTTEMBERG ..... 201; *946	Lord Mayor ..... 632, 734
Harvest Months ..... 1057	Wybe Jansz Water ..... *971	Member of Parliament ..... 308
Highest Buildings ..... 205	Wycombe Abbey ..... 482	Minster Bell ..... (Note) 442
Highest Railways ..... 686	Wye, The ..... 735	Museum ..... 351
Industries (1932-5) ..... 676-7	Wyfold (up) ..... 623	Newspapers ..... 536
Iron ..... 675	Wyoming ..... 211	Northern Command ..... 420
Islands ..... 204	XOCHIMILCO LAKE ..... *964	Population (1931) ..... 727
Jute ..... 1060	YACHT CLUBS (U.K.) ..... 530-533	Province of ..... 431, 433
Lakes ..... 205	Yachting ..... 623, 628	Races (1937) ..... 629
Languages ..... 205	Yakut ..... *993	Railway Station ..... 684
Live Stock ..... 1062	Yanaon (French) ..... *939	Telegraph Offices open ..... 702
Metals ..... 1061	Yangtze River ..... 204	Yorkshire Area, &c. 710 1, 712
Meteorology ..... 193	Yap ..... *960	Members of Parliament ..... 313
Minerals ..... 1061 2	Yard, The ..... 577	Museum ..... 351
Monetary Units ..... 570-4	Of Land ..... 585	Societies ..... 510
Motoring Record ..... 622	Yards and Metres ..... 586	Yosemite Valley Falls ..... 204
Motor Vehicles ..... 527	Yarmouth 165, 727, 734; *1054	Young Pretender, The ..... 739
Mountains ..... 204, 206	Member of Parliament ..... 305	Socialist League ..... 510
Navies ..... 414	Yarn Measure ..... 581	Ypoa, Lake ..... *973
Oceans and Seas ..... 204	Yasagerd III. .... 100	Ypres League ..... 510
Peace Congress ..... *1002	YEAR, Calendar ..... 194	Ysabel Island ..... *871
Petroleum, 1060; Petrol, 527	1937 ..... 113	Yucatan ..... *964
Population ..... 200, 201-3	1938 ..... 162	YUGOSLAVIA ..... *998-9
Potatoes Produced ..... 1059	Abundant ..... 197	Air Services ..... 695
Poultry ..... 1062	Anomalistic ..... 196	Area, &c. .... 201; *964
Power Conference ..... 510	Beginning of ..... 194-5	Army and Air Force ..... 4 5
Price Movements, 1931-6	Common Deficient ..... 197	Civil Aviation ..... 692
676-7	Embolismic ..... 197	Coinage ..... 574
Production, 1932-6 ..... 676-7		Crops ..... 1058
Prohibition Federation ..... 510		Female Population ..... *813



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
YUGOSLAVIA—continued.		ZAGREB	*999	Zetland, Shetlands, &c.	*381
Finances	*999	Zaire	*978	Zhob	*778
Government	*209	Zambesi River	(Note) 204	Zin production	1061
Legation	*214, 215	ZANZIBAR	*882	(U.K.)	*675
Letters to	665	Air Mails	607	Zionist Education	510
Motor Vehicles	527	Area, &c.	*202	Zionist, Synagogue	110
Navy	424	Bishop	435	Zodiacal Light	184
Parcel Rates, &c.	707	Finances	681	Zomba	202
Queen of	221	Government	*212	Zone Time	191
Time	191	Parcels Rates, &c.	709	Zoological Gardens	523
Trade	*209	Trade	*681	Societies	510
Transit of Mails	707	Zara	*958	Zoo, Ry. Keepers	346
Yukon, The	*213	Zebuized Island	*930	Zuland	*841 2
Yaman	*790	Zeebrugge	*912	Bishop of	435
Y.W.C.A.	510	Zeeland	927	Zungaria	*922
		Zemana Societies	490, 510	Zurich	*987
ZAFFARINAS	*984	Zeppelin Flights	693, 696	Summer Air Services	695
Zagazig	*933	Zero Absolute	580	Zuyder Zee	*969, 1022
		Meridian	524	Zyrian Province	*993

## TRAVEL INWARDS, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY SEA.

(Number of Passengers' Voyages, Immigrants included.)

Year.	From Continent of Europe (including Channel Islands and all Mediterranean and Black Sea Ports).			From Ports Ex-Europe.				From I.F.S. Ports.	Total Inwards.
	British Subjects.	Aliens.	Total.	From British Empire Ports, British Subjects.	From Foreign Ports, British Subjects.	From all Ports. Aliens.	Total.	British Subjects and Aliens together.	
1932	757,381	290,576	1,047,957	122,147	56,950	97,712	275,809	375,259	1,700,025
1933	882,609	305,737	1,190,346	106,065	49,092	97,988	253,145	363,726	1,807,272
1934	909,755	333,823	1,243,578	104,254	51,393	93,623	249,271	393,143	1,885,991
1935*	1,019,787	355,665	1,375,453 (a)	105,285	51,810	94,202	252,397 (b)	433,575	2,061,425

(a) Includes travellers by Air, 79,371 persons.

(b) Includes 36,000 "Cruisers" versus 44,500 in 1934.

\* Provisional Figures.

A statistician's very careful dissection of the 1931 travellers to the United Kingdom estimated the "Tourists" at 569,000, of whom 351,000 were probably foreigners and 218,000 were Overseas-British, the former residing here for 22 days, the latter 60 days, on the average, and spending £30 and £45 here per head respectively, say a total of 17½ million pounds, against which an estimated number of United Kingdom "Tourists" going overseas to foreign and British countries, 1,233,000, were reckoned to spend some £100, some £30 and some £20 per head, a total of 27½ million pounds.

The 1935 "Tourist" receipts and expenditure by the United Kingdom probably approximate to those of 1931.

## TRAVEL, OUTWARDS, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY SEA

(Number of Passengers' Voyages, Emigrants included.)

Year.	To Continent of Europe (Mediterranean and Black Sea Ports including also Channel Islands).			To Ports Ex-Europe.				To I.F.S. Ports.	Total Outwards.
	British Subjects	Aliens.	Total.	To British Empire Ports, British Subjects.	To Foreign Ports, British Subjects.	To all Ports. Aliens.	Total.	British Subjects and Aliens together.	
1932	740,705	293,067	1,033,772	88,307	39,663	94,214	222,184	367,340	1,623,299
1933	879,769	295,489	1,176,258	88,071	40,051	98,341	226,463	356,519	1,759,240
1934	885,931	324,322	1,210,313	97,444	44,906	97,968	240,328	380,781	1,831,482
1935*	959,796	345,944	1,345,740 (a)	101,745	45,885	97,346	244,976 (b)	415,546	2,007,262

(a) Includes travellers by Air, 75,705 persons. Of the total 152,000 went to the Channel Islands, 14,000 of them by Air.

(b) Includes 36,000 "Cruisers" versus 44,500 in 1934.

\* Provisional figures.

In 1935, 276 British Subjects emigrating to places outside Europe were sent back (Canada, 104; U.S.A., 153); in 1934, 860 were sent back.

## THREE CALENDAR YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS.

Into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with Seaports, 1902, 1903, and 1904. Imports  
Duty free at August 1, 1905. 1905 values are shown for comparison.

	1902 Tons	1903 Tons	1904 Tons		1902 Tons	1903 Tons	1904 Tons
Canada .....	2,778,574	1,784,148	1,844,804	Butter .....	97,450	95,002	62,033
U.S.S.R. ....	1,454,107	1,082,006	884,800	Cheddar Cheese .....	4,410	8,300	7,120
Portugal .....	1,230,124	1,784,148	1,117,858	For other cheeses .....	33,180	54,904	38,801
U.S.S.R. ....	287,715	10,701	348,708				
U.S.A. ....	242	6,871	20,081	Total .....	125,032	120,016	100,834
Other countries .....	210,140	100,000	8,000				
Other countries .....	1,000,148	288,148	800,854				

Not all used for milling, some fed to poultry.  
Of home production (see page 673) usually 65 per cent. used for milling.

Duty free British Empire free, from Colonies, New-  
dated Territories included, free. From foreign  
countries, 2s. per 480 lb.

## Wheat Meal and Flour—

Canada .....	216,150	211,301	211,240
U.S.S.R. ....	1,230,124	1,784,148	1,117,858
Portugal .....	1,230,124	1,784,148	1,117,858
U.S.S.R. ....	287,715	10,701	348,708
U.S.A. ....	242	6,871	20,081
Other countries .....	210,140	100,000	8,000

Total .....

Duty free British Empire free, from Colonies, New-  
dated Territories included, free. From foreign  
countries, 2s. per 480 lb.

Canada .....	41,260	68,498	116,029
Australia .....	20,394	29,061	22,477
U.S.S.R. ....	295,627	30,194	310,733
U.S.A. ....	120,005	110,325	110,325
Argentina .....	28,424	125,057	70,001
Rumania .....	150,021	50,142	14,023
Other countries .....	20,311	38,801	10,740
Persia .....	71,214	205,325	3,508
Other countries .....	61,003	110,118	181,087

Total .....

Duty free British Empire free, from Colonies, New-  
dated Territories included, free. From foreign  
countries, 2s. per 480 lb.

Canada .....	62,471	97,055	151,088
U.S.S.R. ....	38,103	24,370	21,108
Argentina .....	125,127	23,074	21,108
Chile .....	2,707	11,141	11,141
Germany .....	15,377	3,809	11,141
Other countries .....	21,107	1,668	16,587

Total .....

Canada .....	72,214	50,875	102,085
U.S.S.R. ....	38,800	27,847	12,210
Kenya .....	34,128	1,108	3,501
Argentina .....	2,041,054	2,708,501	2,648,683
Rumania .....	170,010	100,380	44,801
U.S.S.R. ....	50,155	68,260	3,501
Other countries .....	146,314	100,315	60,025

Total .....

## Beef, Chilled—

British Empire .....	7,104	12,092	21,070
Argentina .....	347,004	347,106	347,800
Uruguay .....	28,000	28,000	28,000
Brazil .....	20,000	20,000	20,000

Total .....

Beef, Frozen, Salted, or Pickled—

Canada .....	58,223	18,457	70,420
New Zealand .....	35,212	40,505	35,212
U.S.S.R. ....	34,005	27,225	20,216
U.S.A. ....	5,500	4,321	4,321
Other countries .....	5,500	4,321	4,321

Total .....

Beef, Canned, or Pickled—

British Empire .....	1,274	1,020	3,047
Argentina .....	32,051	38,145	33,054
Uruguay .....	9,000	5,070	11,178
Other countries .....	2,042	4,020	4,220

Total .....

## All Beef (regulated)—

Total .....

The latest yearly returns 1904 of cattle  
slaughtered in the United Kingdom is  
2,024,000, valued at an average of 600 lb. at meat  
price, annual value 1,214,000 tons. If 100 lb. of  
beef is taken, it amounts to 1,214,000 tons, which  
showed that these at 200 lb. a head must have  
valued 24,000 tons of value, or at total consumption  
of home and imported about 60 lb. of  
beef a head per annum.

Imports under licence from all countries  
free of duty except on tinned and essences, 10  
per cent. on others. Home Irish Free State  
import prohibited.

## Mutton and Lamb, Frozen, &amp;c.—

New Zealand .....	186,755	177,709	181,647
Australia .....	65,218	81,355	80,212
Argentina .....	57,330	46,051	45,263
Uruguay .....	8,508	6,000	6,800
Other countries .....	20,175	22,523	20,474

Total .....

The latest return of the number of sheep and  
lambs slaughtered in the United Kingdom for a  
whole year is 10,621,000. These taken at an  
average of 60 lb. of meat per sheep and 40 lb.  
per lamb give a home production of about  
240,000 tons, showing a total consumption of  
240,000 tons, or about 20 lb. per head per annum.

Duty free from all countries except Irish, Irish,  
Free State, charged up to 10 per cent. on others.  
All tinned and canned goods, however, charged  
10 per cent. on others.

<i>Bacon (regulated)—</i>	1933. (Tons)	1934. (Tons)	1935. (Tons)
Canada .....	45,114	44,374	45,364
Irish Free State .....	10,215	18,390	22,971
Denmark .....	276,211	214,191	191,149
Netherlands ...	43,637	30,388	28,433
Poland .....	39,187	23,168	21,521
Sweden .....	20,146	14,832	12,870
Lithuania.....	20,776	12,870	8,266
Other Countries .....	18,700	21,453	18,083

Total..... 454,217 . 379,012 . 346,281

Import regulated but free of duty from all countries, except in containers, which are charged 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. But from Irish Free State up to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 16s. per cwt., is levied, whichever highest.

<i>Hams (regulated)—</i>	1933. (Tons)	1934. (Tons)	1935. (Tons)
Canada .....	8,983	9,036	9,542
Irish Free State .....	1,020	654	1,010
U.S.A. ....	28,211	23,875	20,956
Other Countries .....	5,237	2,848	2,331
Total .....	43,441	35,413	33,839

(Great Britain also imports 6,500 tons from Northern Ireland, where the home production of Bacon and Hams is large, at least 30,000 tons).

Duty free, except in containers, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, but from Irish Free State up to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

<i>Pork (regulated)—</i>	1933. (Tons)	1934. (Tons)	1935. (Tons)
I.F. State (fresh) .....	9,735	7,189	7,142
N.Z. (frozen, etc.) .....	13,902	20,714	24,516
Australia .....	2,278	4,121	7,337
Argentina .....	8,301	13,876	9,342
U.S.A. ....	8,177	18,936	6,996
Other Countries .....			
incl. thinned, &c. ....	14,793	17,752	14,428
Total .....	58,186	82,588	69,761

To this aggregate of imported pig-meat, say 450,000 tons, have to be added the produce of 4,979,000 pigs slaughtered in United Kingdom within one year, but I return, 1934, at say 80 lbs. per animal, thus 178,000 tons, which together with the import shows the consumption to be 30 or 31 lbs. per head per annum.

All imports, under licence, exempt from duty except canned ponds, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, but imports from Irish Free State charged up to 40 per cent. Sausages pay 30 per cent. from foreign countries

<i>Salmon</i>	1933. (Tons)	1934. (Tons)	1935. (Tons)
Belgium, &c. (fresh) .....	1,014	861	1,245
Australia (frozen) .....	21,712	23,220	10,345
Other Countries (frozen incl. canned &c.) .....	8,453	10,522	10,055
Total .....	31,179	24,603	21,645

Duty from all countries, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, Irish Free State extra 20 per cent.

<i>Live Poultry and Game—</i>	1933. (Num.)	1934. (Num.)	1935. (Num.)
From Egypt, I. F. State, Belgium, &c.			
Poultry.....	479,000	384,000	411,000
Game .....	142,000	118,000	204,000

Total..... 571,829 . 507,885 . 565,991

Not being quadrupeds are not exempt, therefore 10 per cent. duty from all countries, but Irish Free State extra 30 per cent.

<i>Poultry, dead—</i>	1933. (Tons)	1934. (Tons)	1935. (Tons)
From			
Irish Free State .....	5,132	6,926	8,253
Hungary .....	4,367	6,102	5,915
Yugoslavia.....	1,959	2,824	3,641
Other Countries .....	9,369	6,459	6,285

Total..... 21,827 . 22,311 . 24,114

Half of these imports are turkeys, mostly in December. 40,000,000 of poultry are now estimated to be killed in England and Wales (fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys combined) each year, probably 50,000,000 in all United Kingdom.

Duty, 3d. per lb. from all countries, but from I. F. State extra 1d. per lb. on fowls, ducks and geese, extra 2d. on turkeys. Guinea-fowl exempt.

<i>Animals, live—</i>	1933. (Num.)	1934. (Num.)	1935. (Num.)
From			
Cattle (I. F. State principally) .....	632,607	509,537	599,110
Sheep & Lambs (I. F. State only) .....	318,299	362,989	278,969
Swine (I. F. State only) .....	143,970	123,913	127,000

Import free except from Irish Free State, charged on Cattle from 20s. to 85s. per head, sheep and lambs 5s. per head, horses 20 per cent. and pigs 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

*Fish (not of British taking).*  
For Fish landings of British takings see page 674.  
*Fresh or Frozen—* principally herring, cod, plaice and haddock.

<i>From</i>	1933. (Tons)	1934. (Tons)	1935. (Tons)
Norway.....	39,478	27,562	36,942
Deep Sea Fisheries .....	28,005	22,030	27,312
Denmark .....	19,693	17,132	16,214
Other Countries .....	12,431	12,025	13,212
Total .....	115,607	88,749	93,680

<i>From</i>	1933. (Tons)	1934. (Tons)	1935. (Tons)
Shell Fish .....	7,100	7,885	8,648
Cured or Salted Salmon (U.S.A. &c.) .....	7,163	6,819	12,122
Canned Sardines (from Portugal principally) .....	3,967	4,653	5,269
„ Crab .....	3,543	4,231	4,053
„ Bristling .....	1,712	1,606	1,741
„ Lobsters ...	1,433	1,191	1,251
„ Other Sorts .....	8,452	7,705	9,396

Of all fish not of British taking, imports from Empire (except I.F.S.) are free. From Irish Free State and Foreign Countries 10 per cent. duty (but exceptionally in the case of shell fish 30 per cent., and salmon 1½d. per lb.).

## THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—continued.

Butter— From	1913. lb.	1934 lb.	1935 lb.
New Zealand.....	281,322,720	297,800,928	295,403,020
Australia.....	189,476,144	235,576,992	236,728,800
Irish Free State.....	42,410,144	52,458,672	54,709,312
Denmark.....	282,142,112	278,410,720	241,871,000
U.S.S.R.....	63,024,416	55,044,640	56,357,004
Netherlands.....	16,325,720	33,727,344	57,024,806
Other Countries.....	114,457,056	130,864,832	136,009,788

Total..... 989,148,832 1,035,824,123 1,076,165,420

Now 56 per cent. of the imports from the Empire, 24 per cent. Foreign. The U.S.A. is now an importer, not an exporter. Home production of all United Kingdom a doubtful figure but not over 200,000,000 lb. Total consumption, home and imported, reckoned at 25 to 26 lb. per head per annum, Germany 17 lb., France 13 lb., Belgium 12 lb.

Imports from Empire free; Foreign Countries 15s. per cwt., but from Irish Free State 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Margarine— From	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries (principally Netherlands).....	3,643,024	2,194,976	1,986,544

Imports from Empire free; from Foreign Countries 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Lard— From	lb.	lb.	lb.
British Countries.....	10,512,203	6,982,416	26,127,664
U.S.A.....	280,665,840	291,401,936	65,424,160
Other Foreign Countries.....	31,976,448	16,224,992	79,862,608

Total..... 323,154,496 314,609,344 171,484,432

Duty as for Margarine.

Eggs (regulated)— From	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)
Irish Free State.....	412,443,360	383,327,280	287,442,120
Australia.....	227,925,840	251,873,160	230,442,760
Union of South Africa.....	54,578,640	36,031,440	43,308,120
Denmark.....	748,036,440	765,985,320	787,695,600
Netherlands.....	120,341,760	113,979,920	321,476,400
Poland.....	201,707,280	233,020,320	241,784,160
China.....	167,566,680	169,802,280	147,130,200
Finland.....	57,387,120	106,735,320	76,982,040
Other Countries.....	214,700,520	188,030,040	237,029,280

Total..... 2,204,717,640 2,248,105,080 2,373,451,680

(And Great Britain itself imports 400,000,000 eggs yearly from Northern Ireland).

A Government estimate of the whole United Kingdom's home production of hens' eggs on farms and allotments is 4,620,000,000, add say 750,000,000 for small holdings and private poultry yards, giving, with the import, an average supply of 168 eggs per annum per head of population.

Eggs in shell from Empire sources free except Irish Free State, charged 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. From Foreign Countries 18s. to 18s. 9d. according to weight per 120 eggs is charged.

Cheese— From	lb.	lb.	lb.
New Zealand.....	230,622,016	234,308,928	197,466,080
Canada.....	70,503,776	58,264,976	52,565,072
Australia.....	10,357,212	12,820,976	15,035,888
Netherlands.....	13,684,048	14,300,048	22,310,848
Italy.....	10,114,832	10,493,056	8,980,016
Other Countries.....	5,106,416	4,528,384	7,566,160

Total..... 340,418,400 334,716,368 303,892,064

With this and a home production of cheese of about 125,000,000 lb. the United Kingdom consumption appears to be 9 or 9½ lb. per head per annum. Germany eats 4½ lb., France is said to eat 10 lb.

Duty from Empire, nil; from Irish Free State, 10 per cent.; from Foreign Countries, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cocoa, Raw— From	lb.	lb.	lb.
British West Africa.....	147,044,912	153,555,696	196,170,808
British West Indies.....	10,462,928	5,312,856	9,078,848
Venezuela.....	2,886,800	1,816,764	2,417,856
Ecuador.....	1,372,880	2,909,584	2,025,968
Ceylon.....	954,688	2,021,824	1,020,096
Other Countries.....	4,281,648	4,159,792	4,919,040

Total..... 166,973,856 167,799,616 215,591,152

Cocoa pays 11s. 8d. per 112 lb. duty coming from the Empire, 14s. from Foreign Countries.



*Cocoa Butter—*

<i>From</i>	1933. lb.	1934. lb.	1935. lb.
Netherlands .....	8,883,105	12,075,803	16,418,018
Other Countries .....	369,555	2,278,025	2,198,056
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,252,700</b>	<b>14,353,828</b>	<b>18,616,074</b>

Empire imports charged 1½d. per lb. duty; Foreign 1½d. per lb. (99 per cent. of the latter.)

*Tea—*

<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
British India .....	279,973,595	277,276,997	269,076,729
Ceylon .....	147,582,494	156,065,300	142,035,322
Nyasaland .....	3,112,518	4,220,933	5,812,144
Netherlands E. Indies .....	59,013,583	40,463,257	38,944,216
China .....	7,977,752	21,430,168	8,380,881
Netherlands .....	3,784,625	2,672,123	2,729,719
Other Countries .....	3,584,354	7,618,021	8,595,374
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>505,031,921</b>	<b>59,746,849</b>	<b>475,652,445</b>

Less 72,000,000 lbs. re-exported 1935. 250,000,000 lbs. in Bond Dec. 31, 1935. United Kingdom consumption about 9 lbs. per head per annum; in U.S.A. 0.6 lb., in Germany 0.15 lb., in France 0.06 lb.

Duty, from Empire 4d., from Foreign Countries 6d. per lb.

*Coffee—*

<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
British East Africa .....	31,349,360	14,711,312	24,611,216
British India .....	5,060,288	5,518,576	3,693,064
Costa Rica .....	26,648,048	26,513,088	20,194,496
French Somaliland .....	1,432,704	1,453,984	1,320,358
Other Countries .....	9,214,496	11,305,056	4,617,424
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>73,794,896</b>	<b>59,502,016</b>	<b>54,111,568</b>

Less 26,000,000 lbs. re-exported 1935. 21,000,000 lbs. in Bond, Dec. 31, 1935. Consumption evidently declining to about 1 lb. per head per annum, if not less.

Duty, from Empire 1½d., from Foreign Countries, 2d. per lb., also on Chicory.

*Sugar (unrefined)—*

<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
Australia .....	332,050,096	771,086,288	531,100,800
Mauritius, &c. ....	466,077,184	416,676,288	416,818,076
Union of South Africa, &c. ....	178,638,656	177,056,380	348,534,704
British West India Islands .....	437,878,112	306,217,744	195,352,976
Fiji .....	130,914,448	148,681,568	168,384,944
British Guiana .....	185,445,568	191,830,352	125,502,944
Cuba .....	1,442,131,488	1,209,585,440	1,231,429,360
St. Domingo .....	347,252,656	341,778,976	692,299,888
Peru .....	462,305,208	327,201,504	324,000,224
Other Countries .....	516,013,120	324,408,672	269,182,480
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,498,743,536</b>	<b>4,284,523,712</b>	<b>4,302,727,296</b>

Further 1,000,000,000 lb. of Molasses, 115,000,000 lb. Refined Sugar and 42,000,000 lb. Glucose were imported in 1935, while some 750,000,000 lb. Refined Sugar and 130,000,000 lb. Molasses were exported, mainly to foreign countries. 750,000,000 lb. of Sugar remained in bond at the end of the year. With the home production from Beet in 1935, say 480,000 tons or about 1,100,000,000 lb.—the per head consumption is about 100 lb. per annum.

The import duty on Sugar is graduated according to and diminishing with its polarization (strength); from foreign countries from 11s. 8d. down to 4s. 6d. per 112 lb., from the Empire from 5s. 10d. down to 2s. 5½d. and from certain British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories from 2s. 4½d. down to 9½d. per 112 lb.

*Milk, Condensed—(restricted)*

<i>From</i>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
All Countries .....			
Not Sweetened .....	380,851	342,001	293,978
Sweetened (whole and separated) ...	2,062,395	1,750,764	2,492,336
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,443,246</b>	<b>2,092,765</b>	<b>1,786,314</b>

The 1935 import, reckoned at its equivalent in liquid milk (1 cwt. = 34 gallons) plus a matter of 22,000,000 gallons in the form of powder (1 cwt. = 100 gallons) totals 83,000,000 gallons, whereas the home production of fresh milk in the United Kingdom is believed to be not less than 1,700,000,000 gallons annually, not counting that fed to stock; this, if averaged out, would give 310 pints per annum to every man, woman and child in the country, almost a pint a day.

Condensed milk imported pays 5s. per 112 lb. plus Sugar duty, sweetened; 6s. unsweetened. Milk powder 6s. per 112 lb.; 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if sweetened, plus the appropriate Sugar duty.

## A

A<sub>1</sub>, First class.  
 A.A., Automobile Association.  
 A.A.I., Associate of the Auctioneers Institute.  
 A.A.I.P.V., of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.  
 A.B.S.I., of Boot and Shoe Industry.  
 A.C.A., of Inst. of Chartered Accountants.  
 A.C.G.I., of City and Guilds Institute.  
 A.C.I.A., of Corp'n. of Insurance Agents.  
 A.C.I.S., of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.  
 A.C.R.A., of Corporation of Accountants.  
 A.F.A.S., of Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.  
 A.H.W.C., of the Heriot-Watt College.  
 A.I.A., of the Institute of Actuaries.  
 A.I.A.A.—Architect (A.I.A.S. = Surveyor) Member of Incorp. Assn. of Architects and Surveyors.  
 A.I.A.C., of Company Accountants.  
 A.I.C.—Do. of Chemistry.  
 A.I.C.S.—Do. Chartered Ship-brokers.  
 A.C.R.A., of Corporation of Accountants.  
 A.I.I.A., of Industrial Administration.  
 A.Inst P., Do. Physios.  
 A.I.O.B., Do. Builders.  
 A.L.S.A.—Do. Secretaries Association.  
 A.K.C., of King's College.  
 A.L.A., of the Library Association.  
 A.L.A.A., of London Assoc. of Certified Accountants.  
 A.R.A., of Royal Academy.  
 A.R.A.M., of Royal Academy of Music.  
 A.R.C.M., of Royal College of Music.  
 A.R.C.O.—Do. Organists.  
 A.R.C.S.—Do. Science.  
 A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.  
 A.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.  
 A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.  
 A.R.S.M.—of the Royal School of Mines.  
 A.R.San.I.—of the Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 A.R.T.C.—of the Royal Technical Coll. (Glasgow).  
 A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.  
 A.S.A.A.—of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.  
 A.T.I.—of Textile Institute.  
 Assoc. M.I.C.E., Associate Member Institution of Civil Engrs.  
 A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.

A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.  
 A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.  
 A.B., Able-bodied seaman.  
 A.C. (*Ante Christum*) = B.C.  
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.  
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp: A.D.C. Gen., ditto, General.  
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.  
 A.E.C., Army Educational Corps.  
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.  
 A.H. (*Anno Hegira*), In the year of the Hegira.  
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.  
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.  
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.  
 A.M.C., Art Master's Certificate.  
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.  
 A.M.S., Army Medical Service or Staff.  
 A.S. (*Anno Salvatoris* or *Salutis*), In the year of Salvation.  
 A.U.C. (*Anno urbis conditae*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.

## B

B.A., Bachelor of Arts.  
 B.A.O.—of Obstetrics.  
 B.Arch.—of Architecture.  
 B.C.L.—of Civil Law.  
 B.Ch., (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.  
 B.Com.—of Commerce.  
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.  
 B.D.—of Divinity.  
 B.Ed.—of Education.  
 B.Eng.—of Engineering.  
 B.Litt.—of Literature.  
 B.Phil.—of Philosophy.  
 B.Sc.—of Science.  
 B.Sc.Tech.—of Technical Science.  
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.  
 B.C., Before Christ.  
 B.M.A., British Medical Association.  
 B.N.C., Brasenose College, Oxford.  
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

## C

C.A., Chartered Accountant (and, in English Counties, County Alderman).  
 C., Conservative.  
 c. & b., Caught and bowled.  
 Cantab., Cambridge.  
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.  
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.  
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.  
 C.C., Common or County Council.  
 C.D.A., College Diploma in Agriculture.  
 C.D.H., Do. in Horticulture.  
 C.E., Civil Engineer.  
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.  
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.

C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.  
 C.C.S., Centimetre-gramme-second.  
 C.H., Companion of Honour.  
 C.I.E., Order of Ind. Empire.  
 C.M.G.—St. Michael and St. George.  
 C.S.I.—Star of India.  
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.  
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.  
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.  
 C.I.D., Committee of Imperial Defence.  
 C.I.F., Cost, Insurance and Freight.  
 C-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.  
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.  
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.  
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.  
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.  
 Con. (contra), Against.  
 C.O.P.E.C., Conference on Politics, Economics and Christianity.  
 C.O.S., Charity Organisation Society.  
 C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.  
 C.S.M.M.G., Chartered Soc. of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.  
 C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.  
 C.V.O., Commander of Royal Victorian Order.

## D

d. (*denarius*), penny.  
 D.E.E., Dame of Order of British Empire.  
 D.C., District of Columbia.  
 D.C.V.O., Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.  
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.  
 D.D.—of Divinity.  
 Dr.Hy., - of Hygiene.  
 D.I.C.—of Celtic Literature.  
 D.Litt.—of Literature.  
 D.Sc.—of Science.  
 D.C.L.I., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.  
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.  
 del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.  
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.  
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.  
 D.M.R.E.—in Medical Radiology and Electrology.  
 D.O.E.C.—in Economics.  
 D.O.M.S.—in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.  
 D.P.H.—Public Health.  
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.  
 D.V.S.M.—in Veterinary State Medicine.  
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.  
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.  
 Do. (ditto), The same.

D.O.M. — *Dominus Oranium Magister* (Motto of Benedictine Order).  
D.O.R.A., Defence of the Realm Act.  
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.  
D.S.M., Do. Medal.  
D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.  
D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.  
dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.  
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for example."  
Ebor, York.  
E.C., East Central District.  
et al. (*et alibi*), And elsewhere.  
etc. (*et cetera*), And the other things.  
et seq. (*et sequentia*), And the following.

F

F.A.I., Fellow of Auctioneers' Institute.  
F.A.I.P.A. — of Incorporate Society of Auctioneers, &c.  
F.B.A. — of the British Academy.  
F.B.A.A. — of Brit. Assoc. of Accountants and Auditors.  
F.B.O.A. — of British Optical Association.  
F.B.S.I. — of Boot and Shoe Industry.  
F.C.A. — of Institute of Chartered Accountants.  
F.C.G.I. — of City and Guilds Institute.  
F.C.I.A. — of Corporn. of Insurance Agents.  
F.C.I.B. — of Corporn. of Insurance Brokers.  
F.C.I.I. — of the Chartered Insurance Institute.  
F.C.I.S. — of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.  
F.C.I.R.A. — of the Corporation of Accountants.  
F.C.S. — of the Chemical Society.  
F.C.W.A. — of Inst. of Cost and Works Accountants.  
F.E.I.S. — of Educational Institute of Scotland.  
F.F.A. — of Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.  
F.F.A.S. — of Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.  
F.G.S. — of the Geological Society.  
F.I.A. — of the Institute of Actuaries.  
F.I.A.A. — Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.  
F.I.A.S. — Surveyor Member Do.  
F.I.A.C. — of the Inst. of Company Accountants.  
F.I.Arb. — of the Institute of Arbitrators.  
F.I.C. — of the Institute of Chemistry.  
F.I.C.S. — Chartered Shipbrokers.  
F.I.H. — Hygiene.

F.I.I.A. — of Institute of Industrial Administration.  
F.Inst.P. — of the Institute of Physics.  
F.I.O.B. — of Inst. of Builders.  
F.L.O. — of Ophthalmic Opticians.  
F.I.O.B. — Builders.  
F.I.S.A. — of Incorporated Secretaries Association.  
F.I.W.T. — Wireless Technology.  
F.J.I. — of Journalists Institute.  
F.L.A. — of Library Association.  
F.L.A.A. — of London Association of Certified Accountants.  
F.L.A.S. — of Land Agents Society.  
F.L.G.A. — of Local Government Association.  
F.L.S. — of the Linnean Society.  
F.R.A.I. — of Royal Anthropological Institute.  
F.R.A.M. — of Royal Academy of Music.  
F.R.A.S. — of the Royal Astronomical Society.  
F.R.C.M. — of the Royal College of Music.  
F.R.C.O. — of Royal College of Organists.  
F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.L. — of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.  
F.R.C.S. — of Royal College of Surgeons.  
F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.  
F.R.C.V.S. — of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
F.R.Econ.S. — of Roy. Economic Society.  
F.R.F.P.S.G. — of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.  
F.R.G.S. — of the Royal Geographical Society.  
F.R.H.S. — of the Royal Horticultural Society.  
F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.  
F.R.I.B.A. — of the Royal Institute of British Architects.  
F.R.M.S., ditto Microscopical.  
F.R.Met.Soc. — of Royal Meteorological Society.  
F.R.P.S. — of Royal Photographic Society.  
F.R.S. — of the Royal Society.  
F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.  
F.R.S.A. — of the Royal Society of Arts.  
F.R.S.L. — Do. Literature.  
F.R.San.I. — Do. Sanitary Inst.  
F.R.V.A. — of Inc. Assoc. of Rating and Valuation Officers.  
F.S.A. — of the Society of Antiquaries.  
F.S.A.A. — Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.  
F.S.I. — of Surveyors Institution.  
F.S.S., Do. Statistical Society.  
F.T.I. — of Textile Institute.  
F.Z.S. — of the Zoological Society.  
fop., Foolscap.  
F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.

Fec. (*fecit*), He did it.  
F.H., Fire Hydrant.  
F.M.S., Federated Malay States.  
F.O.B., Free on board.

G

G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.  
G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.  
G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.  
G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.  
G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.  
G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.  
G.H.Q., General Headquarters.  
G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.  
G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.  
G.P.O., General Post Office.  
G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.  
G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.  
G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).  
G.S.O., General Staff Officer; Gr., Grade (1st, 2nd, 3rd).

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Company.  
H.E., His Excellency.  
H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness (British India).  
H.G.D.H., His [Her] Grand Ducal Highness.  
H.H., His [Her] Highness.  
H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.  
H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.  
H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. cf. H.S.E.  
H.L.I., Highland Light Infantry.  
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.  
H.M.S., His Majesty's Ship  
h.p., Half pay.  
hp., horse power.  
H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.  
H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. cf. H.J.S.  
H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.  
I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.  
Ib. (*ibidem*), In the same place.  
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.  
Id. (*idem*), The same.  
I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.  
I.e. (*id est*), That is.  
I.F.S., Irish Free State.  
I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHZ.  
I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.  
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.

- Incog. (*i. cognito*), Unknown.  
*In loc.* (*in loco*), In its place.  
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Induleorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.  
 Inst. (instant), current month.  
 I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.  
 I.O.W., Isle of Wight.  
 I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps (now Ind. Army).  
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
- J**  
 J., Judge.  
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.
- K**  
 K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.  
 K.C.B., Do. the Bath.  
 K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.  
 K.C.M.G., Do. of St. Michael and St. George.  
 K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.  
 K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order.  
 K.C., King's Counsel.  
 K.G., Knight of the Garter.  
 K.H.C., King's Honorary Chaplain; K.H.P., ditto Physician; K.H.S., ditto Surgeon.  
 K.O.S.B., King's Own Scottish Borderers.  
 K.O.Y.L.I., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
 K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.  
 K.R.R.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps.  
 K.S.L.I., King's Shropshire Light Infantry.  
 K.T., Knight of the Thistle.  
 Kt., Knight Bachelor.
- L**  
 L., Liberal.  
 Lab., Labour.  
 L.A.H., *Licentiate* of Apothecaries Hall, Dublin.  
 L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.  
 L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.  
 L.M., Do. in Midwifery.  
 L.M.S.S.A., Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.  
 L.R.A.M., Do. of Roy. Acad. of Music.  
 L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.  
 L.R.C.P.I., ditto Ireland.  
 L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.  
 L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.  
 L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.  
 Lat., Latitude.  
 lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.  
 lb.w., Leg before wicket.  
 l.c., "lower case," i.e. small letter.  
 L.C.C., London County Council.  
 L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.  
 Lit., Literally.  
 Litt.D.—Doctor of Literature.
- L.J., Lord Justice.  
 LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.  
 LL.D., Doctor of Laws.  
 LL.M., Master of ditto.  
 loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.  
 Long., Longitude.  
 Lrs., Lancers.  
 L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.  
 L. s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.  
 Ltd., Limited Liability.  
 L.U., Liberal Unionist.
- M**  
 Maj., Major.  
 M., Monsieur.  
 M., (in Peerage) Minor.  
 M.A., Master of Arts.  
 M.Ch.—of Surgery.  
 M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.  
 M.Ch.Orth.—of Orthopedic Surgery.  
 M.Hy.—of Hygiene.  
 M.S.—of Surgery.  
 mar., married.  
 M.B., Bachelor of Medicine; M.D., Doctor of ditto.  
 M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.  
 M.B.S.I.—of Boot and Shoe Industry.  
 M.E.C.—of Executive Council.  
 M.Inst.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.  
 M.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., M.I.Mech.E., ditto Electrical, Marine, and Mechanical Engineers.  
 M.J.Min.E.—of Institute of Mining Engineers.  
 M.Inst.M.M.—of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.  
 M.Inst.Met., ditto of Metals.  
 M.I.O.B.—of Inst. of Builders.  
 M.I.W.T., Do. Wireless Technology.  
 M.J.I.—of Institute of Journalists.  
 M.L.A.—of Legislative Assembly.  
 M.L.C., ditto Council.  
 M.P.—of Parliament.  
 M.P.S.—of Pharmaceutical Society.  
 M.R.A.C.—of Royal Agricultural Coll. Cirencester.  
 M.R.A.S.—of Royal Asiatic Society.  
 M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.  
 M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.  
 M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
 M.R.I.—of the Royal Institution.  
 M.R.I.A.—of Royal Irish Academy.  
 M.R.S.T.—of the Royal Society of Teachers.  
 M.R.San.I.—of the Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 M.S.A.—of Society of Architects.
- M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.  
 M.C., Military Cross.  
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.  
 M.C.S., Malayan Civil Service.  
 Mdle., Mademoiselle.  
 Mem. (*memento*), Remember!  
 M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.  
 M.G. Corps, Machine Gun Corps.  
 Mgr., Monsignor.  
 Mil., Military, Militia.  
 Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.  
 Mme., Madame.  
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.  
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.  
 MSS., Manuscripts.  
 Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.  
 M.V., Motor Vessel.  
 M.W.B., Metropolitan Water Bd.
- N**  
 N., North.  
 Nat., Nationalist.  
 Nav., Naval.  
 N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.  
 N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.  
 n.d., no date (of books).  
 N.D.A.—National Diploma in Agriculture.  
 N.D.D., Do. Dairying.  
 Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.  
 N.I., Northern Ireland.  
 N.L., National Liberal.  
 No. (*Numéro*), Number.  
 Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.  
 N.R.A., National Recovery Administration (U.S.A.).  
 N.S., Nova Scotia.  
 N.S.W., New South Wales.  
 N.U.R., National Union of Railwaymen.  
 N.W.P.[T.], North-West Provinces [Territory].  
 N.Z., New Zealand.
- O**  
 O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.  
 ob., or *obit*, died.  
 O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.  
 O.H.M.S., On His Majesty's Service.  
 O.K., "All correct."  
 O.M., Order of Merit.  
 O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books), Old Prices (Club).  
 Orse (*legat*) Otherwise.  
 O.S., Old Style.  
 O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.  
 O.T.C., Officers' Training Corps.  
 O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.  
 Oxon., Oxford.  
 Oz., Ounce.
- P**  
 P. (in P.R.S., &c.), President—see F.R.S., R.A., &c.  
 P. & O., Peninsular & Oriental.



P.A.S.I. Professional Association of the Surveyors' Institution.  
P.C., Privy Counsellor.  
P.C., —, Police-constable —.  
P.E.N. (Club), — Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors and Novelists.

Ph.C., — Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.

P.L.A., Port of London Authority.

P.M. (post meridiem), After noon.

P.M.G., Postmaster-General.

P.M.O., Principal Medical Officer.

P.N.E.U. — Parents' National Educational Union.

P.P.C. (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave.

Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.

Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.

P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.

P.S.A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon.

p.s.a., Graduate of Royal Air Force Staff College.

p.s.c., Graduate of Military (or Naval) Staff College.

P.T.O., Please turn over.

P.W.D., Public Works Dept.

# Q

Q.A.L.A.S., Qualified Associate, Land Agents' Society.

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.

q. c. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.

Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.

Q.S., Quarter Sessions.

Qmr., Quartermaster.

q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see."

Qy. (*quaere*), Query.

# R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.

R.A.C., — Automobile Club.

R.A.F., — Air Force.

R.A.M., — Academy of Music.  
R.A.M.C., — Army Medical Corps.

R.A.N., — Australian Navy.

R.A.P.C., — Army Pay Corps.

R.A.O.C., — Army Ordnance Corps.

R.A.S.C., — Army Service Corps.

R.A.V.C., — Army Veterinary Corps.

R.B.A., — Society of British Artists.

R.C.N., — Canadian Navy.

R.D., — Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.

R.E., — Engineers.

R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.

R.G.A., — Garrison Artillery.

R.H.A., — Horse Artillery, or —  
Hibernian Academy.

R.I.A., — Irish Academy.

R.I.N., — Indian Navy.

R.M., — Marines.

R.M.A., — Military Academy.

R.M.S., — Mail Steamer.

R.N., — Navy; R.N.R., ditto Reserve; R.N.V.R., ditto Volunteer Reserve.

R.O.I., — Institute of Oil Painters.

R.S.A., — Scottish Academician.

R.U. Rif., — Ulster Rifles.

R.W.S., — Water Colour Society.

R.Y.S., — Yacht Squadron.

R.C., Roman Catholic.

R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.

Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page.

R. of O., Reserve of Officers.

R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.

R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.

R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.

Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.

# S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.

Sc. D., — Doctor of Science.

Sic, So written.

S.J. (Society of Jesus), Jesuit.  
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.

s.p. (*sine role*), Without issue.

s.p.l., Without legitimate issue.

S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.

S.S.C., Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Stet, Let it stand.

S.T.P. (= D.D.) *Sacras Theologiae Professor*.

# T

T.A., Territorial Army; T.D., ditto Decoration.

Toc H., Talbot House.

T.U.C., Trades Union Council.

# U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.

U.D.C., Urban District Council.

U.M.C.A., — Universities Mission to Central Africa.

# V

v. (*Versus*), Against.

V.A., Victoria and Albert Order.

V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment, Victoria Cross. (ment.

V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.

Ven., Venerable.

Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.

Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.

Vo. (*verso*), Left-hand page.

# W

W.C., West Central.

W.F., Weather permitting.

W.S., Writer to the Signet.

# Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Mens' Christian Association.

Y.W.C.A., Young Womens' do.

## BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated.)

FOUNDED in 1908, as a result of an experimental camp held by the Chief Scout the previous summer at Brownsea Island, Dorsetshire, the movement was organised by Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

The Movement (whose membership exceeds 2,250,000), has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country in the world.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

## THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

A movement founded by Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., LL.D., Chief Scout, on the lines of the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Charter in 1915, while in the year 1923 H.M. the King granted the Movement a Royal Charter. Its aim is to develop good citizenship amongst girls by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. It also seeks to promote their physical development, making them capable of keeping good homes and of bringing up good children. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to this end. The membership of the Movement now numbers over 1,300,000 all over the world, that of the British Isles alone being over 580,000. *Imperial Headquarters*, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

THE Zodiac is an imaginary ring or broad circle in the heavens in form of a belt or girdle within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallel lines encircling the heavens, generally taken as  $18^\circ$  apart, and in the middle of which runs the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts, each of  $30$  degrees in length, that are called Signs, which are of no astronomical import beyond the fact that they indicate stages in the Sun's journey, but they may have their use in astrology, and the division of the Zodiac was probably made in connexion therewith. The "Signs" take their names from certain of the constellations with which they respectively coincided at a certain period. The history of the constellations or grouping of stars in the sky is almost a matter of mythology, and there is no certain knowledge of when or by what nation or race they were formed, but undoubtedly the twelve constellation figures that lie in the Zodiac as defined have been considered of special importance, for indications of them are found more than those of others on monuments of great antiquity and their names are used as those of the Signs. The Signs of the Zodiac are taken as beginning at the Vernal Equinox or the intersection of the plane of the Ecliptic with that of the Equator, which is adopted as the point where the Sun begins its annual journey, but the position of the Equinox is continually changing by reason of a fact called Precession, and hence since the Signs retain their original names they do not now coincide with the star-groups whose names they bear, and Aries the Ram, which was originally and is still taken as the first of the Signs, is now in the constellation Pisces, which precedes it by about  $30$  degrees in their daily course.

The known rate of motion of the Equinox among the stars due to Precession shows that this starting point must have been established rather more than 2,000 years ago, or about the time of the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century B.C., and may be considered the founder of accurate sidereal astronomy. But from other evidence the Zodiac itself appears to be earlier, and it is said to have had its origin with the ancient Hindus and to have passed westward through Persia, Arabia, Babylon, Egypt, to Europe, as traces of the Zodiac have been found in all those countries: the Houses of the Sun mentioned in Babylonian records were doubtless to the Babylonian astrologers the equivalent of the Signs of the Zodiac used by those of later date, and the point has been taken that since the Vernal Equinox was in the constellation of the Bull 4,000 years ago, the Sign that bears that name was then the first of the twelve and the prominent Pleiades group which appears on many ancient monuments and its principal star Alcyone were leading objects to the astronomers or astrologers of that date, but there is no direct evidence that compels us to accept Taurus as the beginning of the Zodiac.

Much mystical erudition has been bestowed upon the Signs of the Zodiac, but passing over suggestions that the conception of the Zodiac is of divine revelation and that the figures in the sky have some association with the Cherubim and Seraphim of the Bible, we are

on surer ground in noting that Mazzaroth (Job xxxviii, 32), which means to encircle or surround, was the Hebrew name for the Zodiac. The latter word is evidently of Greek derivation, and Sir George Cornwall Lewis quotes *ζωδιον* as used by Herodotus to represent sculptured figures of animals on a goblet, and hence *ο κύκλος ζωδιακός* may well be accepted as the name of this band in the sky.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright black stone about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near the Tigris opposite Bagdad and its date is estimated to be about B.C. 1187-1175. It appears to be one of those Pillar Stones called Massebah that the Hebrews were commanded to destroy (Exodus xxvii, 24; xxxiv, 13). There are others of the kind, but these stones have relation to purely mundane affairs, and the symbols are those of deities invoked, some of which may be or may resemble those of astral character. A circular planisphere containing the twelve Signs as now used with thirty-six other constellations, said to be the only ancient circular planisphere extant, that was found on the ceiling of a chamber in the temple of Isis at Tentyr, near Denderah, Upper Egypt, is of considerable note. It was removed to the hall of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, in 1821. The date of this has been the subject of much research, 716 B.C. being assigned by one authority, though there have been earlier, perhaps rather fanciful, estimates. Recent opinion affirms that its creation is not earlier than the first century of our era. On the title-page of WHITAKER a Zodiac is depicted, with the Signs, anti-clockwise, or in what is known as the Egyptian order: in the issues of the Almanack prior to 1888, they were given in clockwise order. The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page 1 of each month, since it may be of use to those who practise astrology. These times of entry in 1937 are shown in the Table below with the names of the signs and symbols.

#### SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

In 1937 the Sun enters—

♈ Aries, the Ram	Mar. 21d. 14.
♉ Taurus, the Bull	April 20 12
♊ Gemini, the Twins	May 21 12
♋ Cancer, the Crab	June 21 20
♌ Leo, the Lion	July 23 7
♍ Virgo, the Virgin	Aug. 23 14
♎ Libra, the Balance	Sept. 23 11
♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion	Oct. 23 29
♐ Sagittarius, the Archer	Nov. 22 17
♑ Capricornus, the Sea Goat	Dec. 22 6
♒ Aquarius, the Water Bearer	Jan. 20 11
♓ Pisces, the Fishes	Feb. 19 2

# PERPETUAL CALENDAR

111

or Tables for finding the day of the week for any date A.D.

(Copyright by A. F. L. Wilkinson.)

TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures), and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the Day of the Week.

(1)

Century.

Index No.

001-099	700- 799	1400-1499	1752†-1799	2100-2199, &c.	5
100-199	800- 899	1500-1599	...	...	4
200-299	900- 999	1600-1699	1800-1899	2200-2299, &c.	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752†	...	...	2
400-499	1100-1199	...	1900-1999	2300-2399, &c.	1
500-599	1200-1299	...	2000-2099	2400-2499, &c.	0
600-699	1300-1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive. ‡ From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote.)

(2)

§ Use column A for January and February, and column B for March to December.

\* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, &c.

\*\* For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, &c.

Year (last two figures).				Index No. §	
				A	B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

(3)

Month.	Index No.	Month.	Index No.
January...	0	July.....	6
February...	3	August...	2
March.....	3	September	5
April.....	6	October...	0
May.....	1	November	3
June.....	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers.

Day.

1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples.

1914, August 4th	Index No.	1215, June 19th.	Index No.
Table 1.....1900-1999.....	1	Table 1.....1200-1299.....	0
Table 2.....14 (B).....	3	Table 2.....15 (B).....	4
Table 3.....August.....	2	Table 3.....June.....	4
4th.....	4	19th.....	19
Sum 10		Sum 27	
Table 4 ... 10 = Tuesday.		Table 4 ... 27 = Friday.	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1923. (See p. 162.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; e.g., 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

*For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.*

[illegible]

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.								..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example, — To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday	1 Tuesday	1 Wednesd.	1 Thursday	1 Friday	1 Saturday	1 Sunday
Tuesday	2 Wednesd.	2 Thursday	2 Friday	2 Saturday	2 Sunday	2 Monday
Wednesd.	3 Thursday	3 Friday	3 Saturday	3 Sunday	3 Monday	3 Tuesday
Thursday	4 Friday	4 Saturday	4 Sunday	4 Monday	4 Tuesd.	4 Wednesd.
Friday	5 Saturday	5 Sunday	5 Monday	5 Tuesday	5 Wednesd.	5 Thursday
Saturday	6 Sunday	6 Monday	6 Tuesday	6 Wednesd.	6 Thursday	6 Friday
Sunday	7 Monday	7 Tuesday	7 Wednesday	7 Thursday	7 Friday	7 Saturday
Monday	8 Tuesday	8 Wednesd.	8 Thursday	8 Friday	8 Saturday	8 Sunday
Tuesday	9 Wednesday	9 Thursday	9 Friday	9 Saturday	9 Sunday	9 Monday
Wednesd.	10 Thursday	10 Friday	10 Saturday	10 Sunday	10 Monday	10 Tuesday
Thursday	11 Friday	11 Saturday	11 Sunday	11 Monday	11 Tuesday	11 Wednesday
Friday	12 Saturday	12 Sunday	12 Monday	12 Tuesday	12 Wednesday	12 Thursday
Saturday	13 Sunday	13 Monday	13 Tuesday	13 Wednesday	13 Thursday	13 Friday
Sunday	14 Monday	14 Tuesday	14 Wednesday	14 Thursday	14 Friday	14 Saturday
Monday	15 Tuesday	15 Wednesday	15 Thursday	15 Friday	15 Saturday	15 Sunday
Tuesday	16 Wednesday	16 Thursday	16 Friday	16 Saturday	16 Sunday	16 Monday
Wednesday	17 Thursday	17 Friday	17 Saturday	17 Sunday	17 Monday	17 Tuesday
Thursday	18 Friday	18 Saturday	18 Sunday	18 Monday	18 Tuesday	18 Wednesday
Friday	19 Saturday	19 Sunday	19 Monday	19 Tuesday	19 Wednesday	19 Thursday
Saturday	20 Sunday	20 Monday	20 Tuesday	20 Wednesday	20 Thursday	20 Friday
Sunday	21 Monday	21 Tuesday	21 Wednesday	21 Thursday	21 Friday	21 Saturday
Monday	22 Tuesday	22 Wednesday	22 Thursday	22 Friday	22 Saturday	22 Sunday
Tuesday	23 Wednesday	23 Thursday	23 Friday	23 Saturday	23 Sunday	23 Monday
Wednesday	24 Thursday	24 Friday	24 Saturday	24 Sunday	24 Monday	24 Tuesday
Thursday	25 Friday	25 Saturday	25 Sunday	25 Monday	25 Tuesday	25 Wednesday
Friday	26 Saturday	26 Sunday	26 Monday	26 Tuesday	26 Wednesday	26 Thursday
Saturday	27 Sunday	27 Monday	27 Tuesday	27 Wednesday	27 Thursday	27 Friday
Sunday	28 Monday	28 Tuesday	28 Wednesday	28 Thursday	28 Friday	28 Saturday
Monday	29 Tuesday	29 Wednesday	29 Thursday	29 Friday	29 Saturday	29 Sunday
Tuesday	30 Wednesday	30 Thursday	30 Friday	30 Saturday	30 Sunday	30 Monday
Wednesday	31 Thursday	31 Friday	31 Saturday	31 Sunday	31 Monday	31 Tuesday



# NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1937. [113]

THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 1 AND 2 OF KING EDWARD VIII.

Golden Number ... ..	XIX	St. George's Day ... ..	April 23
Epect ... ..	17	Ascension Day ... ..	May 6
Solar Cycle (Year of) ... ..	14	Whit Sunday ... ..	" 16
Roman Indiction (Year of) ... ..	5	Trinity Sunday ... ..	" 23
Dominical Letter ... ..	C	Birth of Queen Mary (1857) ... ..	" 26
Julian Period (Year of) ... ..	6650	Corpus Christi ... ..	" 27
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon) ... ..	2,428,535	Union Day, South Africa ... ..	" 31
New Year's Day (Friday) ... ..	Jan. 1	Birth of King Edward VIII. (1894) ... ..	June 23
Accession of King Edward VIII. (1936) ... ..	" 20	Dominion Day, Canada ... ..	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday ... ..	" 24	Independence Day, U.S.A. ... ..	" 4
Foundation Day, Australia ... ..	" 26	Jewish New Year (5698) ... ..	Sept. 6
Ash Wednesday ... ..	Feb. 10	Summer Time Ends ... ..	Oct. 3
St. David's Day ... ..	March 1	Armistice Day (1918) ... ..	Nov. 11
Mohammedan New Year (1356) ... ..	" 14	Sundays after Trinity ... ..	" 26
St. Patrick's Day ... ..	" 17	First Sunday in Advent ... ..	Nov. 28
Good Friday ... ..	" 26	St. Andrew's Day ... ..	" 30
Easter Day ... ..	" 28	Birth of Duke of York (1895) ... ..	Dec. 14
Summer Time Begins ... ..	April 18	Christmas Day—(Saturday) ... ..	" 25

## The Tropical Year 1937-1938.

Spring Equinox (1937) ... ..	Sun enters Sign	Aries ... ..	March 21d.	1h.
Summer Solstice ... ..	" "	Cancer ... ..	June 21	20
Autumn Equinox ... ..	" "	Libra ... ..	Sept. 23	11
Winter Solstice ... ..	" "	Capricornus ... ..	Dec. 22	6
Spring Equinox (1938) ... ..	" "	Aries ... ..	March 21	7

## Phases of the Moon, 1937.

January.			May.			September.		
Last Quarter	4d.	14h. 22m.	Last Quarter	3d.	18h. 36m.	New Moon	4d.	22h. 53m.
New Moon	12	16 47	New Moon	10	13 17	First Quarter	12	20 57
First Quarter	19	20 2	First Quarter	17	6 49	Full Moon	20	11 32
Full Moon	26	17 15	Full Moon	25	7 38	Last Quarter	27	5 43
February.			June.			October.		
Last Quarter	3d.	12h. 4m.	Last Quarter	2d.	5h. 23m.	New Moon	4d.	11h. 58m.
New Moon	11	7 34	New Moon	8	20 43	First Quarter	12	15 47
First Quarter	18	3 40	First Quarter	15	19 3	Full Moon	19	21 47
Full Moon	25	7 43	Full Moon	23	22 59	Last Quarter	26	13 26
March.			July.			November.		
Last Quarter	5d.	9h. 17m.	Last Quarter	1d.	13h. 3m.	New Moon	3d.	4h. 16m.
New Moon	12	19 32	New Moon	8	4 12	First Quarter	11	9 33
First Quarter	19	11 46	First Quarter	15	9 36	Full Moon	18	8 9
Full Moon	26	23 12	Full Moon	23	12 45	Last Quarter	25	0 4
April.			August.			December.		
Last Quarter	4d.	3h. 53m.	New Moon	6d.	12h. 37m.	New Moon	2d.	23h. 11m.
New Moon	11	5 10	First Quarter	14	2 38	First Quarter	11	1 12
First Quarter	17	20 34	Full Moon	22	0 47	Full Moon	17	18 52
Full Moon	25	15 23	Last Quarter	28	23 54	Last Quarter	24	14 20

## Calendar for the Year 1937.

January.					April.					July.					October.													
Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31			
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—	M.	—	5	12	19	26	M.	—	5	12	19	26	M.	—	4	11	18	25	—			
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—			
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—	W.	—	7	14	21	28	W.	—	7	14	21	28	W.	—	6	13	20	27	—			
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	—	1	8	15	22	Th.	—	1	8	15	22	Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—			
F.	—	1	8	15	22	29	F.	—	2	9	16	23	F.	—	2	9	16	23	F.	—	1	8	15	22	29			
S.	—	2	9	16	23	30	S.	—	3	10	17	24	S.	—	3	10	17	24	S.	—	2	9	16	23	30			
February.					May.					August.					November.													
Su.	—	7	14	21	28	31	Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Su.	—	7	14	21	28		
M.	—	1	8	15	22	—	M.	—	3	10	17	24	31	M.	—	2	9	16	23	30	M.	—	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	—	Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30	
W.	—	3	10	17	24	—	W.	—	5	12	19	26	—	W.	—	4	11	18	25	—	W.	—	3	10	17	24	—	
Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—	
F.	—	5	12	19	26	—	F.	—	7	14	21	28	—	F.	—	6	13	20	27	—	F.	—	5	12	19	26	—	
S.	—	6	13	20	27	—	S.	—	1	8	15	22	29	—	S.	—	7	14	21	28	—	S.	—	6	13	20	27	—
March.					June.					September.					December.													
Su.	—	7	14	21	28	31	Su.	—	6	13	20	27	30	Su.	—	5	12	19	26	29	Su.	—	5	12	19	26	29	
M.	—	1	8	15	22	29	M.	—	7	14	21	28	31	M.	—	6	13	20	27	30	M.	—	6	13	20	27	30	
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	31	Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	31	
W.	—	3	10	17	24	31	W.	—	2	9	16	23	30	W.	—	1	8	15	22	29	W.	—	1	8	15	22	29	
Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	—	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30	
F.	—	5	12	19	26	—	F.	—	4	11	18	25	—	F.	—	3	10	17	24	—	F.	—	3	10	17	24	31	
S.	—	6	13	20	27	—	S.	—	5	12	19	26	—	S.	—	4	11	18	25	—	S.	—	4	11	18	25	—	

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Initial and Mark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° 22' 20". 11h.	Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	F		Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY. Sir J. Fraser b. 1854.	8 8	15 59	1	364
2	S		General Wolfe b. 1854. Gilbert Murray b. 1866.	8 8	16 1	2	363
3	S		2nd Sun. after Christmas. Flecker died, 1915.	8 8	16 2	3	362
4	M		Archbishop Ussher b. 1581. Augustus John b. 1879.	8 7	16 3	4	361
5	Tu		Joseph Gillott d. 1873. Humbert Wolfe b. 1885.	8 7	16 4	5	360
6	W		Epiphany. Twelfth Day. St. Joan of Arc b. 1412.	8 7	16 5	6	359
7	Th		Thomas Ismay, Shipowner, b. 1837; d. Nov. 23, 1899.	8 6	16 7	7	358
8	F		Paul Verlaine died, 1896. Ada Rehan died, 1916.	8 6	16 8	8	357
9	S		Serg. Ballantine d. 1887. Katherine Mansfield d. 1923.	8 6	16 9	9	356
10	S		1st S. aft. Epiph. League of Nations founded 1920.	8 5	16 11	10	355
11	M		HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Plow Monday.	8 4	16 12	11	354
12	Tu		Earl of Iddesleigh d. 1887. Sir Isaac Pitman d. 1897.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13	W		Prince Arthur born, 1883. Sir J. R. Seeley died, 1895.	8 3	16 15	13	352
14	Th		Pierre Loti b. 1850. Jean Ingres died 1867. [1917.	8 2	16 16	14	351
15	F		Henry Labouchere d. 1912. William de Morgan d.	8 1	16 18	15	350
16	S		Edward Gibbon d. 1794. Admiral Dewey d. 1917.	8 1	16 20	16	349
17	S		2nd S. aft. Epiphany. D. Lloyd George, b. 1863.	8 0	16 21	17	348
18	M		Daniel Webster b. 1782. von Tischendorf b. 1815.	7 59	16 23	18	347
19	Tu		Bernardin de S. Pierre b. 1737. Alfred Mynn b. 1807.	7 58	16 24	19	346
20	W		KING'S ACCESSION (1936). Sir John Soane d. 1837.	7 57	16 26	20	345
21	Th		Sophia Jex-Blake born, 1840. Lenin died, 1924.	7 56	16 28	21	344
22	F		Byron born, 1788. Maurice Hewlett born, 1861.	7 54	16 29	22	343
23	S		John Cassell b. 1817. De la Motte Fouqué d. 1843.	7 53	16 31	23	342
24	S		Septuagesima. Mrs. Markham died, 1837.	7 52	16 33	24	341
25			Conversion of St. Paul. Robert Burns born, 1759.	7 51	16 35	25	340
26	Tu		FOUNDATION DAY, AUSTRALIA. Gen. Gordon d. 1885.	7 50	16 36	26	339
27	W		Mozart b. 1756. Lewis Carroll b. 1832. Verdi d. 1901.	7 48	16 38	27	338
28	Th		W. H. Prescott died, 1859. Dostoiévski died, 1881.	7 47	16 40	28	337
29	F		Thomas Paine born, 1737. Earl Haig died, 1928.	7 45	16 42	29	336
30	S		Charles I. executed, 1649. Pres. Roosevelt b. 1882.	7 44	16 43	30	335
31	S		Sexagesima. Schubert b. 1797. Anna Pavlova b. 1885.	7 42	16 45	31	334

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter .....	4d. 14h. 21' 07m.
● New Moon .....	13 16 46' 9
☾ First Quarter .....	19 20 2' 1
○ Full Moon .....	26 17 15' 3

Apogee 6d. 15h. 251,550 miles.

Perigee 22d. 3h. 229,330 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, January 1, 263° 31'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH in January, 1936,  
on 23 days; total fall 3' 54 inches; above the  
average by 1' 85 inches.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due.

— County Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25 last.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

20. 1 Edward VIII ends.

21. 2 Edward VIII begins.

Day.	Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time.	
	Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	3 35	1'18	18 46 28	11'04	23 1'0 S	0'20			18 42 53	17 16 15		
2	4 3	1'17	18 50 52	11'03	22 55'9	0'22			18 46 49	17 12 20		
3	4 31	1'15	18 55 17	11'01	22 50'3	0'24			18 50 46	17 8 24		
4	4 59	1'14	18 59 41	10'99	22 44'3	0'26			18 54 42	17 4 28		
5	5 26	1'12	19 4 5	10'98	22 37'8	0'28			18 58 39	17 0 32		
6	5 52	1'10	19 8 28	10'96	22 30'9	0'30			19 2 25	16 56 36		
7	6 19	1'08	19 12 51	10'94	22 23'5	0'32			19 6 32	16 52 40		
8	6 44	1'06	19 17 13	10'92	22 15'7	0'34			19 10 29	16 48 44		
9	7 10	1'04	19 21 35	10'90	22 7'4	0'35			19 14 25	16 44 48		
10	7 34	1'02	19 25 56	10'88	21 58'7	0'37			19 18 22	16 40 52		
11	7 59	1'00	19 30 17	10'85	21 49'6	0'39			19 22 19	16 36 56		
12	8 22	0'97	19 34 37	10'83	21 40'0	0'41			19 26 15	16 33 0		
13	8 45	0'94	19 38 56	10'80	21 30'0	0'42			19 30 11	16 29 4		
14	9 8	0'92	19 43 15	10'77	21 19'6	0'44			19 34 8	16 25 9		
15	9 29	0'89	19 47 34	10'75	21 8'8	0'46			19 38 4	16 21 13		
16	9 50	0'86	19 51 51	10'72	20 57'6	0'48			19 42 1	16 17 17		
17	10 11	0'83	19 56 8	10'69	20 46'0	0'49			19 45 58	16 13 21		
18	10 30	0'80	20 0 24	10'66	20 34'0	0'51			19 49 54	16 9 25		
19	10 49	0'77	20 4 40	10'63	20 21'7	0'52			19 53 51	16 5 29		
20	11 7	0'74	20 8 54	10'59	20 8'9	0'54			19 57 47	16 1 33		
21	11 24	0'70	20 13 8	10'56	19 55'7	0'56			20 1 44	15 57 37		
22	11 41	0'67	20 17 21	10'53	19 42'2	0'57			20 5 40	15 53 41		
23	11 57	0'64	20 21 33	10'49	19 28'4	0'59			20 9 37	15 49 45		
24	12 11	0'61	20 25 45	10'46	19 14'1	0'60			20 13 33	15 45 49		
25	12 26	0'57	20 29 56	10'43	18 59'5	0'62			20 17 30	15 41 54		
26	12 39	0'54	20 34 5	10'39	18 44'6	0'63			20 21 27	15 37 58		
27	12 51	0'51	20 38 14	10'36	18 29'3	0'64			20 25 23	15 34 2		
28	1 3	0'48	20 42 23	10'33	18 13'7	0'66			20 29 20	15 30 6		
29	1 14	0'44	20 46 30	10'29	17 57'8	0'67			20 33 16	15 26 10		
30	1 24	0'40	20 50 37	10'26	17 41'5	0'68			20 37 13	15 22 14		
31	1 33	0'37	20 54 43	10'23	17 24'9 S	0'70			20 41 9	15 18 18		

Note.—The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

## MEMORANDA.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	
31.	

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.		WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1905	Mean.		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)			
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inches.	hours.	
1	48'7	44'4	38'6	28'995	3'6	S	'30	0'0	
2	46'5	41'6	'4	29'008	0'2	SW	'02	0'0	
3	44'1	35'2	'3	'178	0'2	Calm	'01	0'0	
4	45'5	36'2	'3	'767	1'0	WSW	...	0'7	
5	45'2	34'1	'2	'478	4'0	S	'05	0'0	
6	46'8	42'0	'1	'096	4'6	SSW	'19	1'1	
7	45'0	40'6	38'0	'064	1'2	SSW	'31	0'1	
8	49'1	41'0	37'9	'340	5'0	SSW	'10	0'0	
9	56'1	44'7	'9	'312	20'0	SSW	'25	0'0	
10	55'0	48'7	'9	'352	16'0	SW	'09	2'6	
11	48'8	39'6	'9	29'976	10'5	W	...	0'0	
12	41'0	29'7	37'9	30'061	0'0	Calm	...	0'2	
13	40'1	30'3	38'0	'038	0'1	Calm	...	0'0	
14	39'3	26'8	'0	30'141	0'0	Calm	...	1'1	
15	35'4	24'8	'1	29'940	0'5	Calm	...	0'0	
16	36'9	31'7	'3	'389	0'4	NE	'17	0'0	
17	35'3	27'8	'5	'242	3'9	N	'11	1'0	
18	37'3	28'1	'6	'235	2'2	NNW	'20	0'1	
19	38'0	25'1	'7	29'161	0'6	E	'05	0'0	
20	48'4	38'0	'8	28'806	7'1	SSW	'26	1'0	
21	43'0	35'4	'8	29'071	6'0	WSW	...	4'7	
22	40'7	29'6	'8	'343	1'4	WSW	'13	1'7	
23	41'6	31'6	'9	'606	0'8	WSW	...	2'9	
24	44'0	33'5	38'9	'395	2'0	ESE	'11	0'0	
25	49'0	39'0	39'1	'148	0'3	SE	'03	0'0	
26	48'0	37'6	'3	'251	1'2	SW	'11	3'5	
27	47'2	36'9	'5	'228	5'5	SSW	'08	0'0	
28	51'6	42'5	'6	29'196	3'7	SSW	'58	0'4	
29	50'7	37'6	'7	28'940	3'9	S	'04	0'2	
30	49'9	37'8	'7	29'340	1'6	SSW	'06	1'5	
31	52'1	46'6	39'7	29'123	11'0	SW	'29	0'0	
Mo	45'1	36'1	38'6	29'362	—	—	3'54	22'8	

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
— At Noon.	°	°	°
5	0'0	3'6 S	172'9
15	4'8 W	4'7	41'3
25	9'4 W	5'6 S	269'6

[See Note, below.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Epoes.		Sels.		Right Ascension.		Declina- tion.		Hori- zontal Paral- lax.		Semi- diam- eter.		Age.	
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 21 45	4 8	10 17	10 45	23	2 20 31	55 58	15 15	19	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 22 55	4 51	10 34	11 31	7	2 36 8	55 17	15 42	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 ...	...	...	12 16	91	7 21 2	54 45	14 55	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 0 3	5 33	10 51	13 1	20	11 44 1	54 23	14 49	23	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 1 11	6 16	11 10	13 47	25	15 37 6	54 12	14 46	23	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 2 18	6 59	11 33	14 35	1	18 53 3	54 11	14 46	24	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 3 24	7 45	11 59	15 24	28	21 22 6	54 19	14 48	25	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 4 28	8 33	12 13	16 15	48	22 56 9	54 36	14 53	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 5 27	9 22	12 13	17 8	41	23 28 4	55 0	14 59	27	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 6 20	10 13	14 7	18 2	30	22 51 9	55 28	15 7	28	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 7 6	11 5	15 9	18 56	26	21 6 2	55 59	15 59	29	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 7 42	11 57	16 18	19 49	45	18 14 9	56 31	15 24	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 8 12	12 47	17 33	20 42	2	14 25 9	57 2	15 33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 8 37	13 17	18 48	21 33	15	9 50 7	57 31	15 40	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 8 58	14 25	20 5	22 23	42	4 43 1 8	57 58	15 48	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 9 18	15 13	21 23	23 14	2	0 41 8	58 21	15 54	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 9 37	16 1	22 42	0 5	1	6 7 9	58 41	15 59	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 9 58	16 51	0 1	0 57	30	11 18 3	58 58	16 4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 10 20	17 43	1 22	1 52	14	15 55 0	59 11	16 8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 10 48	18 38	2 42	2 49	39	19 30 2	59 21	16 10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 11 24	19 35	3 57	3 49	37	22 13 0	59 25	16 11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
22 12 10	20 35	5 5	4 51	18	23 2 5	59 22	16 11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
23 13 7	21 36	5 59	5 53	15	23 1 0	59 12	16 8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
24 14 12	22 35	6 43	6 53	49	21 11 8	58 53	16 3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 15 32	23 31	7 15	7 51	44	18 7 1	58 25	15 55	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
26 16 51	0 24	7 41	8 46	26	14 5 1	57 51	15 46	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
27 18 8	1 13	8 2	9 37	57	9 25 4	57 12	15 35	15	1	1	1	1	1	1
28 19 22	1 59	8 22	10 26	51	4 26 3	56 15	15 24	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
29 20 35	2 43	8 59	11 13	53	0 36 6	55 51	15 13	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
30 21 45	3 27	8 37	11 59	50	5 30 6	55 15	15 3	18	1	1	1	1	1	1
31 22 54	4 10	9 15	12 45	32	10 53 5	54 46	14 55	19	1	1	1	1	1	1

Jupiter's Satellites Because the planet is near the Sun the configurations are not given until Feb. 6.

The columns in this place on other pages show the order of the four large Satellites of Jupiter with respect to the planet as seen in an inverted telescope. The open circle indicates the planet's disc, the black circle shows that a satellite, whose number is wanting, is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign 4 shows that it is in transit across the disc.

## CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks 6h. 2m. Civil twilight ends 16h. 52m. Night begins 18h. 5m. The length of the Day from Sunrise to sunset is 7h. 51m.

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 73' below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18' below.

Jan. 1. Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,340,000 miles.

Jan. 2-4. Meteors of the Quadrantid stream may appear.

Jan. 6, 4h. Mars in conjunction with  $\gamma$ .  $\delta$  6° N.

Jan. 11, 17h. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\gamma$ .  $\gamma$  1° S.

Jan. 14. Mercury in inferior conjunction.

Jan. 16, 15h. Venus in conjunction with  $\gamma$ .  $\eta$  6° S.

Jan. 17, 4h. Saturn in conjunction with  $\gamma$ .  $\delta$  8° S.

Jan. 22, aft. Occultation of  $\gamma$  Tauri, mag. 4.3, by the Moon. See p. 171.

Jan. 24, 2h. Venus and Saturn in conjunction.  $\eta$  1° 9' N.

In this month the Mornings increase 26 mins.; the Afternoons 46 mins.

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.					
R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. S.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.		
1	20	8	46	20	50	5		21	50	6		14	54	5		18	29	56	23	11	9
6	20	14	22	19	10	0		22	12	4		12	41	6		13	55	10	9	1	
11	20	0	44	18	16	0		22	33	20		10	21	6		14	5	25	11	4	5
16	19	34	13	18	19	6		22	53	56		7	56	2		14	15	34	11	57	6
21	19	12	26	18	58	2		23	13	54		5	27	1		14	25	35	12	48	2
26	19	5	40	19	46	6		23	33	13		2	56	0		14	35	27	13	36	5
31	19	12	39	20	28	2		23	51	54		0	24	3		14	45	8	14	22	1

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.												
D.	☉	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂				
58	95	10	8	9	6	5	5	1	4	0	9	16	18	4	1	9	1	9	14	8	7	5
15	8	95	13	2	10	4	5	8	1	4	0	9	16	17	5	0	9	3	14	9	7	4
25	8	94	11	6	11	4	6	2	1	4	0	9	16	16	4	4	10	3	15	0	7	3

Jan. 18. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 9.58s. of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.				♆ NEPTUNE.			
D.	R.A.	DEC. N.		D.	R.A.	DEC. N.	
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
10	2	13' 9"	12 58	11	20' 7"	5	23
20	2	14' 0"	12 59	11	20' 2"	5	27

Jan. 18. Uranus rises 11h. 13m., sets 1h. 33m. Neptune rises 20h. 58m., sets 9h. 58m.

Jan. 18. Uranus rises 11h. 13m., sets 1h. 33m. Neptune rises 20h. 58m., sets 9h. 58m.

Notes on Time Numeration: Tables of the Moon, &c.—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanack is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0, but in the Tables of High Water on pages 117, 121, &c., the older system is followed, both midnight and noon being 0h.

Effort was made in the year 1934 to ascertain public opinion as to the general adoption of this system, which has been used in astronomy since 1925. There was found to be some feeling that it would be expedient for railway work and other similar purposes, but there did not appear to be a demand for its general use in everyday life.

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon, and other details relating thereto, are given for the midnight which ends the day specified in the first column. The second column gives the



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL. KING ROAD. (Avonmouth.)		HULL. (Immingham.)		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown.) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	4 18	4 50	4 43	5 57	9 49	10 13	8 40	8 41	3 8	2 57	5 19	5 35	1 56	2 12
2	4 58	5 34	2 25	2 39	10 25	10 48	9 21	9 30	3 49	3 39	6 1	6 12	2 39	2 56
3	5 36	6 13	3 08	3 22	11 0	11 25	10 2	10 2	4 26	4 22	6 44	7 2	3 25	3 42
4	6 17	6 54	3 54	4 10	11 36	11 25	10 48	10 50	5 5	5 5	7 29	7 52	4 15	4 35
5	7 0	7 38	4 45	5 5	0 3	0 21	11 40	11 50	5 44	5 48	8 17	8 47	5 10	5 37
6	7 51	8 35	5 46	6 11	0 56	1 20	...	0 44	6 36	6 44	9 13	9 43	6 14	6 43
7	8 57	9 42	6 53	7 24	2 3	2 34	1 4	1 52	7 51	8 11	10 19	11 2	7 16	7 45
8	10 20	10 52	8 1	8 31	3 20	3 51	2 18	2 54	9 10	9 39	11 25	...	8 14	8 42
9	11 29	11 51	8 59	9 25	4 30	4 59	3 21	3 45	10 19	10 37	0 7	0 31	9 6	9 32
10	...	0 23	9 45	10 10	5 30	5 53	4 12	4 30	11 4	11 19	1 5	1 22	9 54	10 17
11	0 43	1 9	10 25	10 49	6 18	6 35	4 58	5 10	11 45	11 59	1 55	2 6	10 35	10 59
12	1 24	1 53	11 4	11 25	6 59	7 16	5 39	5 46	...	0 19	2 35	2 46	11 15	11 38
13	2 0	2 29	11 41	...	7 36	7 54	6 19	6 22	0 38	0 54	3 13	3 23	11 50	...
14	2 35	3 7	0 1	0 16	8 12	8 34	6 55	6 57	1 11	1 30	3 51	4 0	0 14	0 28
15	3 13	3 44	0 37	0 53	8 51	9 12	7 31	7 34	1 49	2 6	4 29	4 38	0 50	1 4
16	3 48	4 23	1 16	1 31	9 33	9 52	8 9	8 12	2 28	2 44	5 6	5 14	1 24	1 41
17	4 24	5 3	1 54	2 12	10 10	10 32	8 47	8 52	3 8	3 25	5 43	5 51	2 0	2 22
18	5 5	5 42	2 35	2 54	10 48	11 9	9 29	9 38	3 49	4 6	6 22	6 35	2 44	3 8
19	5 45	6 23	3 23	3 42	11 28	11 50	10 18	10 30	4 30	4 48	7 8	7 24	3 34	4 4
20	6 30	7 17	4 15	4 43	...	0 17	11 15	11 36	5 12	5 37	7 56	8 24	4 36	5 15
21	7 30	8 25	5 22	5 55	0 47	1 24	...	0 29	6 7	6 44	8 59	9 33	5 56	6 40
22	8 50	9 48	6 39	7 20	2 3	2 53	0 59	1 55	7 23	8 17	10 13	10 55	7 18	7 54
23	10 22	11 10	8 3	8 38	3 32	4 17	2 29	3 11	8 46	9 59	11 33	...	8 26	8 58
24	11 41	...	9 13	9 41	4 53	5 30	3 41	4 10	10 7	11 5	0 18	0 48	9 25	9 55
25	0 19	0 47	10 19	10 37	5 57	6 29	4 40	5 1	11 11	11 58	1 25	1 47	10 16	10 45
26	1 16	1 41	10 57	11 22	6 51	7 17	5 32	5 45	...	0 1	2 13	2 34	11 5	11 30
27	2 4	2 29	11 41	...	7 37	8 2	6 18	6 28	0 47	0 43	2 58	3 15	11 48	...
28	2 43	3 9	0 5	0 20	8 21	8 43	7 0	7 6	1 25	1 23	3 38	3 56	0 12	0 30
29	3 23	3 48	0 43	0 59	8 57	9 19	7 39	7 42	2 4	2 2	4 17	4 31	0 53	1 6
30	3 59	4 26	1 19	1 32	9 32	9 51	8 14	8 18	2 42	2 41	4 52	5 7	1 30	1 45
31	4 34	5 2	1 55	2 6	10 0	10 18	8 49	8 52	3 17	3 14	5 28	5 36	2 6	2 20
Rise—	ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.	
Springs	22 4		28 8		42 4		21 2		10 4		18 0		11 8	
Neaps	18 4		22 10		31 8		16 6		8 5		14 4		9 10	

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	9 8	13 22	17 37	10 18	15 8	20 0
10	8 22	12 46	17 11	10 3	15 11	20 20
17	7 20	11 43	16 7	9 46	15 12	20 39
24	6 35	10 53	15 11	9 28	15 12	20 57
31	6 19	10 32	14 44	9 9	15 11	21 13
D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	1 43	6 59	12 14	7 47	11 41	15 35
10	1 37	6 45	11 53	7 26	11 21	15 15
17	1 31	6 32	11 33	7 5	11 0	14 55
24	1 24	6 18	11 13	6 43	10 39	14 35
31	1 16	6 4	10 53	6 21	10 18	14 15

## SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	10 58	16 36	21 54
10	10 31	16 0	21 30
17	10 5	15 35	21 6
24	9 38	15 10	20 42
31	9 12	14 45	20 19

time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the southing and of the setting which next follow that rising. These sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day; in such cases the figures are in heavy type, so that it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time on the morrow of the day of its line. A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 129, 133, 137, &c.) In the ephemerides of the planets on page 3 of each month, italic figures are occasionally used (pages 124, 152,) to indicate the change of sign of the declination noted in the heading.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY, having been at eastern elongation on December 29th, is an evening star in the first part of the month, but is not likely to be visible to the unaided eye.

♀ VENUS is a brilliant object to be seen in the south-west in the early part of the evening. Its brightness increases to magnitude - 4.0 at the end of the month. It moves through Aquarius into Pisces and is in conjunction with Saturn on the night of the 23rd.

♂ MARS is a morning star moving from the constellation Virgo into Libra. It rises in the east-south-east. Magnitude + 1.4 to + 1.0.

♃ JUPITER, having been in conjunction on Dec. 27th, rises shortly before the Sun. Magnitude - 1.4.

♄ SATURN is to be seen in the western sky in the early part of the evening. Magnitude + 1.4. See note p. 128.

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

THE SUN DAYS

M. Light and Dark W.

SUN'S LONGITUDE  $330^{\circ} \pm 19^{\circ} 1'$ .

Rises. Sets. of the Year to end of Year.



1	M	Gen. Sir F. Maurice b. 1871. Clara Butt b. 1873.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2	Tu	Purification. Candlemas. James Joyce b. 1882.	7 39	16 49	33	332
3	W	Beau Nash d. 1762. Mendelssohn b. 1809.	7 38	16 51	34	331
4	Th	Col. Lindbergh b. 1902. M. E. Braddon d. 1915.	7 36	16 53	35	330
5	F	D. L. Moody born, 1837. J. B. Dunlop born, 1840.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6	S	Marlowe b. 1564. Goldoni d. 1793. Irving b. 1838.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7	S	Quinquagesima. Sir James Murray born, 1837.	7 31	16 58	38	327
8	M	Anthony Hope born, 1863. Edna Lyall died, 1903.	7 29	17 0	39	326
9	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Mardi Gras. Pancake Day.	7 28	17 2	40	325
10	W	Ash Wednesday. Pushkin d. 1837. Mrs. H. Wood d.	7 26	17 4	41	324
11	Th	T. A. Edison b. 1847. Lateran Treaty, 1929. [1887.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12	F	Immanuel Kant d. 1804. Charles Darwin b. 1809.	7 22	17 7	43	322
13	S	Sir G. Jessel born, 1824. Wagner died, 1883.	7 20	17 9	44	321
14	S	Quadragesima. Valentine's Day. Art Union founded,	7 19	17 11	45	320
15	M	Chaliapin b. 1873. Gen. Lew Wallace d. 1905. [1837.	7 17	17 13	46	319
16	Tu	E. Haeckel born, 1834. G. M. Trevelyan born, 1876	7 15	17 15	47	318
17	W	Ember Day. King Albert died, 1934.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18	Th	Paganini born, 1784. Wilson Barrett born, 1846.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19	F	Ember Day. Maurus Jókai b. 1825. Georg Brandes	7 9	17 20	50	315
20	S	Ember Day. A. E. Scribe died, 1861. [d. 1927.	7 7	17 22	51	314
21	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. George Lansbury born, 1859.	7 5	17 24	52	313
22	M	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (1732). Ld. B. Powell b. 1857.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23	Tu	Sir Joshua Reynolds d. 1792. Norman Lindsay b.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24	W	St. Matthias. Thomas Bowdler died, 1825. [1879.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25	Th	Samuel Fox, "Paragon" Umbrella, died, 1887.	6 56	17 31	56	309
26	F	Coué b. 1857. Eugène Rimmell, Perfumer, d. 1887.	6 54	17 33	57	308
27	S	Edward Cave (Sylvanus Urban) born, 1691.	6 52	17 34	58	307
28	S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Viscount Hailsham b. 1872.	6 50	17 36	59	306

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter...	3d.	12h.	4' 0in.
☾ New Moon.....	11	7	34' 3
☾ First Quarter...	18	3	49' 6
☾ Full Moon.....	25	7	43' 2

Apogee 3d. 12h. 251,220 miles.

Perigee 15d. 20h. 229,260 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, February 1, 261° 54'.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

- Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.  
 — 7 to 10. Buchanan's "1st Cold Period."  
 — 10. Lent begins (ends midnight, April 27).

## QUARTER DAYS.

Lady Day—March 25.

Midsummer—June 24.

Michaelmas—September 29.

Christmas—December 25.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9,  
 Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN FEB. 1936,  
 on 13 days; total fall 1.47 inches; below the  
 average by 0.10 inch.

Equation of Time.			THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal	Mean Time	MEMORANDA.	
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Time at Mean Noon.	at 0h Sidereal Time.		I.	II.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	° ' "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.				
1	13 42	0'34	20 58 48	10'19"	17 8'08	0'71	20 45 6	15 14 22		2.		
2	13 50	0'30	21 2 52	10'16"	16 50'9	0'72	20 49 2	15 10 26				
3	13 56	0'27	21 6 55	10'13"	16 33'4	0'73	20 52 59	15 6 30		3.		
4	14 3	0'24	21 10 58	10'09"	16 15'6	0'75	20 56 56	15 2 34				
5	14 8	0'20	21 15 0	10'06"	15 57'5	0'76	21 0 52	14 58 39		4.		
6	14 12	0'17	21 19 1	10'03"	15 39'2	0'77	21 4 49	14 54 43		5.		
7	14 16	0'14	21 23 1	9'99"	15 20'6	0'78	21 8 45	14 50 47				
8	14 19	0'11	21 27 1	9'96"	15 1'7	0'79	21 12 42	14 46 51		6.		
9	14 21	0'07	21 30 59	9'93"	14 42'6	0'80	21 16 38	14 42 55				
10	14 22	0'04	21 34 57	9'90"	14 23'3	0'81	21 20 35	14 38 59		7.	S.	
11	14 23	0'01	21 38 54	9'86"	14 3'7	0'82	21 24 31	14 35 3				
12	14 23	0'02	21 42 51	9'83"	13 43'8	0'83	21 28 28	14 31 7		8.		
13	14 22	0'06	21 46 46	9'80"	13 23'8	0'84	21 32 25	14 27 11				
14	14 20	0'09	21 50 41	9'77"	13 3'5	0'85	21 36 21	14 23 15		9.		
15	14 18	0'12	21 54 35	9'74"	12 43'0	0'86	21 40 18	14 19 19				
16	14 14	0'15	21 58 28	9'71"	12 22'3	0'87	21 44 14	14 15 24		10.		
17	14 10	0'18	22 2 21	9'68"	12 1'4	0'87	21 48 11	14 11 28				
18	14 6	0'21	22 6 13	9'65"	11 40'3	0'88	21 52 7	14 7 32		11.		
19	14 0	0'24	22 10 4	9'62"	11 19'1	0'89	21 56 4	14 3 36				
20	13 54	0'27	22 13 55	9'59"	10 57'7	0'90	22 0 0	13 59 40		12.		
21	13 48	0'29	22 17 45	9'56"	10 36'1	0'90	22 3 57	13 55 44				
22	13 40	0'32	22 21 34	9'53"	10 14'3	0'91	22 7 54	13 51 48		13.		
23	13 32	0'35	22 25 22	9'51"	9 52'4	0'92	22 11 50	13 47 52				
24	13 23	0'37	22 29 10	9'48"	9 30'3	0'92	22 15 47	13 43 56		14.	h.	
25	13 14	0'40	22 32 57	9'46"	9 8'1	0'93	22 19 43	13 40 0				
26	13 4	0'42	22 36 44	9'44"	8 45'7	0'93	22 23 40	13 36 4		15.		
27	12 54	0'45	22 40 30	9'41"	8 23'3	0'94	22 27 36	13 32 9				
28	12 43	0'47	22 44 16	9'39"	8 0'7S	0'94	22 31 33	13 28 13		16.		
										17.		
										18.		
										19.		
										20.		
										21.	h.	
										22.		
										23.		
										24.		
										25.		
										26.		
										27.		
										28.	S.	

## \* METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BARM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1906		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.		
				Mean.			FALL.	SHINE
				Inches.			Inch.	hours.
1	51'4	43'3	39'6	28'960	2'5	SW	10	1'1
2	45'5	36'0	5	29'023	3'4	NW	10	0'1
3	38'0	32'2	5	29'471	4'5	NNW	...	1'0
4	35'6	25'0	5	29'876	0'5	NNW	...	0'5
5	40'2	24'6	6	30'090	0'1	SSE	...	0'1
6	44'0	30'6	6	28'5	0'7	SE	...	6'8
7	38'0	27'0	5	31'5	0'8	ESE	...	7'9
8	36'7	27'0	3	30'019	5'3	ESE	...	5'3
9	40'2	28'6	39'1	29'717	4'2	ESE	...	7'2
10	37'2	28'0	38'9	28'65	17'2	ESE	...	4'6
11	30'8	25'0	8	29'708	3'5	ESE	...	0'3
12	39'4	19'4	38'8	29'954	0'1	Calm	...	6'9
13	40'8	23'6	39'0	29'928	1'0	E	...	3'7
14	42'7	30'0	3	29'589	1'7	E	...	5'8
15	42'8	34'5	4	29'309	0'0	Calm	12	0'0
16	37'0	30'9	5	29'322	0'0	Calm	...	0'0
17	52'6	35'7	6	29'244	0'6	S	05	1'2
18	54'3	44'5	5	28'940	5'0	SSW	39	1'7
19	50'1	41'6	5	29'157	2'7	SSW	09	0'0
20	52'0	37'0	5	29'646	0'4	SW	...	7'9
21	47'4	31'4	6	29'529	1'9	SW	06	0'0
22	44'8	29'8	7	29'231	3'6	E	30	0'0
23	43'2	36'3	39'8	29'223	0'9	WSW	06	0'0
24	47'4	34'9	40'0	29'452	0'6	Calm	01	1'3
25	38'8	35'7	1	29'009	3'0	NE	09	0'0
26	43'1	34'8	2	29'780	2'3	SW	...	0'0
27	44'9	30'4	3	29'194	2'4	SW	07	0'9
28	40'9	29'4	3	29'006	0'4	Calm	...	0'8
29	38'5	32'8	40'4	29'954	0'6	NW	03	0'1
Mo	42'7	31'7	39'6	29'541	—	—	1'47	65'2

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
At Noon.			
5	13'9 W	6'48	124'8
15	17'4	6'9	353'1
25	20'6 W	7'28	221'4

\* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.															Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6 <sup>h</sup> . om. (See p. 116.)		
	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.		Right Ascension.		Declination.		Horizontal Parallax.		Semi-diameter.		Age.			
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "			
1	...	...	...	...	13	31	41	14	11	9	54	26	14	50	20	7	...	
2	0 1	4 53	9 37	14 18	54	17	42	1	54	16	14	47	21	7	...	...	...	
3	1 8	5 10	10 15	7 36	20	28	2	54	16	14	47	22	7	...	...	...	...	
4	2 13	6 25	10 32	15 57	59	22	22	2	54	26	14	50	23	7	...	...	...	
5	3 14	7 13	11 10	16 49	57	23	16	9	54	47	14	56	24	7	...	...	...	
6	4 9	8 31	57 17	43 6	23	6	4	55	16	15	4	45	7	43	12	...	...	
7	4 58	8 55	12 54	18 36	49	21	47	7	55	52	15	13	26	7	43	21	...	
8	5 38	9 46	14 0	19 30	30	19	21	5	56	32	15	24	27	7	43	0	...	
9	6 11	10 38	15 12	20 23	38	15	52	6	57	13	15	35	28	7	14	32	...	
10	6 38	11 28	16 28	21 16	2	11	30	5	57	52	15	46	29	7	2	14	...	
11	7 2	12 18	17 47	22 7	50	6	27	9	58	27	15	55	0	16	21	34	...	
12	7 23	13 7	19 52	22 59	29	1	0	8	58	54	16	3	1	16	13	4	...	
13	7 43	13 57	20 26	23 51	34	4	33	11	59	13	16	8	2	16	3	12	...	
14	8 4	14 47	21 47	0 44	48	9	54	7	59	23	16	11	3	16	31	4	...	
15	8 27	15 40	23 9	1 39	48	14	44	2	59	26	16	12	4	16	43	0	...	
16	8 54	16 34	0 30	2 36	56	18	42	5	59	21	16	10	5	16	1	32	...	
17	9 26	17 31	1 47	3 36	5	21	32	8	59	12	16	8	6	16	4	13	...	
18	10 9	18 30	2 56	4 36	36	23	2	3	58	58	16	4	7	16	24	0	...	
19	11 1	19 29	3 55	5 37	18	23	4	9	58	40	15	59	8	16	4	12	...	
20	12 5	20 27	4 40	6 36	51	21	42	7	58	20	15	54	9	16	43	2	...	
21	13 16	21 22	5 15	7 34	9	19	5	2	57	56	15	47	10	16	43	12	...	
22	14 32	22 15	5 44	8 28	40	15	27	2	57	30	15	40	11	16	43	0	...	
23	15 48	23 5	6 6	9 30	32	11	5	6	57	1	15	32	12	16	41	3	...	
24	17 3	23 52	6 26	10 9	40	6	17	3	56	30	15	24	13	16	4	13	...	
25	18 15	0 37	6 44	10 57	10	1	17	9	55	58	15	15	14	16	42	0	...	
26	19 26	1 20	7 3	11 43	35	3	38	8	55	27	15	7	15	16	2	13	...	
27	20 36	2 4	7 21	12 29	37	8	21	0	54	59	14	59	16	16	3	0	...	
28	21 45	2 47	7 41	13 15	55	12	38	5	54	37	14	53	17	16	3	1	...	

## CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5<sup>h</sup>. 44m. Civil twilight ends at 17<sup>h</sup>. 34m. Night begins at 18<sup>h</sup>. 43m. The length of the Day is 9<sup>h</sup>. 6m.

Feb. 3, 16<sup>h</sup>. Mars in conjunction with  $\gamma$ . 4 5' N.

Feb. 5. Venus at greatest elongation. 47° E.

Feb. 7. Mercury at greatest elongation. 26° W.

Feb. 8, 13<sup>h</sup>. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\gamma$ . 2 2' S.

Feb. 9, 7<sup>h</sup>. Mercury in conjunction with  $\gamma$ . 2 2' S.

Feb. 13, 15<sup>h</sup>. Saturn in conjunction with  $\gamma$ . 8 8' S.

Feb. 14, 23<sup>h</sup>. Venus in conjunction with  $\gamma$ . 3 3' S.

Feb. 18, aft. Occultation of  $\kappa$  Tauri, mag. 4.4, and 67 Tauri, mag. 5.4 by the Moon. See p. 171.

Feb. 20. The plane of Saturn's ring passes through the earth. See note p. 128 and Table p. 183.

In this month the Mornings increase 5<sup>m</sup>.; the Afternoons 49<sup>m</sup>. Constellations near the S. meridian at 22<sup>h</sup>.: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.			
	R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. N.		R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. S.	
	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M. S.
5	19	28 59	20	51 7	0	9 57	2	6 4	14	54 38	15	5 1	19	3 57	22 37 1	23	28 42	5	33 7	
10	19	51 10	20	49 8	0	27 20	4	34 7	15	3 53	15	45 5	19	8 30	22 30 4	23	30 45	5	20 2	
15	20	17 1	20	18 9	0	43 59	6	58 9	15	12 50	16	23 0	19	12 56	22 23 5	23	32 51	5	6 4	
20	20	45 11	19	16 9	0	59 46	9	17 5	15	21 28	16	57 9	19	17 14	22 16 2	23	35 0	4	52 3	
25	21	14 53	17	43 0	1	14 32	11	28 8	15	29 43	17	30 1	19	21 23	22 8 9	23	37 12	4	38 1	

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

## HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

## ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.

D.	☉					☿					♀					♂					♂					♂				
	°	'	"	"	"	°	'	"	"	"	°	'	"	"	"	°	'	"	"	"	°	'	"	"	"	°	'	"	"	"
5	8	93	9	2	12	7	6	8	1	5	0	9	16	15	3	5	12	1	3	6	15	2	7	2	2	15	8	9	1	2
15	8	01	7	9	14	2	7	4	1	5	0	8	16	13	3	0	13	6	3	9	15	5	7	1	1	15	8	9	1	2
25	8	89	7	2	16	2	8	0	1	5	0	8	16	11	2	7	15	4	4	3	15	8	7	1	1	15	8	9	1	2

Feb. 17, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 6.29s. of Mean Time.

	♄ URANUS.				♆ NEPTUNE.			
	R.A.		DEC. S.		R.A.		DEC. S.	
D.	H.	M.	°	'	H.	M.	°	'
10	2	15.1	13	6	11	18.6	5	38
20	2	16.2	13	11	11	17.7	5	44

Feb. 17. Uranus rises 9<sup>h</sup>. 16m., sets 23<sup>h</sup>. 38m. Neptune rises 18<sup>h</sup>. 58m., sets 7<sup>h</sup>. 59m.

The Tide Tables.—In the Tables on the opposite page and others similar in this Almanack, the interval between successive high tides is generally more than 12 hours, so it follows that when one occurs shortly before midnight the following may be after noon of the next day. In such a case there will be no entry for the morning of that day in the Tables. Similarly the entry in the afternoon column is sometimes wanting. It occasionally happens that the interval between consecutive high tides is less than 12 hours, and in such a case there may be two tides in the morning and no entry in the afternoon column. (See Greenwich, March 26.) The small interval is to some extent a local phenomenon for it depends on the ratio of the diurnal to the semi-diurnal component of the tides and this depends on the dimensions of an estuary and the surrounding seas.



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 07	5 33	2 30	2 40	10 27	10 44	9 22	9 28	3 49	3 46	6 3	6 18	2 44	2 58
2	5 40	6 6	3 5	3 19	10 54	11 14	9 58	10 6	4 18	4 19	6 41	7 5	3 24	3 40
3	6 12	6 41	3 49	4 4	11 28	11 51	10 39	10 55	4 48	4 52	7 28	7 56	4 12	4 34
4	6 55	7 26	4 40	5 2	...	0 12	11 30	...	5 26	5 39	8 21	8 54	5 14	5 45
5	7 54	8 31	5 45	6 23	0 46	1 19	0 0	0 40	6 23	6 56	9 24	10 9	6 26	7 4
6	9 18	9 55	7 6	7 49	2 6	2 50	1 28	2 2	7 52	8 43	10 35	11 29	7 35	8 10
7	10 49	11 16	8 22	8 57	3 41	4 21	2 45	3 9	9 23	10 9	11 51	...	8 35	9 6
8	11 57	...	9 18	9 47	5 1	5 29	3 46	4 0	10 32	10 58	0 41	0 52	9 26	9 54
9	0 14	0 49	10 2	10 27	5 58	6 20	4 35	4 44	11 20	11 41	1 31	1 40	10 10	10 35
10	1 3	1 33	10 42	11 5	6 43	7 2	5 17	5 24	11 57	...	2 16	2 21	10 50	11 15
11	2 15	2 9	11 20	11 42	7 22	7 40	5 56	6 1	0 18	0 33	2 50	2 59	11 30	11 50
12	2 41	* 2 45	11 58	...	8 2	8 19	6 35	6 40	0 56	1 10	3 27	3 36	...	0 7
13	* 2 55	* 3 25	0 19	0 34	8 39	8 59	7 12	7 17	1 28	1 49	4 5	4 16	0 28	0 45
14	* 3 33	* 4 5	0 58	1 14	9 21	9 40	7 49	7 56	2 8	2 30	4 44	4 56	1 4	1 21
15	* 4 10	* 4 45	1 36	1 51	9 58	10 16	8 28	8 37	2 50	3 11	5 23	5 36	1 44	2 2
16	* 4 52	5 21	2 15	2 33	10 34	10 53	9 6	9 22	3 31	3 47	6 3	6 18	2 23	2 46
17	* 5 28	6 3	2 57	3 21	11 12	11 30	9 52	10 13	4 11	4 27	6 46	7 7	3 10	3 40
18	6 13	6 51	3 50	4 21	11 57	...	10 47	11 18	4 50	5 19	7 38	8 8	4 11	4 52
19	7 13	7 57	4 57	5 38	0 22	1 2	11 58	...	5 39	6 32	8 43	9 24	5 35	6 20
20	8 37	9 29	6 22	7 10	1 40	2 40	0 45	1 34	7 0	8 23	10 6	10 55	7 2	7 40
21	10 15	11 0	7 55	8 35	3 23	4 18	2 23	2 59	8 42	9 57	11 30	...	8 13	8 46
22	11 38	...	9 7	9 39	4 50	5 25	3 39	4 1	9 56	10 57	0 16	0 46	9 14	9 40
23	0 10	0 42	10 0	10 26	5 54	6 23	4 35	4 49	10 57	11 49	1 9	1 44	10 3	10 29
24	1 7	1 35	10 44	11 6	6 42	7 8	5 21	5 31	11 43	...	2 8	2 28	10 49	11 10
25	1 52	* 2 14	11 24	11 44	7 26	7 46	6 1	6 10	0 28	0 25	2 48	3 4	11 28	11 50
26	2 27	* 2 49	11 58	...	8 2	8 21	6 39	6 45	1 4	1 1	3 22	3 33	...	0 6
27	3 3	* 3 24	0 17	0 31	8 36	8 54	7 12	7 19	1 36	1 38	3 54	4 12	0 26	0 40
28	* 3 36	* 3 58	0 51	1 4	9 6	9 23	7 44	7 52	2 11	2 9	4 25	4 42	1 0	1 14

\* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames may cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

### RISE, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	6 18	10 28	14 38	8 49	15 8	21 28
14	6 22	10 35	14 48	8 28	15 4	21 42
21	6 27	10 47	15 8	8 11	14 59	21 48
28	6 25	11 2	15 39	7 42	14 51	22 1
D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	1 7	5 50	10 33	5 59	9 57	13 56
14	0 57	5 35	10 13	5 37	9 36	13 35
21	0 46	5 20	9 53	5 14	9 15	13 15
28	0 35	5 4	9 32	4 51	8 53	12 54

### SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	8 45	14 20	19 56
14	8 19	13 56	19 33
21	7 53	13 31	19 10
28	7 27	13 7	18 47

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star throughout February, but rises scarcely early enough to be a naked eye object.

♀ VENUS grows brighter and sets continuously later. It will be a conspicuous object at a considerable altitude in the evening twilight sky.

♂ MARS rises mostly within the hour following midnight. It continues to move eastward in the constellation Libra.

♃ JUPITER rises near daybreak throughout the month, and may be seen in the south-east in the constellation Sagittarius and below Aquila in the dawn. Mag. -1.5.

♄ SATURN is still in the western sky for an hour or two after sunset.

The Tidal Predictions in these pages and the Tidal Constants on pages 164 and 165 have been supplied by the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute. The predictions for Immingham, Greenock and Leith are Crown Copyright, which is reserved, and are published here by permission of the Controller of the Stationery Office and of the Hydrographer of H.M. Navy.

The predictions for London Bridge, Liverpool and Port of Bristol are published by permission of the Port of London Authority, the Liverpool Printing and Stationery Company and the Port of Bristol Authority respectively, who are the owners of the copyrights.

DAY OF	M	T	W	Th	F	S	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days— Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
								Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year.
1	M						ST. DAVID'S DAY. Lytton Strachey born 1880.	6 48	17 38	60	305
2	Tu						W. Shaen, Working Men's College, died, 1887.	6 46	17 40	61	304
3	W						V. van Gogh born, 1853. Sir Henry Wood born, 1869.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	Th						Chicago inaugd. as a City, 1837. Emma Cons b. 1838.	6 41	17 43	63	302
5	F						Flora Macdonald d. 1790. Alessandro Volta d. 1827.	6 39	17 45	64	301
6	S						E. B. Browning b. 1809. Louisa May Alcott d. 1888.	6 37	17 47	65	300
7	S						4th Sunday in Lent. Maurice Ravel born, 1875.	6 35	17 48	66	299
8	M						Rev. H. W. Beecher d. 1887. Count Zepelin d. 1917.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	Tu						William Cobbet b. 1763. Arnold Toynbee d. 1883.	6 30	17 52	68	297
10	W						Sergei Diaghilev born, 1872. C. F. Worth died, 1895.	6 28	17 54	69	296
11	Th						Bagdad captured by British troops, 1917.	6 26	17 55	70	295
12	F						John Bull, Composer, d. 1628. Sun Yat Sen d. 1925.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13	S						Daniel Lambert born, 1770. Lord Plumer born, 1857.	6 21	17 59	72	293
14	S						5th Sun. in Lent. Muhammadan New Year, A.H. 1356.	6 19	18 1	73	292
15	M						Dame Madge Kendal b. 1849. Sir H. Bessemer d. 1898.	6 17	18 2	74	291
16	Tu						Matthew Flinders b. 1774. Sir G. Alexander d. 1918.	6 15	18 4	75	290
17	W						ST. PATRICK'S DAY. R. A. C. Godwin-Austen b. 1808.	6 12	18 6	76	289
18	Th						Princess Louise b. 1848. Neville Chamberlain b. 1869.	6 10	18 7	77	288
19	F						David Livingstone b. 1813. Adm. von. Tirpitz b. 1849.	6 8	18 9	78	287
20	S						Louis Kossuth died, 1894. Maréchal Foch died, 1929.	6 5	18 11	79	286
21	S						Palm Sunday. H. A. L. Fisher born, 1865.	6 3	18 12	80	285
22	M						J. W. von Goethe died, 1832. Stendhal born 1842.	6 1	18 14	81	284
23	Tu						R. A. Proctor, b. 1837. Sir C. Wyndham b. 1837.	5 59	18 16	82	283
24	W						HILARY LAW S. END. W. Stevens died 1887.	5 56	18 17	83	282
25	Th						Annunciation. Maundy Thursday. Lady Day.	5 54	18 19	84	281
26	F						Good Friday. C. J. Rhodes died, 1902.	5 52	18 21	85	280
27	S						Alfred de Vigny born, 1797. Birket Foster died, 1899.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	S						Easter Day. Walter Leaf died, 1927.	5 47	18 24	87	278
29	M						Easter Mon. John Keble died, 1866. [1844.	5 45	18 26	88	277
30	Tu						Easter Tuesday. Goya b. 1746. Paul Verlaine b.	5 43	18 28	89	276
31	W						Duke of Gloucester born, 1900. Constable d. 1837.	5 41	18 29	90	275

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter .....	5d. 9h. 17 <sup>m</sup> om.
● New Moon .....	12 19 31 <sup>7</sup>
☾ First Quarter .....	19 11 45 <sup>7</sup>
○ Full Moon .....	26 23 12 <sup>2</sup>
Apogee 3d. 8 <sup>h</sup> . 251,410 miles.	
Perigee 15d. 3 <sup>h</sup> . 225,940 "	
Apogee 31d. 1 <sup>h</sup> . 251,910 "	

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, March 1, 260° 25'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAR., 1936,  
on 12 days; total fall, 0.80 inch; below the  
average by 0.93 inch.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—  
Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural  
Parishes to take place during this month.

8. Last day for sending list of persons em-  
ployed in factories and workshops.

14. Muhammadan New Year (A.H. 1356).

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of O. & C.  
seers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

27. Lent ends at midnight.

29. Jewish Passover begins.

29. Bank and General Holiday.

31. Financial Year 1936-7 ends.

## THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Oh. Sidereal Time.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 31	0'49	22 48 1	9'37	7 37'9 S	0'95	22 35 29	13 24 17
2	12 19	0'51	22 51 45	9'35	7 15'1	0'95	22 39 26	13 20 21
3	12 7	0'53	22 55 29	9'33	6 52'2	0'96	22 43 23	13 16 25
4	11 54	0'55	22 59 13	9'31	6 29'1	0'96	22 47 19	13 12 29
5	11 41	0'57	23 2 56	9'29	6 6'0	0'96	22 51 16	13 8 33
6	11 27	0'58	23 6 39	9'27	5 42'8	0'97	22 55 12	13 4 37
7	11 13	0'60	23 10 21	9'26	5 19'5	0'97	22 59 9	13 0 41
8	10 58	0'61	23 14 3	9'24	4 56'2	0'98	23 3 5	12 56 45
9	10 43	0'63	23 17 45	9'23	4 32'7	0'98	23 7 2	12 52 49
10	10 28	0'64	23 21 26	9'21	4 9'3	0'98	23 10 58	12 48 54
11	10 12	0'66	23 25 7	9'20	3 45'7	0'98	23 14 55	12 44 58
12	9 56	0'67	23 28 48	9'19	3 22'1	0'98	23 18 51	12 41 2
13	9 40	0'68	23 32 28	9'18	2 58'5	0'99	23 22 48	12 37 6
14	9 24	0'69	23 36 8	9'16	2 34'8	0'99	23 26 45	12 33 10
15	9 7	0'70	23 39 48	9'15	2 11'2	0'99	23 30 41	12 29 14
16	8 50	0'71	23 43 28	9'14	1 47'5	0'99	23 34 38	12 25 18
17	8 33	0'72	23 47 7	9'13	1 23'7	0'99	23 38 34	12 21 22
18	8 15	0'73	23 50 46	9'13	1 0'0	0'99	23 42 31	12 17 26
19	7 58	0'74	23 54 25	9'12	0 36'3	0'99	23 46 27	12 13 30
20	7 40	0'75	23 58 4	9'11	0 12'6 S	0'99	23 50 24	12 9 35
21	7 22	0'75	0 1 42	9'10	0 11'2 N	0'99	23 54 20	12 5 39
22	7 4	0'76	0 5 21	9'10	0 34'8	0'99	23 58 17	12 1 43
23	6 46	0'76	0 8 59	9'10	0 58'4	0'99	0 2 14	11 57 47
24	6 27	0'76	0 12 37	9'09	1 22'1	0'98	0 6 10	11 53 51
25	6 9	0'77	0 16 16	9'09	1 45'7	0'98	0 10 7	11 49 55
26	5 51	0'77	0 19 54	9'09	2 9'2	0'98	0 14 3	11 45 59
27	5 32	0'77	0 23 32	9'09	2 32'7	0'98	0 18 0	11 42 3
28	5 14	0'77	0 27 10	9'09	2 56'2	0'98	0 21 56	11 38 7
29	4 55	0'76	0 30 48	9'09	3 19'6	0'97	0 25 53	11 34 11
30	4 37	0'76	0 34 26	9'09	3 42'9	0'97	0 29 49	11 30 15
31	4 19	0'76	0 38 5	9'10	4 6'2 N	0'97	0 33 46	11 26 20

## MEMORANDA.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean inches.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL. inch.	SUN. SHINE hours.
	Max.	Min.	Min. 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.		
1	39'0	33'3	40'4	29'045	0'7	W	'04	0'0
2	41'3	35'0	'4	'350	1'1	N	'03	0'0
3	42'4	32'1	'5	'632	0'1	Calm	...	0'6
4	38'1	28'0	'7	'749	0'2	Calm	...	0'0
5	50'3	36'5	40'9	'673	1'7	WSW	'07	3'8
6	50'7	35'1	41'0	'682	1'3	W	'03	2'1
7	51'6	30'5	'0	'657	1'5	S	'02	1'7
8	52'8	41'5	'1	'699	0'9	Calm	'01	0'1
9	55'5	43'1	41'0	'609	0'5	SSW	'08	0'0
10	60'4	43'0	40'9	'671	0'7	NE	'01	5'0
11	47'8	40'3	41'0	'654	2'5	ENE	...	0'0
12	41'8	37'1	'1	'755	2'0	ENE	...	0'0
13	42'0	36'2	'3	29'890	1'5	E	...	0'1
14	45'7	32'3	'5	30'053	0'8	E	...	1'7
15	43'5	33'7	'7	'068	0'3	NNW	...	0'1
16	49'4	35'0	41'9	'079	0'1	Calm	...	2'1
17	54'7	31'3	42'0	30'057	0'0	Calm	...	4'6
18	54'7	32'0	42'0	29'951	2'7	E	...	9'7
19	59'0	33'5	41'9	'716	0'9	SE	...	5'8
20	59'5	44'1	'9	'705	1'0	SSW	...	1'3
21	65'3	43'1	41'9	'634	3'0	SSE	...	5'9
22	65'3	48'5	42'0	'370	5'1	SSE	...	2'7
23	57'1	42'8	'2	'273	3'1	SSW	'05	1'0
24	63'4	38'8	'4	'589	2'1	SE	...	8'7
25	61'3	42'9	42'7	'517	1'3	E	...	4'1
26	53'1	43'9	43'0	'393	1'2	E	'35	0'0
27	59'3	41'2	'3	'569	1'0	SSW	...	1'5
28	62'6	40'8	43'7	'684	0'6	S	'01	6'4
29	59'0	48'3	44'1	'530	2'2	SSW	'10	0'0
30	61'9	48'1	'5	'645	4'0	SW	...	5'6
31	63'8	48'9	44'9	29'696	3'0	SW	...	3'4
MEAN	53'3	38'7	41'9	29'664	—	—	0'80	78'0

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day. — At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
5	22°6' W	7°3' S	116°0'
15	24°6' W	7°2' S	344°2'
25	25°8' W	6°8' S	212°4'

[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rise	Set	Moon's Age	At Greenwich Midnight.				Hour of Day	Sun's Altitude	Age	Configurations of Planets
				Declination	Hour	Altitude	Age				
1 22 51	3 32 8	5 14 3	2	15 22° 05'	54	26 14	46 18 16	32 0 14	W. E.		
2 23 58	4 18 8	32 14 51	19	23 19	54	12 14	46 19 16	1 32 4			
3				15 40 59	21	34 8	54 14 14	47 20 16			
4 1 0	5 5 9	8 16 31	56	22 49 9	54	26 14	50 21 16	21 34			
5 1 57	5 54 9	51 17 24	4	23 3 2	54	48 14	56 22 16	2 134			
6 2 48	6 44 10	43 18 16	47	22 11 6	53	20 15	5 23 16	31 0 42			
7 3 31	7 35 11	43 19 21	9	20 14 3	55	0 15	16 24 16	34 0 12			
8 4 8	8 26 12	51 20 2	23	17 13 9	55	47 15	28 25 16	43 2 1			
9 4 37	9 16 14	5 20 54	44	13 16 4	57	37 15	42 26 16	413 2			
10 5 3	10 6 15	21 49 51	8	31 5	58	27 15	55 27 16	4 123			
11 5 25	10 56 16	42 22 39	5	3 12 35	59	11 16	8 28 16	412 3			
12 5 47	11 46 18	1 23 32	0	2 24 21	59	46 15	17 0 4	42 13			
13 6 7	12 37 19	24 0 26	14	7 57 9	60	9 16	23 1 4	413 2			
14 6 31	13 31 20	48 1 22	21	13 6 7	60	18 16	26 2 4	34 0 12			
15 6 50	14 26 22	12 2 20	38	17 27 9	60	13 16	24 3 4	32 0 4			
16 7 26	15 24 23	34 3 20	53	20 41 7	59	56 16	20 4 4	31 0 4			
17 8 8	16 23 0	46 4 22	21	33 2	59	31 16	13 5 4	1324			
18 8 58	17 23 1	49 5 23	44	22 56 1	57	0 16	4 6 4	12 0 34			
19 10 0	18 22 2	38 6 23	41	21 53 0	58	26 15	55 7 4	2 0 134			
20 11 8	19 18 3	16 7 21	7	19 34 0	57	15 15	45 8 4	13 0 24			
21 12 23	20 11 3	46 8 15	34	16 13 7	57	17 15	37 9 4	3 0 124			
22 13 36	21 1 4	11 9 7	6	12 8 2	56	45 15	28 10 4	321 4			
23 14 50	21 48 4	31 9 56	10	7 33 2	56	15 15	19 11 4	3 0 4			
24 16 2	22 33 4	50 10 43	27	2 43 0	55	15 15	12 12 4	4 0 132			
25 17 12	23 16 5	8 11 29	39	2 9 55	55	10 15	5 13 4	412 3			
26 18 22	23 59 5	26 12 25	30	6 52 4	54	56 14	58 14 4	42 0 13			
27 19 30	0 43 5	46 13 1	27	11 15 2	54	36 14	53 15 4	41 0 2			
28 20 38	1 27 6	9 13 48	30	15 7 8	54	20 14	48 16 4	43 0 12			
29 21 44	2 13 6	35 14 36	30	18 21 0	54	9 14	45 17 4	432 0			
30 22 48	3 0 7	15 25 46	20	46 8	54	5 14	44 18 4	432 0			
31 23 48	3 48 7	46 16 16	24	22 18 35	54	9 14	45 19 4	4 0 32			

## CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

Mar. 1. Day breaks at 4h. 55m. Civil twilight ends 18h. 24m. Night begins 19h. 30m. The length of the Day is 10h. 50m.

Mar. 1-4. Mercury's have been seen near Vega about this date.

Mar. 3. 23h. Mars in conjunction with L. 3 N.

Mar. 8. 9h. Jupiter in conjunction with L. 3 S.

Mar. 8. Neptune in opposition. Distance from Earth 2,713,790,000.

Mar. 12. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Mar. 15. 14h. Venus in conjunction with L. 2 N.

Mar. 16. Saturn in conjunction.

Mar. 21. 1h. Sun enters the Sign Aries (Equinox) Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 25. 9h. Occultation of Leonis, mag. 5.1 by the Moon. See p. 171.

Mar. 31. 21h. Mars in conjunction with L. 2 N.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset at the beginning and end of this month.

In this month the Mornings increase 67m. the Afternoons 52m.

Constellations near the Meridian at 22h. Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

1. MERCURY.				2. VENUS.				3. MARS.				4. JUPITER.				5. SATURN.					
R.A. DEC. S.				R.A. DEC. S.				R.A. DEC. S.				R.A. DEC. S.				R.A. DEC. S.					
D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.		
2	21	45	40	15	35	0		1	28	3	13	31	1	28	3	23	39	26	4	23	5
7	22	17	19	12	58	3		1	40	2	15	22	4	15	44	21	54	0	23	41	42
12	22	49	49	9	48	0		1	50	8	17	0	6	15	51	36	19	32	23	43	58
17	23	23	14	6	6	8		1	57	53	18	22	8	15	57	41	19	36	20	43	15
22	23	57	47	1	57	1		2	2	45	19	25	5	16	3	0	19	32	7	23	48
27	0	23	38	2	35	5		2	4	13	20	4	0	16	7	28	19	50	2	23	50

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.										J. URANUS.				J. NEPTUNE.			
D. 0 1 2 3 4 5										D. 0 1 2 3 4 5										D. 0 1		D. 0 1		D. 0 1			
58	87	6	8	18	1	8	7	1	5	0	8	16	9	2	6	17	3	4	6	16	1	7	1				
15	8	84	6	5	11	0	9	6	1	0	8	16	6	2	5	20	1	4	1	16	5	7	1				
25	8	82	6	5	24	6	10	6	1	0	8	16	3	2	5	23	5	5	6	16	9	7	1				
Mar. 10. Sun's semidiam. in Transit. 1 m. 43 s. of Mean Time.																											
27h. 45m.      Neptune rises 15h. 53m.																											
24h. 44m.																											

Mar. 19. Sun's semidiam. in transit, 16h. 4' 33s. of Mean Time.

## 6. URANUS.

## 7. NEPTUNE.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.

## D. H. M. S. DEC. S.



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	4 7	4 27	1 22	1 35	9 35	9 47	8 15	8 24	2 48	2 40	4 59	5 16	1 35	1 46
2	4 37	4 55	1 54	2 4	9 56	10 10	8 44	8 56	3 20	3 10	5 34	5 51	2 5	2 20
3	5 5	5 23	2 24	2 37	10 18	10 35	9 15	9 32	3 45	3 39	6 9	6 27	2 40	2 55
4	5 36	5 54	2 59	3 16	10 48	11 8	9 50	10 14	4 11	4 17	6 53	7 15	3 20	3 40
5	6 16	6 35	3 45	4 10	11 25	11 52	10 34	11 9	4 45	4 59	7 40	8 14	4 14	4 45
6	7 10	7 34	4 47	5 25	...	0 23	11 34	...	5 34	6 18	8 41	9 25	5 30	6 15
7	8 27	8 55	6 9	6 58	1 4	1 53	0 34	0 57	6 46	8 5	9 52	10 47	6 54	7 32
8	10 4	10 25	7 35	8 19	2 47	3 37	2 5	2 22	8 33	9 31	11 7	11 57	8 1	8 35
9	11 24	11 41	8 44	9 16	4 22	4 56	3 15	3 23	9 54	10 32	...	0 14	8 55	9 24
10	...	0 22	9 32	9 58	5 28	5 51	4 5	4 12	10 46	11 13	0 53	1 6	9 44	10 7
11	0 33	1 6	10 12	10 37	6 17	6 35	4 49	4 55	11 31	11 56	1 37	1 49	10 24	10 48
12	1 15	1 43	10 51	11 16	6 59	7 16	5 30	5 37	...	0 6	2 13	2 23	11 4	11 25
13	*1 51	*2 21	11 31	11 56	7 38	7 57	6 9	6 19	0 30	0 49	2 50	3 2	11 44	...
14	*2 30	*3 3	...	0 12	8 18	8 37	6 48	6 58	1 7	1 31	3 29	3 45	0 4	0 22
15	*3 13	*3 45	0 36	0 53	9 0	9 17	7 26	7 40	1 48	2 10	4 11	4 29	0 44	1 2
16	*3 55	*4 25	1 16	1 34	9 38	9 55	8 6	8 23	2 28	2 49	4 53	5 14	1 21	1 40
17	*4 36	*5 4	1 55	2 18	10 16	10 32	8 47	9 10	3 11	3 31	5 38	5 59	2 5	2 30
18	*5 20	5 47	2 41	3 6	10 56	11 15	9 32	10 3	3 53	4 16	6 30	6 59	2 55	3 25
19	6 8	6 35	3 35	4 10	11 43	...	10 25	11 8	4 37	5 9	7 27	8 1	3 58	4 39
20	7 10	7 45	4 42	5 30	0 6	0 51	11 35	...	5 29	6 46	8 37	9 18	5 20	6 5
21	8 34	9 17	6 10	7 3	1 23	2 27	0 38	1 10	6 52	8 29	9 54	10 45	6 44	7 21
22	10 11	10 52	7 41	8 26	3 7	4 2	2 15	2 40	8 24	9 52	11 14	...	7 55	8 27
23	11 31	...	8 53	9 24	4 35	5 11	3 25	3 41	9 41	10 45	...	0 29	8 54	9 20
24	...	0 31	9 45	10 9	5 35	6 1	4 18	4 29	10 34	11 27	0 56	1 22	9 44	10 6
25	0 54	1 18	10 24	10 44	6 21	6 43	5 0	5 10	11 19	...	1 43	1 59	10 24	10 47
26	1 35	1 56	10 58	11 17	7 0	7 20	5 36	5 45	0 4	...	2 19	2 35	11 4	11 25
27	2 9	2 27	11 31	11 51	7 36	7 55	6 10	6 20	0 38	0 35	2 54	3 11	11 40	...
28	2 40	*2 59	...	0 5	8 8	8 25	6 43	6 55	1 10	1 8	3 27	3 43	...	0 15
29	3 9	*3 27	0 20	0 35	8 37	8 53	7 14	7 27	1 42	1 36	3 55	4 15	0 34	0 45
30	3 41	3 56	0 50	1 6	9 3	9 19	7 42	7 59	2 13	2 10	4 25	4 50	1 5	1 20
31	4 10	4 23	1 21	1 36	9 29	9 41	8 11	8 31	2 44	2 44	4 59	5 25	1 36	1 50

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of the PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	6 22	11 18	16 16	7 17	14 41	22 6
14	6 15	11 36	16 59	6 50	14 27	22 5
21	6 5	11 56	17 48	6 20	14 7	21 55
28	5 57	12 19	18 43	5 49	13 42	21 35

D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	0 22	4 47	9 11	4 28	8 31	12 33
14	0 7	4 28	8 50	4 4	8 8	12 12
21	23 48	4 6	8 24	3 40	7 45	11 50
28	23 29	3 44	8 0	3 16	7 22	11 28

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	7 0	12 42	18 24
14	6 34	12 18	18 2
21	6 9	11 54	17 39
28	5 43	11 29	17 17

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY continues to rise before the Sun but will not be visible.

♀ VENUS is at greatest brilliancy on the 12th, and sets at about 10 o'clock in the evening during the greater part of the month. The appearance of the three-day old Moon in its neighbourhood on the evening of the 15th may make a pleasing spectacle. Magnitude -4.3.

♂ MARS rises at midnight in the middle of the month. It will be seen near the bright stars of Scorpius in the south-east and south in the early morning. It grows rapidly brighter. Magnitude +0.4 to -0.3.

♃ JUPITER is to be seen low down in the morning sky. In the south-east about 4 o'clock towards the end of the month.

♄ SATURN being in conjunction on the 16th is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours.

The Date of Easter.—The last previous occasion when Easter Day fell on March 28, as it does this year, was in 1880. It will next so happen in 1948, and the next occurrence will be in 2027.

Septuagesima is nine weeks before Easter and its latest date is therefore Feb. 21 normally, but it will be on Feb. 22 if Easter be on April 25 in a leap year. With the Julian Calendar this happened at intervals of 532 years, and it was so in England in 1736. It has not yet occurred in the Gregorian Calendar, and will not do so until A.D. 3784.

DAY OF



Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 8' 20". 12h.



THE SUN

DAYS

M.	Light and Dark.	W.					Rises.		Sets.		of the Year.	to end of Year.
							H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Th					All Fools' Day. Blackwood, "Maga," first pub. 1817.	5 38	18 31	91	274		
2	F					Thaddeus Kosciusko d. 1817. Sir John Squire b. 1884.	5 36	18 33	92	273		
3	S					Georges Ohnet b. 1901. J. B. M. Hertzog b. 1866.	5 34	18 34	93	272		
4	S					1st Sun. after Easter. Colonial Conference, 1887.	5 31	18 36	94	271		
5	M					A. C. Swinburne born, 1837; died April 10, 1909.	5 29	18 38	95	270		
6	Tu					EASTER LAW S. BEGIN. Anthony Fokker born, 1890.	5 27	18 39	96	269		
7	W					François de Xavier b. 1506. Sir F. L. Chantrey b.	5 25	18 41	97	268		
8	Th					Athara, 1898. F. W. Woolworth died, 1919. [1781.	5 23	18 43	98	267		
9	F					Paul Robeson b. 1898. F. Marion Crawford d. 1909.	5 20	18 44	99	266		
10	S					Earl of Rochester b. 1647. Stanley Weyman d. 1928.	5 18	18 46	100	265		
11	S					2nd Sun. after Easter. Charles Reade d. 1884.	5 16	18 48	101	264		
12	M					Archbishop Chicheley d. 1443. Lord Conway b. 1856.	5 14	18 49	102	263		
13	Tu					Boris Godunov d. 1605. Joseph Butler b. 1828.	5 12	18 51	103	262		
14	W					Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 9	18 52	104	261		
15	Th					Euler born, 1707. S.S. Titanic foundered, 1912.	5 7	18 54	105	260		
16	F					Nellie Farren b. 1848. Charlie Chaplin born, 1889.	5 5	18 56	106	259		
17	S					Benjamin Franklin d. 1790. J. P. Morgan b. 1837.	5 3	18 57	107	258		
18	S					3rd Sunday after Easter. *Summer Time begins.	5 1	18 59	108	257		
19	M					Primrose Day. Earl of Beaconsfield d. 1881. [2 a.m.	4 59	19 1	109	256		
20	Tu					Adolf Hitler born, 1889. Relief of Chitral, 1895.	4 57	19 2	110	255		
21	W					Sir Herbert Barker b. 1869. Eleanora Duse d. 1924.	4 55	19 4	111	254		
22	Th					Ada Rehan b. 1860. George Du Maurier d. 1896.	4 52	19 6	112	253		
23	F					ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare died, 1616.	4 50	19 7	113	252		
24	S					Marcus Clarke born, 1846. Cyril Maude born, 1862.	4 48	19 9	114	251		
25	S					4th Sun. aft. Easter. St. Mark. GALLIPOLI (1915).	4 46	19 11	115	250		
26	M					Daniel Defoe d. 1730. Viscount Rothermere b. 1868.	4 44	19 12	116	249		
27	Tu					Edward Gibbon b. 1737. Maurice Baring b. 1874.	4 42	19 14	117	248		
28	W					Mutiny of <i>The Bounty</i> , 1789.	4 40	19 16	118	247		
29	Th					Gen. Boulanger b. 1837. Sir T. Beecham b. 1879.	4 38	19 17	119	246		
30	F					Franz Lehar born, 1870. A. E. Housman died, 1936.	4 36	19 19	120	245		

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

C Last Quarter ..... 4d. 3h. 52' 6m.

● New Moon ..... 11 5 9' 9"

D First Quarter ..... 17 20 33' 9"

O Full Moon ..... 25 15 23' 5"

Perigee 12d. 8'oh. 223,210 miles.

Apogee 27d. 10'oh. 252,350 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, April 1, 258° 46'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN APR., 1936,  
on 14 days; total fall, 1' 70 inches; above the  
average by 0' 23 inch.

\* No change is made in these pages. Greenwich  
Time (G.M.T., see p. 116) is used throughout.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.—County Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following March 25 last.

4. Summer Time begins in France and Belgium (1937).

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

11 to 14. Buchan's "2nd Cold Period."

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within fourteen days after this date.

25. Princess Royal's Birthday (1897).

Equation of Time.			THE SUN (MEAN NOON).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time.	MEMORANDA.	
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.		Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	I.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		° ' "	° ' "		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	4 1	0.75	0 41 43	9.10	4 29.4 n	0.96	0 37 43	11 22 24	2.			
2	3 43	0.75	0 45 22	9.11	4 52.5	0.96	0 41 39	11 18 28	3.			
3	3 25	0.74	0 49 0	9.12	5 15.5	0.96	0 45 36	11 14 32	4.			
4	3 7	0.74	0 52 39	9.12	5 38.5	0.95	0 49 32	11 10 36	5.			
5	2 49	0.73	0 56 18	9.13	6 1.3	0.95	0 53 29	11 6 40	6.			
6	2 32	0.72	0 59 57	9.14	6 24.0	0.95	0 57 25	11 2 44	7.			
7	2 15	0.71	1 3 37	9.15	6 46.7	0.94	1 1 22	10 58 48	8.			
8	1 58	0.70	1 7 17	9.16	7 9.2	0.94	1 5 18	10 54 52	9.			
9	1 41	0.69	1 10 56	9.17	7 31.6	0.93	1 9 15	10 50 56	10.			
10	1 25	0.68	1 14 36	9.18	7 53.8	0.93	1 13 12	10 47 0	11.			
11	1 9	0.67	1 18 17	9.19	8 16.0	0.92	1 17 8	10 43 5	12.			
12	0 53	0.65	1 21 58	9.20	8 38.0	0.91	1 21 5	10 39 9	13.			
13	0 38	0.64	1 25 39	9.22	8 59.8	0.90	1 25 1	10 35 13	14.			
14	0 22	0.62	1 29 20	9.23	9 21.5	0.90	1 28 58	10 31 17	15.			
15	0 7	0.61	1 33 2	9.24	9 43.1	0.89	1 32 54	10 27 21	16.			
16	Subl.	0.60	1 36 44	9.26	10 4.5	0.89	1 36 51	10 23 25	17.			
17	0 21	0.59	1 40 26	9.27	10 25.7	0.88	1 40 47	10 19 29	18.			
18	0 35	0.57	1 44 9	9.29	10 46.7	0.87	1 44 44	10 15 33	19.			
19	0 49	0.55	1 47 52	9.30	11 7.6	0.87	1 48 41	10 11 37	20.			
20	1 2	0.54	1 51 35	9.32	11 28.2	0.86	1 52 37	10 7 41	21.			
21	1 15	0.52	1 55 19	9.34	11 48.7	0.85	1 56 34	10 3 45	22.			
22	1 27	0.50	1 59 3	9.35	12 9.0	0.84	2 0 30	9 59 50	23.			
23	1 39	0.48	2 2 48	9.37	12 29.1	0.83	2 4 27	9 55 54	24.			
24	1 50	0.47	2 6 33	9.39	12 49.0	0.83	2 8 23	9 51 58	25.			
25	2 1	0.45	2 10 19	9.41	13 8.7	0.82	2 12 20	9 48 2	26.			
26	2 11	0.42	2 14 5	9.43	13 28.1	0.81	2 16 16	9 44 6	27.			
27	2 21	0.40	2 17 52	9.45	13 47.4	0.80	2 20 13	9 40 10	28.			
28	2 31	0.38	2 21 39	9.47	14 6.4	0.79	2 24 9	9 36 14	29.			
29	2 40	0.36	2 25 26	9.50	14 25.2	0.78	2 28 6	9 32 18	30.			
30	2 48	0.34	2 29 14	9.52	14 43.7 n	0.77	2 32 3	9 28 22				

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM		WIND.		RAIN FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	Max	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	inch.		
				inches.					hours.
1	58.4	47.3	45.3	29.576	3.0	SSW	.30	0.0	
2	52.1	41.9	45.7	.823	1.0	N	.03	0.0	
3	46.2	36.8	46.0	.876	4.7	ENE	.06	0.0	
4	48.9	35.5	.2	29.817	13.1	NE	.17	3.5	
5	44.6	34.3	.3	30.061	2.6	NE	...	0.3	
6	44.7	35.8	.3	29.969	1.3	NE	...	0.1	
7	49.5	35.8	.3	.800	1.7	NE	...	2.0	
8	48.3	36.3	.1	29.916	3.7	NE	...	0.4	
9	51.9	40.6	46.0	30.003	5.5	NE	...	5.1	
10	52.2	39.0	45.9	29.937	1.8	NE	...	3.7	
11	48.0	36.8	.8	.705	8.5	N	.03	3.0	
12	47.7	33.9	45.9	.607	2.5	N	.09	3.1	
13	44.3	33.2	46.1	.461	0.0	Calm	.04	0.1	
14	48.9	29.2	.4	.456	0.7	NE	...	4.6	
15	47.1	36.1	46.8	.331	0.6	N	...	0.6	
16	49.9	35.9	47.2	.387	1.1	N	...	1.5	
17	50.3	33.3	47.6	.605	2.6	N	...	7.3	
18	53.8	35.2	48.0	.810	3.0	NW	...	10.5	
19	53.4	35.6	.3	.780	2.2	NW	...	9.9	
20	45.2	33.8	.5	.527	1.9	SW	.40	0.0	
21	48.5	28.3	.7	.352	4.5	S	.21	0.1	
22	48.3	35.1	.7	.611	5.0	N	.04	6.1	
23	55.5	30.1	.6	.822	1.3	WSW	.01	6.9	
24	61.7	41.1	.6	.850	2.0	NW	.06	6.3	
25	62.0	50.1	.6	.912	5.1	SW	...	1.2	
26	61.9	45.4	.6	29.857	2.0	WSW	.23	5.1	
27	59.7	42.1	.7	30.106	4.0	NNW	.03	6.6	
28	62.9	36.7	48.8	.131	1.0	SSE	...	8.2	
29	63.1	43.1	49.0	.144	1.2	N	...	5.5	
30	61.9	44.3	49.1	30.152	1.5	NNE	...	4.7	
Mn	52.4	37.4	47.3	29.779	—	—	1.70	106.4	

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day.	Sun's Axis.		Centre of Disc.	
	At Noon.	Lat.	Long.	
5	26.4 W	6.3 S	67.3	
15	26.1	5.5	295.3	
25	25.2 W	4.7 S	163.2	

[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.									
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.	Age.		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.		
1	...	...	...	17 7 35	22 50' 28"	54	22 14	49 20	4	
2	0 40	4 37	8 34	17 59 25	22 19' 8"	54	44 14	55 21	4	
3	1 25	5 27	9 31	18 51 17	20 46' 6"	55	15 15	3 22	4	
4	2 4	6 16	10 34	19 42 54	18 12' 7"	55	50 15	15 23	4	
5	2 35	7 5 11	44 20	34 9	14 42' 6"	56	45 15	28 24	4	
6	3 2	7 54 12	57 21	25 13	10 23' 2"	57	40 15	43 25	4	
7	3 25	8 43 14	13 22	16 31	5 24' 38"	58	36 15	58 26	4	
8	3 47	9 32 15	31 23	8 40	0 09' 59"	59	30 16	12 27	4	
9	4 8	10 23 16	53 0	2 23	5 35' 5"	60	15 16	25 28	4	
10	4 30	11 15 18	17 0	58 23	10 58' 1"	60	47 16	34 29	4	
11	4 55	12 11 19	44 1	57 5	15 44' 4"	61	2 16	38 0	19	
12	5 25	13 9 21	9 2	58 28	19 29' 8"	60	59 16	37 1	19	
13	6 3	14 10 22	28 4	1 42	21 53' 9"	60	39 16	31 2	19	
14	6 50	15 13 23	37 5	19	22 45' 2"	60	5 16	22 3	19	
15	7 49	16 14 24	0 33	6 7	22 3' 9"	59	22 16	11 4	19	
16	8 58	17 13 1	16 7	6 58	20 0' 5"	58	35 15	58 5	19	
17	10 12	18 18 1	49 8	2 54	16 51' 5"	57	47 15	45 6	19	
18	11 28	18 59	2 15	8 55	12 55' 0"	57	2 15	32 7	19	
19	12 41	19 46	2 36	9 44 53	8 27' 5"	56	21 15	21 8	19	
20	13 54	20 31	2 56	10 32 13	3 43' 7"	55	46 15	12 9	19	
21	15 3	21 15	3 14	11 18 13	4 38' 55"	55	15 15	3 10	19	
22	16 12	21 58	3 33	12 3 41	5 45' 4"	54	51 14	57 11	19	
23	17 19	22 41	3 51	12 49 21	10 9' 7"	54	31 14	51 12	19	
24	18 27	23 24	4 13	13 35 47	14 7' 5"	54	16 14	47 13	19	
25	19 33	0 9	4 38	14 23 22	17 29' 4"	54	5 14	44 14	19	
26	20 38	0 56	5 8	15 12 18	20 6' 0"	54	0 14	43 15	19	
27	21 39	1 44	5 45	16 2 29	21 51' 5"	54	1 14	43 16	19	
28	22 33	2 32	6 31	16 53 35	22 38' 3"	54	7 14	45 17	19	
29	23 21	3 22	7 24	17 45 6	22 23' 9"	54	21 14	49 18	19	
30	...	...	...	18 36 31	21 7' 98"	54	43 14	54 19	19	

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. on. (See p. 116.)

## CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 38m. Civil twilight ends 19h. 18m. Night begins 20h. 30m. The length of the Day is 12h. 53m.

Apr. 1, *morn.* Occultation of  $\rho$  Ophiuchi. mag. 4.8, by the Moon. See p. 171.

Apr. 5, *2h.* Jupiter in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\gamma$  3° S.

Apr. 7, *15h.* Mercury and Venus in conjunction.  $\delta$  6° 8' S.

Apr. 9, *22h.* Saturn in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\delta$  8° S.

Apr. 12, *8h.* Mercury and Uranus in conjunction.  $\gamma$  2° 4' N.

Apr. 12, *12h.* Mercury in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\gamma$  1° S.

Apr. 18. Venus at Inferior conjunction.

Apr. 20. Mercury at greatest elongation. 20° E.

Apr. 28, *3h.* Mars in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\delta$  1° N.

Apr. 30. Uranus in conjunction.

In this month the Mornings increase 62m.; the Afternoons 48m.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22h.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS		♂ JUPITER		♂ SATURN	
	R.A.	Dec. S.	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. S.	R.A.	Dec. S.	R.A.	Dec. S.
1	1 10 9	7 19' 1"	2 1 56	20 13' 2"	16 11 0	20 5' 5"	19 45 22	21 19' 6"	23 53 3	2 56' 5"
6	1 46 26	11 52' 5"	1 55 59	19 48' 4"	16 13 29	20 18' 9"	19 47 54	21 13' 8"	23 55 17	2 42' 5"
11	2 20 9	15 49' 3"	1 46 58	18 47' 2"	16 14 47	20 30' 2"	19 50 10	21 8' 6"	23 57 28	2 28' 8"
16	2 48 42	18 48' 1"	1 36 14	17 13' 1"	16 14 49	20 39' 5"	19 52 9	21 4' 0"	23 59 37	2 15' 4"
21	3 9 57	20 39' 7"	1 25 31	15 16' 9"	16 13 33	20 46' 7"	19 53 51	21 0' 1"	0 1 43	2 2' 4"
26	3 22 29	21 22' 6"	1 16 36	13 14' 7"	16 10 56	20 51' 6"	19 55 15	20 57' 1"	0 3 46	1 49' 9"

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
1	8" 80	7" 3	28" 6	11" 9	1" 7	0" 8	16 0	2" 8	27" 4	6" 3	17" 5	7" 1	
15	8" 77	9" 0	30" 8	13" 2	1" 7	0" 8	15 58	3" 4	29" 4	7" 0	18" 0	7" 1	
25	8" 75	11" 9	30" 0	14" 6	1" 8	0" 9	15 55	4" 5	28" 7	7" 8	18" 6	7" 2	

April 18, Saturn's semidiam. in Transit,  $1m.4^s.93s.$  of Mean Time.

♂ URANUS.			♂ NEPTUNE.		
D.	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. N.	
10	2 24' 8"	13 56'	11 12' 9"	6 14'	
20	2 27' 0"	14 7'	11 12' 2"	6 19'	

April 18. Uranus rises 5h. 26m.; sets 19h. 58m. Neptune rises 14h. 51m.; sets 4h. 1m.

**Saturn's Rings.** Saturn at the beginning of this year is at the closing stage of an epoch in its career that occurs about every fifteenth year when its ring-system may be invisible, or nearly so, according to circumstances. Since the year 1921 the ring-system has been in such position in its orbit that the Sun has illuminated its north side. On December 28 last the Ring was edgewise to the Sun, and the Sun has since been on its south side. The Earth is generally on the same side of the ring-plane as the Sun, and changes sides with it (nearly), but in the year in which such a transition takes place the plane may pass three times through the Earth, and make interesting changes in our view of the planet, but on this occasion, for reasons that were explained in last year's issue of this Almanack, there is only one complete passage of that kind, and that does not occur until the end of February. It follows therefore that in the first two



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL, King Road, (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown), G.M.T.	
	Morn. H. M.	After. H. M.	Morn. H. M.	After. H. M.	Morn. H. M.	After. H. M.	Morn. H. M.	After. H. M.	Morn. H. M.	After. H. M.	Morn. H. M.	After. H. M.	Morn. H. M.	After. H. M.
1	4 42	4 50	1 52	2 6	9 52	10 6	8 41	9 6	3 12	3 17	5 38	6 3	2 8	2 23
2	5 10	5 22	2 25	2 46	10 19	10 36	9 15	9 45	3 42	3 51	6 17	6 45	2 45	3 1
3	5 52	6 2	3 11	3 37	10 57	11 20	9 54	10 36	4 19	4 33	7 5	7 38	3 30	3 55
4	6 43	6 56	4 9	4 45	11 50	...	10 46	11 45	5 3	5 41	8 1	8 40	4 39	5 24
5	7 53	8 7	5 22	6 8	0 25	1 12	11 59	...	5 56	7 15	9 0	9 53	6 5	6 50
6	9 19	9 33	6 41	7 28	1 57	2 51	1 15	1 25	7 32	8 49	10 10	11 6	7 20	7 54
7	10 42	10 53	7 53	8 32	3 33	4 13	2 31	2 39	9 1	9 50	11 21	...	8 17	8 46
8	11 43	11 54	8 51	9 20	4 46	5 14	3 29	3 35	10 6	10 36	0 6	0 18	9 9	9 35
9	...	0 32	9 37	10 4	5 41	6 3	4 15	4 24	10 52	11 19	0 50	1 5	9 55	10 18
10	0 41	1 14	10 21	10 48	6 29	6 48	4 59	5 10	11 36	...	1 33	1 46	10 38	11 0
11	*1 24	*1 53	11 6	11 31	7 12	7 32	5 41	5 55	0 3	0 22	2 13	2 27	11 19	11 40
12	*2 7	*2 37	11 51	...	7 57	8 15	6 24	6 40	0 45	1 4	2 55	3 11	...	0 1
13	*2 53	*3 21	0 15	0 35	8 40	8 58	7 5	7 25	1 23	1 47	3 38	3 59	0 23	0 45
14	*3 38	*4 5	0 56	1 20	9 21	9 39	7 47	8 14	2 3	2 39	4 24	4 50	1 6	1 30
15	*4 25	*4 49	1 40	2 8	10 4	10 21	8 31	9 2	2 49	3 26	5 14	5 42	1 54	2 22
16	*5 13	5 36	2 27	3 0	10 49	11 5	9 19	9 57	3 39	4 16	6 12	6 43	2 45	3 20
17	6 5	6 26	3 23	4 3	11 40	...	10 11	11 4	4 27	5 7	7 10	7 46	3 50	4 29
18	7 10	7 34	4 31	5 18	...	0 43	11 17	...	5 15	6 29	8 13	8 58	5 2	5 45
19	8 26	8 56	5 51	6 42	1 12	2 7	0 25	0 41	6 27	8 5	9 28	10 16	6 19	6 56
20	9 53	10 25	7 16	7 58	2 41	3 31	1 50	2 5	7 54	9 22	10 45	11 26	7 26	8 0
21	11 6	11 35	8 27	8 56	4 2	4 39	2 56	3 9	9 10	10 13	11 52	...	8 25	8 50
22	...	0 7	9 15	9 38	5 3	5 31	3 47	3 58	10 4	11 35	0 21	0 44	9 13	9 36
23	0 26	0 50	9 55	10 14	5 50	6 13	4 29	4 40	10 49	11 55	1 6	1 24	9 58	10 20
24	1 8	1 26	10 31	10 47	6 30	6 47	5 5	5 19	11 28	...	1 45	2 1	10 35	10 56
25	1 43	2 0	11 6	11 20	7 10	7 20	5 40	5 55	0 7	0 2	2 19	2 38	11 14	11 31
26	2 14	2 30	11 37	11 54	7 36	7 52	6 12	6 30	0 38	0 34	2 53	3 11	11 50	...
27	2 49	3 1	...	0 11	8 6	8 24	6 44	7 5	1 12	1 12	3 24	3 46	0 5	0 20
28	3 19	*3 30	0 26	0 41	8 37	8 52	7 15	7 39	1 41	1 48	3 56	4 22	0 40	0 55
29	3 50	3 59	0 56	1 19	9 5	9 20	7 44	8 12	2 14	2 25	4 32	4 59	1 11	1 26
30	4 24	4 28	1 27	1 53	9 33	9 48	8 15	8 47	2 45	2 59	5 9	5 36	1 45	2 0

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.	Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.
4	5 47	12 43	19 40	5 17	13 9	21 1
11	5 36	13 3	20 33	4 46	12 30	20 13
18	5 23	13 14	21 6	4 17	11 47	19 16
25	5 7	13 8	21 11	3 52	11 6	18 19

D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.	Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.
4	23 8	3 21	7 34	2 51	6 58	11 5
11	22 44	2 55	7 7	2 26	6 34	10 41
18	22 17	2 27	6 37	2 1	6 9	10 17
25	21 47	1 57	6 6	1 35	5 44	9 52

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises H. M.	Souths H. M.	Sets H. M.
4	5 16	11 5	16 34
11	4 50	10 41	16 31
18	4 24	10 16	16 8
25	3 58	9 51	15 45

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY will be at greatest eastern elongation on the 20th, and there will be an opportunity of seeing the planet with the naked eye. Ten days before the maximum elongation may be taken as a possible date of first visibility. The planet will then be diminishing in brightness. At half-past seven in the evening of April 10 it will be 15 degrees from the west point of the horizon towards the north at altitude 7 degrees.

♀ VENUS is an evening star in the first part of the month, but sets earlier rapidly. It will be on the right of and higher than Mercury about April 10.

♂ MARS is between S.E. and S. at midnight. It will be seen to the right of and above Antares. Mag. = 0.4 to -1.3.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star low in the south-east about 3 o'clock. It is moving from right to left in Sagittarius.

♄ SATURN rises in the dawn almost due east, but will not be a prominent object.

months of this year, the north side of the ring will be presented to the Earth, but the Sun will illuminate its south side, so that the rings during that time are theoretically invisible, but they may not be so. There will be little opportunity after their reappearance in February, but it will be of interest to scrutinize the planet, especially with large telescopes, later in the year after the conjunction of the planet. The Earth will be inclined as much as 5 degrees to the ring-plane in Saturni centric latitude in June.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days. Events.					
M	W	SUN'S LONGITUDE 60 H 110. 160.		Rises	Sets	11	12
1	S	St Philip and St James. Duke of Connaught b. 1850.		4 38	10 23	121	244
2	S	Ascension Sunday. Lambert Simnel crowned, 1487.		4 33	10 23	122	243
3	M	Ascension Day. (Only Carlo born, 1814)		4 31	10 24	123	242
4	Tu	Ascension Day. J. Whitaker, M.P., born, 1820.		4 29	10 25	124	241
5	W	Ascension Day. James Grant died, 1887.		4 27	10 27	125	240
6	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Friend born, 1830.		4 26	10 29	126	239
7	F	Robert Browning b. 1812. Lord Rosebery b. 1847.		4 24	10 30	127	238
8	S	Lancelotti died, 1704. Gustave Flaubert died 1880.		4 23	10 32	128	237
9	S	Sunday after Ascension. Sir J. Barrie born, 1860.		4 20	10 33	129	236
10	M	Outbreak of Indian Mutiny, 1857.		4 19	10 35	130	235
11	Tu	East of Chatham d. 1778. Irving Berlin b. 1888.		4 17	10 36	131	234
12	W	Corpus Christi Day (1077). Flor. Nightingale b. 1820.		4 15	10 38	132	233
13	Th	Sir Ronald Ross b. 1857. Viscount Milner d. 1925.		4 14	10 40	133	232
14	F	Easter Law Sittings end. People's Palace opened.		4 12	10 41	134	231
15	S	Levat Fraser b. 1800. W. J. Locke d. 1930. 1887.		4 11	10 43	135	230
16	S	Trinity Sunday. Pentecost.		4 9	10 44	136	229
17	M	Trinity Monday. Daylight Saving Act passed, 1916.		4 8	10 46	137	228
18	Tu	Trinity Tuesday. George Meredith died, 1891.		4 6	10 47	138	227
19	W	Ember Day. Viscountess Astor, M.P., born, 1870.		4 5	10 48	139	226
20	Th	G. K. Chesterton born 1874. died June 14, 1936.		4 4	10 50	140	225
21	F	Ember Day. Alexander Pope born, 1688.		4 3	10 51	141	224
22	S	Ember Day. Earl of Apsch d. 1675.		4 1	10 53	142	223
23	S	Trinity Sunday. Savanarola died 1848.		4 0	10 54	143	222
24	M	Trinity Day. St. Anne Langton born, 1800.		3 59	10 55	144	221
25	Tu	Trinity Law S. begins. Lord Beaverbrook b. 1879.		3 58	10 57	145	220
26	W	Queen Mary's Birthday (1801). Henri Farnier b.		3 57	10 58	146	219
27	Th	Corpus Christi. Queen Mary sailed, 1630. 1874.		3 56	10 59	147	218
28	F	William Pitt born, 1759. Noah Webster died, 1843.		3 55	11 0	148	217
29	S	Restoration Day. Oak Apple Day. Tappenhorn b. 1503.		3 54	11 2	149	216
30	S	1st Sunday after Trinity. St. Joan of Arc d. 1431.		3 53	11 3	150	215
31	M	Union Day. SOUTH AFRICA (1910).		3 52	11 4	151	214

## PHASES OF THE MOON

1st Quarter	3d	18d 30 min.
New Moon	10	12 17 5
3rd Quarter	17	0 43 3
Full Moon	25	7 37 6

Perigee 187. 1870. 222.0 miles.

Apoee 260. 12. 0. 222.0 miles.

Mean Longitude at New Moon May 1, 1937 11.

RAIN FALL AT GREENWICH LN MAY 1937.  
 1st 4 days, total fall, 0.40 inch. Below the  
 average 1.1 25 inches.

The time used in these pages is that of the  
 Greenwich meridian. To convert into  
 Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

- May 3. Royal Academy opens.
- 5. Half of the Day.
- 6. 14. British 8th 5th Cold Period.
- 11. Continuation Day.
- 12. Summer Time Day.
- 13. New St. Peter's, 1937, of Weeks.
- 17. Bank and General Holiday.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal		Mean Time	
Day.	Subt. from App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Mean Noon	Time at Sidereal	Mean Time at Sidereal	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.			
1	2 56	0'32	2 33 3	9'54	15 2'on	0'76	2 35 59	9 24 26			
2	3 3	0'29	2 36 52	9'56	15 20'1	0'75	2 39 56	9 20 30			
3	3 10	0'27	2 40 42	9'59	15 37'9	0'74	2 43 52	9 16 35			
4	3 16	0'25	2 44 33	9'61	15 55'5	0'73	2 47 49	9 12 39			
5	3 22	0'22	2 48 24	9'64	16 12'8	0'71	2 51 45	9 8 43			
6	3 27	0'20	2 52 15	9'66	16 29'8	0'70	2 55 42	9 4 47			
7	3 31	0'17	2 56 7	9'68	16 46'5	0'69	2 59 38	9 0 51			
8	3 35	0'15	3 0 0	9'71	17 3'0	0'68	3 3 35	8 56 55			
9	3 38	0'12	3 3 53	9'73	17 19'4	0'67	3 7 32	8 52 59			
10	3 41	0'10	3 7 27	9'76	17 35'1	0'66	3 11 28	8 49 3			
11	3 43	0'08	3 11 42	9'78	17 50'7	0'64	3 15 25	8 45 7			
12	3 45	0'05	3 15 37	9'80	18 6'0	0'63	3 19 21	8 41 11			
13	3 46	0'03	3 19 32	9'83	18 21'0	0'62	3 23 18	8 37 15			
14	3 46	0'01	3 23 28	9'85	18 35'7	0'61	3 27 14	8 33 20			
15	3 46	0'02	3 27 25	9'87	18 50'0	0'59	3 31 11	8 29 24			
16	3 45	0'04	3 31 22	9'89	19 4'1	0'58	3 35 8	8 25 28			
17	3 44	0'06	3 35 20	9'92	19 17'8	0'57	3 39 4	8 21 32			
18	3 42	0'08	3 39 18	9'94	19 31'2	0'55	3 43 1	8 17 36			
19	3 40	0'11	3 43 17	9'96	19 44'3	0'54	3 46 57	8 13 40			
20	3 37	0'13	3 47 17	9'99	19 57'0	0'52	3 50 54	8 9 44			
21	3 34	0'15	3 51 17	10'01	20 9'4	0'51	3 54 50	8 5 48			
22	3 30	0'17	3 55 17	10'03	20 21'5	0'50	3 58 47	8 1 52			
23	3 25	0'19	3 59 18	10'05	20 33'2	0'48	4 2 43	7 57 56			
24	3 20	0'22	4 3 20	10'07	20 44'5	0'47	4 6 40	7 54 0			
25	3 15	0'24	4 7 22	10'09	20 55'5	0'45	4 10 36	7 50 5			
26	3 9	0'26	4 11 24	10'11	21 6'1	0'44	4 14 33	7 46 9			
27	3 3	0'28	4 15 27	10'13	21 16'4	0'42	4 18 29	7 42 13			
28	2 56	0'30	4 19 30	10'15	21 26'3	0'41	4 22 26	7 38 17			
29	2 48	0'32	4 23 34	10'17	21 35'9	0'39	4 26 23	7 34 21			
30	2 40	0'34	4 27 39	10'19	21 45'0	0'37	4 30 19	7 30 25			
31	2 32	0'35	4 31 44	10'21	21 53'8n	0'36	4 34 16	7 26 29			

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1841-1905		Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)		
				inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	53'3	40'6	49'3	30'180	0'6	ENE	...	2'9
2	54'7	39'1	5	186	1'0	E	...	3'6
3	57'3	41'7	49'8	30'114	2'1	ENE	...	4'1
4	63'9	46'0	50'0	29'809	2'5	ENE	...	8'4
5	68'0	47'4	3	590	1'6	E	...	8'2
6	79'6	47'5	5	599	1'1	E	...	9'9
7	66'4	49'2	50'7	744	2'5	NNE	...	3'9
8	55'9	46'5	51'0	771	3'0	N	...	0'0
9	56'8	45'6	2	772	1'1	NNW	...	0'1
10	63'1	46'8	5	818	1'5	NNW	...	1'4
11	66'9	45'8	51'8	885	0'8	NNW	...	6'9
12	66'5	49'1	52'1	882	0'0	Calm	...	1'5
13	66'7	50'3	4	910	2'0	WSW	...	1'3
14	72'0	46'1	6	947	0'5	WSW	...	7'1
15	74'8	42'1	52'8	771	1'4	S	...	5'3
16	75'0	52'0	53'0	630	2'7	E	0'7	13'0
17	72'8	53'5	1	724	1'0	E	0'9	3'5
18	74'6	50'7	3	894	2'2	ENE	...	13'6
19	72'2	49'4	5	912	3'5	NE	...	14'0
20	64'8	45'1	53'8	878	6'5	NNE	...	8'9
21	54'9	41'6	54'2	861	7'8	N	0'2	7'6
22	61'9	39'0	6	711	0'8	NNW	10	4'1
23	56'1	43'6	54'9	650	1'9	E	0'5	2'2
24	64'6	42'6	55'3	686	1'3	ENE	...	6'3
25	67'1	48'0	5	843	0'9	E	...	4'7
26	66'2	46'0	55'8	936	1'5	NE	...	6'1
27	65'8	49'7	56'0	921	4'5	NNE	...	3'8
28	52'6	39'3	2	972	2'0	NNE	...	0'6
29	67'9	33'7	4	675	1'7	WSW	...	9'0
30	59'1	42'2	56'7	461	3'7	NW	0'4	1'0
31	58'2	40'0	57'1	29'745	2'0	N	0'3	8'9
Mo	64'5	45'2	53'1	29'822	—	—	40	17'19

## MEMORANDA.

1.											
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											
8.											
9.											
10.											
11.											
12.											
13.											
14.											
15.											
16.											
17.											
18.											
19.											
20.											
21.											
22.											
23.											
24.											
25.											
26.											
27.											
28.											
29.											
30.											
31.											

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day.	Sun's Axis.		Centre of Disc.	
	At Noon.		Lat.	Long.
		0	0	0
5		23' 5 W	3' 7 S	31' 0
15		21' 0	2' 6	25' 8
25		17' 9 W	1' 4 S	126' 5

[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites			
	Rises.	Souths.	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter	Age.	D.	H.	W.	E.		
1	0 2	4 11	8 24	19 27 26	18 52 9 S	55 12 15	3 20 19	42 31						
2	0 35	4 59	9 31	20 17 43	15 43 5	55 51 15	13 21 19	4 12						
3	1 2	5 47	10 40	21 7 29	11 46 3	56 37 15	26 22 19	341 0						
4	1 27	6 34	11 53	21 57 11	7 9 4	57 29 15	40 23 19	324 1						
5	1 48	7 21	13 8	22 47 28	3 15 8	58 26 15	55 24 19	31 24						
6	2 9	8 10	14 25	23 39 9	3 19 8	59 22 16	11 25 19	3124						
7	2 30	9 0	15 46	0 33 7	8 42 1	60 13 16	24 26 19	21 34						
8	2 53	9 53	17 10	1 30 7	13 42 7	60 53 16	35 27 19	2 134						
9	3 20	10 50	18 36	2 30 32	17 56 5	61 17 16	42 28 19	3 324						
10	3 54	11 50	20 0	3 33 59	20 58 7	61 22 16	43 0 11	31 24						
11	4 36	12 53	21 16	4 39 10	22 30 0	61 7 16	39 1 11	32 14						
12	5 33	13 57	22 20	5 44 4	22 22 9	60 34 16	30 2 11	31 4						
13	6 40	15 0	23 11	6 46 40	20 43 3	59 48 16	18 3 11	4 312						
14	7 55	15 58	23 49	7 45 38	17 47 7	58 55 16	3 4 11	412 3						
15	9 13	16 53	0 18	8 40 37	13 57 0	57 59 15	48 5 11	42 13						
16	10 29	17 43	0 41	9 31 58	9 31 1	57 6 15	33 6 11	43 32						
17	11 43	18 29	1 20	10 20 28	4 46 9	56 17 15	20 7 11	43 0						
18	12 54	19 14	1 20	11 7 4	0 22 8	55 36 15	9 8 11	432 1						
19	14 3	19 57	1 39	11 52 41	4 45 2	55 2 15	0 9 11	43 0						
20	15 19	20 39	1 57	12 38 9	9 12 5	54 36 14	53 10 11	4 312						
21	16 19	21 23	2 18	13 24 10	13 15 2	54 17 14	47 11 11	12 3						
22	17 24	22 7	2 42	14 11 17	16 44 6	54 5 14	44 12 11	2 143						
23	18 30	22 53	3 10	14 59 46	19 32 1	53 59 14	43 13 11	2 34						
24	19 32	23 40	3 45	15 49 40	21 29 5	53 59 14	43 14 11	3 24						
25	20 29	0 29	4 28	16 40 40	22 30 4	54 4 14	44 15 11	3 24						
26	21 20	1 18	5 19	17 32 16	22 30 4	54 15 14	47 16 11	312 4						
27	22 2	2 8	6 17	18 23 50	21 28 6	54 31 14	51 17 11	0 124						
28	22 37	2 56	7 22	19 14 50	19 27 3	54 52 14	57 18 11	1 34						
29	23 6	3 44	8 30	20 4 58	16 31 6	55 20 15	5 19 11	2 413						
30	23 31	4 30	9 40	20 54 14	12 48 6	55 54 15	14 20 11	41 3						
31	23 52	5 17	10 53	21 42 58	8 26 8	56 34 15	25 21 11	43 12						

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2h. 4m. Civil twilight ends at 2h. 12m. Night begins 2h. 54m. The length of the Day is 14h. 46m.

May 2, 14h. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\gamma$ .  $2^{\circ}$  4' S.

May 7, 13h. Saturn in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $1^{\circ}$  8' S.

May 8, 15h. Venus in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $3^{\circ}$  8' S.

May 11, 11h. Mercury in inferior conjunction and in transit across the sun's disc. (See below and p. 170.)

May 14, aft. Occultation of  $\gamma$  Geminae, mag. 5.2, by the Moon. See p. 171.

May 19. Mars in opposition. Least distance from the Earth (May 28) 47,250,000 miles.

May 24. Venus at greatest brilliancy. Mag. -4.2.

May 24, 18h. Mars in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $0^{\circ}$  6' N.

May 29, 20h. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $2^{\circ}$  4' S.

A meteor shower, believed to have relation to Halley's comet, diverging from a point in Aquarius, sometimes appears in the mornings from May 1-6.

In this month the Mornings increase 43m.; the Afternoons 43m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. S.	R.A.	DEC. S.
1	3 25	49	20 58	6	1 10	47	11 23	0	16 6	59	20 54	1	19 56	20	54	8	0 54	4	1 37	9
6	3 21	4	19 34	8	1 8	38	9 53	5	16 1	47	20 53	8	19 57	7	20 53	5	0 7	38	1 26	4
11	3 11	26	17 31	1	1 10	8	8 51	6	15 55	30	20 50	6	19 57	34	20 53	0	0 9	28	1 15	6
16	3 1	37	15 22	8	1 14	54	8 17	6	15 48	26	20 44	7	19 57	40	20 53	0	0 11	12	1 5	4
21	2 55	49	13 46	9	1 22	30	8 9	2	15 40	56	20 36	5	19 57	27	20 55	0	0 12	50	0 55	9
26	2 56	17	13 5	9	1 32	29	8 23	1	15 33	23	20 26	5	19 56	55	20 57	0	0 14	22	0 47	1
31	3 3	30	13 19	9	1 44	28	8 55	6	15 26	11	20 15	9	19 56	3	21 0	6	0 15	47	0 39	1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.										R.A. DEC. N.				R.A. DEC. N.			
☉ ☿ ♀ ♂ ♄ ♅										☉ ☿ ♀ ♂ ♄ ♅										H. M.				H. M.			
D.	°	'	"	h	D.	°	'	"	h	D.	°	'	"	h	D.	°	'	"	h	D.	°	'	"	h			
5	8	72	14	9	26	8	15	9	1	8	0	9	15	53	5	7	25	6	8	5	19	2	7	3			
15	8	70	15	8	22	9	16	8	1	9	0	9	15	51	6	0	21	9	9	0	19	8	7	4			
25	8	69	14	0	19	5	17	3	2	0	9	15	49	5	3	18	6	0	20	4	7	5					

May 18, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 7.208. of Mean Time.

May 18. Uranus rises 3h. 31m., sets 1h. 10m. Neptune rises 12h. 51m., sets 2h. 2m.

♅ URANUS.

D.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.
10	2 31	5	14	29
20	2 33	7	14	39

♆ NEPTUNE.

D.	R.A.	DEC. N.	R.A.	DEC. N.
10	11 11	1	6	25
20	11 10	9	6	27

May 18. Uranus rises 3h. 31m., sets 18h. 10m. Neptune rises 12h. 51m., sets 2h. 2m.

A Transit of Mercury.—The planet Mercury describes its orbit round the Sun in 88 days, but the *synodic* period, or the interval from one conjunction, inferior (say), to the next of the kind is 116 days. Usually at inferior conjunction the planet, seen from the Earth, passes north of south of the Sun because of the inclination of its orbit to that of the earth, which is  $7^{\circ}$ , but if the conjunction occurs when the planet is very near a node, that being one of the points where the orbits intersect, it will pass across the disc of the Sun and be visible upon it as a small black spot—not, however, large enough to be seen without a telescope. Since the planet's nodes are in longitudes  $474^{\circ}$  and  $227^{\circ}$ , which are the heliocentric directions through which the Earth passes on November 10 and May 8, the transits can occur only near those dates. Since at a May transit the planet is comparatively near its aphelion it is nearer the Earth than it is at a November transit and therefore is more likely to escape the solar disc than in the latter case, and fewer transits in May than in November are to be expected, the ratio, in fact, being less than half.



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	H. M. 4 59	H. M. 5 3	H. M. 2 4	H. M. 2 28	H. M. 10 5	H. M. 10 21	H. M. 8 48	H. M. 9 25	H. M. 3 21	H. M. 3 34	H. M. 5 45	H. M. 6 15	H. M. 2 20	H. M. 2 40
2	5 40	5 44	2 48	3 15	10 44	11 02	9 26	10 13	3 55	4 19	6 28	7 3	3 5	3 28
3	6 28	6 33	3 41	4 17	11 34	...	10 15	11 14	4 35	5 12	7 21	8 2	4 2	4 26
4	7 28	7 33	4 43	5 28	1 1	0 41	11 19	...	5 29	6 30	8 17	9 7	5 16	6 0
5	8 37	8 45	5 55	6 40	1 18	2 6	0 30	0 35	6 46	7 50	9 30	10 19	6 32	7 11
6	9 53	10 3	7 5	7 44	2 46	3 25	1 46	1 54	8 7	8 59	10 37	11 17	7 38	8 10
7	11 0	11 10	8 8	8 41	3 59	4 29	2 50	2 59	9 21	9 48	11 36	...	8 33	9 0
8	11 57	...	9 2	9 32	4 59	5 26	3 41	3 54	10 13	10 38	0 12	0 29	9 24	9 50
9	0 7	*0 46	9 53	10 21	5 52	6 16	4 30	4 45	11 6	11 32	1 1	1 17	10 10	10 36
10	*1 0	*1 31	10 43	11 11	6 45	7 6	5 15	5 35	11 53	...	1 44	1 59	10 56	11 2
11	*1 51	*2 20	11 32	11 58	7 35	7 55	6 0	6 35	0 17	0 42	2 28	2 48	11 43	...
12	*2 41	*3 8	...	0 23	8 21	8 42	6 45	7 15	1 0	1 33	3 15	3 41	0 6	0 30
13	*3 30	*3 55	0 43	1 11	9 8	9 28	7 31	8 5	1 46	2 28	4 6	4 36	0 55	1 18
14	*4 20	*4 42	1 31	2 0	9 54	10 11	8 19	8 55	2 34	3 20	4 58	5 31	1 40	2 10
15	*5 11	5 30	2 19	2 51	10 41	10 58	9 5	9 50	3 24	4 8	5 51	6 24	2 35	3 6
16	6 7	6 23	3 13	3 49	11 30	11 48	9 56	10 50	4 13	5 5	6 46	7 19	3 35	4 8
17	7 7	7 21	4 13	4 57	...	0 27	10 54	11 57	5 1	6 6	7 46	8 27	4 38	5 16
18	8 12	8 26	5 22	6 7	0 47	1 3	...	0 4	6 1	7 15	8 52	9 24	5 45	6 21
19	9 22	9 44	6 36	7 16	1 59	2 46	1 10	1 19	7 16	8 26	10 1	10 34	6 50	7 23
20	10 31	10 55	7 44	8 15	3 13	3 52	2 15	2 26	8 29	9 35	11 2	11 31	7 48	8 16
21	11 27	11 49	8 39	9 2	4 16	4 49	3 8	3 20	9 33	10 23	...	0 1	8 38	9 5
22	...	0 14	9 23	9 44	5 10	5 36	3 52	4 8	10 20	11 4	0 24	0 50	9 25	9 46
23	0 34	0 53	10 2	10 21	5 53	6 15	4 31	4 50	11 01	11 38	1 9	1 33	10 10	10 29
24	1 14	1 29	10 40	10 56	6 30	6 49	5 8	5 30	11 39	...	1 49	2 11	10 46	11 7
25	1 50	2 6	11 15	11 31	7 6	7 25	5 43	6 8	0 9	0 14	2 24	2 48	11 25	11 43
26	2 27	2 40	11 48	...	7 41	7 56	6 16	6 45	0 43	0 52	2 59	3 24	...	0 1
27	3 2	3 10	0 3	0 23	8 13	8 30	6 50	7 22	1 17	1 28	3 34	3 59	0 18	0 36
28	3 38	3 42	0 38	0 55	8 49	9 5	7 37	7 56	1 50	2 7	4 8	4 36	0 53	1 10
29	4 14	4 15	1 11	1 32	9 21	9 37	7 55	8 31	2 21	2 47	4 41	5 11	1 30	1 45
30	4 49	4 48	1 49	2 11	9 57	10 13	8 30	9 10	2 59	3 24	5 14	5 47	2 3	2 23
31	5 26	5 28	2 31	2 58	10 37	10 55	9 6	9 52	3 34	4 8	5 53	6 31	2 45	3 8

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 4 48	12 45	20 42	3 30	10 30	17 29
9 4 26	12 8	19 48	3 12	10 2	16 52
16 4 3	11 27	18 49	2 55	9 40	16 25
23 3 40	10 53	18 5	2 39	9 24	16 9
30 3 19	10 31	17 43	2 24	9 12	16 0

MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 21 15	1 23	5 32	1 9	5 18	9 27
9 20 39	0 48	4 57	0 42	4 51	9 0
16 20 1	0 11	4 21	0 15	4 24	8 33
23 19 21	23 32	3 44	23 43	3 52	8 1
30 18 42	22 55	3 8	23 15	3 23	7 32

SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 3 32	9 27	15 21
9 3 6	9 2	14 58
16 2 39	8 37	14 34
23 2 13	8 11	14 10
30 1 46	7 46	13 45

finding the distance of the planet from the Sun, but in the case of Mercury the method is not

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY continues to set after the Sun in the early days of the month but will not be seen (see note below and page 170).

♀ VENUS is now a morning star rising rather more than an hour before the Sun throughout the month. At greatest brilliancy on the 24th. Mag. - 4<sup>2</sup>.

♂ MARS is conspicuous low down in the evening southern sky. It moves westward into Libra, leaving Antares and the bright stars of Scorpius on its left. Its magnitude at opposition on the 19th is - 1<sup>8</sup>, which is merely average for that configuration.

♃ JUPITER rises before midnight at the end of the month. It continues to move in Sagittarius, but changes its direction of motion on the 15th. Mag. - 1<sup>9</sup> to - 2<sup>1</sup>.

♄ SATURN rises in the dawn almost due east, and may be seen with difficulty in the brightening sky.

It is possible to evolve laws that regulate the recurrence of transits, and it is found that they fall into overlapping series, the interval between consecutive transits in each being 46 years. The position on the solar disc of the chord which the planet describes depends on the distance of the planet from the node, and ranges from a diameter of the disc to a tangent. Any individual position suffers a small displacement because of the situation of the observer on the Earth; and in the case of a transit of Venus it is this fact that makes the occurrence available as a means of

(Continued on p. 140.)

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ± 21d. 20h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		Tu	John Masefield b. 1878. John Drinkwater b. 1882.	3 51	20 5	152	213
2		W	Thomas Hardy b. 1840. Sir Edward Elgar b. 1857.	3 50	20 6	153	212
3		Th	George V. born, 1865; died, January 20, 1936.	3 49	20 7	154	211
4		F	George III. born, 1738. F. R. Spofforth died, 1926.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5		S	Adam Smith b. 1723. Igor Stravinsky b. 1882 (o.s.).	3 48	20 9	156	209
6		S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Viscount Byng d. 1935.	3 47	20 10	157	208
7		M	Knud Rasmussen b. 1879. Augustin Daly d. 1899.	3 47	20 11	158	207
8		Tu	Sarah Siddons d. 1831. Douglas Jerrold d. 1857.	3 46	20 12	159	206
9		W	Sir David Sturdee b. 1859. Charles Dickens d. 1870.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10		Th	Luis de Camoëns d. 1580. Rimsky Korsakov d. 1908.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11		F	St. Barnabas. Richard Strauss born, 1864.	3 45	20 14	162	203
12		S	Magnetic Telegraph patented, 1837.	3 45	20 15	163	202
13		S	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Centenary Match at	3 45	20 15	164	201
14		M	G. K. Chesterton died, 1936. [Lord's, 1887.	3 45	20 16	165	200
15		Tu	Count Leopardi died, 1837.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16		W	R.S.P.C.A. founded, 1824. Arthur Meighen b. 1874.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17		Th	John Wesley b. 1703 (o.s.). R. H. Barham d. 1845.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18		F	WATERLOO DAY (1815). Hammersmith Bdge.opd.1887.	3 44	20 18	169	196
19		S	G. J. Whyte-Melville b. 1821. C. H. Spurgeon b. 1834.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20		S	4th Sun. aft. Trinity. Acc. of Queen Victoria, 1837.	3 44	20 18	171	194
21		M	Offenbach born, 1819. Zululand annexed, 1887.	3 45	20 18	172	193
22		Tu	Sir Joseph Lyons died, 1917. Cecil Sharp died, 1924.	3 45	20 19	173	192
23		W	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1894). Plassey, 1757.	3 45	20 19	174	191
24		Th	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25		F	Diet of Augsburg, 1530. John Marston died, 1634.	3 46	20 19	176	189
26		S	George Morland born, 1763. Carl Jung born, 1875.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27		S	5th Sun. aft. Trin. "Divisions" in H. of Com. 1887.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28		M	Luigi Pirandello b. 1867. Victor Trumper d. 1915.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29		Tu	St. Peter and St. Paul. Rubens born, 1577.	3 48	20 19	180	185
30		W	Willem Barents d. 1597. Gaston Maspero d. 1916.	3 48	20 18	181	184

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter ..... 2d. 5h. 23'5m.  
 ● New Moon ..... 8 20 43'0  
 ☾ First Quarter ..... 15 19 2'8  
 ○ Full Moon ..... 23 22 59'5  
 Perigee 8d. 3'oh. 222,580 miles.  
 Apogee 20d. 20'oh. 252,140 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, June 1, 255° 33'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JUNE, 1936, on 16 days; total fall, 3'36 inches; above the average by 1'43 inches.

See note on Summer Time, page 130.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

June 2. Derby Day.

4. Eton celebration day.

4. Oaks Day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

—, Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24.

29 (to July 4). Buchan's "4th Cold Period."

Day.	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Slidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Slidereal Time.		MEMORANDA.
	Subst. from Ap. Time	Irily Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	° ' "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	1.		
1	2 23	0'36	4 35 49	10'23	22 2'21	0'34	4 38 12	7 22 33	2.		
2	2 14	0'39	4 39 55	10'25	22 10'2	0'33	4 42 9	7 18 37	3.		
3	2 5	0'41	4 44 1	10'26	22 17'9	0'31	4 46 5	7 14 41	4.		
4	1 55	0'42	4 48 7	10'28	22 25'1	0'29	4 50 3	7 10 45	5.		
5	1 44	0'44	4 52 14	10'29	22 31'0	0'28	4 53 59	7 6 50	6.		
6	1 34	0'45	4 56 21	10'31	22 38'4	0'26	4 57 55	7 2 54	7.		
7	1 23	0'46	5 0 29	10'32	22 44'5	0'24	5 1 52	6 58 58	8.		
8	1 12	0'48	5 4 37	10'33	22 50'2	0'23	5 5 48	6 55 2	9.		
9	1 0	0'49	5 8 45	10'34	22 55'4	0'21	5 9 45	6 51 6	10.		
10	0 48	0'50	5 12 53	10'35	23 0'3	0'19	5 13 41	6 47 10	11.		
11	0 36	0'51	5 17 2	10'36	23 4'7	0'18	5 17 38	6 43 14	12.		
12	0 24	0'51	5 21 11	10'37	23 8'8	0'16	5 21 35	6 39 18	13.		
13	0 11	0'52	5 25 20	10'38	23 12'4	0'14	5 25 31	6 35 22	14.		
14	Add	0'53	5 29 29	10'38	23 15'7	0'13	5 29 28	6 31 26	15.		
15	0 14	0'53	5 33 38	10'39	23 18'5	0'11	5 33 24	6 27 30	16.		
16	0 27	0'53	5 37 47	10'39	23 20'9	0'09	5 37 21	6 23 35	17.		
17	0 39	0'54	5 41 57	10'39	23 22'9	0'07	5 41 17	6 19 39	18.		
18	0 52	0'54	5 46 6	10'40	23 24'5	0'06	5 45 14	6 15 43	19.		
19	1 5	0'54	5 50 16	10'40	23 25'7	0'04	5 49 10	6 11 47	20.		
20	1 18	0'54	5 54 25	10'40	23 26'4	0'02	5 53 7	6 7 51	21.		
21	1 31	0'54	5 58 35	10'40	23 26'8	0'01	5 57 4	6 3 55	22.		
22	1 44	0'54	6 2 44	10'39	23 26'7	0'01	6 1 0	5 59 59	23.		
23	1 57	0'54	6 6 54	10'39	23 26'2	0'03	6 4 57	5 56 3	24.		
24	2 10	0'53	6 11 3	10'39	23 25'3	0'05	6 8 53	5 52 7	25.		
25	2 22	0'53	6 15 12	10'38	23 24'0	0'06	6 12 50	5 48 11	26.		
26	2 35	0'52	6 19 21	10'38	23 22'3	0'08	6 16 46	5 44 15	27.		
27	2 48	0'51	6 23 30	10'37	23 20'2	0'10	6 20 43	5 40 19	28.		
28	3 0	0'51	6 27 39	10'37	23 17'7	0'11	6 24 39	5 36 24	29.		
29	3 12	0'50	6 31 48	10'36	23 14'7	0'13	6 28 36	5 32 28	30.		
30	3 24	0'49	6 35 57	10'35	23 11'4	0'15	6 32 33	5 28 32	31.		

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN. SHINE.	19.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1841-1906.		Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)			
				inches.		Directn.	inches.	hours.	
1	66'1	43'4	57'4	29'777	2'1	WSW	14	5'2	20.
2	60'8	43'1	57'8	29'686	3'1	S	18	2'8	21.
3	58'9	41'4	58'1	29'566	2'3	SSW	47	5'9	22.
4	62'9	43'1	57'3	29'707	2'0	N	...	2'5	23.
5	62'6	47'1	57'4	29'797	6'3	N	06	8'5	24.
6	68'4	44'3	57'3	29'800	3'1	W	01	4'6	25.
7	60'8	51'0	57'2	29'788	0'3	W	16	0'4	26.
8	72'5	52'1	57'1	29'957	1'0	NW	...	8'9	27.
9	75'4	50'4	57'0	29'902	1'0	W	...	9'5	28.
10	68'0	53'8	57'1	29'873	0'7	W	...	0'2	29.
11	67'1	52'2	57'2	29'826	0'3	SW	...	0'8	30.
12	78'0	51'3	57'4	29'764	0'5	WSW	...	2'6	
13	63'3	54'4	57'5	29'787	1'0	WSW	32	0'0	
14	69'9	52'3	57'7	29'837	1'7	WSW	...	5'1	
15	65'8	51'1	57'8	29'760	8'3	WSW	09	9'1	
16	69'5	48'6	58'9	29'891	1'9	SW	...	12'3	
17	79'5	48'3	59'0	29'907	1'5	SSW	...	14'8	
18	75'5	56'1	59'2	29'029	0'6	E	20	2'7	
19	79'6	59'0	59'5	29'827	13'5	E	58	7'7	
20	85'3	61'3	59'9	29'668	2'0	E	...	14'3	
21	87'8	61'0	60'3	29'647	4'0	S	43	8'2	
22	79'3	58'2	60'6	29'816	2'0	SW	...	13'0	
23	82'6	59'8	60'9	29'977	0'6	Calm	01	8'8	
24	76'9	58'6	61'2	29'966	0'0	Calm	...	6'9	
25	79'5	55'6	61'4	29'973	0'9	N	11	9'8	
26	63'1	55'1	61'5	29'967	0'2	Calm	26	0'4	
27	74'0	56'1	61'6	29'957	0'3	Calm	...	6'2	
28	75'7	56'2	61'7	29'853	0'7	SE	...	5'1	
29	68'5	58'0	61'8	29'575	3'0	W	12	0'0	
30	70'1	57'1	61'9	29'586	2'6	SSW	22	4'8	
Mo	71'4	52'7	59'4	29'816	--	--	3'36	18'1	

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day.	Sun's Axis.		Centre of Disc.	
	At Noon.	Lat.	Long.	
5	13'9 W	0'1 S	340'0	
15	9'8	1'1 N	208'6	
25	5'4 W	2'2 N	76'2	

See Note, p. 116. THE MOON.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																				

UNION WITH ENGLAND AND  
OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 2. Civil ... birds at  
1st St. There ...  
... growth in ...

The ...

10 21 1944

Venus in conjunction

Mercury at 10.5

... with ... 6' 8"

June 8. Total eclipse of the Sun

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

MERCURY			VENUS			MARS			JUPITER			SATURN		
R.	HA	Dist. S.	R.	HA	Dist. S.	R.	HA	Dist. S.	R.	HA	Dist. S.	R.	HA	Dist. S.
17.0	22.0	12.0	22.0	22.0	9.0	22.0	41.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	4.0	22.0	17.0	0.0
17.1	22.1	12.1	22.1	22.1	9.1	22.1	41.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	4.1	22.1	17.1	0.1
17.2	22.2	12.2	22.2	22.2	9.2	22.2	41.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	4.2	22.2	17.2	0.2
17.3	22.3	12.3	22.3	22.3	9.3	22.3	41.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	4.3	22.3	17.3	0.3
17.4	22.4	12.4	22.4	22.4	9.4	22.4	41.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	4.4	22.4	17.4	0.4
17.5	22.5	12.5	22.5	22.5	9.5	22.5	41.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	4.5	22.5	17.5	0.5
17.6	22.6	12.6	22.6	22.6	9.6	22.6	41.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	4.6	22.6	17.6	0.6
17.7	22.7	12.7	22.7	22.7	9.7	22.7	41.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	4.7	22.7	17.7	0.7
17.8	22.8	12.8	22.8	22.8	9.8	22.8	41.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	4.8	22.8	17.8	0.8
17.9	22.9	12.9	22.9	22.9	9.9	22.9	41.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	4.9	22.9	17.9	0.9

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

ANGULAR SEPARATIVE									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[illegible]



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road, Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN DOCK (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	6 12	6 12	3 17	3 51	11 22	11 44	9 54	10 45	4 16	4 59	6 41	7 23	3 33	4 0
2	7 1	7 3	4 12	4 49	...	0 16	10 49	11 49	5 8	5 53	7 38	8 22	4 35	5 10
3	7 59	8 3	5 14	5 51	0 44	1 22	11 56	...	6 10	6 55	8 40	9 29	5 45	6 25
4	9 6	9 14	6 20	7 1	1 57	2 34	1 0	1 12	7 25	8 2	9 46	10 29	6 57	7 31
5	10 16	10 31	7 26	8 5	3 11	3 44	2 10	2 25	8 33	9 4	10 48	11 29	8 0	8 32
6	11 21	11 40	8 31	9 6	4 18	4 46	3 10	3 29	9 38	10 4	11 51	...	8 57	9 25
7	...	0 20	9 29	9 59	5 20	5 46	4 5	4 26	10 43	11 3	0 29	0 50	9 50	10 15
8	0 42	1 13	10 25	10 53	6 18	6 43	4 55	5 20	11 42	11 58	1 21	1 46	10 40	11 5
9	* 1 39	* 2 6	11 19	11 43	7 13	7 37	5 43	6 14	...	0 34	2 10	2 38	11 30	11 53
10	* 2 30	* 2 56	...	0 9	8 6	8 27	6 31	7 5	0 48	1 25	2 50	3 29	...	0 19
11	* 3 22	* 3 42	0 32	0 59	8 54	9 14	7 19	7 55	1 33	2 17	3 48	4 20	0 40	1 6
12	* 4 13	* 4 29	1 18	1 46	9 41	9 56	8 5	8 45	2 15	3 8	4 37	5 9	1 30	1 56
13	* 5 03	5 17	2 05	2 35	10 25	10 41	8 50	9 34	3 4	4 0	5 23	5 58	2 16	2 46
14	5 54	6 5	2 53	3 27	11 9	11 24	9 35	10 25	3 52	4 47	6 14	6 50	3 9	3 40
15	6 43	6 52	3 44	4 21	11 53	...	10 25	11 19	4 40	5 34	7 10	7 43	4 5	4 40
16	7 37	7 44	4 41	5 21	0 9	0 45	11 20	...	5 31	6 18	8 6	8 38	5 3	5 40
17	8 33	8 45	5 43	6 23	1 6	1 46	0 19	0 25	6 29	7 20	9 3	9 35	6 5	6 40
18	9 34	9 55	6 50	7 27	2 7	2 50	1 20	1 35	7 29	8 36	10 8	10 40	7 5	7 35
19	10 36	11 1	7 53	8 23	3 17	3 54	2 20	2 40	8 43	9 42	11 12	11 39	8 0	8 28
20	11 30	11 56	8 50	9 12	4 18	4 51	3 11	3 35	9 51	10 30	...	0 9	8 53	9 16
21	...	0 17	9 35	9 54	5 13	5 40	3 56	4 23	10 41	11 11	0 35	1 0	9 40	10 1
22	0 42	1 3	10 18	10 34	6 0	6 24	4 38	5 6	11 23	11 45	1 20	1 45	10 23	10 42
23	1 28	1 43	10 55	11 11	6 41	7 1	5 16	5 48	...	...	2 0	2 27	11 5	11 23
24	2 9	2 19	11 31	11 44	7 18	7 38	5 54	6 27	0 21	0 37	2 39	3 4	11 43	...
25	2 47	2 52	...	0 6	7 56	8 14	6 29	7 5	0 56	1 13	3 17	3 41	...	0 20
26	3 22	3 26	0 21	0 41	8 34	8 52	7 3	7 40	1 32	1 52	3 46	4 16	0 36	0 55
27	3 59	4 1	0 56	1 18	9 11	9 27	7 36	8 15	2 6	2 31	4 21	4 51	1 10	1 28
28	4 36	4 36	1 33	1 57	9 49	10 5	8 11	8 50	2 41	3 10	4 55	5 26	1 45	2 5
29	5 13	5 12	2 12	2 38	10 26	10 44	8 50	9 30	3 18	3 50	5 29	6 4	2 25	2 45
30	5 53	5 49	2 56	3 23	11 6	11 24	9 33	10 16	3 59	4 32	6 13	6 52	3 7	3 30

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
6	3 2	10 23	17 44	2 15	9 3	15 52
13	2 50	10 26	18 3	1 57	8 57	15 59
20	2 45	10 40	18 36	1 43	8 54	16 5
27	2 53	11 7	19 23	1 32	8 52	16 13

D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
6	18 4	22 18	2 33	22 46	2 54	7 2
13	17 29	21 44	2 0	22 17	2 24	6 31
20	16 57	21 12	1 28	21 48	1 54	6 0
27	16 28	20 43	0 59	21 18	1 23	5 28

## SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
6	1 20	7 20	13 20
13	0 53	6 54	12 55
20	0 27	6 28	12 29
27	23 56	5 58	12 0

The theoretically perfect radiator is called a black body even if it is white hot, the name having been carried over from the early experiments on blackened copper spheres, to determine whether they fulfilled the theoretical condition for perfect radiation. A thing that appears black at ordinary temperatures, such as a lump of coal, or a black billiard ball, is not necessarily a black body when it is heated. It is black when it is cold, simply because it quenches all the light which falls upon it without preference for one colour over another.

A self-luminous body that is emitting a fair proportion of all colours,  
[Continued on p. 140.]

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
			Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° 23d. 7h.					
1	☾	Th	DOMINION DAY, CANADA (1867).		3 49	20 18	182	183
2	☾	F	Sir H. Beerbohm Tree died, 1917.		3 49	20 18	183	182
3	☾	S	King of Norway born, 1872.		3 50	20 17	184	181
4	☾	S	6th Sun. aft. Trinity. INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A.		3 51	20 17	185	180
5	☾	M	Sir Stamford Raffles b. 1781. P. T. Barnum b. 1810.		3 52	20 16	186	179
6	☾	Tu	Sir George White b. 1835. Reginald McKenna b. 1863.		3 53	20 16	187	178
7	☾	W	G. S. Ohm d. 1854. Lion Feuchtwanger b. 1884.		3 53	20 15	188	177
8	☾	Th	J. D. Rockefeller b. 1839. Agnes Strickland d. 1874.		3 54	20 15	189	176
9	☾	F	Lord De La Warr born, 1577.		3 55	20 14	190	175
10	☾	S	400th Anniversary of H.A.C.		3 56	20 13	191	174
11	☾	S	7th Sunday after Trinity. Courtrai, 1302.		3 57	20 13	192	173
12	☾	M	Josiah Wedgwood b. 1730. H. D. Thoreau b. 1817.		3 58	20 13	193	172
13	☾	Tu	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with Honour," 1878.		3 59	20 11	194	171
14	☾	W	Bastille stormed, 1789. Alfred Krupp died, 1887.		4 1	20 10	195	170
15	☾	Th	St. Swithun's Day. Inigo Jones born, 1573.		4 2	20 9	196	169
16	☾	F	Sir Joshua Reynolds b. 1723. Jean Corot b. 1796.		4 3	20 8	197	168
17	☾	S	Isaac Watts born, 1674. Adam Smith died, 1790.		4 4	20 7	198	167
18	☾	S	8th Sunday after Trinity. Jane Austen died, 1817.		4 5	20 6	199	166
19	☾	M	Samuel Colt born, 1814. Thomas Cook died, 1892.		4 7	20 5	200	165
20	☾	Tu	Sir Richard Wallace d. 1890. Jean Ingelow d. 1897.		4 8	20 4	201	164
21	☾	W	Salvator Rosa born, 1615. Robert Burns died, 1796.		4 9	20 2	202	163
22	☾	Th	Salamanca, 1812. Napoleon II. died, 1832.		4 10	20 1	203	162
23	☾	F	Gen. U. S. Grant died, 1885.		4 12	20 0	204	161
24	☾	S	Simon Bolivar b. 1783. Viscount Cardwell b. 1813.		4 13	19 59	205	160
25	☾	S	9th Sunday after Trinity. St. James.		4 15	19 57	206	159
26	☾	M	G.B. Shaw b. 1856. Vimy Memorial unveiled, 1936.		4 16	19 56	207	158
27	☾	Tu	Hilaire Belloc born, 1870. Captain Fryatt died, 1916.		4 17	19 54	208	157
28	☾	W	Sir Hudson Lowe born, 1769. Bismarck died, 1898.		4 19	19 53	209	156
29	☾	Th	George Bradshaw b. 1801. Benito Mussolini b. 1883.		4 20	19 51	210	155
30	☾	F	Thomas Gray d. 1771. Viscount Haldane b. 1856.		4 22	19 50	211	154
31	☾	S	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. L'Abbé Liszt d. 1556.		4 23	19 48	212	153

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	Last Quarter	..... 1d. 13h. 26m.
●	New Moon	..... 8 4 12'5
☾	First Quarter	..... 15 9 36'4
☾	Full Moon	..... 23 12 45'5
☾	Last Quarter	..... 30 18 46'6

Perigee 6d. 9'oh. 224,700 miles.

Apogee 18d. 10'oh. 251,560 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, July 1, 253° 57'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JULY, 1936,  
on 22 days; total fall 2'93 inches; above the  
average by 0'69 inch.

See note on page 130.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

— County Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24 last.

5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

12 to 15. Buchanan's "1st Warm Period."

14. French National Holiday.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

Day.	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	
	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	3 36	0.49	6 40 5	10.34	23 7'6" N	0.17		6 36 29	5 24 36	1.	
2	3 47	0.48	6 44 13	10.33	23 3'4"	0.18		6 40 26	5 20 40	2.	
3	3 59	0.46	6 48 21	10.32	22 58'9"	0.20		6 44 22	5 16 44	3.	
4	4 10	0.45	6 52 28	10.31	22 53'9"	0.22		6 48 19	5 12 48	4.	
5	4 20	0.44	6 56 36	10.30	22 48'5"	0.23		6 52 15	5 8 52	5.	
6	4 31	0.43	7 0 43	10.28	22 42'8"	0.25		6 56 12	5 4 56	6.	
7	4 41	0.41	7 4 49	10.27	22 36'6"	0.26		7 0 8	5 1 0	7.	
8	4 51	0.39	7 8 56	10.25	22 30'1"	0.28		7 4 5	4 57 4	8.	
9	5 0	0.38	7 13 1	10.24	22 23'1"	0.30		7 8 2	4 53 9	9.	
10	5 9	0.36	7 17 7	10.22	22 15'8"	0.31		7 11 58	4 49 13	10.	
11	5 17	0.34	7 21 12	10.20	22 8'1"	0.33		7 15 55	4 45 17	11.	
12	5 25	0.32	7 25 16	10.18	22 0'0"	0.34		7 19 51	4 41 21	12.	
13	5 33	0.30	7 29 20	10.16	21 51'5"	0.36		7 23 48	4 37 25	13.	
14	5 40	0.28	7 33 24	10.14	21 42'7"	0.37		7 27 44	4 33 29	14.	
15	5 46	0.26	7 37 27	10.12	21 33'5"	0.39		7 31 41	4 29 33	15.	
16	5 52	0.24	7 41 30	10.10	21 23'9"	0.41		7 35 37	4 25 37	16.	
17	5 58	0.22	7 45 32	10.07	21 14'0"	0.42		7 39 34	4 21 41	17.	
18	6 3	0.19	7 49 33	10.05	21 3'7"	0.44		7 43 31	4 17 45	18.	
19	6 7	0.17	7 53 34	10.03	20 53'0"	0.45		7 47 27	4 13 49	19.	
20	6 11	0.15	7 57 35	10.00	20 42'0"	0.47		7 51 24	4 9 54	20.	
21	6 14	0.12	8 1 34	9.98	20 30'7"	0.48		7 55 20	4 5 58	21.	
22	6 17	0.10	8 5 34	9.96	20 19'0"	0.49		7 59 17	4 2 2	22.	
23	6 19	0.08	8 9 32	9.93	20 6'9"	0.51		8 3 13	3 58 6	23.	
24	6 20	0.05	8 13 30	9.91	19 54'6"	0.52		8 7 10	3 54 10	24.	
25	6 21	0.03	8 17 28	9.88	19 41'8"	0.54		8 11 6	3 50 14	25.	
26	6 22	0.00	8 21 25	9.86	19 28'8"	0.55		8 15 3	3 46 18	26.	
27	6 22	0.02	8 25 21	9.84	19 15'5"	0.56		8 19 0	3 42 22	27.	
28	6 21	0.04	8 29 17	9.81	19 1'8"	0.58		8 22 56	3 38 26	28.	
29	6 19	0.07	8 33 12	9.79	18 47'8"	0.59		8 26 53	3 34 30	29.	
30	6 17	0.09	8 37 7	9.76	18 33'5"	0.60		8 30 49	3 30 34	30.	
31	6 15	0.12	8 41 1	9.74	18 18'9" N	0.62		8 34 46	3 26 39	31.	

## MEMORANDA.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1905		Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)		
				inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	73.4	56.1	61.5	29.519	2.1	SW	.02	5.9
2	69.8	56.3	6	.479	3.5	SW	.16	2.7
3	71.0	57.3	61.8	.591	2.3	SW	.02	1.8
4	76.3	58.7	62.1	.785	2.3	SW	...	3.8
5	76.9	58.6	3	.855	1.2	WSW	...	6.6
6	76.2	54.7	4	.789	0.6	SSW	...	0.9
7	76.8	60.2	4	.619	2.7	SSW	.01	0.9
8	74.3	54.6	4	.673	2.3	WSW	...	7.9
9	60.9	53.1	4	.598	1.5	W	.37	0.0
10	65.1	51.3	5	.581	1.2	WSW	.38	1.3
11	68.8	53.0	7	.674	3.0	W	.17	4.4
12	71.1	54.1	62.9	.643	3.6	SW	.17	4.6
13	70.3	56.9	63.1	.565	4.9	WSW	.01	6.4
14	73.3	54.6	3	.624	3.8	WSW	.03	6.1
15	66.8	52.2	4	.322	7.8	W	.45	2.1
16	73.1	54.4	4	.761	2.1	WSW	...	6.4
17	77.8	56.4	4	.607	1.3	SSE	.03	3.0
18	70.8	56.5	3	.491	12.1	SW	.02	7.9
19	69.6	55.9	2	.579	5.9	WSW	.29	1.3
20	69.7	53.8	2	.575	3.0	WSW	.05	6.7
21	66.9	52.2	2	.700	1.2	W	.01	3.6
22	65.0	47.7	1	.737	0.1	SW	...	4.1
23	64.8	53.7	63.0	.497	4.0	SSW	.15	0.0
24	71.2	54.6	62.9	.620	6.4	SW	12.1	...
25	70.7	52.2	7	.675	4.3	SW	.06	7.6
26	69.1	48.6	5	.787	2.0	SW	.14	7.9
27	72.6	46.6	4	.829	1.5	SW	10.3	...
28	69.9	52.6	3	.713	0.7	NE	.19	0.5
29	67.3	52.5	3	29.859	2.7	N	.09	2.4
30	73.0	47.4	3	30.071	1.6	WNW	...	7.7
31	66.8	54.9	62.2	29.773	3.2	SW	.11	0.8
Mo	70.6	53.9	62.7	29.664	—	—	2.93	137.7

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day.	Sun's Axis.		Centre of Disc.	
	At Noon.	Lat.	Long.	
5	0.8 W	3.4 N	303.8	
15	3.7 E	4.4	171.5	
25	8.0 E	5.3 N	37.2	

[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Positions of Jupiter's Satellites at			
	Rises.		Souths.		Sets.		Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	23h. 45m. (See p. 116.)		
	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.						W. E.		
1	23	21	6	25	13	45	0 50	19	17'9"	58 45	16	1 23	3	40 132
2	23	47	7	19	15	5	1 44	54	14 50'7"	59 24	16	11 24	3	42 013
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 42	51	18 37'6"	59 58	16	20 25	3	42 103
4	0	20	8	16	16	25	3 44	8	21 17'9"	60 24	16	27 26	3	40 132
5	1	2	9	17	17	39	4 47	51	22 33'3"	60 37	16	31 27	3	43 122
6	1	56	10	20	18	42	5 52	18	22 13'9"	60 35	16	31 28	3	43 201
7	3	3	11	22	19	34	6 55	28	20 21'6"	60 18	16	26 29	3	43 102
8	4	18	12	23	20	13	7 55	47	17 10'3"	59 44	16	17 0	20	40 122
9	5	40	13	19	20	44	8 52	32	13 0'9"	59 21	16	5 1	20	42 032
10	7	0	14	12	21	8	9 45	45	8 15'7"	58 12	15	51 2	20	21 043
11	8	18	15	12	30	1	10 36	5	3 14'8"	57 19	15	37 3	20	01 324
12	9	32	15	47	21	49	11 24	20	1 45'4"	56 28	15	23 4	20	31 024
13	10	44	16	32	22	9	12 11	23	6 32'4"	55 43	15	11 5	20	32 014
14	11	54	17	16	22	28	12 58	5	10 56'0"	55 54	15	1 6	20	31 042
15	13	3	18	12	22	49	13 45	8	14 48'0"	54 37	14	53 7	20	30 124
16	14	9	18	46	23	16	14 33	5	18 0'8"	54 19	14	48 8	20	12 034
17	15	13	19	32	23	46	15 22	13	20 27'2"	54 11	14	46 9	20	12 043
18	16	15	20	20	0	22	16 12	37	22 0'6"	54 11	14	46 10	20	40 123
19	17	10	21	9	1	8	17 4	2	22 35'5"	54 21	14	48 11	20	41 302
20	17	58	21	59	2	1	17 56	1	22 8'6"	54 37	14	53 12	20	43 201
21	18	40	22	48	3	2	18 47	58	20 39'4"	54 58	14	59 13	20	43 102
22	19	13	23	37	4	9	19 39	23	18 10'9"	55 24	15	6 14	20	43 012
23	19	40	0	26	5	20	20 29	57	14 49'4"	55 52	15	13 15	20	41 203
24	20	5	1	13	6	31	21 19	40	13 48'8"	56 21	15	21 16	20	42 034
25	20	26	1	59	7	45	22 8	47	6 5'0"	56 51	15	29 17	20	40 123
26	20	46	2	46	8	59	22 57	48	1 5'28"	57 21	15	37 18	20	13 042
27	21	6	3	33	10	15	23 47	26	4 2'11"	57 50	15	45 19	20	32 014
28	21	28	4	22	11	33	0 38	27	9 2'1	58 18	15	53 20	20	32 044
29	21	52	5	14	12	51	1 31	35	13 38'7"	58 45	16	0 21	20	30 124
30	22	22	6	8	14	9	2 27	27	17 34'4"	59 9	16	7 22	20	11 034
31	22	58	7	6	15	23	3 26	13	20 30'9"	59 29	16	12 23	20	20 134

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21h. 22m. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 20th, when the Sun will be 28° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16h. 29m.

July 1, 11h. Saturn in conjunction with ♃. h 8°S.

July 4, 23h. Venus in conjunction with ♃. ♀ 5°S.

July 5. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion. Distance 94,456,900 miles.

July 15. Jupiter in Opposition. Least distance from the Earth (July 16) 384,190,000 miles.

July 17. 21h. Mars in conjunction with ♃. ♂ 7°S. Occultation. See p. 171.

July 22. 21h. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃. ♃ 4°S.

July 28. 16h. Saturn in conjunction with ♃. h 8°S.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34m., and the Afternoons 30m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
	H. M. S.	Dec. N.	H. M. S.	Dec. N.	H. M. S.	Dec. N.	H. M. S.	Dec. N.	H. M. S.	Dec. S.	H. M. S.	Dec. S.	H. M. S.	Dec. S.	H. M. S.	Dec. S.	H. M. S.	Dec. S.	H. M. S.	Dec. S.
5	6 41	21	24	9'8"	3 44	11	16	36'2"	15	7 12	20	10'0"	19 42	23	21	41'9"	0 22	6	0	8'0"
10	7 28	34	23	9'6"	4 4 57	17	14	42'2"	15	9 57	20	25'3"	19 39	43	21	49'1"	0 22	25	0	7'4"
15	8 13	10	21	47'1"	4 26	25	18	46'3"	15	13 58	20	44'0"	19 36	59	21	56'2"	0 22	35	0	7'8"
20	8 53	36	19	18'3"	4 48	33	19	40'9"	15	19 10	21	6'0"	19 34	16	22	3'1"	0 22	36	0	9'2"
25	9 29	34	16	20'3"	5 11	17	20	26'4"	15	25 25	21	30'5"	19 31	35	22	9'7"	0 22	27	0	11'2"
30	10 1	22	13	6'5"	5 34	35	21	1'3"	15	32 40	21	56'9"	19 28	59	22	15'8"	0 22	10	0	15'0"

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈
D.	5	8'66"	6'7"	16'5"	14'4"	2'1"	0'9"	15 45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	8'66"	6'7"	14'4"	13'4"	2'1"	1'0"	15 46	2'5	15'7"	7'12	22'1"	8'0"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	8'67"	7'2"	12'7"	12'4"	2'1"	1'0"	15 46	2'7	12'1"	6'6	22'1"	8'3"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

July 17. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 7'65s. of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.				♆ NEPTUNE.			
D.	H. M. S.	Dec. N.	R.A.	D.	H. M. S.	Dec. N.	R.A.
10	2 42'9"	15 22	11 12'6"	11	13'5"	6 14	"
20	2 44'0"	15 27	11 13'5"	6 8	"	"	"

July 17. Uranus rises 23h. 37m., sets 14h. 25m. Neptune rises 8h. 59m., sets 22h. 7m.

Continued from p. 133.]

feasible. Mercury will be in Inferior conjunction at 10h. 57m. in the morning of May 11 this year, when its path will be sensibly tangent to the solar disc, and by displacement due to position of the observer, it will be within for some parts of the Earth and placed outside for others by a small distance, and it is said that a transit will not be seen from places north of 26° N. latitude (about). Obviously, a transit will not be visible from places where the Sun is not above the horizon at the time, which cause limit the places of observation to those given on page 170.

Colour.—Continued from p. 137.] exhibiting special preference for none is, in technical language, a black body, or perfect radiator, and its temperature can be determined from the proportions in which the different colours occur in its spectrum. In modern astrophysics the temperatures of stars are found from their colour by supposing that they are black bodies, and the temperature found in this way is called the colour temperature. ("A Key to the Stars."—WOOLLEY).



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL, King Road. (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR. (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6 35	6 35	3 44	4 14	11 50	...	10 24	11 13	4 47	5 19	7 8	7 41	3 58	4 30
2	7 21	7 26	4 38	5 16	0 13	0 45	11 25	...	5 35	6 5	8 4	8 43	5 5	5 42
3	8 22	8 35	5 44	6 24	1 15	1 52	0 20	0 39	6 35	7 14	9 8	9 48	6 20	6 58
4	9 36	9 59	6 55	7 37	2 31	3 6	1 35	1 59	7 48	8 23	10 14	10 56	7 33	8 8
5	10 54	11 21	8 10	8 46	3 47	4 20	2 45	3 12	9 18	9 36	11 25	...	8 36	9 8
6	...	0 3	9 16	9 46	4 59	5 27	3 45	4 15	10 34	10 47	0 8	0 33	9 35	10 1
7	0 32	1 2	10 17	10 43	6 3	6 29	4 40	5 11	11 34	11 45	1 10	1 37	10 26	10 55
8	*1 32	*1 58	11 9	11 33	7 1	7 24	5 30	6 5	...	0 34	2 2	2 30	11 16	11 40
9	*2 25	*2 46	11 52	...	7 54	8 14	6 18	6 55	0 36	1 20	2 52	3 17	...	0 5
10	*3 14	*3 30	0 18	0 44	8 41	8 57	7 4	7 41	1 21	2 5	3 36	4 3	0 26	0 52
11	*4 1	*4 14	1 2	1 29	9 24	9 39	7 46	8 25	2 4	2 51	4 21	4 49	1 10	1 36
12	*4 46	4 57	1 45	2 12	10 4	10 16	8 20	9 9	2 45	3 34	5 3	5 32	1 56	2 21
13	5 31	5 38	2 27	2 54	10 42	10 52	9 10	9 50	3 29	4 10	5 45	6 15	2 40	3 6
14	6 11	6 17	3 9	3 41	11 17	11 28	9 51	10 34	4 10	4 48	6 29	7 1	3 25	3 55
15	6 54	6 58	3 57	4 28	11 54	...	10 38	11 20	4 50	5 24	7 24	7 52	4 15	4 50
16	7 35	7 43	4 48	5 24	0 10	0 41	11 34	...	5 26	6 8	8 20	8 44	5 12	5 50
17	8 25	8 46	5 53	6 30	1 1	1 41	0 19	0 41	6 21	7 14	9 22	9 48	6 18	6 51
18	9 29	10 2	7 4	7 37	2 8	2 52	1 24	1 55	7 38	8 40	10 33	11 0	7 21	7 51
19	10 37	11 17	8 13	8 41	3 22	4 3	2 26	3 3	9 12	9 55	11 40	...	8 20	8 46
20	11 41	...	9 12	9 32	4 34	5 7	3 33	3 57	10 19	10 45	0 2	0 37	9 12	9 35
21	0 18	0 36	9 58	10 13	5 32	6 0	4 9	4 44	11 10	11 25	0 55	1 26	10 0	10 20
22	1 8	1 22	10 36	10 51	6 20	6 41	4 52	5 29	11 46	...	1 38	2 9	10 43	11 0
23	1 51	2 0	11 11	11 25	7 3	7 20	5 30	6 6	0 1	0 21	2 16	2 47	11 21	11 38
24	2 28	2 33	11 46	...	7 38	7 57	6 6	6 43	0 37	0 56	2 51	3 22	11 58	...
25	3 3	3 8	...	0 22	8 16	8 32	6 42	7 19	1 12	1 31	3 27	3 56	0 15	0 33
26	3 38	3 42	0 36	0 58	8 54	9 14	7 17	7 52	1 49	2 9	4 3	4 32	0 50	1 5
27	4 16	4 18	1 13	1 34	9 34	9 51	7 52	8 28	2 28	2 47	4 41	5 9	1 25	1 40
28	4 53	4 54	1 49	2 13	10 8	10 28	8 31	9 5	3 8	3 26	5 19	5 48	2 1	2 18
29	5 29	5 29	2 30	2 55	10 46	11 4	9 13	9 49	3 45	4 5	5 58	6 29	2 41	3 1
30	6 5	6 8	3 17	3 45	11 25	11 47	10 1	10 40	4 25	4 44	6 47	7 17	3 30	3 57
31	6 49	7 0	4 10	4 45	...	0 14	11 0	11 43	5 6	5 27	7 42	8 16	4 32	5 10

RIISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING  
of PLANETS: (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	3 20	11 44	20 8	1 22	8 52	16 23
11	4 4	12 22	20 38	1 14	8 53	16 33
18	4 57	12 55	20 51	1 7	8 56	16 45
25	5 46	13 19	20 49	1 4	9 0	16 57

D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	16 3	20 17	0 31	20 48	0 52	4 56
11	15 42	19 54	0 5	20 18	0 21	4 24
18	15 23	19 32	23 41	19 48	23 49	3 51
25	15 8	19 13	23 18	19 17	23 18	3 19

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	23 29	5 31	11 33
11	23 2	5 4	11 6
18	22 34	4 36	10 38
25	22 7	4 9	10 10

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in the first week of the month and then an evening star until its end, but in neither case will it be visible as a naked eye object.

♀ VENUS rises unusually early and is conspicuous in the early morning sky. It passes between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the 14th. Magnitude -3.9 to -3.7.

♂ MARS, which is still a bright object, will be seen low in the south to south-west in the late evening. Mag. -1.1 to -0.6.

♃ JUPITER being in Opposition on the 15th is due south about midnight and may be seen low down throughout the night, with Altair high above. Magnitude -2.3.

♄ SATURN is to be seen at midnight fairly high in the sky in the south-east below and to the right of the square of Pegasus.

**Modern Spectroscopy.**—A refinement of modern astronomical observation is the study of the "contours" of spectrum lines—that is, the distribution of intensity across a line. No line is perfectly monochromatic; even the sharpest line is really a very short patch of continuous spectrum with a maximum intensity at a certain wave-length and a falling off of intensity at a definite rate on either side. Instruments known as "microphotometers" are now available for recording the intensity at each wave-length in a line. It appears that the total breadth, the ratio of intensity at specific points, and the degree and kind of asymmetry of the lines are all important criteria of particular physical conditions—such

[Continued on p. 144.]

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days - Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° W 23d. 14h.



THE SUN DAYS

Rises. Sets. of the Year. to end of Year.

M.	Light and Dark	W.				H.	M.	H.	M.		
1		S	10th Sunday after Trinity.	Lammas.		4	25	19	47	213	152
2		M	Sir Wm. Watson b. 1858.	A. Graham Bell d. 1922.		4	26	19	45	214	151
3		Tu	Eugène Sue died, 1857.	Stanley Baldwin born, 1867.		4	28	19	43	215	150
4		W	DUCHESS OF YORK b. 1900.	John Dillon d. 1927.		4	29	19	42	216	149
5		Th	A. W. Kinglake b. 1809.	W. H. G. Kingston d. 1880.		4	31	19	40	217	148
6		F	Ben Jonson died, 1637.	James Loeb born, 1867.		4	32	19	38	218	147
7		S	Royal Academy closes.	Sir W. Hart-Dyke b. 1837.		4	34	19	37	219	146
8		S	11th Sunday aft. Trinity.	Henry Spahlinger b. 1882.		4	35	19	35	220	145
9		M	Isidore de Lara born, 1858.			4	37	19	33	221	144
10		Tu	Royal Observatory, Greenwich, founded, 1675.			4	38	19	31	222	143
11		W	President Carnot b. 1837.	Andrew Carnegie d. 1919.		4	40	19	29	223	142
12		Th	General Sir Hubert Gough born, 1870.	[1910.		4	42	19	27	224	141
13		F	Sir A. L. Liberty b. 1843.	Florence Nightingale d.		4	43	19	25	225	140
14		S	J. Galsworthy b. 1867.	Richard Jeffries d. 1887.		4	45	19	23	226	139
15		S	12th Sunday after Trinity.	T. E. Shaw b. 1888.		4	46	19	21	227	138
16		M	Sir G. O. Trevelyan died, 1928.			4	48	19	19	228	137
17		Tu	Admiral Blake d. 1657.	Honoré de Balzac d. 1850.		4	49	19	17	229	136
18		W	Paul Louis Courier died, 1825.			4	51	19	15	230	135
19		Th	John de Witt died, 1672.	Orville Wright born, 1871.		4	53	19	13	231	134
20		F	MOSQUITO DAY (1897).	Raymond Poincaré b. 1860.		4	54	19	11	232	133
21		S	J. B. Greuze born, 1725.	C. W. Cope died, 1890.		4	56	19	9	233	132
22		S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	Bosworth, 1785.		4	57	19	7	234	131
23		M	Manuel de Fonseca died, 1892.	[1690.		4	59	19	5	235	130
24		Tu	St. Bartholomew.	Calcutta founded by Charnock,		5	1	19	3	236	129
25		W	Allan Pinkerton b. 1819.	F. W. Nietzsche d. 1900.		5	2	19	1	237	128
26		Th	Prince Consort b. 1819.	Lord Tweedsmuir b. 1875.		5	4	18	59	238	127
27		F	James Thomson d. 1748.	Sir Rowland Hill d. 1879.		5	5	18	57	239	126
28		S	Sir E. Burne-Jones b. 1833.	Leigh Hunt d. 1859.		5	7	18	54	240	125
29		S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	John Leech born, 1817.		5	9	18	52	241	124
30		M	Plevna, 1877.	Sir Ernest Rutherford born, 1871.		5	10	18	50	242	123
31		T	Official end of the Great War (1921).			5	12	18	48	243	122

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon ..... 6d. 12h. 36.8m.
- ☾ First Quarter..... 14    2    28.1
- Full Moon ..... 22    0    47.0
- ☾ Last Quarter ..... 28    23    54.5
- Perigee 3d. 4'oh. 227,720 miles.
- Apogee 15d. 3'oh. 251,140 "
- Perigee 29d. 3'oh. 229,820 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, August 1, 252° 19'.

RAINFELL AT GREENWICH IN AUGUST, 1935,  
on 9 days; total fall 0.56 inch; below the  
average by 1.53 inches.

See note on Summer Time on p. 130.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

- August 1. Lammas—Scottish Term Day.
- 2. Bank and General Holiday.
- 5. Oyster season opens.
- 6 to 11. Buchan's "5th Cold Period."
- 11. Half-Quarter Day.
- 12. Grouse shooting begins
- 12 to 15. Buchan's "and Warm Period."

## THE SUN (Mean Noon)

Day	Apparent Time	Hourly App. Time	Hourly App. Time	Apparent Height	Hourly App. Time	Apparent Declination	Hourly App. Time	Apparent Time at Mean Noon	Hourly App. Time	Hourly App. Time
M. S.	H.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 14	0 14	8 44 34	0 14	18 4 0 N	0 14	8 44 34	0 14	18 4 0 N	0 14
2	6 18	0 17	8 40 47	0 17	17 48 8	0 14	8 40 47	0 17	17 48 8	0 14
3	6 4	0 10	8 54 10	0 07	17 11 3	0 06	8 46 15	0 06	17 11 3	0 06
4	5 50	0 02	8 50 11	0 04	17 17 5	0 07	8 50 11	0 07	17 17 5	0 07
5	5 53	0 03	9 0 04	0 02	17 13 3	0 08	8 54 20	0 08	17 13 3	0 08
6	5 47	0 07	9 4 13	0 00	16 48 1	0 09	8 58 28	0 09	16 48 1	0 09
7	5 41	0 10	9 11 2	0 07	16 28 5	0 10	9 0 04	0 10	16 28 5	0 10
8	5 31	0 18	9 11 34	0 14	16 11 0	0 11	9 0 04	0 11	16 11 0	0 11
9	5 26	0 24	9 13 40	0 18	15 54 4	0 12	9 10 15	0 12	15 54 4	0 12
10	5 17	0 30	9 19 49	0 20	15 42 0	0 13	9 14 11	0 13	15 42 0	0 13
11	5 11	0 36	9 21 10	0 27	15 30 4	0 14	9 18 11	0 14	15 30 4	0 14
12	4 50	0 41	9 27 3	0 33	15 15 5	0 15	9 22 4	0 15	15 15 5	0 15
13	4 48	0 44	9 30 49	0 38	14 41 4	0 16	9 26 1	0 16	14 41 4	0 16
14	4 41	0 40	9 34 35	0 40	14 25 1	0 17	9 29 58	0 17	14 25 1	0 17
15	4 26	0 38	9 38 20	0 37	14 6 5	0 18	9 33 54	0 18	14 6 5	0 18
16	4 14	0 31	9 42 5	0 35	13 47 2	0 19	9 37 51	0 19	13 47 2	0 19
17	4 4	0 21	9 45 49	0 31	13 28 0	0 20	9 41 47	0 20	13 28 0	0 20
18	3 40	0 15	9 49 11	0 21	13 9 4	0 21	9 45 44	0 21	13 9 4	0 21
19	3 36	0 17	9 51 16	0 20	12 50 0	0 21	9 49 40	0 21	12 50 0	0 21
20	3 44	0 20	9 50 50	0 27	12 30 1	0 22	9 53 37	0 22	12 30 1	0 22
21	3 7	0 21	10 0 41	0 25	12 10 5	0 23	9 57 33	0 23	12 10 5	0 23
22	2 54	0 21	10 4 22	0 21	11 50 4	0 24	10 1 30	0 24	11 50 4	0 24
23	2 37	0 25	10 8 4	0 21	11 30 2	0 25	10 5 27	0 25	11 30 2	0 25
24	2 21	0 29	10 11 44	0 19	11 9 11	0 26	10 9 24	0 26	11 9 11	0 26
25	2 5	0 28	10 15 25	0 17	10 49 2	0 26	10 13 20	0 26	10 49 2	0 26
26	1 48	0 20	10 19 5	0 16	10 28 4	0 27	10 17 16	0 27	10 28 4	0 27
27	1 32	0 24	10 22 44	0 14	10 7 5	0 28	10 21 11	0 28	10 7 5	0 28
28	1 14	0 23	10 26 24	0 11	9 46 4	0 28	10 25 0	0 28	9 46 4	0 28
29	0 57	0 24	10 30 2	0 11	9 25 2	0 29	10 29 0	0 29	9 25 2	0 29
30	0 39	0 26	10 33 41	0 10	9 1 8	0 29	10 33 1	0 29	9 1 8	0 29
31	0 20	0 27	10 37 10	0 09	8 44 2 11	0 30	10 36 59	0 30	8 44 2 11	0 30

## MEMORANDA

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1937.

Day	Max	Min	Mo 1911-1900	Mean	Wind	Bar	Rel. Hum.	Cloud
M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	(Pressure lbs. to inch)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)
1	68.5	54.5	62.2	60.4	0.4	29.84	0.4	0.1
2	70.1	54.1	1	60.7	5.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
3	69.2	55.3	1	62.2	5.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
4	68.0	54.2	1	61.7	3.4	29.7	0.4	0.1
5	68.4	55.5	1	62.0	0.6	29.7	0.4	0.1
6	68.0	50.0	2	59.4	3.1	29.7	0.4	0.1
7	59.5	55.3	2	57.4	0.9	29.7	0.4	0.1
8	67.9	50.4	3	59.2	0.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
9	73.9	48.1	3	61.0	0.2	29.7	0.4	0.1
10	73.9	54.1	3	64.0	1.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
11	66.9	57.0	4	61.9	0.3	29.7	0.4	0.1
12	69.2	53.1	5	61.1	0.8	29.7	0.4	0.1
13	69.8	54.2	5	62.0	1.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
14	71.8	52.9	5	62.3	1.1	29.7	0.4	0.1
15	81.5	47.7	4	64.6	0.2	29.7	0.4	0.1
16	82.9	52.8	3	67.7	0.8	29.7	0.4	0.1
17	81.1	59.1	6	70.1	0.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
18	78.6	59.7	6	69.2	1.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
19	68.6	56.0	7	62.3	2.8	29.7	0.4	0.1
20	77.0	58.4	5	67.7	0.3	29.7	0.4	0.1
21	71.5	56.1	3	63.8	1.2	29.7	0.4	0.1
22	70.5	51.3	6	60.9	0.7	29.7	0.4	0.1
23	76.9	46.0	6	61.5	0.7	29.7	0.4	0.1
24	80.6	54.1	8	67.3	0.1	29.7	0.4	0.1
25	81.5	55.3	7	68.4	0.5	29.7	0.4	0.1
26	70.4	54.8	7	62.6	1.9	29.7	0.4	0.1
27	69.8	53.0	6	61.4	3.9	29.7	0.4	0.1
28	77.2	51.1	4	64.2	0.7	29.7	0.4	0.1
29	84.6	47.2	3	65.9	0.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
30	82.8	58.0	6	70.4	0.9	29.7	0.4	0.1
31	69.8	59.9	9	64.8	1.0	29.7	0.4	0.1
Mean	73.2	53.7	6	63.6	0.9	29.7	0.4	0.1

## HEMOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

Day	At Noon	Centre of Disc	Lat	Long
M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
1	12 5 10	6 1 10	45 1 7	10 1 7
2	10 1 1	6 2 7	10 1 7	10 1 7
3	10 3 10	7 1 10	10 1 7	10 1 7

[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.			Sets.			At Greenwich Midnight.						Age.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.			
1	23 45	8	6	16	29	4	27 25 22	11° 09'	59 44 16	16 24 20	10 23 4		
2	...	...	...	...	...	5	29 54 22	25° 9'	59 50 16	18 25 20	10 24 1		
3	0 46	9	7	17 24		6	32 52 10	10° 4'	59 47 16	17 26 20	324 01		
4	1 55	10	8	18 8		7	32 28 18	32° 8'	59 32 16	13 27 20	342 01		
5	3 13	11	5	18 41		8	30 54 14	48° 7'	59 7 16	6 28 20	43 012		
6	4 34	11	59	19 9		9	24 39 10	18° 2'	58 32 15	57 0 11	41 023		
7	5 53	12	50	19 32		10	16 27 5	21° 7'	57 50 15	46 1 11	42 013		
8	7 9	13	38	19 53		11	6 6 0	17° 50'	57 6 15	33 2 11	41 023		
9	8 24	14	24	20 33		12	54 19 4	39° 18'	56 21 15	21 3 11	40 32 1		
10	9 35	15	10	20 33		13	41 53 9	15° 7'	55 40 15	10 4 11	43 021		
11	10 45	15	55	20 54		13	29 27 13	22° 3'	55 5 15	1 5 11	32 014		
12	11 54	16	40	21 18		14	17 34 16	50° 8'	54 39 14	53 6 11	3 0324		
13	12 59	17	26	21 47		15	6 34 19	33° 9'	54 22 14	49 7 11	10 0234		
14	14 2	18	14	22 21		15	56 36 21	25° 5'	54 16 14	47 8 11	2 0134		
15	15 0	19	2	23 3		16	47 36 22	20° 4'	54 19 14	48 9 11	1 034		
16	15 05	19	51	23 53		17	39 13 22	15° 0'	54 33 14	52 10 11	0 1324		
17	16 35	20	41	0 50		18	31 32 1	7° 9'	54 54 14	58 11 11	32 04		
18	17 11	21	30	1 55		19	22 39 19	0° 5'	55 23 15	5 12 11	32 04		
19	17 42	22	19	3 4		20	13 44 15	57° 2'	55 56 15	14 13 11	30 142		
20	18 8	23	7	4 16		21	4 11 12	5° 1'	56 31 15	24 14 11	14 032		
21	18 31	23	54	5 30		21	54 12 7	34° 1'	57 7 15	34 15 11	42 013		
22	18 52	0	42	6 45		22	44 8 2	36° 48'	57 40 15	43 16 11	41 032		
23	19 13	1	30	8 2		23	34 33 2	38° 58'	58 10 15	51 17 11	40 032		
24	19 35	2	19	9 20		0	26 6 7	40° 4'	58 34 15	57 18 11	43 210		
25	19 58	3	11	10 39		1	19 26 12	26° 3'	58 53 16	3 19 11	43 210		
26	20 27	4	5	11 58		2	15 2 16	33° 2'	59 6 16	6 20 11	43 012		
27	21 1	5	1	13 12		3	13 0 19	43° 6'	59 14 16	8 21 11	41 02		
28	21 44	6	0	14 20		4	13 0 21	42° 1'	59 17 16	9 22 11	2 0413		
29	22 39	7	0	15 18		5	14 6 22	18° 2'	59 13 16	9 23 11	12 043		
30	23 44	7	59	16 4		6	15 0 21	29° 0'	59 8 16	7 24 11	0 1324		
31	...	...	...	...		7	14 26 19	19° 6'	58 56 16	3 25 11	11 3104		

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h. om. (See p. 116.)

## CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h. 28m. Civil twilight ends at 20h. 44m. Night begins, 22h. 43m. The length of the day is 15h. 22m.

Aug. 3, 9h. Venus in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\delta$  0° 8' S. Occultation. See p. 171.

Aug. 8, 16h. Mercury in conjunction with  $\gamma$ .  $\gamma$  5° N.

Aug. 15, 2h. Mars in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\delta$  2° S.

Aug. 18. Mercury at greatest elongation. 27° E.

Aug. 18, 23h. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\delta$  3° S.

Aug. 24, 20h. Saturn in conjunction with  $\delta$ .  $\delta$  8° S.

Aug. 29 morn. Occultation of 53 Tauri, mag. 5.4, by the Moon. See p. 171.

Aug. 30 morn. Occultation of  $\alpha$  Tauri, mag. 4.8, by the Moon. See p. 171.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. As the Moon will be then between New and First quarter, it will be little hindrance to their visibility.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons 59m.

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.			
D.	H. M. S.	Dec. N. S.		D.	H. M. S.	Dec. N. S.		D.	H. M. S.	Dec. N. S.		D.	H. M. S.	Dec. N. S.		D.	H. M. S.	Dec. N. S.	
4	10 29 35	9 47' 2"		5	58 21	21 24' 5"		15	40 49	22 24' 5"		19	26 32	22 21' 5"		0	21 43	0 19' 3"	
9	10 53 58	6 30' 9"		6	22 30	21 31' 8"		15	49 50	22 52' 6"		19	24 15	22 26' 6"		0	21 7	0 24' 5"	
14	11 15 2	3 25' 1"		6	46 55	21 31' 7"		15	59 38	23 20' 7"		19	22 12	22 31' 2"		0	20 23	0 30' 5"	
19	11 32 17	0 38' 2"		7	11 31	21 14' 4"		16	10 11	23 47' 9"		19	20 24	22 35' 0"		0	19 32	0 37' 3"	
24	11 44 58	1 39' 2"		7	36 12	20 42' 9"		16	21 23	24 13' 8"		19	18 53	22 38' 3"		0	18 33	0 44' 7"	
29	11 51 45	3 12' 0"		8	0 52	19 57' 1"		16	33 11	24 37' 7"		19	17 41	22 40' 9"		0	17 27	0 52' 8"	

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.												ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.												SATURN.				NEPTUNE.			
D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂		♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀		H. M.					H. M.				
5	8' 68"	8' 1"	8' 7' 11' 5"	2' 1"	1' 0"	15 48 3' 1"	8' 3' 6' 1"	21' 9' 8' 4"				10	2 45' 3"	15 32'	11 15' 8"	5 53'															
15	8' 69"	9' 2"	8' 10' 7' 2"	2' 1"	1' 0"	15 49 3' 5"	7' 8' 5' 7' 2"	21' 5' 8' 4"				20	2 45' 5"	15 33'	11 17' 1"	5 45'															
25	8' 71"	10' 9"	7' 6' 10' 0"	2' 0"	1' 0"	15 51 4' 1"	7' 3' 5' 3' 21' 1"	8' 6"				Aug. 16. Uranus rises 21h. 40m., sets 12h. 30m. Neptune rises 7h. 6m., sets 20h. 11m.																			
Aug. 14. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 5' 16s. of Mean Time.																															

Aug. 14. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 5' 16s. of Mean Time.

Continued from p. 141.]

as the total number of atoms in the atmosphere engaged in absorbing the lines, and the rotation of the star on its axis—phenomena quite beyond other means of investigation.

In his report of 1936 the Astronomer Royal mentions the successful application of the Spectroheliograph at Greenwich to the measurement of intensities and contours of the lines in the spectrum of the Sun and to the use of this instrument in the study of sudden bright eruptions.

**The Standard of Length.**—The units of mass, space and time on which the whole of metrical science is founded are selected arbitrarily and quite independently of one another. There has long been a feeling that the standards chosen should be such as to permit accurate reproduction in case



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 48	8 10	5 17	5 57	0 45	1 18	...	0 15	6 0	6 36	8 45	9 27	5 55	6 35
2	9 6	9 39	6 36	7 19	2 5	2 45	1 5	1 45	7 32	7 56	10 8	10 46	7 15	7 52
3	10 34	11 11	7 59	8 36	3 33	4 7	2 28	3 4	9 14	9 25	11 25	...	8 25	8 55
4	11 53	...	9 11	9 38	4 51	5 19	3 35	4 11	10 32	10 36	0 2	0 35	9 23	9 50
5	0 25	0 57	10 8	10 32	5 54	6 20	4 30	5 6	11 34	11 35	1 2	1 32	10 16	10 40
6	1 26	*1 49	10 58	11 18	6 51	7 11	5 19	5 54	...	0 21	1 50	2 19	11 5	11 26
7	*2 16	*2 34	11 42	...	7 37	7 56	6 4	6 30	0 20	1 5	2 35	3 1	11 48	...
8	*3 0	*3 13	0 1	0 24	8 21	8 37	6 45	7 20	1 2	1 44	3 17	3 42	0 8	0 30
9	*3 39	*3 51	0 40	1 3	9 0	9 15	7 25	8 0	1 44	2 25	3 59	4 23	0 50	1 10
10	*4 18	*4 27	1 18	1 42	9 36	9 47	8 3	8 35	2 27	3 2	4 40	5 4	1 27	1 50
11	4 57	5 3	1 53	2 16	10 8	10 17	8 40	9 10	3 1	3 35	5 20	5 43	2 6	2 28
12	5 30	5 36	2 29	2 54	10 36	10 45	9 18	9 46	3 35	4 5	6 0	6 22	2 45	3 10
13	6 1	6 10	3 8	3 37	11 6	11 17	9 58	10 26	4 6	4 35	6 47	7 9	3 29	3 58
14	6 35	6 50	3 54	4 28	11 42	...	10 46	11 15	4 42	5 12	7 38	8 3	4 20	4 55
15	7 18	7 46	4 52	5 32	0 0	0 32	11 49	...	5 28	6 6	8 35	9 6	5 25	6 5
16	8 17	9 2	6 10	6 48	1 2	1 47	0 21	1 11	6 46	7 34	9 54	10 23	6 40	7 15
17	9 38	10 35	7 34	8 4	2 28	3 18	1 37	2 30	8 37	9 9	11 10	11 33	7 50	8 15
18	11 2	11 47	8 45	9 4	3 56	4 36	2 46	3 32	9 54	10 17	...	0 15	8 45	9 7
19	...	0 7	9 34	9 49	5 6	5 36	3 40	4 20	10 46	11 5	0 29	1 7	9 35	9 55
20	0 42	0 56	10 13	10 26	6 1	6 23	4 25	5 1	11 25	11 39	1 18	1 53	10 16	10 35
21	1 27	1 32	10 47	11 0	6 41	7 1	5 4	5 40	...	0 2	1 54	2 27	10 56	11 12
22	2 2	2 7	11 21	11 36	7 19	7 37	5 41	6 16	0 14	0 36	2 29	3 2	11 32	11 50
23	2 37	*2 41	11 57	...	7 56	8 14	6 18	6 51	0 51	1 7	3 6	3 40	...	12 7
24	3 11	*3 15	0 12	0 34	8 34	8 54	6 55	7 28	1 30	1 45	3 47	4 18	0 25	0 40
25	*3 47	*3 54	0 49	1 12	9 14	9 32	7 33	8 3	2 9	2 25	4 28	4 59	1 0	1 18
26	*4 25	*4 29	1 27	1 50	9 49	10 10	8 12	8 40	2 47	3 4	5 11	5 40	1 40	1 56
27	5 0	*5 7	2 9	2 31	10 27	10 47	8 55	9 25	3 25	3 43	5 56	6 22	2 20	2 40
28	5 38	5 50	2 53	3 21	11 5	11 30	9 44	10 15	4 4	4 22	6 46	7 13	3 10	3 35
29	6 22	6 44	3 51	4 22	11 55	...	10 45	11 18	4 47	5 6	7 43	8 14	4 13	4 50
30	7 22	7 57	5 2	5 42	0 30	1 5	...	0 4	5 57	6 19	8 46	9 30	5 36	6 20
31	8 45	9 36	6 29	7 10	1 59	2 40	0 44	1 41	7 45	7 55	10 16	10 52	7 2	7 40

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING  
OF PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 27	13 34	20 39	1 4	9 5	17 7
8	7 2	13 43	20 23	1 7	9 11	17 15
15	7 26	13 45	20 2	1 14	9 18	17 21
22	7 39	13 39	19 35	1 24	9 25	17 24
29	7 35	13 23	19 9	1 38	9 32	17 25
MARS ♂						
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	14 55	18 56	22 57	18 47	22 47	2 47
8	14 44	18 41	22 38	18 18	22 17	2 15
15	14 35	18 27	22 19	17 48	21 46	1 44
22	14 27	18 15	22 3	17 19	21 16	1 14
29	14 20	18 4	21 48	16 50	20 47	0 44
JUPITER ♃						
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	14 55	18 56	22 57	18 47	22 47	2 47
8	14 44	18 41	22 38	18 18	22 17	2 15
15	14 35	18 27	22 19	17 48	21 46	1 44
22	14 27	18 15	22 3	17 19	21 16	1 14
29	14 20	18 4	21 48	16 50	20 47	0 44

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	21 39	3 41	9 42
8	21 12	3 12	9 13
15	20 44	2 44	8 44
22	20 16	2 15	8 14
29	19 48	1 46	7 44

of accident, and of the three standards, that of length is in most need of stabilization. The standard metre at Paris, and the British Imperial Standard Yard are simply metal bars and are therefore at the mercy of physical changes which, in the course of time, must inevitably occur to material things. The wave-length of a chosen spectrum line, however, is free from this subjection, and the comparison of a material standard with a light wave is found to be possible, one of the most delicate of physical experiments. The red line of cadmium has, for various reasons, always been chosen for the measurement, and in 1893 Michelson made the first comparison between the length of this light wave and that of the standard metre.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° $\Delta$ 23d. 11h.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	W	Jacques Cartier d. 1557.	S. Coleridge Taylor d. 1912.	5 13	18 46	244	121
2	Th	Fire of London, 1666.	Isidore de Lara died, 1935.	5 15	18 43	245	120
3	F	Dunbar, 1650.	Worcester, 1651.	5 16	18 41	246	119
4	S	Sir Wilfrid Lawson born, 1829.	Grieg died, 1907.	5 18	18 39	247	118
5	S	15th Sunday after Trinity. Comte died, 1857.		5 20	18 37	248	117
6	M	Jewish New Year, A.M. 5698. The Marne, 1914.		5 21	18 34	249	116
7	Tu	First voyage of <i>The Great Eastern</i> , 1859.		5 23	18 32	250	115
8	W	Prince de Coudé born, 1621. King Feisal died, 1933.		5 24	18 30	251	114
9	Th	Flodden, 1513. Sir Humphrey Gilbert died, 1583.		5 26	18 28	252	113
10	F	Lord Brougham b. 1778. Wm. Nelson, Publisher, d.		5 28	18 25	253	112
11	S	Brandywine, 1777. Sir James Jeans b. 1877. [1887.		5 29	18 23	254	111
12	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. Guizot died 1874.		5 31	18 21	255	110
13	M	General James Wolfe died, 1759.		5 32	18 19	256	109
14	Tu	Wellington d. 1852. Charles Dana Gibson b. 1867.		5 34	18 16	257	108
15	W	Ember Day. Silas K. Hoeking died, 1935.		5 36	18 14	258	107
16	Th	A. Bonar Law b. 1858. Rev. E. B. Pusey d. 1882.		5 37	18 12	259	106
17	F	Ember Day. Alfred de Vigny died, 1863.		5 39	18 9	260	105
18	S	Ember Day. Euler died, 1783. Hazlitt died, 1830.		5 40	18 7	261	104
19	S	17th Sunday after Trin. Arthur Rackham b. 1867.		5 42	18 5	262	103
20	M	DELHI DAY (1857). Upton Sinclair born, 1878.		5 44	18 2	263	102
21	Tu	St. Matthew. H. G. Wells born, 1866.		5 45	18 0	264	101
22	W	Richard Busby b. 1606. Sir Charles Santley d. 1922.		5 47	17 58	265	100
23	Th	Jeremy Collier b. 1650. John Nicholson d. 1857.		5 48	17 56	266	99
24	F	Horace Walpole born, 1717. Eliza Cook died, 1889.		5 50	17 53	267	98
25	S	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Felicia Hemans born, 1793.		5 52	17 51	268	97
26	S	18th Sun. after Trin. Sims Reeves born, 1818.		5 53	17 49	269	96
27	M	General Bourbaki died, 1897. Degas died, 1917.		5 55	17 46	270	95
28	Tu	Earl of Ypres b. 1852. C. Hengler (Circus) d. 1887.		5 56	17 44	271	94
29	W	St. Michael and All Angels. Nelson born, 1758.		5 58	17 42	272	93
30	Th	Lord Roberts b. 1832. Allies occup. Damascus, 1918.		6 0	17 39	273	92

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	.....	4d. 22h.	53' 5m.
☾	First Quarter	.....	12 20	57' 1
○	Full Moon	.....	20 11	32' 4
☾	Last Quarter	.....	27 5	43' 3

Apogee 11d. 22' 0h. 251,180 miles.  
Perigee 23d. 21' 0h. 227,830 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Sept. 1, 250° 40'.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

6. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5698).

15. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

20. Feast of Tabernacles (Jewish).

20. Harvest Moon.

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Quarter Day.

— Lord Mayor of London elected.

Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN SEPT. 1936.  
on 17 days; total fall, 3' 16 inches; above the average by 1' 37 inch.

Equation of Time.			THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time.	
Day.	Subt. from Ap. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.		Hourly Var. of Dec.				
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	°	'		H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.
1	...	0.78	10 40 57	9.07	8 20.5	11	0.91	10 40 56	1 20 49			
2	0 17	0.79	10 44 35	9.06	7 58.7		0.91	10 44 52	1 16 54			
3	0 36	0.80	10 48 12	9.05	7 36.8		0.91	10 48 49	1 12 58			
4	0 56	0.82	10 51 49	9.04	7 14.7		0.92	10 52 45	1 9 2			
5	1 16	0.83	10 55 26	9.03	6 52.5		0.92	10 56 42	1 5 6			
6	1 36	0.83	10 59 3	9.02	6 30.2		0.93	11 0 38	1 1 10			
7	1 56	0.84	11 2 39	9.01	6 7.8		0.93	11 4 35	0 57 14			
8	2 16	0.85	11 6 15	9.01	5 45.3		0.94	11 8 31	0 53 18			
9	2 36	0.86	11 9 51	9.00	5 22.7		0.94	11 12 28	0 49 22			
10	2 57	0.87	11 13 27	8.99	5 0.0		0.94	11 16 25	0 45 26			
11	3 18	0.87	11 17 3	8.98	4 37.2		0.95	11 20 21	0 41 30			
12	3 39	0.88	11 20 39	8.98	4 14.3		0.95	11 24 18	0 37 34			
13	4 0	0.88	11 24 14	8.98	3 51.4		0.96	11 28 14	0 33 39			
14	4 21	0.88	11 27 49	8.97	3 28.4		0.96	11 32 11	0 29 43			
15	4 43	0.89	11 31 25	8.97	3 5.3		0.96	11 36 7	0 25 47			
16	5 4	0.89	11 35 0	8.97	2 42.2		0.96	11 40 4	0 21 51			
17	5 25	0.89	11 38 35	8.97	2 19.0		0.97	11 44 0	0 17 55			
18	5 47	0.89	11 42 10	8.97	1 55.8		0.97	11 47 57	0 13 59			
19	6 8	0.89	11 45 46	8.97	1 32.6		0.97	11 51 53	0 10 3			
20	6 29	0.89	11 49 21	8.97	1 9.3		0.97	11 55 50	0 6 7			
21	6 50	0.88	11 52 56	8.97	0 46.0		0.97	11 59 47	0 2 11			
22	7 12	0.88	11 56 32	8.98	0 22.6	11	0.97	12 3 43	23 58 15			
23	7 33	0.88	12 0 7	8.98	0 0.8	8	0.97	12 7 39	23 54 20			
24	7 54	0.87	12 3 43	8.99	0 24.1		0.97	12 11 36	23 50 24			
25	8 14	0.86	12 7 18	8.99	0 47.5		0.97	12 15 33	23 46 28			
26	8 35	0.85	12 10 54	9.00	1 10.9		0.97	12 19 29	23 42 32			
27	8 55	0.85	12 14 31	9.01	1 34.4		0.97	12 23 26	23 38 36			
28	9 16	0.84	12 18 7	9.02	1 57.7		0.97	12 27 22	23 30 44			
29	9 35	0.82	12 21 44	9.03	2 21.1		0.97	12 31 19	23 26 48			
30	9 55	0.81	12 25 20	9.04	2 44.4	8	0.97	12 35 16	23 22 52			

## MEMORANDA.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1936.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean inches.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot)		RAIN- FALL. inch.	SUN SHINE hours.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1905		Directn.			
1	72.6	59.1	59.8	29.959	0.7 N	...	...	1.7
2	80.2	57.3	7	77.2	0.7 WSW	...	...	3.5
3	72.8	54.2	6	58.1	2.0 SSW	1.0	...	0.2
4	69.1	55.2	5	43.7	6.0 SW	1.3	...	1.3
5	67.2	55.8	4	40.5	4.2 WSW	4.8	...	3.0
6	67.0	54.1	2	59.9	4.2 W	...	...	2.9
7	67.3	56.9	59.0	27.1	15.6 WSW	0.4	...	7.5
8	66.1	52.9	58.8	50.0	7.0 W	0.4	...	2.1
9	69.2	52.3	6	83.3	0.1 Calm	...	...	0.9
10	69.3	54.3	4	84.1	0.3 Calm	2.2	...	1.5
11	76.9	53.6	1	86.1	1.8 SSE	...	10.6	...
12	69.2	57.1	58.0	81.1	0.6 SSE	0.9	...	0.4
13	72.0	55.4	57.8	89.1	0.4 W	...	...	3.5
14	70.2	50.1	7	29.944	4.1 WSW	0.4	...	7.9
15	64.5	50.7	6	30.019	3.3 NE	2.9	...	1.5
16	66.7	49.6	5	0.99	1.1 NNE	0.7	...	4.0
17	68.9	57.2	57.2	30.003	0.2 NNE	...	...	0.1
18	69.2	51.1	56.9	29.967	0.1 Calm	...	...	1.1
19	63.9	47.5	5	30.065	0.2 E	...	...	1.6
20	68.9	52.9	56.2	29.949	4.3 ENE	1.1	...	4.1
21	67.8	54.7	55.9	29.983	1.1 SW	1.0	...	0.1
22	72.3	52.1	6	30.223	0.1 Calm	...	...	4.3
23	67.7	52.7	4	30.069	0.2 Calm	...	...	3.2
24	70.9	56.5	3	29.741	0.3 ESE	0.1	...	0.1
25	66.2	58.2	2	70.4	1.5 WSW	1.8	...	0.0
26	58.2	48.8	2	91.1	1.5 NNE	0.6	...	0.1
27	52.5	46.8	55.1	61.2	2.0 W	1.6	...	0.6
28	56.8	44.7	54.9	29.912	6.4 NNE	0.4	...	8.3
29	57.9	41.9	7	30.089	2.8 NNW	...	...	7.8
30	56.8	43.1	54.4	30.067	1.9 NNW	...	...	0.8
30	67.3	52.6	57.2	29.837	—	—	3.16	84.7

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day	At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
			Lat.	Long.
5	15	22.2 E	7.2 N	204.0
15	24.2	24.2 E	7.2 N	72.0
25	25.6 E	25.6 E	6.9 N	300.0

[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight.												Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites at 20 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> . (See p. 116.)							
Day of M.	Rises.		Sets.		Right Ascension.		Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.		W.	E.						
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	"	"	"	"	D.	H.	M.						
1	0	56	8	56	16	41	8	11	33	16	2' 21"	58	38	15	59	26	11	32	14
2	2	13	9	50	17	11	9	6	2	11	53' 4"	58	14	15	52	27	11	3	24
3	3	31	10	41	17	35	9	58	4	7	11'	57	45	15	44	28	11	13	24
4	4	48	11	30	17	57	10	48	7	2	12' 9"	57	11	15	35	0	1	2	134
5	6	2	12	16	18	17	11	36	49	2	45' 18"	56	35	15	25	1	1	12	43
6	7	16	13	2	18	37	12	24	51	7	29' 2"	55	59	15	15	2	1	4	123
7	8	26	13	47	18	58	13	12	48	11	47' 7"	55	25	15	6	3	1	4	1302
8	9	36	14	33	19	21	14	1	8	15	30' 7"	54	56	14	58	4	1	4	1321
9	10	43	15	19	19	44	15	50	10	18	30' 2"	54	33	14	52	5	1	4	133
10	11	48	16	6	20	20	15	40	2	20	39' 4"	54	19	14	48	6	1	4	13102
11	12	48	16	54	20	59	16	30	40	21	53' 3"	54	15	14	47	7	1	4	1313
12	13	42	17	43	21	44	17	21	49	22	8' 54"	54	21	14	48	8	1	4	12103
13	14	28	18	32	22	39	18	13	8	21	23' 9"	54	37	14	53	9	1	4	1123
14	15	7	19	21	23	40	19	4	17	19	40' 0"	55	35	15	0	10	1	4	112
15	15	40	20	9	0	46	19	55	5	16	59' 7"	55	37	15	9	11	1	4	1214
16	16	8	20	57	1	56	20	45	27	13	28' 3"	56	18	15	20	12	1	4	13104
17	16	33	21	45	3	9	21	35	35	9	13' 6"	57	25	15	32	13	1	4	1324
18	16	54	22	33	4	24	22	25	50	4	25' 6"	57	47	15	45	14	1	4	13134
19	17	16	23	22	5	41	23	16	46	0	42' 8"	58	29	15	56	15	1	4	12134
20	17	38	0	12	7	0	0	8	58	5	55' 5"	59	4	16	6	16	1	4	1234
21	18	3	1	4	8	22	1	3	3	10	54' 2"	59	29	16	13	17	1	4	1324
22	18	29	1	58	9	42	1	59	26	15	18' 5"	59	44	16	17	18	1	4	13241
23	19	3	2	55	11	1	2	58	11	18	48' 5"	59	48	16	18	19	1	4	13120
24	19	44	3	55	12	12	3	58	51	21	6' 9"	59	42	16	16	20	1	4	1312
25	20	36	4	55	13	13	5	0	24	22	2' 5"	59	29	16	12	21	1	4	121
26	21	38	5	54	14	3	6	1	30	21	32' 3"	59	9	16	7	22	1	4	12103
27	22	48	6	51	14	42	7	0	53	19	43' 0"	58	46	16	1	23	1	4	1313
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	57	45	16	43' 6"	58	20	15	54	24	1	4	13103
29	0	3	7	45	15	13	8	51	53	12	52' 7"	57	52	15	46	25	1	4	13210
30	1	18	8	36	15	39	9	43	31	8	25' 9"	57	24	15	38	26	1	4	13124

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 6m. Civil twilight ends at 19h. 34m. Night begins 20h. 54m. The length of the Day is 13h. 33m.

Sept. 2. 3h. Venus in conjunction with D. ♀ 4° N.

Sept. 6. 5h. Mercury in conjunction with D. ♀ 0° 5' N.

Sept. 12. 18h. Mars in conjunction with D. ♂ 3° S.

Sept. 14. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Sept. 14. aft. Occultation of Sagittarii, mag. 3.6 and 36 Sagittarii, mag. 5.1 by the moon. See p. 171.

Sept. 15. 6h. Jupiter in conjunction with D. ♀ 2° 5' S.

Sept. 21. 1h. Saturn in conjunction with D. ♀ 8° S.

Sept. 23. 11h. Sun enters the sign Libra (Equinox).

Sept. 24. Venus and Regulus in conjunction. ♀ 0.3 N.

Sept. 25. Saturn in Opposition Least distance from Earth 791,125,000 miles.

Sept. 30. Mercury at greatest elongation. 18 W.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m.; the Afternoons, 1h. 7m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
	R.A.	DEC.	S. & N.		R.A.	DEC.N.			R.A.	DEC. S.			R.A.	DEC. S.			R.A.	DEC. S.		
D	H. M. S.			D	H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.				H. M. S.			
3	11 50 58	3 30' 2"		8	25 27	18 57' 3"	16 45 34	24 59' 1"	19 16 47	22 42' 8"			0 16 16	1 1' 4"						
8	11 41 34	2 38' 5"		8	49 52	17 44' 1"	16 58 29	25 17' 3"	19 16 14	22 44' 1"			0 14 59	1 10' 4"						
13	11 25 35	0 7' 4"		9	14 4	16 18' 3"	17 11 54	25 31' 9"	19 16 2	22 44' 7"			0 13 39	1 19' 7"						
18	11 10 24	3 1' 8"		9	38 1	14 40' 9"	17 25 43	25 42' 4"	19 16 11	22 44' 6"			0 12 16	1 29' 1"						
23	11 5 17	5 20' 7"		10	1 42	12 52' 8"	17 39 55	25 48' 3"	19 16 40	22 43' 9"			0 10 51	1 38' 6"						
28	11 14 27	5 49' 7"		10	25 8	10 55' 3"	17 54 27	25 49' 3"	19 17 29	22 42' 6"			0 9 26	1 48' 0"						

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.											
D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	D.	°	'	"	°	'	"					
5	8	73	13	7	2	9	2	0	1	15	54	5	0	6	9	5	0	20	5	8	7
15	8	75	13	6	8	8	1	9	1	15	56	5	1	6	5	4	7	19	9	8	7
25	3	77	10	6	5	8	1	8	1	15	59	4	0	6	3	4	4	19	3	8	8

Sept. 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 38.2s. of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.				♆ NEPTUNE.			
D.	H.	M.	DEC. N.	D.	H.	M.	DEC. N.
10	2	44' 7	15 29	11	19' 9	5 27	
20	2	43' 9	15 25	11	21' 3	5 19	

Sept. 15. Uranus rises 19h. 41m., sets 10h. 30m. Neptune rises 5h. 14m., sets 18h. 14m.

Harvest Moon.—It will be seen in the table above that the differences in the time of moon-rise on successive days—the daily retardation as it is called—is about 22 minutes from the 17th of the 21st, and that this is the smallest retardation during the month. It is also about the time of Full Moon, when the Moon rises near Sunset, and these circumstances combine to cause an apparent lengthening of the day that is supposed to be useful for agricultural purposes, and so led to the expression Harvest Moon. The small daily retardation results from a small inclination of the orbit of the Moon as it rises to the horizon which happens at some time in every month but in September that time happens to be Full Moon. The inclination and, therefore the retardation, varies with the place, being small in northern latitudes and in latitude 20° N. the minimum retardation this September is 40 minutes. There is also a difference with the date and when the longitude of the Asc. Node is about 0° the daily retardation in the latitude of Greenwich is as small as 9 or 10 minutes. At the present time it is fairly large (see p. 146).



Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 21	11 6	7 57	8 31	3 35	4 11	2 15	3 5	9 19	9 18	11 35	...	8 11	8 43
2	11 42	...	9 6	9 30	4 52	5 18	3 25	4 6	10 29	10 24	0 5	0 39	9 10	9 36
3	0 17	0 44	9 59	10 18	5 50	6 12	4 20	4 55	11 23	11 15	1 5	1 37	10 2	10 25
4	1 14	1 32	10 42	11 0	6 39	6 59	5 5	5 38	...	0 5	1 52	2 20	10 45	11 6
5	* 1 58	* 2 11	11 20	11 37	7 22	7 40	5 45	6 19	0 1	0 44	2 32	3 0	11 28	11 45
6	* 2 36	* 2 49	11 59	...	8 2	8 17	6 24	6 54	0 43	1 18	3 9	3 32	...	0 5
7	* 3 10	* 3 20	0 14	0 33	8 37	8 49	7 0	7 28	1 21	1 54	3 46	4 6	0 23	0 42
8	3 45	* 3 55	0 47	1 7	9 9	9 20	7 35	8 0	1 52	2 29	4 21	4 45	1 0	1 18
9	4 18	4 27	1 20	1 39	9 36	9 47	8 10	8 31	2 26	3 2	5 2	5 24	1 33	1 51
10	4 48	4 59	1 53	2 12	10 2	10 10	8 45	9 3	2 58	3 30	5 44	6 3	2 8	2 30
11	5 13	5 31	2 27	2 50	10 26	10 37	9 23	9 39	3 32	3 56	6 23	6 49	2 45	3 10
12	5 44	6 8	3 7	3 37	10 57	11 15	10 9	10 23	4 9	4 33	7 17	7 39	3 30	4 2
13	6 26	7 0	4 4	4 47	11 42	...	11 4	11 21	4 55	5 20	8 14	8 39	4 33	5 15
14	7 20	8 13	5 18	5 57	0 11	0 51	...	0 25	6 13	6 37	9 24	9 49	5 58	6 33
15	8 37	9 48	6 45	7 20	1 37	2 30	0 40	1 55	7 53	8 19	10 39	11 0	7 13	7 40
16	10 8	11 8	8 7	8 27	3 17	4 0	2 2	3 1	9 25	9 41	11 48	...	8 13	8 35
17	11 23	...	9 1	9 14	4 34	5 6	3 4	3 50	10 18	10 28	0 0	0 43	9 5	9 22
18	0 5	0 16	9 43	9 54	5 30	5 54	3 52	4 32	10 59	11 9	0 50	1 27	9 46	10 6
19	0 49	0 57	10 16	10 29	6 15	6 36	4 34	5 10	11 36	11 46	1 32	2 6	10 26	10 45
20	* 1 27	* 1 32	10 53	11 8	6 53	7 13	5 14	5 46	...	0 11	2 6	2 41	11 5	11 23
21	* 2 1	* 2 8	11 30	11 46	7 30	7 51	5 53	6 24	0 25	0 47	2 45	3 18	11 40	...
22	* 2 38	* 2 45	...	0 9	8 10	8 31	6 32	7 1	1 5	1 24	3 26	3 56	0 1	0 16
23	* 3 18	* 3 28	0 27	0 48	8 49	9 11	7 14	7 40	1 42	2 4	4 0	4 42	0 40	0 56
24	* 3 58	* 4 9	1 7	1 28	9 29	9 51	7 55	8 20	2 24	2 43	4 59	5 30	1 20	1 36
25	4 37	4 53	1 49	2 12	10 8	10 31	8 41	9 4	3 6	3 22	5 50	6 18	2 3	2 25
26	5 17	5 40	2 38	3 3	10 48	11 18	9 34	9 55	3 52	4 11	6 48	7 17	2 55	3 21
27	6 4	6 38	3 38	4 9	11 41	...	10 37	10 59	4 48	5 0	7 49	8 18	4 3	4 40
28	7 10	7 54	4 54	5 29	0 22	0 55	...	0 0	5 50	6 11	8 57	9 35	5 26	6 6
29	8 32	9 27	6 22	7 0	1 52	2 33	0 25	1 39	7 21	7 52	10 19	10 54	6 47	7 23
30	10 8	10 56	7 50	8 20	3 28	4 1	2 0	2 55	9 0	9 11	11 35	...	7 56	8 25

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12 h.)

MERCURY ♀				VENUS ♀			
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	
5	7 6	12 51	18 37	1 54	9 38	17 22	
12	6 9	12 5	18 2	2 12	9 45	17 17	
19	4 57	11 17	17 38	2 31	9 51	17 10	
26	4 17	10 50	17 23	2 51	9 56	17 0	

MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	
5	14 13	17 54	21 34	16 21	20 18	0 15	
12	14 7	17 45	21 22	15 53	19 50	23 47	
19	14 1	17 36	21 12	15 26	19 23	23 20	
26	13 54	17 29	21 4	14 59	18 57	22 54	

SATURN ♄			
Rises		Souths	Sets
D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	19 20	1 17	7 14
12	18 51	0 47	6 43
19	18 23	0 18	6 13
26	17 54	23 48	5 42

**The Thermionic Valve.**—In Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy, the electric waves are generated by creating powerful vibratory currents of electricity in an aerial wire. The electric oscillations in this wire produce in surrounding space an electric wave which travels outwards with the speed of light, namely, 186,000 miles per second. When these waves cut across another similar wire, a receiving aerial, they create in it feeble electric vibrations of the same type. If means could be found of converting the very rapid alternating movements of electricity in the receiving circuits into a uniform motion of electricity in one direction, it would be possible to detect the

emitted electric waves by the use of a telephone or galvanometer as in ordinary telegraphy.

(Continued on p. 153.)

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M. W.		SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° 11' 23". 20h.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	F	William Beckford b. 1760. Annie Besant b. 1847.		6 1	17 37	274	91
2	S	Marshal von Hindenburg b. 1847; d. Aug. 2. 1934.		6 3	17 35	275	90
3	S	19th Sunday after Trinity. *Summer Time ends.		6 5	17 33	276	89
4	M	Francesco Crispi b. 1819. Sir Roger Keyes b. 1872.		6 6	17 30	277	88
5	Tu	Offenbach d. 1880. Lord Thomson (R101) d. 1930.		6 8	17 28	278	87
6	W	C. S. Parnell died, 1891. Tennyson died, 1892.		6 10	17 26	279	86
7	Th	Sir H. Taschereau b. 1836. O. W. Holmes d. 1894.		6 11	17 24	280	85
8	F	Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.		6 13	17 21	281	84
9	S	Prince Edward born, 1935. <i>La Lutine</i> sunk, 1799.		6 15	17 19	282	83
10	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. Verdi born, 1813.		6 17	17 17	283	82
11	M	Joseph Gillott born, 1799. J. P. Joule died, 1889.		6 18	17 15	284	81
12	Tu	MICHAELMAS LAW S. BEGIN. COLUMBUS DAY, U.S.A.		6 20	17 13	285	80
13	W	Gen. Sir Isaac Brock died, 1812. Canova died, 1822.		6 21	17 10	286	79
14	Th	Battle of Hastings, 1066. De Valera born, 1882.		6 23	17 8	287	78
15	F	F. W. Nietzsche born, 1844. Oscar Wilde born, 1856.		6 25	17 6	288	77
16	S	Noah Webster b. 1758. Sir A. Chamberlain b. 1863.		6 26	17 4	289	76
17	S	21st Sunday after Trinity. Saint Simon b. 1760.		6 28	17 2	290	75
18	M	St. Luke. Unemployed riots in Hyde Park, 1887.		6 30	17 0	291	74
19	Tu	Tom Taylor b. 1817. Sir C. Wheatstone d. 1875.		6 32	16 58	292	73
20	W	Sir Christopher Wren b. 1632. Palmerston b. 1784.		6 33	16 56	293	72
21	Th	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Sir E. D. Swinton b. 1868.		6 35	16 53	294	71
22	F	Thomas Sheraton d. 1806. Rev. E. Thring d. 1887.		6 37	16 51	295	70
23	S	Paul Cézanne d. 1906. Dr. W. G. Grace d. 1915.		6 39	16 49	296	69
24	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sir A. Sassoon d. 1896.		6 40	16 47	297	68
25	M	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854. Macaulay b. 1800.		6 42	16 45	298	67
26	Tu	Roy. Marines founded, 1664. Visc. Sankey b. 1866.		6 44	16 43	299	66
27	W	Surrender of Metz, 1870.		6 46	16 42	300	65
28	Th	St. Simon and St. Jude. Captain Cook born, 1728.		6 47	16 40	301	64
29	F	John Leech d. 1864. Gen. G. B. McClellan d. 1885.		6 49	16 38	302	63
30	S	R. B. Sheridan born, 1751. A. Bonar Law d. 1923.		6 51	16 36	303	62
31	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Hallowmas Eve.		6 53	16 34	304	61

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon.....	4d. 11h. 57' 8m.
☾	First Quarter.....	12 25 47' 0
○	Full Moon.....	19 21 47' 5
☾	Last Quarter.....	26 13 25' 6
	Apogee 9d. 18' 0h. 251,780 miles.	
	Perigee 21d. 16' 0h. 224,570 "	

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, October 1, 249° 5'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN OCT. 1935,  
on 16 days; total fall, 2' 55 inches; above the  
average by 0' 02 inch.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."—County Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29 last.—Pheasant shooting begins.

3. \*Summer Time ends. Also in France and Belgium.

12. Fire Insurances must be paid; Feast of Tabernacles; Hunter's Moon.

19. Hunter's Moon.

24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

29. Turkish National Holiday.

Day	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time.		MEMORANDA.
	Subt. from App. Time	Illy. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.			H. M. S.			
							M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	
1	10 14	0.80	12 28 58	9.06	3 77 S	0.97	12 39 12	23 18 56	1.				
2	10 34	0.79	12 32 35	9.07	3 31.0	0.97	12 43 9	23 15 0	2.				
3	10 52	0.78	12 36 13	9.08	3 54.3	0.97	12 47 5	23 11 5	3.	S.			
4	11 11	0.76	12 39 51	9.10	4 17.5	0.97	12 51 2	23 7 9	4.				
5	11 29	0.75	12 43 29	9.11	4 40.6	0.96	12 54 58	23 3 13	5.				
6	11 47	0.73	12 47 8	9.13	5 3.7	0.96	12 58 55	22 59 17	6.				
7	12 4	0.71	12 50 48	9.14	5 26.8	0.96	13 2 51	22 55 21	7.				
8	12 21	0.70	12 54 27	9.16	5 49.7	0.96	13 6 48	22 51 25	8.				
9	12 37	0.68	12 58 7	9.18	6 12.6	0.95	13 10 45	22 47 29	9.				
10	12 54	0.66	13 1 47	9.19	6 35.4	0.95	13 14 41	22 43 33	10.	S.			
11	13 9	0.64	13 5 28	9.21	6 58.1	0.94	13 18 37	22 39 37	11.				
12	13 24	0.62	13 9 10	9.23	7 20.7	0.94	13 22 34	22 35 41	12.				
13	13 39	0.60	13 12 52	9.25	7 43.2	0.94	13 26 31	22 31 45	13.				
14	13 53	0.58	13 16 34	9.28	8 5.6	0.93	13 30 27	22 27 50	14.				
15	14 7	0.56	13 20 17	9.30	8 27.9	0.93	13 34 24	22 23 54	15.				
16	14 20	0.54	13 24 0	9.32	8 50.1	0.92	13 38 20	22 19 58	16.				
17	14 33	0.51	13 27 44	9.34	9 12.1	0.92	13 42 17	22 16 2	17.	S.			
18	14 45	0.49	13 31 29	9.37	9 34.0	0.91	13 46 14	22 12 6	18.				
19	14 56	0.46	13 35 14	9.39	9 55.8	0.90	13 50 10	22 8 10	19.				
20	15 7	0.44	13 39 0	9.42	10 17.4	0.90	13 54 7	22 4 14	20.				
21	15 17	0.41	13 42 46	9.45	10 38.9	0.89	13 58 3	22 0 18	21.				
22	15 26	0.38	13 46 33	9.48	11 0.2	0.89	14 2 0	21 56 22	22.				
23	15 35	0.35	13 50 21	9.51	11 21.4	0.88	14 5 56	21 52 26	23.				
24	15 43	0.32	13 54 10	9.54	11 42.4	0.87	14 9 53	21 48 30	24.				
25	15 51	0.29	13 57 59	9.57	12 3.2	0.86	14 13 49	21 44 35	25.				
26	15 57	0.26	14 1 49	9.60	12 23.8	0.86	14 17 46	21 40 39	26.				
27	16 3	0.23	14 5 39	9.63	12 44.3	0.85	14 21 43	21 36 43	27.				
28	16 8	0.20	14 9 31	9.66	13 4.5	0.84	14 25 39	21 32 47	28.				
29	16 13	0.16	14 13 23	9.69	13 24.5	0.83	14 29 36	21 28 51	29.				
30	16 16	0.13	14 17 16	9.73	13 44.4	0.82	14 33 32	21 24 55	30.				
31	16 19	0.10	14 21 9	9.76	14 4.0 S	0.81	14 37 29	21 20 59	31.	S.			

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1935.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean	WIND.		RAIN- FALL.	SUN- SHINE.	MEMORANDA.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1905		(Pressure lb. to foot.)	Directn.			
1	59.9	46.1	54.1	29.312	4.2	SW	.01	6.5	
2	58.8	42.0	54.1	29.160	2.6	SW	.07	1.9	
3	55.3	44.3	53.3	28.941	0.7	SSW	.47	1.8	
4	61.0	47.2	53.0	29.011	1.7	SSE	.44	3.5	
5	60.7	48.2	52.8	215	1.5	SSW	.02	3.4	
6	58.2	42.8	5	547	0.2	SSW	.01	1.4	
7	61.5	39.0	3	773	0.2	SSW	...	5.6	
8	55.6	42.8	52.0	551	4.2	SSW	.35	0.8	
9	59.0	45.7	51.6	503	8.0	SSW	.05	0.7	
10	60.6	48.5	51.3	463	17.2	SW	.62	7.1	
11	61.6	43.6	50.9	29.778	2.0	SW	...	8.9	
12	59.7	39.2	6	30.083	1.4	SW	...	8.3	
13	59.5	40.9	3	137	0.9	SW	...	1.2	
14	60.5	48.6	50.1	117	0.6	SW	...	0.0	
15	62.9	52.9	49.9	118	2.3	SW	...	0.0	
16	63.2	53.8	4	109	2.1	SW	.02	0.0	
17	60.3	47.4	6	118	2.0	WSW	.01	4.5	
18	59.9	50.8	3	30.022	6.0	SW	...	3.7	
19	55.8	45.0	49.1	29.368	18.0	WSW	.04	8.0	
20	49.4	36.4	48.8	627	4.2	N	...	2.5	
21	46.7	28.0	6	766	1.6	NNW	.04	6.2	
22	48.7	35.1	3	709	1.3	N	...	0.9	
23	54.5	32.5	48.1	659	0.8	SE	...	9.1	
24	51.2	42.9	47.9	681	1.2	ESE	...	4.1	
25	52.3	35.4	7	29.856	0.5	NE	...	6.1	
26	54.3	29.7	6	30.015	1.2	WSW	...	1.3	
27	60.1	54.3	5	29.783	11.0	W	...	0.0	
28	62.4	56.8	4	830	5.6	W	.09	0.0	
29	60.4	44.5	3	660	13.0	WSW	...	6.6	
30	56.2	41.7	2	470	8.4	SW	.01	0.8	
31	59.7	50.6	47.1	29.268	9.6	SW	.39	1.8	
31	57.7	43.8	50.0	29.666	—	—	2.55	100.7	

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
5	26.3 E	6.5 N	168.0
15	26.3	5.8	26.1
25	25.6 E	5.0 N	264.2

## [See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h. 00m. See p. 116.	
	Rises.	Set.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.	Age.	D. H.	W. E.			
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "		
1	2 34	9 24	16 1	10 33	11	3 39	on	56 55	15 30	27	1	3 0
2	3 47	10 11	16 21	11 21	34	1 13	3 S	56 25	15 22	28	1	1 04
3	5 0	10 56	16 41	12 9	20	5 57	4	55 55	15 14	29	1	2 20
4	6 10	11 42	17 2	12 57	5	10 21	4	55 27	15 6	0	12	3 12
5	7 20	12 27	17 24	13 45	17	14 14	5	55 14	14 59	1	12	4 03
6	8 28	13 13	17 51	14 34	14	17 27	3	54 38	14 53	2	12	4 32
7	9 34	14 0	18 21	15 23	59	19 52	0	54 21	14 48	3	12	5 01
8	10 36	14 48	18 56	16 14	27	21 22	9	54 10	14 46	4	12	5 30
9	11 32	15 36	19 40	17 5	20	21 56	3	54 8	14 45	5	12	6 00
10	12 21	16 25	20 30	17 56	14	21 30	8	54 16	14 47	6	12	6 30
11	13 3	17 13	21 27	18 46	50	20 7	5	54 33	14 52	7	12	7 00
12	13 38	18 1	22 30	19 35	55	17 49	3	55 0	14 59	8	12	7 30
13	14 7	18 48	23 38	20 26	29	14 40	5	55 37	15 9	9	12	8 00
14	14 33	19 35	0 47	21 15	45	10 47	4	56 23	15 22	10	12	8 30
15	14 55	20 22	1 5	22 5	9	6 17	7	57 14	15 36	11	12	9 00
16	15 17	21 9	2 15	22 55	17	1 21	4 S	58 8	15 50	12	12	9 30
17	15 39	21 58	3 34	23 46	51	3 48	31 N	58 59	16 4	13	12	10 00
18	16 2	22 50	5 54	0 40	35	8 54	7	59 44	16 17	14	12	10 30
19	16 28	23 44	7 17	1 37	4	13 37	3	60 18	16 26	15	12	11 00
20	16 59	0 42	8 39	2 36	30	17 33	6	60 37	16 31	16	12	11 30
21	17 39	1 43	9 56	3 38	28	20 21	0	60 40	16 32	17	12	12 00
22	18 28	2 45	11 4	4 41	52	21 44	6	60 27	16 28	18	12	12 30
23	19 29	3 46	11 59	5 45	1	21 37	1	60 2	16 21	19	12	13 00
24	20 39	4 45	12 42	6 46	20	20 3	9	59 27	16 12	20	12	13 30
25	21 53	5 41	13 15	7 44	41	17 18	2	58 48	16 1	21	12	14 00
26	23 9	6 33	13 43	8 39	45	13 37	5	57 15	15 50	22	12	14 30
27	...	...	...	9 31	47	9 18	9	57 27	15 39	23	12	15 00
28	0 25	7 22	14 6	10 21	26	4 39	41 N	56 50	15 29	24	12	15 30
29	1 37	8 9	14 27	11 9	29	0 7	3 S	56 16	15 20	25	12	16 00
30	2 49	8 54	14 47	11 56	43	4 48	7	55 45	15 11	26	12	16 30
31	3 59	9 38	15 7	12 43	52	9 13	8 S	55 18	15 4	27	12	17 00

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.			
R.A. DEC. N. & S.				R.A. DEC. N. & S.				R.A. DEC. S.				R.A. DEC. S.				R.A. DEC. S.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.	
3	11	35	34	4	26	6	10 48 20	8	49	6	18 9 17	19	18	39	22 40	6	0	8	1
8	12	3	33	1	44	1	11 11 21	6	37	3	18 24 20	19	20	8	22 37	9	0	6	38
13	12	34	17	1	40	5	11 34 13	4	19	6	18 39 36	19	21	56	22 34	6	0	5	17
18	13	5	40	5	10	3	11 57 1	1	58	1	18 55 0	19	24	1	22 30	6	0	4	1
23	13	36	56	8	50	0	12 19 47	0	25	9	19 10 29	19	26	24	22 25	9	0	2	47
28	14	8	0	12 21 6	12 42 37	2 50	7	19	26	1	23 58	19	29	3	22 20	5	0	1	44

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
☉ ☿ ♀ ☿ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀										☉ ☿ ♀ ☿ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀									
D.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	D.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	8	8	0	6	3	7	9	1	8	10	16	1	3	0	6	4	2	18	7
15	8	82	6	7	6	1	7	5	1	7	16	4	2	6	5	8	4	0	18
25	8	85	6	2	5	9	7	1	1	7	16	7	2	4	5	6	3	8	17

Oct. 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit. 1m. 4.98s. of Mean Time.

Conjunction of Mars and Jupiter. — Mars makes a circuit of the heavens with respect to the Earth as centre in a period (called synodic) of 780 (mean) days, which includes a period of about 70 days during which it is retrograding. Jupiter moves through a comparatively small distance in the sky in that time, and the two planets Mars and Jupiter are in line with the Earth at intervals of rather more than 800 days, though in some circumstances connected with the regression the interval may be much longer. Dates of previous conjunction of Mars and Jupiter, with the intervals between them, have been 1926 April 23 (802), 1928 July 3 (816), 1930 Sept. 27 (817), 1933 June 4 (814), 1935 Aug. 27 (794), 1937 Oct. 29.

## CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 7m. Civil twilight ends at 18h. 21m. Night begins, 19h. 29m. The length of the Day is 11h. 36m.

Oct. 2, 4h. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 7' N.

Oct. 3, 6h. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 7' N.

Oct. 11, 18h. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 5' S.

Oct. 12, 17h. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4' S.

Oct. 18, 8h. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 8' S.

Oct. 21, aft. Occultation of 13 Tauri, mag. 5.5, by the Moon. See p. 171.

Oct. 29, 17h. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. ♂ 15' S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 52m., and the Afternoons 1h. 31m.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the first part of this month, on days when the Moon is absent.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown), G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 26	...	8 54	9 15	4 35	5 2	3 8	3 50	10 19	10 7	0 1	0 33	8 51	9 15
2	0 0	0 23	9 40	9 59	5 30	5 52	4 0	4 35	11 5	10 56	0 55	1 24	9 40	10 1
3	0 52	1 9	10 20	10 35	6 16	6 33	4 44	5 15	11 44	11 38	1 40	2 5	10 23	10 45
4	1 33	1 45	10 56	11 12	6 54	7 11	5 23	5 50	...	0 20	2 18	2 43	11 1	11 21
5	2 6	* 2 19	11 32	11 47	7 31	7 46	5 59	6 24	0 17	0 53	2 56	3 20	11 40	11 58
6	* 2 37	* 2 52	...	0 6	8 5	8 18	6 35	6 55	0 51	1 25	3 32	3 53	...	0 15
7	* 3 10	* 3 25	0 20	0 36	8 37	8 46	7 10	7 26	1 20	1 57	4 4	4 24	0 31	0 48
8	3 40	* 3 54	0 51	1 8	9 2	9 13	7 44	7 56	1 55	2 23	4 44	5 3	1 5	1 20
9	4 8	4 26	1 20	1 39	9 27	9 35	8 18	8 28	2 31	2 55	5 24	5 42	1 38	1 56
10	4 37	4 59	1 53	2 13	9 51	10 4	8 55	9 1	3 6	3 27	6 5	6 23	2 11	2 32
11	5 7	5 40	2 33	2 56	10 21	10 41	9 35	9 40	3 45	4 4	6 50	7 5	2 53	3 20
12	5 48	6 29	3 23	3 54	11 4	11 31	10 25	10 31	4 26	4 48	7 43	8 3	3 46	4 25
13	6 40	7 34	4 30	5 3	...	0 6	11 34	11 39	5 35	5 48	8 43	9 3	5 5	5 45
14	7 46	8 54	5 52	6 23	0 48	1 34	...	1 1	7 8	7 19	9 49	10 12	6 28	6 58
15	9 7	10 14	7 14	7 34	2 25	3 10	1 2	2 16	8 38	8 46	10 58	11 13	7 33	7 58
16	10 29	11 19	8 16	8 31	3 49	4 22	2 16	3 11	9 42	9 37	11 58	...	8 26	8 50
17	11 29	...	9 1	9 15	4 49	5 16	3 14	3 56	10 24	10 38	0 7	0 44	9 12	9 33
18	0 7	0 16	9 43	9 58	5 40	6 2	4 1	4 38	11 5	11 19	0 54	1 26	9 56	10 16
19	0 48	0 58	10 23	10 39	6 21	6 44	4 45	5 18	11 46	...	1 34	2 6	10 36	10 58
20	* 1 31	* 1 40	11 5	11 25	7 4	7 27	5 29	5 58	0 0	0 23	2 13	2 44	11 16	11 38
21	* 2 10	* 2 24	11 48	...	7 46	8 11	6 12	6 39	0 41	0 59	2 57	3 31	11 56	...
22	* 2 54	* 3 9	0 9	0 32	8 29	8 52	6 59	7 21	1 22	1 38	3 47	4 19	0 21	0 40
23	* 3 35	* 3 56	0 53	1 15	9 13	9 37	7 45	8 4	2 12	2 21	4 39	5 9	1 5	1 23
24	* 4 20	* 4 45	1 40	2 2	9 55	10 22	8 34	8 50	3 2	3 11	5 31	6 2	1 53	2 15
25	5 6	5 35	2 33	2 55	10 39	11 13	9 29	9 42	3 50	3 59	6 32	6 58	2 48	3 15
26	5 58	6 35	3 33	4 0	11 34	...	10 30	10 44	4 44	4 49	7 31	7 56	3 55	4 26
27	6 59	7 48	4 45	5 13	0 15	0 42	11 50	...	6 5	5 59	8 35	9 10	5 10	5 46
28	8 16	9 11	6 6	6 38	1 33	2 8	0 2	1 17	7 39	7 25	9 51	10 30	6 25	6 57
29	9 43	10 32	7 26	7 53	3 0	3 30	1 31	2 30	8 57	8 47	11 2	11 34	7 30	7 57
30	10 59	11 34	8 29	8 49	4 11	4 36	2 40	3 25	9 53	9 44	...	0 4	8 25	8 50
31	11 55	...	9 17	9 33	5 5	5 24	3 35	4 10	10 39	10 33	0 31	0 53	9 15	9 36

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	4 21	10 48	17 14	3 11	10 1	16 50
10	4 54	11 1	17 7	3 32	10 6	16 38
17	5 35	11 17	16 58	3 53	10 10	16 26
24	6 17	11 33	16 48	4 14	10 14	16 13
31	6 58	11 49	16 38	4 36	10 19	16 1
D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	13 46	17 22	20 58	14 33	18 31	22 28
10	13 38	17 16	20 53	14 7	18 5	22 3
17	13 28	17 9	20 51	13 42	17 41	21 39
24	13 18	17 3	20 49	13 17	17 26	21 16
31	13 6	16 58	20 50	12 53	16 53	20 53

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY was at greatest western elongation on September 30th and rises before the Sun almost throughout October. It may be seen at 5 o'clock in the morning in the first week a few degrees above the western horizon.

♀ VENUS, continues to rise later as the year proceeds but may still be seen in the East before dawn.

♂ MARS remains in the evening sky, as in September the time of setting being slightly earlier. It moves through Sagittarius and will be seen a degree below Jupiter on the 29th. Mag. +0.3 to +0.6.

♃ JUPITER may be seen low in the sky west of south in the twilight and sets in the late evening. Magnitude -1.9.

♄ SATURN will be in the south-east in the late evening. May +0.7 to +0.9.

## SATURN ♄

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	17 26	23 19	5 12
10	16 58	22 50	4 41
17	16 29	22 20	4 11
24	16 1	21 51	3 41
31	15 33	21 22	3 11

Continued from p. 149.]

In 1904 Professor Fleming, using an effect discovered by Edison twenty years earlier, but had been then thought to be merely of academic interest, devised an apparatus that consisted essentially of a metal cylinder, called the anode, around the filament inside the vacuum bulb of an electric lamp that would "rectify" and therefore detect these feeble high frequency oscillations. This apparatus, known at first as an oscillation valve, and afterwards as a thermionic valve, has been elaborated in various ways, to make it effective as a transmitter and amplifier, and has made wireless telephony and its development as broadcasting a practical feat in life.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° 2' 22d. 17h.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		M	All Saints. Halloween. Alekhine born, 1892.		11. 54	16 32	305	60
2		Tu	All Souls. Jenny Lind died, 1887. [1887.		6 56	16 30	306	59
3		W	Baedeker born, 1801. Truro Cathedral consecrated,		6 58	16 29	307	58
4		Th	Admiral Bonbow died, 1702. Mendelssohn died, 1847.		7 0	16 27	308	57
5		F	Guy Fawkes Day. Queen's Pk., Kilburn, opnd. 1887.		7 2	16 25	309	56
6		S	Papineau Rebellion, 1837. Sir J. W. Alcock b. 1892.		7 3	16 23	310	55
7		S	24th Sunday after Trinity. Madame Curie b. 1867.		7 5	16 22	311	54
8		M	Lord Lee born, 1868. Lord Ashfield born, 1874.		7 7	16 20	312	53
9		Tu	Sir Giles Scott b. 1880. Dorothea Beale d. 1906.		7 9	16 18	313	52
10		W	Catherine the Great died, 1796. Dupleix died, 1763.		7 10	16 17	314	51
11		Th	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Manchester Canal inaug. 1887.		7 12	16 15	315	50
12		F	General Fairfax died, 1671. Mrs. Gaskell died, 1865.		7 14	16 14	316	49
13		S	Sir John Moore b. 1761. R. L. Stevenson b. 1850.		7 16	16 12	317	48
14		S	25th Sunday after Trinity. Hegel died, 1831.		7 17	16 11	318	47
15		M	George Romney d. 1802. Gerhart Hauptmann b. 1862.		7 19	16 10	319	46
16		Tu	Jack Sheppard died, 1724. Louis Riel died, 1885.		7 21	16 8	320	45
17		W	General Valentine Baker d. 1887. Rodin d. 1917.		7 23	16 7	321	44
18		Th	Karl von Clausewitz d. 1831. Galli-Curci b. 1889.		7 24	16 6	322	43
19		F	Charles I. b. 1600. Ferdinand de Lesseps b. 1805.		7 26	16 4	323	42
20		S	Thomas Chatterton b. 1752. Wm. Blackwood b. 1776.		7 28	16 3	324	41
21		S	26th Sunday after Trinity. André Gide b. 1869.		7 29	16 2	325	40
22		M	Lord Clive died, 1774. F. von Bernhardi born, 1849.		7 31	16 1	326	39
23		Tu	Foundation Stone of Law Courts laid, 1887.		7 33	16 0	327	38
24		W	Havelock died, 1857. General Carmona born, 1869.		7 34	15 59	328	37
25		Th	Andrew Carnegie b. 1835. Granville Barker b. 1877.		7 36	15 58	329	36
26		F	Queen of Norway b. 1869. Sir L. S. Jameson d. 1917.		7 37	15 57	330	35
27		S	Anders Celsius born, 1701. Sir W. Orpen born, 1878.		7 39	15 56	331	34
28		S	1st Sunday in Advent. William Blake born, 1757.		7 40	15 55	332	33
29		M	Donizetti born, 1798. J. M. Charcot born, 1825.		7 42	15 54	333	32
30		Tu	St. Andrew. Governor John Eyre died, 1901.		7 44	15 54	334	31

#### PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3d.	4h.	15 8m.
☾ First Quarter	11	9	33 <sup>2</sup>
☾ Full Moon	18	8	9 <sup>5</sup>
☾ Last Quarter	25	0	4 <sup>1</sup>

Apogee 6d. 10<sup>h</sup>. 252,300 miles.

Perigee 19d. 1<sup>h</sup>. 222,170 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Nov. 1, 247° 26'.

#### MONTHLY NOTES.

- November 1. Fox-hunting begins.  
 — Ordinary day of election of Borough Councilors.  
 5. Ramadan (Moslem Month of Abstinence) begins.  
 6 to 12. Buchan's "6th Cold Period."  
 9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.  
 11. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.  
 12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.  
 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.  
 25. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN NOV., 1935, on 21 days; total fall, 3<sup>58</sup> inches; above the average by 1<sup>30</sup> inches.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Oh. Sidereal Time.		Mean Time at Oh. Sidereal Time.		MEMORANDA.	
Day.	Subst. from Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	I.	2.	3.	4.
1	16 21	0'07	14 25 4	9'79	14 23 4 8	0'80	14 41 45	21 17 3				
2	16 22	0'03	14 29 0	9'82	14 42 5	0'79	14 45 22	21 13 7				
3	16 22	0'00	14 32 56	9'86	15 1 4	0'78	14 49 18	21 9 11				
4	16 22	0'04	14 36 53	9'89	15 20 1	0'77	14 53 15	21 5 15				
5	16 21	0'07	14 40 51	9'93	15 38 5	0'76	14 57 11	21 1 29				
6	16 19	0'10	14 44 50	9'96	15 56 7	0'75	15 1 8	20 57 24				
7	16 16	0'14	14 48 49	10'00	16 14 6	0'74	15 5 5	20 53 28				
8	16 12	0'17	14 52 49	10'03	16 32 2	0'73	15 9 1	20 49 32				
9	16 7	0'21	14 56 50	10'06	16 49 6	0'72	15 12 58	20 45 36				
10	16 2	0'24	15 0 52	10'10	17 6 6	0'70	15 16 54	20 41 40				
11	15 56	0'27	15 4 55	10'13	17 23 4	0'69	15 20 51	20 37 44				
12	15 49	0'31	15 9 0	10'17	17 39 8	0'68	15 24 47	20 33 48				
13	15 41	0'35	15 13 3	10'20	17 56 0	0'67	15 28 44	20 29 52				
14	15 32	0'38	15 17 8	10'24	18 11 8	0'65	15 32 41	20 25 56				
15	15 22	0'42	15 21 15	10'27	18 27 3	0'64	15 36 37	20 22 0				
16	15 12	0'45	15 25 22	10'31	18 42 5	0'63	15 40 34	20 18 5				
17	15 1	0'48	15 29 29	10'34	18 57 4	0'61	15 44 31	20 14 9				
18	14 49	0'52	15 33 38	10'37	19 11 9	0'60	15 48 27	20 10 13				
19	14 36	0'55	15 37 47	10'41	19 26 1	0'58	15 52 23	20 6 17				
20	14 22	0'59	15 41 58	10'44	19 40 0	0'57	15 56 20	20 2 21				
21	14 8	0'62	15 46 9	10'48	19 53 4	0'55	16 0 16	19 58 25				
22	13 52	0'66	15 50 21	10'51	20 6 5	0'54	16 4 13	19 54 29				
23	13 36	0'69	15 54 33	10'55	20 19 3	0'52	16 8 10	19 50 33				
24	13 19	0'72	15 58 47	10'58	20 31 7	0'51	16 12 6	19 46 37				
25	13 1	0'76	16 3 1	10'61	20 43 7	0'49	16 16 3	19 42 41				
26	12 43	0'79	16 7 16	10'64	20 55 3	0'48	16 19 59	19 38 45				
27	12 24	0'82	16 11 32	10'68	21 6 5	0'46	16 23 56	19 34 50				
28	12 4	0'85	16 15 49	10'71	21 17 3	0'44	16 27 52	19 30 54				
29	11 43	0'88	16 20 6	10'74	21 27 7	0'43	16 31 49	19 26 58				
30	11 21	0'91	16 24 24	10'76	21 37 7 S	0'41	16 35 45	19 23 2				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1935.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean inches.	WIND.		RAIN. FALL. inch.	SUN. SHINE. hours.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1941-1905		Pressure lbs. to foot	Direction.		
1	59.6	41.1	47.0	29.582	6.7	SSW	.10	0.0
2	58.0	47.7	46.8	.781	1.8	S	.05	0.0
3	62.8	49.0	6	.596	2.7	SSE	.01	6.7
4	56.6	46.1	4	.396	0.7	S	.06	1.5
5	51.2	40.0	46.1	.398	1.4	W	.01	0.0
6	51.9	36.1	45.8	.600	0.5	WSW	...	3.7
7	47.3	36.1	4	.256	3.0	ESE	.64	0.0
8	47.1	34.6	45.0	.308	1.7	SSW	.20	0.0
9	51.9	41.1	44.6	.184	2.8	S	.06	2.0
10	54.3	41.1	3	.478	4.8	S	.09	1.9
11	51.9	38.6	44.0	.601	1.7	S	.01	4.7
12	50.0	38.0	43.7	.472	5.0	S	.30	3.4
13	48.5	38.1	5	.453	0.8	SSW	.35	1.6
14	53.4	38.3	3	.658	4.0	SSW	...	0.1
15	52.1	40.0	43.1	.444	4.6	SW	.05	2.2
16	48.9	38.2	42.8	29.370	1.4	SSW	.28	1.3
17	48.6	43.4	6	28.829	6.0	NW	.75	0.0
18	49.2	44.1	4	29.326	3.0	WSW	.05	0.1
19	51.9	35.3	3	.460	3.0	SSW	.07	1.5
20	50.9	44.5	2	.314	2.0	ESE	.14	0.0
21	50.8	38.6	1	.530	0.2	SW	.02	0.0
22	47.0	41.9	1	.682	0.3	NE	...	0.0
23	44.9	34.5	0	.757	1.1	NE	...	3.4
24	42.6	33.1	42.0	29.931	0.2	N	...	4.7
25	38.9	29.4	41.9	30.002	0.0	Calm	...	0.4
26	50.5	30.9	8	29.811	3.3	SW	...	1.9
27	47.6	38.2	7	.831	1.0	WSW	...	3.3
28	56.0	44.2	5	.433	5.0	WSW	.09	0.0
29	49.5	40.7	2	.611	2.0	WSW	...	3.5
30	50.5	42.0	41.0	29.246	11.0	SW	.25	0.0
Mo	50.8	39.5	43.5	29.511	—	—	3.58	48.1

19.	
20.	
21.	S.
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	S.
29.	
30.	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.			
At Noon.		Centre of Disc.	
Day.	Sun's Axis.	Lat.	Long.
5	23.8 E	3.9 N	119.2
15	21.4	2.7	347.3
25	18.3 E	1.5 N	215.5

(See Note, p. 116.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.														Satellites at 17 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> See p. 116				
	Rises.		Transits.		Sets.		Night Arcs.		Declination.		Horizontal Parallax.		Semi-diameter.		Age				
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	D.	M.	W. E.	
1	5	8	10	24	15	20	13	31	29	13	12	18	54	54	14	53	28	12	421
2	6	17	11	9	15	54	14	19	57	16	34	11	54	34	14	53	29	13	41
3	7	22	11	55	16	22	15	9	23	19	11	4	54	18	14	48	0	20	43
4	8	26	12	43	16	56	15	59	41	20	56	8	54	7	14	45	1	20	37
5	9	23	13	31	17	36	15	50	30	21	45	8	54	1	14	43	2	20	3
6	10	15	14	19	18	24	17	41	22	21	36	5	54	1	14	43	3	20	31
7	11	9	15	8	19	19	18	31	49	20	29	6	54	9	14	45	4	20	2
8	11	26	15	55	20	19	10	21	31	18	28	4	54	26	14	50	5	20	21
9	12	7	16	42	21	24	10	20	24	15	37	7	54	53	14	57	6	20	12
10	13	34	17	28	22	30	20	58	38	13	37	55	58	15	7	7	8	20	1
11	14	27	18	13	23	40	21	46	39	7	53	4	56	13	15	9	8	20	7
12	15	10	18	59	0	52	22	35	4	3	14	8	57	5	15	33	9	20	34
13	15	39	19	46	2	6	23	24	39	1	42	11	58	3	15	49	10	20	43
14	14	9	20	35	3	23	0	16	17	6	44	4	59	1	16	5	11	20	42
15	14	25	21	27	4	44	1	10	48	11	35	0	59	55	16	20	12	20	42
16	14	53	22	22	6	7	2	8	49	15	53	0	60	40	16	32	13	20	4
17	15	29	23	22	7	29	3	10	22	19	14	4	61	9	16	40	14	20	41
18	16	14	0	25	8	45	4	14	41	21	17	2	61	20	16	43	15	20	42
19	17	10	1	29	9	46	5	20	5	21	46	8	61	10	16	46	16	20	34
20	18	19	2	32	10	36	6	24	29	20	41	8	60	43	16	33	17	20	31
21	19	35	3	32	11	15	7	26	6	18	13	2	60	2	16	21	18	20	32
22	20	55	4	27	11	46	8	24	3	14	40	1	59	12	16	8	19	20	21
23	22	13	5	19	12	10	9	18	15	10	23	8	58	19	15	53	20	20	12
24	23	27	6	7	12	33	10	9	24	5	43	5	57	27	15	39	21	20	11
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	58	13	0	55	21	56	40	15	26	22	20	23
26	0	40	6	53	12	52	11	45	41	3	48	35	55	58	15	15	23	20	32
27	1	50	7	37	13	12	12	32	37	8	16	3	55	22	15	5	24	20	31
28	2	59	8	22	13	34	13	19	45	12	19	4	54	54	14	57	25	20	3
29	4	7	9	6	13	57	14	7	36	15	48	8	54	31	14	51	26	20	24
30	5	13	9	52	14	24	14	56	29	18	36	4	54	15	14	47	27	20	4

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 4<sup>h</sup> 59<sup>m</sup> civil twilight ends at 17<sup>h</sup> 19<sup>m</sup>. Night begins 18<sup>h</sup> 28<sup>m</sup>. The length of the Day is 9<sup>h</sup> 38<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 1, 8A. Venus in conjunction with  $\gamma$  6<sup>o</sup> N.

Nov. 4. Uranus in opposition. Least distance from the earth 1,740,540,000 miles.

Nov. 9, 7<sup>h</sup>. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\gamma$  4 8.

Nov. 9, 21<sup>h</sup>. Mars in conjunction with  $\delta$  3 6'S.

Nov. 13. Occultation of  $\kappa$  Piscium, mag. 4.9 by the Moon. See p. 171.

Nov. 14, 26<sup>h</sup>. Saturn in conjunction with  $\delta$  1 8'S.

Nov. 18. Partial Eclipse of the Moon. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 170.

Nov. 20. morn. Occultation of  $\zeta$  Tauri, mag. 3.0 by the Moon. See p. 171.

Nov. 21, morn. Occultation of  $\gamma$  Gemmorum, mag. 4.1, by the Moon. See p. 171.

In this month the Mornings decrease 50<sup>m</sup>.; the Afternoons 38<sup>m</sup>.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22<sup>h</sup>.: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
	R.A.	Dec. S.	H. M.	S.	R.A.	Dec. S.	H. M.	S.	R.A.	Dec. S.	H. M.	S.	R.A.	Dec. S.	H. M.	S.	R.A.	Dec. S.	H. M.	S.
1	14 39	3	15	30.8	13 5	36	5	15.1	19 41	34	23	19.4	19 31	57	22	14.4	0 0	45	2	41.5
2	15 10	16	18	20.1	13 28	47	7	37.1	19 57	6	22	34.6	19 35	5	22	7.5	23 59	54	2	46.1
12	15 41	49	20	46.6	13 52	16	9	55.3	20 12	35	21	44.4	19 38	26	22	0.0	23 59	11	2	49.8
17	16 13	49	22	47.5	14 16	5	12	8.1	20 27	59	20	48.8	19 42	0	21	51.6	23 58	36	2	52.4
22	16 46	13	24	20.1	14 40	20	14	13.7	20 43	16	19	48.1	19 45	21	21	4.5	23 58	11	2	54.0
27	17 18	43	25	21.4	15 5	2	16	10.6	20 58	25	18	42.7	19 49	40	21	32.7	23 57	56	2	54.5

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.												ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
☉			♀			♂			♃			♄			♅			♆			D.
☉	♀	♂	☉	♀	♂	☉	♀	♂	☉	♀	♂	☉	♀	♂	☉	♀	♂	☉	♀	♂	
1	5 8.80	6.1	5.7	6.8	1.6	1.0	10 10	2.3	5.5	3.6	17.2	8.5									
15	8.82	6.3	5.6	6.5	1.6	1.0	16 12	2.4	5.3	3.4	16.6	8.4									
25	8.86	6.7	5.5	6.2	1.6	1.0	16 14	2.5	5.2	3.3	16.3	8.3									
Nov. 14. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1 <sup>m</sup> . 8.328. of Mean Time.																					

D.	♅ URANUS.				♆ NEPTUNE.			
	R.A.	Dec. S.	H. M.	S.	R.A.	Dec. S.	H. M.	S.
10	2 36.6	14	51		11 27.3	4	42	
20	2 35.0	14	44		11 28.1	4	37	

Nov. 14. Uranus rises 15<sup>h</sup>. 37<sup>m</sup>.; sets 6<sup>h</sup>. 18<sup>m</sup>. Neptune rises 1<sup>h</sup>. 29<sup>m</sup>.; sets 14<sup>h</sup>. 23<sup>m</sup>.

**Haze, Mist and Fog.** Perfectly pure air is almost completely transparent to visual light waves and if the air were always pure we should see distant objects through it almost as clearly as through a vacuum. But there are always particles of foreign matter present and when loaded with water they cause obscurity of the atmosphere. If the temperature falls below the dewpoint these hygroscopic particles form excellent nuclei for condensation, and relatively large amounts of water are deposited for small falls of temperature and the obscurity changes from that of haze to that of mist. The process of the formation of haze and mist is continuous, but they are fundamentally different, for haze owes its origin to foreign matter and a small amount of associated water, while mist is due to an actual precipitation of water from vapour to liquid.



## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Humbly Grove).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kilgubbin).	
	Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	0 19	0 40	9 54	10 12	5 49	6 7	4 19	4 46	11 20	11 13	1 16	2 39	9 58	10 19
2	0 59	1 17	10 31	10 47	6 28	6 44	4 58	5 22	11 54	11 48	1 53	2 17	10 36	10 57
3	1 34	1 51	11 6	11 21	7 3	7 19	5 35	5 55	...	0 26	2 33	2 50	11 14	11 34
4	2 7	2 24	11 40	11 56	7 37	7 52	6 12	6 28	0 22	0 57	3 11	3 23	11 50	...
5	2 40	2 58	...	0 11	8 7	8 21	6 48	6 59	0 55	1 26	3 44	3 58	0 8	0 25
6	* 3 8	3 30	0 27	0 42	8 38	8 49	7 22	7 30	1 32	1 56	4 21	4 36	0 44	0 59
7	3 38	4 2	1 0	1 15	9 5	9 17	7 58	8 1	2 10	2 28	5 0	5 14	1 16	1 31
8	4 7	4 40	1 31	1 47	9 33	9 45	8 33	8 34	2 48	3 2	5 39	5 51	1 50	2 7
9	4 41	5 20	2 10	2 28	10 3	10 25	9 11	9 11	3 26	3 36	6 18	6 29	2 28	2 50
10	5 21	6 6	2 55	3 20	10 45	11 12	9 56	9 55	4 8	4 17	6 58	7 9	3 14	3 45
11	6 9	6 58	3 54	4 20	11 37	...	10 51	10 52	5 1	5 10	7 53	8 7	4 15	4 50
12	7 3	8 5	5 0	5 26	0 12	0 46	...	0 2	6 15	6 23	8 54	9 16	5 34	6 6
13	8 10	9 15	6 14	6 37	1 32	2 14	0 5	1 21	7 32	7 44	9 59	10 24	6 46	7 14
14	9 25	10 25	7 22	7 41	2 55	3 32	1 25	1 28	8 45	9 1	10 59	11 21	7 46	8 10
15	10 34	11 23	8 17	8 36	4 2	4 34	2 31	3 20	9 35	9 56	11 56	...	8 40	9 2
16	11 35	...	9 9	9 27	5 0	5 27	3 29	4 8	10 25	10 51	0 18	0 47	9 26	9 50
17	0 13	0 27	9 57	10 18	5 51	6 17	4 20	4 54	11 13	11 36	1 6	1 34	10 12	10 35
18	* 0 59	* 1 16	10 45	11 7	6 38	7 5	5 10	5 36	11 57	...	1 51	2 18	10 56	11 22
19	* 1 47	* 2 7	11 32	11 56	7 25	7 53	5 57	6 21	0 22	0 40	2 37	3 2	11 42	...
20	* 2 33	* 2 57	...	0 17	8 12	8 39	6 47	7 5	1 10	1 28	3 31	3 54	0 7	0 26
21	* 3 19	* 3 44	0 42	1 04	8 59	9 26	7 36	7 51	2 1	2 8	4 25	4 46	0 55	1 14
22	* 4 6	* 4 37	1 31	1 51	9 42	10 11	8 29	8 39	2 53	2 57	5 19	5 38	1 45	2 5
23	4 55	5 29	2 23	2 44	10 30	11 0	9 20	9 28	3 45	3 45	6 13	6 30	2 37	3 2
24	5 47	6 27	3 19	3 40	11 19	11 54	10 19	10 24	4 44	4 37	7 7	7 22	3 36	4 5
25	6 44	7 30	4 22	4 46	...	0 17	11 24	11 28	5 46	5 38	8 4	8 28	4 45	5 14
26	7 47	8 39	5 32	5 59	0 57	1 24	...	0 39	6 53	6 52	9 9	9 43	5 52	6 22
27	9 1	9 52	6 45	7 14	2 9	2 40	0 45	1 50	8 7	8 4	10 15	10 47	6 56	7 23
28	10 16	10 55	7 51	8 15	3 21	3 49	2 0	2 48	9 17	9 15	11 16	11 51	7 54	8 17
29	11 17	11 44	8 44	9 5	4 24	4 46	3 0	3 37	10 10	10 6	...	0 14	8 45	9 6
30	...	0 5	9 28	9 48	5 14	5 34	3 50	4 17	10 52	10 51	0 44	1 2	9 30	9 52

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀			
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	
7	7 38	12 5	16 31	4 58	10 24	15 49	
14	8 16	12 22	16 27	5 20	10 29	15 37	
21	8 51	12 39	16 28	5 42	10 35	15 27	
28	9 19	12 57	16 35	6 5	10 42	15 19	
MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	
7	12 53	16 52	20 51	12 28	16 29	20 31	
14	12 39	16 46	20 53	12 4	16 7	20 9	
21	12 24	16 40	20 56	11 41	15 44	19 48	
28	12 8	16 33	21 0	11 17	15 23	19 28	

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY having been at Superior conjunction on October 29th set shortly after the Sun and will not be visible this month.

♀ VENUS now rises nearly at daybreak and is to be seen in the brightening sky south-east. It moves from Virgo into Libra passing Spica on the 5th.

♂ MARS remains in the evening sky as last month. The time of setting becomes later by a few minutes because the planet moves into Capricornus and therefore northward. Mag. + 0.6 to + 0.8.

♃ JUPITER will be conspicuous low down west of south in the twilight. Its distance from Mars on its left increases.

♄ SATURN in the preceding part of Pisces will be in the south in mid evening. Mag. + 0.9 to + 1.1.

## SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	15 5	20 53	2 42
14	14 36	20 25	2 13
21	13 48	19 57	1 45
28	13 41	19 28	1 17

There is no fundamental difference between mist and fog; in most cases fog is only a dense mist, and the density at which mist becomes fog is a matter of definition. The total abolition of smoke from London would not reduce the occasions on which mist and fog occur, but many fogs would remain mists, and we should never have a "London particular." The fogs of London are caused almost entirely by loss of heat from the lower layers of the atmosphere into a clear sky above. The air radiates its heat, its temperature falls and condensation takes place. (Dr. G. C. Simpson, F.R.S.)

DAY OF



Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 45' 22d. 6h.



THE SUN

DAYS

M.	Light and Dark.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		W		Queen Alexandra born, 1844; died Nov. 20, 1925.	7 45	15 53	335	30
2		Th		John Brown, Abolitionist, d. 1859. Rostand d. 1920.	7 46	15 52	336	29
3		F		Thomas Jack, Publisher, d. 1887. Mrs. Eddy d. 1910.	7 48	15 52	337	28
4		S		Thomas Carlyle born, 1795. Edith Cavell born, 1865.	7 49	15 51	338	27
5		S		2nd Sunday in Advent. Dumas, père, died, 1870.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6		M		R. H. Barham b. 1788. Jefferson Davis d. 1889.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7		Tu		Sir Redvers Buller b. 1839. Willa Cather b. 1876.	7 53	15 50	341	24
8		W		Thomas de Quincey died, 1859. Falklands, 1914.	7 54	15 50	342	23
9		Th		Joseph Bramah died, 1814. Ezra Cornell died, 1874.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10		F		Sir Hugh Myddelton d. 1631. John Rylands d. 1888.	7 56	15 49	344	21
11		S		Statute of Westminster passed, 1931.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12		S		3rd Sunday in Advent. Edward Bradley died, 1889.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13		M		Duchess of Kent born, 1906. Heine born, 1797.	7 59	15 49	347	18
14		Tu		DUKE OF YORK b. 1895. George Washington d. 1799.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15		W		Ember Day. Isaak Walton died, 1683.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16		Th		Jane Austen born, 1775. Beethoven died, 1827.	8 2	15 49	350	15
17		F		Ember Day. W. L. Mackenzie King born, 1874.	8 3	15 49	351	14
18		S		Ember Day. Joseph Grimaldi born, 1779.	8 3	15 50	352	13
19		S		4th Sunday in Advent. Balfour Stewart died, 1887.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20		M		Duke of Kent born, 1902. J. W. Croker born, 1780.	8 5	15 50	354	11
21		Tu		St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22		W		John Crome born, 1768. D. L. Moody died, 1899.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23		Th		Sir Hugh Allen b. 1869. Sergius Stepniak d. 1895.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24		F		Vasco da Gama d. 1524. Matthew Arnold b. 1822.	8 7	15 53	358	7
25		S		Christmas Day. Duchess of Gloucester born, 1901.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26		S		1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.	8 7	15 54	360	5
27		M		St. John. William Archer died, 1924.	8 8	15 55	361	4
28		Tu		Innocents' Day. Woodrow Wilson born, 1856.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29		W		W. E. Gladstone b. 1809. Christina Rossetti d. 1894.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30		Th		Pablo Casals born, 1876. Mrs. Bloomer died, 1894.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31		F		John Wycliffe d. 1384. Léon Gambetta d. 1882.	8 8	15 58	365	0

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	2d. 23h. 10' 6m.
☾ First Quarter	11 1 12' 4
○ Full Moon	17 18 52' 4
☾ Last Quarter	24 14 19' 8
Apogee 3d.	17' 0h. 252,610 miles.
Perigee 17d.	14' 0h. 221,610 "
Apogee 30d.	18' 0h. 252,480 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Dec. 1, 245° 51'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN DEC., 1935,  
on 20 days; total fall, 2' 45 inches; above the  
average by 0' 19 inch.

## MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 3 to 9. Buchan's "3rd Warm Period."  
15. Last day for renewing Solicitors' certificates.  
- Notices to owners and occupiers affected  
by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.  
21. Common Council elections.  
22. Shortest Day.  
25. Quarter Day.  
- Quarter Sessions to be held within the  
period of 21 days immediately preceding or  
immediately following Dec. 25.  
27. Bank and General Holiday.  
31. Various Licences expire.

Day.	Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0 <sup>h</sup> Sid. or cal Time.
	Subt. from Ap Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.				
	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	10 59	0'94	16 28 43	10'79	21 47'3 S	0'39	16 39 42	19 19 6		
2	10 36	0'96	16 33 2	10'82	21 56'5	0'37	16 43 39	19 15 10		
3	10 13	0'99	16 37 23	10'84	22 5'3	0'36	16 47 35	19 11 14		
4	9 49	1'01	16 41 43	10'87	22 13'6	0'34	16 51 32	19 7 18		
5	9 24	1'04	16 46 4	10'89	22 21'5	0'32	16 55 28	19 3 22		
6	8 59	1'06	16 50 25	10'92	22 29'0	0'30	16 59 25	18 59 26		
7	8 34	1'08	16 54 48	10'94	22 36'0	0'28	17 3 21	18 55 30		
8	8 8	1'10	16 59 10	10'96	22 42'6	0'27	17 7 18	18 51 35		
9	7 41	1'12	17 3 34	10'97	22 48'7	0'25	17 11 14	18 47 39		
10	7 14	1'13	17 7 57	10'99	22 54'4	0'23	17 15 11	18 43 43		
11	6 46	1'15	17 12 21	11'01	22 59'6	0'21	17 19 8	18 39 47		
12	6 19	1'17	17 16 45	11'02	23 4'4	0'19	17 23 4	18 35 51		
13	5 50	1'18	17 21 10	11'03	23 8'8	0'17	17 27 1	18 31 55		
14	5 22	1'19	17 25 35	11'05	23 12'6	0'15	17 30 57	18 27 59		
15	4 53	1'20	17 30 0	11'06	23 16'0	0'13	17 34 54	18 24 3		
16	4 24	1'21	17 34 26	11'07	23 19'0	0'11	17 38 50	18 20 7		
17	3 55	1'22	17 38 52	11'08	23 21'4	0'09	17 42 47	18 16 11		
18	3 26	1'23	17 43 17	11'08	23 23'4	0'07	17 46 43	18 12 15		
19	2 56	1'23	17 47 44	11'09	23 25'0	0'05	17 50 40	18 8 20		
20	2 27	1'24	17 52 10	11'10	23 26'0	0'03	17 54 37	18 4 24		
21	1 57	1'24	17 56 36	11'10	23 26'6	0'02	17 58 33	18 0 28		
22	1 27	1'25	18 1 2	11'10	23 26'8	0'00	18 2 30	17 56 32		
23	0 57	1'25	18 5 29	11'10	23 26'4	0'02	18 6 26	17 52 36		
24	0 27	1'25	18 9 55	11'10	23 25'6	0'04	18 10 23	17 48 40		
25	Add	1'24	18 14 22	11'10	23 24'3	0'06	18 14 19	17 44 44		
26	0 32	1'24	18 18 48	11'10	23 22'5	0'08	18 18 16	17 40 48		
27	1 2	1'24	18 23 14	11'09	23 20'3	0'10	18 22 12	17 36 52		
28	1 32	1'23	18 27 41	11'09	23 17'6	0'12	18 26 9	17 32 56		
29	2 1	1'22	18 32 7	11'08	23 14'5	0'14	18 30 6	17 29 0		
30	2 30	1'21	18 36 32	11'07	23 10'8	0'16	18 34 2	17 25 4		
31	2 59	1'20	18 40 58	11'06	23 6'7 S	0'18	18 37 59	17 21 9		

## MEMORANDA.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	
31.	

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1935.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.		
				inches.			inches.	hours.
1	48'5	39'7	40'9	28'783	8'7	W	0'9	1'1
2	45'4	37'2	40'9	28'965	7'5	W	...	4'8
3	41'8	34'0	41'1	29'054	2'2	WSW	...	0'0
4	42'8	30'4	3	251	3'3	WNW	10	0'0
5	40'3	33'0	5	550	1'2	N	0'3	2'3
6	41'4	31'5	5	549	0'0	Calm	0'1	0'0
7	39'0	32'0	3	728	0'2	Calm	0'7	0'0
8	46'5	37'5	41'0	646	2'5	W.	11	0'3
9	44'2	39'6	40'6	29'937	2'7	N	0'2	0'6
10	42'3	38'9	4	30'221	8'0	NE	0'1	0'0
11	42'9	39'9	2	185	6'0	ENE	0'4	0'0
12	40'2	36'1	3	177	1'8	ENE	...	0'0
13	38'2	34'2	5	30'080	3'7	NNE	...	0'0
14	36'7	29'5	7	29'843	0'2	NE	...	0'0
15	44'2	33'7	8	415	3'0	WSW	11	0'4
16	45'1	34'4	7	364	10'1	W	0'2	0'2
17	37'0	30'8	4	447	1'5	N	...	0'1
18	35'9	29'3	40'0	729	0'2	SW	...	0'0
19	36'8	30'1	39'5	575	0'0	Calm	0'4	0'0
20	35'0	29'0	39'0	600	0'2	Calm	...	0'0
21	34'0	27'0	38'7	610	0'0	Calm	...	0'0
22	36'5	26'1	4	597	0'0	WSW	...	3'6
23	27'9	20'2	2	553	0'0	Calm	...	0'0
24	42'7	26'3	2	29'071	1'4	ESE	12	0'0
25	48'9	41'0	4	28'912	1'6	SSW	13	0'1
26	51'5	44'8	6	737	2'2	S	0'8	0'0
27	51'2	45'6	8	28'881	6'0	S	33	0'2
28	52'0	42'9	38'9	29'028	1'4	SW	0'9	0'3
29	48'0	40'5	39'0	407	6'0	SSW	0'7	3'1
30	50'9	46'0	38'9	056	7'0	SSW	40	0'5
31	50'5	45'8	38'7	29'151	6'9	SSW	38	0'0
Mo	42'5	35'1	39'9	29'455	—	—	2'45	17'6

## HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
At Noon.			
5	14'5 E	0'2 N	83'7
15	10'2	1'0 S	312'0
25	5'5 E	2'3 S	180'2

(See Note, p. 116.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.												Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites, at 17h. on. (See p. 116.)					
	Rises		Z. on L.		Sets.		Right Ascen.		Declina.		Hori- zontal Paral.		Semi- dia- meter		Age.	W.	E.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	°	'	D.				H.
1	6	17	10	39	14	56	15	46	23	20	34° 8'	54	4	14	44	28	20	41° 23'
2	7	17	11	27	15	34	16	37	2	21	38° 4'	53	58	14	42	0	1	42° 01'
3	8	11	12	15	16	20	17	28	0	21	44° 1'	53	57	14	42	1	1	43° 21'
4	8	58	13	4	17	22	18	18	41	20	51° 7'	54	1	14	43	2	1	43° 02'
5	9	37	13	52	18	11	19	8	38	19	4° 0'	54	11	14	46	3	1	43° 02'
6	10	10	14	39	19	14	19	57	34	16	26° 3'	54	28	14	50	4	1	241° 03'
7	10	37	15	24	20	19	20	45	31	13	5° 2'	54	51	14	57	5	1	44° 13'
8	11	1	16	9	21	27	21	32	47	9	8° 2'	55	23	15	5	6	1	44° 24'
9	11	22	16	54	22	37	22	19	53	4	43° 6'	56	3	15	16	7	1	2° 314
10	11	41	17	39	23	47	23	7	32	0	0° 35'	56	50	15	29	8	1	321° 04
11	12	2	18	25	1	47	23	56	38	4	51° 41'	57	43	15	44	9	1	3° 124
12	12	25	19	13	2	17	0	48	6	9	38° 6'	58	40	15	59	10	1	3° 024
13	12	50	20	5	3	36	1	42	48	14	4° 5'	59	36	16	14	11	1	21° 034
14	13	21	21	1	4	56	2	41	18	17	48° 9'	60	26	16	28	12	1	4° 143
15	13	59	22	2	6	15	4	43	33	20	29° 1'	61	4	16	38	13	1	1° 232
16	14	49	23	5	7	24	4	48	33	21	44° 8'	61	26	16	44	14	1	42° 301
17	15	53	0	10	8	22	5	54	25	21	24° 4'	61	27	16	45	15	1	423° 01
18	17	6	1	13	9	8	6	58	58	19	30° 0'	61	8	16	39	16	1	43° 12
19	18	27	2	13	9	44	8	0	30	16	16° 6'	60	31	16	29	17	1	431° 02
20	19	49	3	8	10	12	8	58	16	12	6° 5'	59	41	16	16	18	1	7° 420
21	21	9	4	0	10	37	9	52	22	7	23° 0'	58	43	16	0	19	1	42° 013
22	22	25	4	48	10	58	10	43	31	2	26° 51'	57	45	15	44	20	1	41° 203
23	23	36	5	34	11	18	11	32	33	2	26° 9'	56	49	15	29	21	1	42° 013
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	25	7	5° 0'	56	0	15	16	22	1	213° 04
25	0	48	6	20	11	40	13	7	54	11	18° 0'	55	19	15	4	23	1	3° 0214
26	1	58	7	4	12	2	13	55	41	14	57° 6'	54	46	14	55	24	1	31° 024
27	3	5	7	50	12	28	14	44	13	17	56° 5'	54	23	14	49	25	1	23° 104
28	4	9	8	36	12	58	15	33	41	20	8° 0'	54	7	14	45	26	1	2° 034
29	5	10	9	24	13	33	16	24	1	21	26° 6'	53	59	14	43	27	1	1° 0234
30	6	6	10	12	14	16	17	14	52	21	48° 2'	53	58	14	42	28	1	0° 134
31	6	56	11	0	5	6	18	5	45	21	11° 75'	54	2	14	43	29	1	213° 04

## CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 42m. Civil twilight ends 16h. 45m. Night begins 17h. 57m. The length of the Day is 8h. 8m.

From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7h. 46m.

Dec. 1, 14h. Venus in conjunction with  $\Delta$ .  $\eta$  2' N.

Dec. 2, 23h. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich.

See p. 170.

Dec. 4, 17h. Mercury in conjunction with  $\Delta$ .  $\eta$  5' S.

Dec. 7. oh. Jupiter in conjunction with  $\Delta$ .  $\eta$  5' S.

Dec. 9. oh. Mars in conjunction with  $\Delta$ .  $\delta$  7° S.

Dec. 12. Mercury at greatest elongation.  $21^\circ$  E.

Dec. 12, 1h. Saturn in conjunction with  $\Delta$ .  $\eta$  8' S.

Dec. 20, aft. Occultation of 60 Cancri, mag. 5.7, by the Moon.

See p. 171.

Dec. 21, morn. Occultation of 60 Cancri, mag. 5.1, by the Moon.

See p. 171.

Dec. 22, 6h. Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Solstice.)

In this month the Mornings decrease 23m., the decrease being continuous throughout the month.

The Afternoons decrease 4m. up to the 13th, and then increase 9m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22 h., Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♂ JUPITER.			♂ SATURN.		
	R.A.		Dec. S.	R.A.		Dec. S.	R.A.		Dec. S.	R.A.		Dec. S.	R.A.		Dec. S.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	17	50	42	25	48	7	15	33	14	17	57	0	19	53	45
2	17	50	42	25	48	7	15	33	14	17	57	0	19	53	45
7	18	20	54	25	40	3	15	55	19	31	3	1	20	57	59
12	18	46	54	24	57	4	16	22	5	20	52	0	20	57	59
17	19	4	20	23	47	2	16	48	42	21	57	6	20	57	59
22	19	6	35	22	25	6	17	15	41	22	47	0	20	57	59
27	18	49	2	21	12	6	17	42	56	23	19	3	20	57	59

## THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.												ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.																♂ URANUS.				♂ NEPTUNE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
D.	°		′		″		°		′		″		°		′		″		°		′		″		D.	R.A.		Dec. S.		R.A.		Dec. S.		D.	R.A.		Dec. S.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.		S.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
10	5	8	93	7	6	5	4	5	9	1	5	1	10	2	32	2	14	31	11	29	1	4	32	10	2	32	14	31	11	29	1	4	32	10	2	32	14	31																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
20	5	8	94	9	4	5	3	5	7	1	5	0	9	16	17	3	6	5	1	3	0	15	7	8	20	2	31	1	14	26	11	29	2	4	31	20	2	31	1	14	26	11	29	2	4	31																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
25	5	8	95	12	3	5	3	5	4	1	5	0	9	16	17	4	7	5	0	2	9	15	5	7	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Dec. 14. Sun's semi-diam. in Transit,  $m. 10^{\circ} 87s$ . of Mean Time.

Dec. 14. Uranus rises 13h. 37m., sets 4h. 14m. Neptune rises 23h. 30m., sets 12h. 21m.

## Types of Variable Stars. (See opposite page.)

New or temporary Stars: Nova Lacertae. Nova-like variables T. Pyxidis.

Long period: Mira Ceti: Range of several magnitudes. Period 100 to 600 days.

Short period: Algol: Eclipsing stars, very regular periods; generally a few days.

RCorone stars: At constant maximum, with occasional sharp minima.

UGeminorum stars: At constant minimum, with occasional sharp maxima.

Long period Cepheids:  $\delta$  Cephei Regular periods of 1 to 45 days. Range  $1\frac{1}{2}$  magnitude.

Short period Cepheids: RR Lyrae: Regular periods less than 1 day. Range about 1 magnitude.

$\mu$  Cephei stars: Red Stars, with irregular small variations.

RV Tauri: A secondary minimum occurs between successive minima.



Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places —

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth)				HULL (Immingham)				GREENOCK.				LEITH.				DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.			
	Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	0 28	0 49	10 7	10 26	5 59	6 15	4 34	4 55	11 30	11 32	1 32	1 44	10 10	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 32	1 44	10 10	10 35	...	...	...	...
2	1 6	1 28	10 12	10 41	6 38	6 54	5 15	5 30	...	0 1	2 12	2 23	10 50	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 50	3 1	11 28	11 49	...	...	...	...
3	1 42	2 6	11 18	11 37	7 12	7 28	5 52	6 5	0 7	0 33	2 50	3 1	11 28	11 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 26	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2 16	2 41	11 52	...	7 46	8 2	6 31	6 39	0 42	1 5	3 26	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2 49	3 15	0 11	0 24	8 18	8 33	7 8	7 10	1 17	1 39	4 1	4 11	0 25	0 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3 20	3 50	0 43	0 58	9 50	9 4	7 42	7 41	1 53	2 7	4 37	4 46	0 59	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3 50	4 26	1 18	1 30	9 20	9 39	8 17	8 14	2 30	2 39	5 12	5 20	1 32	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4 25	5 3	1 53	2 10	9 53	10 15	8 51	8 49	3 8	3 16	5 47	5 53	2 6	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	5 1	5 44	2 34	2 50	10 31	10 53	9 29	9 29	3 42	3 54	6 25	6 30	2 46	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	5 42	6 27	3 20	3 40	11 14	11 41	10 15	10 19	4 37	4 41	7 8	7 19	3 34	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	6 27	7 20	4 15	4 38	...	0 7	11 12	11 19	5 28	5 42	7 59	8 10	4 36	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	7 20	8 18	5 18	5 44	0 40	1 15	...	0 22	6 23	6 53	9 0	9 19	5 48	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	8 26	9 30	6 26	6 54	1 55	2 34	0 34	1 36	7 34	8 4	10 3	10 28	7 0	7 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	9 44	10 40	7 35	8 2	3 11	3 49	1 50	2 43	8 43	9 17	11 8	11 36	8 5	8 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	10 57	11 43	8 38	9 4	4 20	4 53	3 0	3 40	9 44	10 24	...	0 13	9 2	9 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	0 4	9 36	10 2	5 21	5 54	4 0	4 32	10 42	11 24	0 36	1 9	9 54	10 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	0 39	*1 2	10 29	10 56	6 17	6 49	4 54	5 20	11 36	...	1 35	2 2	10 41	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	*1 30	*1 55	11 19	11 47	7 11	7 41	5 48	6 8	0 14	0 28	2 27	2 52	11 29	11 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	*2 26	*2 45	...	0 8	8 1	8 28	6 38	6 54	1 4	1 9	3 18	3 42	...	0 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	*3 6	*3 36	0 34	0 53	8 47	9 14	7 29	7 40	1 53	1 54	4 9	4 32	0 44	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	*3 54	*4 25	1 21	1 40	9 32	9 58	8 19	8 25	2 44	2 39	5 0	5 10	1 32	1 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	*4 43	*5 17	2 9	2 26	10 15	10 42	9 6	9 10	3 35	3 27	5 48	6 6	2 20	2 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	5 28	6 10	2 58	3 16	10 58	11 26	9 55	9 58	4 24	4 18	6 38	6 53	3 13	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	6 20	7 2	3 50	4 9	11 43	...	10 48	10 50	5 10	5 8	7 28	7 18	4 10	4 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	7 11	7 55	4 48	5 9	0 15	0 33	11 46	11 51	5 55	5 59	8 19	8 47	5 9	5 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	8 07	8 56	5 52	6 19	1 11	1 35	...	0 52	6 53	7 7	9 15	9 52	6 13	6 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	9 18	10 1	6 59	7 30	2 19	2 47	1 6	1 59	8 6	8 23	10 23	11 4	7 14	7 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	10 29	11 0	8 5	8 34	3 30	3 59	2 18	2 56	9 23	9 41	11 29	...	8 10	8 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	11 29	11 54	9 0	9 24	4 35	4 59	3 19	3 45	10 23	10 37	0 9	0 32	9 1	9 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	0 22	9 43	10 9	5 28	5 51	4 10	4 30	11 7	11 20	1 6	1 22	9 46	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	0 42	1 9	10 25	10 47	6 16	6 34	4 55	5 9	11 43	11 56	1 51	2 08	10 29	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING  
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀			
	Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	9 38	13 14	16 50		6 27	10 50	15 12	
12	9 42	13 24	17 6		6 48	10 59	15 9	
19	9 20	13 17	17 14		7 8	11 9	15 9	
26	8 31	12 36	16 41		7 25	11 19	15 14	
D.	MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
	Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	11 52	16 27	21 2		10 54	15 0	19 8	
12	11 35	16 20	21 5		10 30	14 39	18 48	
19	11 17	16 13	21 9		10 7	14 36	18 29	
26	10 59	16 5	21 12		9 44	13 57	18 10	

SATURN ♄

D.	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	13 13	19 1	0 49
12	12 45	18 34	0 53
19	12 18	18 7	23 56
26	11 51	17 41	23 30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, being at greatest eastern elongation on December 12th, but at this time of year that circumstance does not imply visibility, and it is not likely to be seen.

♀ VENUS is approaching Superior conjunction with the Sun and may be seen in the late dawn in the early part of this month. Magnitude — 3.4.

♂ MARS is still in the early evening sky, setting later daily. (See note of last month.) It moves from Capricornus into Aquarius. Magnitude + 0.8 to + 1.1.

♃ JUPITER will still be above the horizon for at least two hours after sunset. Magnitude — 1.5.

♄ SATURN is still to be seen in the western sky during the first part of the night. The apparent breadth of the ring system is less than 2", and the Sun's altitude with respect to the ring-plane 5°. Magnitude + 1.2.

Variable Stars. — At least fifty of the stars visible from the northern hemisphere with unaided eye undergo variations in their light. With fieldglasses or a small telescope this number is enormously increased. The variation of brightness is in general periodic, but the periodicity may not be regular, and if represented by a curve, the curve may not be uniform and its successive waves may be dissimilar. The detection and study of these irregularities make this branch of astronomy of peculiar interest. There is no known reason for variation except that in some cases it is believed that the star is binary or may have more than two components, and that the variation is due to the covering of one star by a companion. A classification (Ludendorff's) is given on the opposite page with examples. Some of the classes are known by the name of a typical star.

# 162] NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1938.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 2 AND 3 OF KING EDWARD VIII.

Golden Number ... ..	I	Ascension Day ... ..	May 26
Epaet ... ..	29	Birth of Queen Mary (1867) ... ..	" 26
Solar Cycle (Year of) ... ..	15	Union Day, South Africa ... ..	" 31
Roman Indiction (Year of) ... ..	6	Whit Sunday ... ..	June 5
Dominical Letter ... ..	B	Trinity Sunday ... ..	" 12
Julian Period (Year of) ... ..	6651	Corpus Christi ... ..	" 16
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)...	2,428,900	Birth of King Edward VIII. (1894) ... ..	" 23
New Year's Day (Saturday) ... ..	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada ... ..	July 1
Accession of King Edward VIII. (1936)	" 20	Independence Day, U.S.A. ... ..	" 4
Foundation Day, Australia ... ..	" 26	Jewish New Year (5699) ... ..	Sept. 26
Septuagesima Sunday ... ..	Feb. 13	Dominion Day, New Zealand ... ..	" 26
St. David's Day ... ..	March 1	Summer Time ends ... ..	Oct. 2
Ash Wednesday ... ..	" 8	Armistice Day (1918) ... ..	Nov. 11
Muhammadan New Year (1357) ... ..	" 3	Sundays after Trinity ... ..	" 23
St. Patrick's Day ... ..	" 17	First Sunday in Advent ... ..	Nov. 27
Summer Time begins ... ..	April 10	St. Andrew's Day ... ..	" 30
Good Friday ... ..	" 15	Birth of Duke of York (1895) ... ..	Dec. 14
Easter Day ... ..	" 17	Christmas Day (Sunday) ... ..	" 25
St. George's Day ... ..	" 23		

## The Tropical Year 1938-1939.

Spring Equinox (1938) .....	Sun enters Sign	Aries .....	March 21d. 7h.
Summer Solstice .....	" "	Cancer .....	June 22d. 2h.
Autumn Equinox .....	" "	Libra .....	Sept. 23d. 17h.
Winter Solstice .....	" "	Capricornus .....	Dec. 22d. 12h.
Spring Equinox (1939) .....	" "	Aries .....	March 21d. 13h.

## Phases of the Moon, 1938.

January.				May.				September.			
New Moon	1d.	18h.	58m.	First Quarter	5d.	21h.	24m.	First Quarter	1d.	17h.	28m.
First Quarter	9	14	13	Full Moon	14	8	39	Full Moon	9	20	8
Full Moon	16	5	53	Last Quarter	22	12	36	Last Quarter	17	3	12
Last Quarter	23	8	9	New Moon	29	14	0	New Moon	23	20	24
New Moon	31	13	35								
February.				June.				October.			
First Quarter	8d.	0h.	32m.	First Quarter	5d.	4h.	32m.	First Quarter	1d.	11h.	45m.
Full Moon	14	17	14	Full Moon	12	23	47	Full Moon	9	9	37
Last Quarter	22	4	24	Last Quarter	21	1	52	Last Quarter	16	9	24
New Moon	29	11	10	New Moon	27	21	10	New Moon	23	8	42
								First Quarter	31	7	45
March.				July.				November.			
New Moon	2d.	5h.	40m.	First Quarter	4d.	13h.	47m.	Full Moon	7d.	22h.	23m.
First Quarter	9	8	35	Full Moon	12	15	4	Last Quarter	14	16	20
Full Moon	16	5	15	Last Quarter	20	12	19	New Moon	22	0	5
Last Quarter	24	1	6	New Moon	27	3	54	First Quarter	30	3	59
New Moon	31	18	52								
April.				August.				December.			
First Quarter	7d.	15h.	10m.	First Quarter	3d.	2h.	0m.	Full Moon	7d.	10h.	22m.
Full Moon	14	18	21	Full Moon	11	5	57	Last Quarter	14	1	17
Last Quarter	22	20	14	Last Quarter	18	20	30	New Moon	21	18	7
New Moon	30	5	28	New Moon	25	11	17	First Quarter	29	22	53

## Calendar for the Year 1938.

January.						April.						July.						October.					
Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	...	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	...	—	2	9	16	23	30	
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31	M.	...	—	4	11	18	25	31	M.	...	—	3	10	17	24	31	
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	...	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	...	—	4	11	18	25	—	
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—	W.	...	—	6	13	20	27	—	W.	...	—	5	12	19	26	—	
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	...	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	...	—	6	13	20	27	—	
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—	F.	...	—	1	8	15	22	29	F.	...	—	7	14	21	28	—	
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—	S.	...	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	1	8	15	22	29	—		
February.						May.						August.						November.					
Su.	...	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	...	1	8	15	22	29	Su.	...	—	6	13	20	27	—		
M.	...	—	7	14	21	28	M.	...	2	9	16	23	30	M.	...	—	7	14	21	28	—		
Tu.	...	1	8	15	22	—	Tu.	...	3	10	17	24	31	Tu.	...	2	9	16	23	30	—		
W.	...	2	9	16	23	—	W.	...	4	11	18	25	—	W.	...	3	10	17	24	31	—		
Th.	...	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	...	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	...	4	11	18	25	—	—		
F.	...	4	11	18	25	—	F.	...	6	13	20	27	—	F.	...	5	12	19	26	—	—		
S.	...	5	12	19	26	—	S.	...	7	14	21	28	—	S.	...	6	13	20	27	—	—		
March.						June.						September.						December.					
Su.	...	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	...	—	5	12	19	26	Su.	...	—	4	11	18	25	—		
M.	...	—	7	14	21	28	M.	...	—	6	13	20	27	M.	...	—	5	12	19	26	—		
Tu.	...	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu.	...	—	6	13	20	27	—		
W.	...	2	9	16	23	30	W.	...	—	1	8	15	22	29	W.	...	—	7	14	21	28	—	
Th.	...	3	10	17	24	31	Th.	...	2	9	16	23	30	Th.	...	—	1	8	15	22	29	—	
F.	...	4	11	18	25	—	F.	...	3	10	17	24	—	F.	...	2	9	16	23	30	—		
S.	...	5	12	19	26	—	S.	...	4	11	18	25	—	S.	...	3	10	17	24	31	—		

Day.	SUN.				Add to App. Time at Noon				SUN (Mean Noon).				Apparent Right Ascens'n.				Apparent Declination.				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.				Mean Time at oh. Sidereal T.				[See Note, p. 116.] THE MOON.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Rises.		Sets.		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon		Time at Noon	

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.					♀ VENUS.					♂ MARS.				
D.	R.A.	M.	S.	DEC. S.	D.	R.A.	M.	S.	DEC. S.	D.	R.A.	M.	S.	DEC. S.
1	18	20	35	20 23 3	18	10	22	23 33 6	22 40 33	9 20 28	22	40	33	9 20 28
6	18	0	51	20 12 7	18	37	50	23 29 8	22 54 35	7 50 4	22	54	35	7 50 4
11	17	58	3	20 39 9	19	5	26	23 7 7	23 8 30	6 18 6	23	8	30	6 18 6
16	18	8	50	21 24 1	19	32	19	22 27 9	23 22 19	4 45 9	23	22	19	4 45 9
21	18	28	17	22 4 6	19	59	8	21 30 9	23 36 3	3 12 5	23	36	3	3 12 5
26	18	52	58	22 27 8	20	25	31	20 17 8	23 49 43	1 39 0	23	49	43	1 39 0
31	19	20	53	22 26 2	20	51	27	18 49 7	0 31 9	0 5 5	0	31	9	0 5 5
♃ JUPITER.					♄ SATURN.					♅ URANUS.				
D.	R.A.	M.	S.	DEC. S.	D.	R.A.	M.	S.	DEC. S.	D.	R.A.	M.	S.	DEC. S.
1	20	20	38	20 2 7	0	0	42	2 27 8	0 0 42	2 27 8	0	0	42	2 27 8
6	20	25	24	19 46 9	0	0	14	2 20 0	0 0 14	2 20 0	0	0	14	2 20 0
11	20	30	11	19 30 6	0	2	53	2 11 3	0 2 53	2 11 3	0	2	53	2 11 3
16	20	35	0	19 13 7	0	4	11	2 1 8	0 4 11	2 1 8	0	4	11	2 1 8
21	20	39	51	18 56 2	0	5	37	1 51 6	0 5 37	1 51 6	0	5	37	1 51 6
26	20	44	41	18 38 1	0	7	10	1 40 6	0 7 10	1 40 6	0	7	10	1 40 6
31	20	49	32	18 19 7	0	8	49	1 29 0	0 8 49	1 29 0	0	8	49	1 29 0

eclipse on May 29 w  
The partial solar ec  
be seen from the n  
In 1938 Mercury  
the end of March, t  
Venus will be an  
October, and in th  
Jupiter will be in  
early in October.

In the year 1938 there will be two eclipses of the Moon, both being Total, and two eclipses of the Sun, one being Total, the other Partial. Of the four, one only, a total eclipse of the Moon in the evening of November 7, will be visible from Greenwich. The lunar eclipse on May 14 will be visible from the Atlantic Ocean, America and the Pacific. The central line of a total solar

eclipse on May 29 will lie wholly in the Southern Ocean. The partial solar eclipse on November 21-22 G. M. T. will be seen from the region of the North Pacific Ocean.

In 1938 Mercury may be seen as an evening star at the end of March, and as a morning star in September. Venus will be an evening star from April until October, and in the early morning sky in December. Jupiter will be in opposition in August and Saturn early in October.

## RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS AT INTERVALS OF SEVEN DAYS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	
2	7 18	11 30	15 42	7 38	11 30	15 22	10 40	15 57	21 15	9 20	13 35	17 51	11 24	17 14	23 3				
9	6 32	10 44	14 56	7 47	11 41	15 34	10 21	15 49	21 18	8 57	13 15	17 32	10 57	16 48	22 40				
16	6 21	10 28	14 34	7 52	11 51	15 51	10 2	15 41	21 21	8 34	12 54	17 14	10 30	16 22	22 15				
23	6 29	10 29	14 29	7 52	12 1	16 10	9 42	15 33	21 24	8 11	12 33	16 56	10 3	15 57	21 51				
30	6 39	10 39	14 38	7 49	12 10	16 32	9 23	15 24	21 26	7 47	12 12	16 37	9 37	15 32	21 27				

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 117, 121, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and Amsterdam Time for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An\* denotes Range of Tide.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen .....Leith	10 53	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cromarty .....Leith	9 28	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Aberdovey .....Lpl	9 3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Cromer .....Hull	1 0	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	11
Aberystwyth.....Lpl	8 49	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dartmouth .....Lon	4 32	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Air Point .....Lpl	12 3	25	19	Deal .....Lon	9 11	16	12
Aldeburgh .....Lon	8 53	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Devonport Dock.....Lon	4 0	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alderney .....Lon	4 55	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dieppe .....Lon	9 5	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Alloa .....Leith	0 53	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Single Bay .....Lpl	5 28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amlwch .....Lpl	11 28	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Donegal Harbour...Lpl	6 47	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwerp .....Lon	1 29	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Douglas .....Lpl	0 3	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Appledore .....Btol	11 20	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dover .....Lon	9 21	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arisaig .....Grnk	6 4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Dumbarton .....Grnk	0 29	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardbroath .....Leith	11 30	14	11	Dumfries .....Lpl	1 10	*6	*4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardishaig .....Grnk	12 12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dunbar .....Leith	12 5	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ardrossan .....Grnk	11 58	10	8	Dundalk (Pile light) Lpl	12 17	16	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arundel.....Lon	10 54	10	7	Dundee .....Leith	0 3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ayr .....Grnk	11 59	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dungeness .....Lon	9 16	23	18
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) ...Lpl	12 20	20	16	Dunkirk .....Lon	10 6	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	16
Ballycotton .....Btol	10 31	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Exmouth .....Lon	4 43	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Banff .....Leith	10 23	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Eyemouth .....Leith	12 8	15	11
Bantry Harbour .....Lpl	5 21	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Falmouth .....Lon	3 19	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bardsey Island .....Lpl	8 55	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fareham .....Lon	9 55	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barmouth .....Lpl	8 58	15	11	Fifehead .....Leith	12 5	15	12
Barnstaple Bridge.....Btol	11 49	*11 $\frac{1}{2}$	*5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Filey Bay .....Leith	1 37	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barrow .....Lpl	12 20	29	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fishguard .....Lpl	8 14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Barr Island .....Btol	12 3	36	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	Flushing .....Lon	11 49	15	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beachy Head .....Lon	9 20	—	—	Folkestone .....Lon	9 14	20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaumaris .....Lpl	11 42	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Formby Point .....Lpl	11 43	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Belfast .....Dub	11 48	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fowey .....Lon	3 35	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berwick .....Leith	12 11	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fraserburgh .....Leith	10 33	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bideford .....Btol	11 29	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Galway Bay .....Lpl	6 8	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blakeney .....Hull	0 51	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glasgow .....Grnk	0 56	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Blyth .....Leith	0 41	15	11	Glasson Dock .....Lpl	12 23	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	24
Bolt Head .....Lon	4 2	15	11	Goole .....Hull	1 38	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boscastle .....Btol	10 39	22	17	Granton Pier.....Leith	0 3	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boulogne .....Lon	9 30	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	Granville .....Lon	4 27	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
Brest .....Lon	2 6	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gravesend .....Lon	11 27	—	—
Bridgwater Bar .....Lpl	12 7	35	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greenwich .....Lon	12 11	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridlington .....Leith	2 0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grimsby .....Hull	12 13	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridport .....Lon	4 18	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hartlepool .....Leith	0 53	16	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brielle .....Lon	1 5	—	—	Harwich .....Lon	9 56	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brighton .....Lon	9 18	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	Hastings .....Lon	8 53	25	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Broughty Ferry .....Leith	12 18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haverfordwest .....Lpl	7 58	*7 $\frac{1}{2}$	*12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buckie .....Leith	10 10	12	9	Havre .....Lon	7 11	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Budehaven .....Btol	11 8	23	17	Hilbre Island .....Lpl	12 9	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Burntisland .....Leith	0 7	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holyhead .....Lpl	11 24	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burryport .....Btol	11 25	26	19	Houfleur Harbour...Lon	6 56	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	21
Caen .....Lon	8 19	—	—	Hook of Holland...Lon	0 26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calais .....Lon	9 53	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	Hurst Camber.....Lon	8 27 & 10 38	8 & 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Campbeltown.....Grnk	11 57	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	Hythe (Hants).....Lon	9 18 & 11 0	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cape Cornwall Lizard Btol	9 59	17	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ilfracombe .....Btol	11 3	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cardiff .....Btol	12 6	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inverary .....Grnk	0 10	10	—
Cardigan .....Lpl	8 16	12	9	Invergordon .....Leith	9 41	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carmarthen Bar .....Btol	11 7	26	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ipswich .....Lon	10 57	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Carnarvon .....Lpl	10 43	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	Kingsbridge .....Lon	4 3	10	—
Chatham (N. Lock) ...Lon	11 10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Kinsale Harbour...Lpl	6 13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chepstow .....Btol	0 21	38	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkcudbright.....Lpl	12 22	23	17
Cherbourg .....Lon	6 4	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	Kirkwall .....Leith	7 52	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester .....Lpl	1 24	*10	*7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lanlsh .....Grnk	11 59	10	7
Chesilton .....Lon	4 25	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Lancaster .....Lpl	12 23	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chichester Harbour...Lon	9 36	14	11	Langston Harbour...Lon	9 46	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Christchurch Harbour Lon	7 9 & 9 39	5	—	Lerwick Harbour...Leith	8 31	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cowes (West) .....Lon	9 43	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Limerick .....Lpl	7 42	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$



PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SINGS.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SINGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Littlehampton Bar ...Lon	9 40	16½	12	Royal Albert Dock Lon	11 57	21½	17½
Lizard .....Btol	9 59	17	13½	Ryde .....Lon	9 27	13½	10
Llanelly Bar .....Btol	11 28	22½	15½	St. Agnes .....Btol	10 0	16	12
Loch Long .....Grnk	12 2	12	9	St. Helier .....Lon	4 34	35½	26
Loe (East) .....Lon	3 46	16½	13½	St. Ives .....Btol	10 11	23½	17½
Lossimouth .....Leith	10 8	12	9	St. Malo .....Lon	4 10	40½	30½
Lowestoft .....Lon	7 34	6½	5½	St. Mary's.....Btol	9 48	16	12
Lundy Island .....Btol	10 39	27	20	St. Peter Port .....Lon	4 49	26½	19½
Lyme Regis .....Lon	4 35	12½	9½	Salcombe .....Lon	3 58	15½	12½
Lynton .....Lon	8 33 & 10 23	8	6	Saltash .....Lon	4 4	15	11
Lynnmouth .....Btol	11 22	30½	21½	Scarborough .....Leith	1 33	16½	13½
Lynn Road .....Hull	0 32	21½	16½	Seaham .....Leith	0 49	14½	10½
Margate Pier .....Lon	9 41	15½	13	Selsea Bill.....Lon	9 29	15½	12½
Maryport .....Lpl	0 11	24½	20½	Sharpness.....Btol	0 48	28	21½
Mevagissey .....Lon	3 26	18	14½	Sheerness Dockyard Lon	11 4	17	14
Middlesbrough .....Leith	1 12	17	12½	Shoreham Harbour Lon	9 29	18	13½
Milford Haven .....Lpl	7 12	21½	16½	Silloth .....Lpl	0 25	25½	21½
Minehead Pier .....Btol	11 51	34½	26½	Southampton .....Lon	9 4 & 11 6	13½	11½
Montrose .....Leith	12 12	15½	12½	Southend .....Lon	10 53	18	14½
Morecambe .....Lpl	0 8	28½	22½	Southwold .....Lon	8 16	6½	4½
Mull of Galloway.....Grnk	11 24	15	12	Spurn Head .....Hull	11 56	20	16½
Nash Point .....Btol	11 44	33	25	Start Point .....Lon	3 58	15	11½
Naze .....Lon	9 47	12½	10	Stirling .....Leith	1 28	*7½	*12½
Neath .....Btol	11 36	*13½	*10	Stockton.....Leith	1 5	11	—
Needles Point.....Lon	7 54	7½	5	Stonehaven .....Leith	11 4	14	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne...Leith	0 42	15½	11½	Stornoway .....Lpl	8 8	14	10
Newhaven .....Lon	9 16	19	15	Stranraer .....Grnk	11 53	9½	7½
Newport (Mon.).....Btol	0 2	39½	29½	Stronness.....Leith	6 31	10½	7½
Newquay (Towan).....Btol	10 7	21½	15½	Sunderland .....Leith	0 46	15½	12
Newquay (Cardigan)...Lpl	8 43	14	9½	Sutton Bridge .....Hull	0 34	20½	15
Nore Light .....Lon	10 54	16½	13½	Swanage .....Lon	6 30 & 10 30	6½	4½
North Shields .....Leith	0 46	14½	11	Swansea Bay .....Btol	11 23	28½	21
North Sunderland .....Leith	12 22	15	11½	Tees River Bar.....Leith	1 10	16½	12½
Oban .....Grnk	5 38	11½	8	Tay River Bar .....Leith	12 2	16	13½
Orfordness .....Lon	9 11	8	6½	Teignmouth .....Lon	4 16	13	9½
Ostende .....Lon	10 35	15	11½	Tenby .....Btol	11 2	25½	18½
Padstow .....Btol	10 38	21½	17½	Thurso .....Leith	6 1	14½	10½
Peel (I. of Man).....Lpl	12 23	18	14½	Tobermory.....Lpl	6 56	14	10½
Pembroke Dockyard...Lpl	7 22	22½	17	Torbay .....Lon	4 16	13	10
Penzance .....Btol	9 57	18½	14½	Troon .....Grnk	11 59	9	7½
Peterhead .....Leith	10 26	11½	9½	Truro .....Lon	3 27	17½	14½
Plymouth Breakwater Lon	3 45	15½	12	Tynemouth Bar...Leith	0 58	14½	11½
Poole .....Lon	7 0 & 10 35	6½	4½	Ushant .....Lon	2 0	25	19½
Port Carlisle.....Lpl	0 54	20	14	Valentia Harbour...Lpl	5 1	11	8
Port Harrington.....Lpl	0 0	25	19	Waterford Harbour Lpl	6 44	12½	10½
Port Madoc .....Lpl	8 48	14½	11	Weston-super-Mare Btol	12 11	38	28½
Port Patrick .....Lpl	0 1	15	12	Wexford .....Lpl	8 43	5	3½
Port Talbot .....Btol	11 23	29	21½	Whitby .....Leith	1 7	15	11½
Portishead .....Btol	12 27	41	31	Whitehaven .....Lpl	12 24	25½	20½
Portland Bill .....Lon	4 47	9	6½	Wick .....Leith	8 54	10½	8
Portland Breakwater Lon	5 13	6½	4½	Wisbech .....Hull	1 34	15½	11½
Portsmouth Dockyard Lon	9 36	13	10½	Woolwich .....Lon	11 58	—	—
Preston .....Lpl	0 2	20½	15	Workington .....Lpl	0 5	25½	20
Pwllheli Bar .....Lpl	9 5	14	10½	Worm's Head .....Btol	11 23	26½	19½
Queenstown .....Lpl	6 29	12½	9½	Yarmouth Roads...Lon	7 10	6	4½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) Lpl	0 0	20½	17	Yarmouth (I. of W.) Lon	8 29 & 10 30	6½ & 6½	6½
Ramsgate Harbour...Lon	9 40	15½	12½	Ymuiden .....Lon	1 13	6½	5½
Ribble Lighthouse...Lpl	11 59	26½	20½	Youghal .....Lpl	6 41	12½	10½
Rosslare Harbour...Lpl	7 51	5	3½				
Rosyth .....Leith	0 9	18	13½				

\* The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italics*.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Aberdeen on February 17th, 1937.—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at *Leith* ..... 6h. 18m. Aft. Feb. 16.  
Add tide interval ..... 10 53

Sum.....17 11  
Subtract 12h.....12 0

Time of high water at Aberdeen, February 17th ..... 5 21 Morn.

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate times of high water at *Leith* ..... 6h. 46m. Morn. Feb. 17.  
Add tide interval ..... 10 53

Sum.....17 39  
Subtract 12h.....12 0

Time of high water at Aberdeen, February 17th ..... 5 39 Aft.

# 166 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found figures which added to *z.h.* give the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting these quantities from *z.h.* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the *local mean time*, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versa*.

If the figures are required for a declination or latitude falling between two arguments of the table, they may be found by proportion. The effect of refraction is included.

## THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack (and similarly of moonrise and moonset) are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is  $34\frac{1}{2}'$ . It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge,

Declination		LATITUDE.															
		1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	
		i. m.	h. m.	i. m.	h. m.	i. m.	h. m.	i. m.	h. m.	i. m.	h. m.	i. m.	h. m.	i. m.	h. m.	i. m.	h. m.
24	N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...	...
23		6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 11	11 35
22		6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	10 58
21		6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	10 33
20		6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	10 14
19		6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	9 49
18		6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	9 33
17		6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 54	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	9 16
16		6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	8 55
15		6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	8 43
14		6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	8 31
13		6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	8 19
12		6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	8 1
11		6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 50
10		6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	7 40
9		6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	7 30
8		6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	7 19
7		6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	7 10
6		6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0	7 0
5		6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	6 51
4		6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	6 41
3		6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 16	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	6 32
2		6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 23
1	N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	6 14
0		6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1	S	6 2	6 1	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56	5 56
2		6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	5 47
3		6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 38
4		6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29	5 29
5		6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	5 20
6		6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	5 11
7		6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5	5
8		6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	4 52
9		6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 15	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	4 42
10		6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 33	4 33
11		6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 32	4 27	4 22	4 22
12		6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12	4 12
13		6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1	4 1
14		6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	3 50
15		6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	4 3	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 46
16		6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27	3 27
17		6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14	3 14
18		6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0	3 0
19		6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 43	2 46	2 46
20		6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 48	2 30	2 30
21		6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12	2 12
22		6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52	1 52
23		6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27	1 27
24	S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 40	1 26	1 2	1 2

of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise

definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign -, that it is earlier.

	Jan. x.	Feb. x.	Mar. x.	April x.	May x.	June x.	July x.	Aug. x.	Sept. x.	Oct. x.	Nov. x.	Dec. x.	Jan. x.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	-7	-26	-30	-14	+6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick .....	+57	+41	+23	+5	-14	-32	-36	-21	-1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness .....	+54	+41	+26	+11	-5	-20	-23	-10	+6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen .....	+43	+31	+17	+2	-12	-26	-29	-17	-2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow .....	+43	+34	+23	+13	+2	-8	-10	-2	+9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+3	-5	-13	-15	-8	0	+8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast .....	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+6	+4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool .....	+23	+19	+15	+10	+6	+2	+1	+4	+9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin .....	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull .....	+14	+10	+5	-1	-6	-11	-12	-8	-3	+3	+8	+13	+14
Holyhead .....	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+9	+8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham ..	+13	+12	+9	+7	+5	+2	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol .....	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich .....	+3	0	-3	-7	-10	-13	-14	-11	-8	-4	-1	+2	+3
Colchester ...	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2
Dover .....	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7
Southampton ..	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+8	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3
Plymouth .....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance .....	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney .....	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. x.	Feb. x.	Mar. x.	April x.	May x.	June x.	July x.	Aug. x.	Sept. x.	Oct. x.	Nov. x.	Dec. x.	Jan. x.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	-26	-10	+8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	-3	-22	-26
Wick .....	-32	-16	+1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+8	-10	-28	-32
Inverness .....	-20	-7	+8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	-2	-17	-20
Aberdeen .....	-26	-14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+5	-9	-23	-26
Glasgow .....	-8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+4	-6	-8
Newcastle ...	-13	-7	+2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+5	-4	-11	-13
Belfast .....	+6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+8	+6
Liverpool .....	+2	+5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+7	+3	+2
Dublin .....	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull .....	-11	-7	-2	+4	+9	+14	+15	+11	+5	0	-5	-10	-11
Holyhead .....	+9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+9
Birmingham ..	+2	+4	+6	+9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+3	+2
Bristol .....	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich .....	-13	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	+3	+1	-3	-6	-10	-12	-13
Colchester ...	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6
Dover .....	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Southampton ..	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+3	+5	+6	+7	+8	+8
Plymouth .....	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance .....	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney .....	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the same moment lie in a slightly curved line across the map, the lines for different moments being approximately parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

# Tables for Determining the Latitude

## FROM THE OBSERVED ALTITUDE OF POLARIS OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I. Arguments—Local Sidereal Time of Observation.

Local Sidereal Time		Correc- tion	Local Sidereal Time		Correc- tion	Local Sidereal Time		Correc- tion	Local Sidereal Time		Correc- tion	Local Sidereal Time		Correc- tion
H. M.	+		H. M.	+		H. M.	+		H. M.	+		H. M.	+	
0 0	12 0	0	56'2	2 30	14 30	1 0	5	5	17 0	39 9	7 40	19 40	0 0	
0 10	12 10	0	57'3	2 40	14 40	0	59'5	5	10	17 10	37 7	7 50	19 50	2 7
0 20	12 20	0	58'3	2 50	14 50	0	59'1	5	20	17 20	35 6	8 0	20 0	5 4
0 30	12 30	0	59'1	3 0	15 0	0	58'3	5	30	17 30	33'3	8 10	20 10	8 1
0 40	12 40	0	59'9	3 10	15 10	0	57'3	5	40	17 40	31 0	8 20	20 20	10 8
0 50	12 50	1	0'5	3 20	15 20	0	56'2	5	50	17 50	28 6	8 30	20 30	13 4
1 0	13 0	1	1'1	3 30	15 30	0	55'0	6	0	18 0	26'2	8 40	20 40	16 0
1 10	13 10	1	1'5	3 40	15 40	0	53'7	6	10	18 10	23 7	8 50	20 50	18 6
1 20	13 20	1	1'8	3 50	15 50	0	52'3	6	20	18 20	21'2	9 0	21 0	21'2
1 30	13 30	1	1'9	4 0	16 0	0	50'8	6	30	18 30	18 6	9 10	21 10	23 7
1 40	13 40	1	2'0	4 10	16 10	0	49'2	6	40	18 40	16 0	9 20	21 20	26'2
1 50	13 50	1	1'9	4 20	16 20	0	47'5	6	50	18 50	13 4	9 30	21 30	28 6
2 0	14 0	1	1'8	4 30	16 30	0	45'7	7	0	19 0	10 8	9 40	21 40	31 0
2 10	14 10	1	1'5	4 40	16 40	0	43'8	7	10	19 10	8 1	9 50	21 50	33 3
2 20	14 20	1	1'1	4 50	16 50	0	41'9	7	20	19 20	5 4	10 0	22 0	35 6
2 30	14 30	1	0'5	5 0	17 0	0	39'9	7	30	19 30	2 7			

The corrections in this Table are to be applied to the reduced altitude with the sign found at the head of the column which contains the argument.

TABLE II. Arguments—Local Sidereal Time and Altitude.

Local Sidereal Time	ALTITUDE.														Local Sidereal Time.
	0	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	
H. M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	H. M.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24

Ex.—On April 25,  
at 22h. 56' 5m. G.M.T.  
in long. 3h. 6m.  
west, the altitude  
of Polaris, corrected  
for dip, refraction  
and instrumental  
error, is found to  
be 46° 17' 2". The  
corresponding local  
sidereal time is  
found to be 10h. 4' 4m.  
Therefore  
Obsd. Alt. = 46° 17' 2"  
From I. + 0 36' 5"  
Tables II. + 0 4"  
III. 0 0"  
Latitude 46 54' 10"

The corrections in this Table are always additive to the reduced altitude.

TABLE III. Arguments—Local Sidereal Time and Date.

Local Sidereal Time	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.													
0	+0'4	+0'3	+0'2	+0'1	-0'1	-0'1	-0'1	0 0	+0'2	+0'3	+0'5	+0'7	+0'7
2	+0'2	+0'3	+0'2	+0'1	-0'1	-0'2	-0'3	-0'3	-0'2	0 0	+0'2	+0'3	+0'5
4	0 0	+0'1	+0'1	0 0	-0'1	-0'3	-0'4	-0'5	-0'5	-0'4	-0'2	-0'1	+0'1
6	-0'2	-0'1	0 0	0 0	-0'1	-0'2	-0'4	-0'5	-0'6	-0'6	-0'6	-0'5	-0'3
8	-0'4	-0'2	-0'1	0 0	0 0	-0'1	-0'3	-0'4	-0'6	-0'7	-0'8	-0'7	-0'6
10	-0'5	-0'3	-0'2	-0'1	0 0	0 0	-0'1	-0'3	-0'4	-0'6	-0'8	-0'7	-0'6
12	-0'4	-0'3	-0'2	-0'1	+0'1	+0'1	+0'1	0 0	-0'2	-0'3	-0'5	-0'7	-0'7
14	-0'2	-0'3	-0'2	-0'1	+0'1	+0'2	+0'3	+0'3	+0'2	0 0	-0'2	-0'3	-0'5
16	0 0	-0'1	-0'1	0 0	+0'1	+0'3	+0'4	+0'5	+0'5	+0'4	+0'2	+0'1	-0'1
18	+0'2	+0'1	0 0	0 0	+0'1	+0'2	+0'4	+0'5	+0'6	+0'6	+0'6	+0'5	+0'3
20	+0'4	+0'2	+0'1	0 0	0 0	0 0	+0'1	+0'3	+0'4	+0'6	+0'7	+0'8	+0'6
22	+0'5	+0'3	+0'2	+0'1	0 0	0 0	+0'1	+0'3	+0'4	+0'6	+0'8	+0'8	+0'8
24	+0'4	+0'3	+0'2	+0'1	-0'1	-0'1	-0'1	0 0	+0'2	+0'3	+0'5	+0'7	+0'7

The corrections in this Table are to be applied with the signs given. The final result is not to be diminished by 1' as directed in previous tables of this kind.





## Celestial Phenomena for Observation in 1937.

## ECLIPSES.

IN the year 1937 there will be three eclipses, two of the Sun and one of the Moon. One of the solar eclipses will be total, the other annular. The lunar eclipse will be partial. None of the three will be visible at Greenwich.

I. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* on June 8. The path from which totality may be seen lies almost wholly in the Pacific Ocean. It begins its course in longitude  $170^{\circ}$  E. of Greenwich, latitude  $12^{\circ}$  S., travels in a north-easterly direction to a point in longitude  $130^{\circ}$  W., latitude  $10^{\circ}$  N., where the duration of totality on the central line will be 7 mins. 4 secs., which is unusually large, but not quite the greatest possible value, and ends its course within the western shore of South America in  $10^{\circ}$  S. latitude, north of Lima. Islands of the Phoenix group, where the eclipse will happen not long after sunrise, and totality will last about 4 minutes, are within the path, and Fanning Island and Christmas Island are near its limits north and south respectively. Central eclipse begins June 8d. 19h. 0m. and ends 8d. 22h. 21m. G.M.T. A partial eclipse will be seen from Central America, Mexico, California and the West Indian Islands, and from Wellington, New Zealand, where the Sun will rise in partial eclipse.

II. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* in the morning of November 18 (Greenwich). Only 0.15 of the Moon's diameter will be obscured at greatest eclipse. The beginning will be visible from the extreme northern and north-western part of Europe, part of the British Isles, but not including Greenwich, the North Atlantic Ocean, North and South America and the Pacific Ocean; the end from the same regions, excepting the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean and places to the east of this, and adding part of Australia. The Moon enters the umbra November 18d. 7h. 37m.; leaves umbra 18d. 9h. 0m. G.M.T.

III. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun* Decem-

ber 2-3. The path from which an annular eclipse may be seen lies wholly in the Pacific Ocean. It begins its course in a region about longitude  $150^{\circ}$  E., latitude  $20^{\circ}$  N., moves in a south-easterly direction to longitude  $170^{\circ}$  W., latitude  $4^{\circ}$  N., where on the central line the annularity will last 12 minutes, which is about half a minute less than the possible maximum duration. Washington Island and Fanning Islands are within the path of annularity. A small partial eclipse will be seen from New Guinea. Central eclipse begins December 2d. 21h. 18m., ends 3d. 0h. 52m. G.M.T.

There will be a *Partial Transit of Mercury* across the Sun's disc on May 11. Invisible at Greenwich. The ingress and egress will be visible generally over Southern Asia, the Philippine Islands, Western Australia, the Indian Ocean and Central and Southern Africa.

	d. h. m.	Long. E.	Lat. S.
First contact on earth's surface...	May 11 8 31	125 34	52 57
Max. ingress 7' 3"...	" 11 9 0	101 9	58 48
Last contact on earth's surface...	" 11 9 30	83 31	64 6

	At	Ingress.	Egress
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Bombay .....	8 48	67	9 12
Cape of Good Hope.....	8 41	300	9 24
Hong Kong .....	8 47	77	9 11
Johannesburg.....	8 41	304	9 23
Madras .....	8 44	56	9 16
Manila .....	8 43	69	9 14
Mauritius.....	8 38	341	9 25
Perth .....	8 33	19	9 27

This table gives the computed Greenwich times of exterior contact of the planet with the Sun's disc and of its distance in arc from the highest point. These figures are given subject to some uncertainty.

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Date.	Satellite	Date.	Satellite	Date.	Satellite	Date.	Satellite	Date.	Satellite
G.M.T.	and Phase	G.M.T.	and Phase	G.M.T.	and Phase	G.M.T.	and Phase	G.M.T.	and Phase
Feb. 11 6 59	I. D.	June 1 0 23	I. D.	July 14 21 50	II. D.	Aug. 17 20 34	Oct. D.	4 18 32	I. R.
March 16 5 21	III. D.	1 3 38	Oct. R.	15 0 45	Oct. R.	17 23 36	I. R.	4 18 58	II. R.
22 5 26	I. D.	3 1 5	III. D.	Opp.	21 0 31	III. R.	11 20 27	11 20 27	I. R.
23 4 40	II. D.	8 2 17	I. D.	17 0 42	Oct. D.	26 20 0	I. R.	27 18 46	I. R.
April 7 3 42	I. D.	16 22 39	I. D.	17 3 1	I. R.	Sept. 2 18 36	Oct. D.	5 18 52	II. R.
17 3 50	IV. R.	17 1 37	Oct. R.	18 21 30	I. R.	2 19 55	I. R.	7 17 5	III. D.
24 4 10	II. D.	20 0 45	II. D.	25 20 52	Oct. D.	2 19 6	II. R.	7 20 41	III. R.
30 3 51	I. D.	23 0 51	IV. D.	25 23 24	I. R.	9 20 25	Oct. D.	12 17 5	I. R.
May 16 2 7	I. D.	24 0 33	I. D.	Aug. 1 22 36	Oct. D.	9 23 50	I. R.	19 19 0	I. R.
19 1 9	II. D.	24 3 21	Oct. R.	2 1 18	I. R.	9 21 44	II. R.	20 19 28	IV. D.
23 4 1	I. D.	27 3 21	II. D.	3 19 47	I. R.	14 19 4	IV. D.	Dec. 5 17 19	I. R.
26 3 43	II. D.	July 1 2 27	I. D.	8 21 53	II. R.	14 23 10	IV. R.	7 18 5	IV. R.
27 0 31	III. R.	8 21 1	III. D.	10 21 42	I. R.	18 20 13	I. R.	7 18 43	II. R.
		9 1 9	Oct. R.	13 20 31	III. R.	25 22 8	I. R.	13 16 45	III. R.
		9 22 50	I. D.	15 20 7	Oct. D.	Oct. 2 21 2	III. D.	28 17 33	I. R.
		10 1 15	Oct. R.	16 0 30	II. R.				

JUPITER'S SATELLITE PHENOMENA.—The above Table gives the Times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will happen when Jupiter is above the horizon at Greenwich and the Sun below. These phenomena are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time. From opposition, July 15, until the

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.			Angle from N. Point.	Day.	Star.	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.			Angle from N. Point.
			Greenwich.	Edin.						Greenwich.	Edin.		
<i>Jan.</i>													
1	14 Sextantis ...	6.3	R. 3 8.8	6.5	248		3	Venus .....	-3.6	D. 8 ...	26.3	159	
2	237 B. Leonis...	6.3	R. 1 40.2	39.1	289		3	Venus .....	-3.6	R. 9 ...	1.4	212	
2	55 Leonis .....	6.0	R. 3 46.2	37.1	337		29	53 Tauri .....	5.4	R. 0 30.4	37.0	258	
6	- 6 3785 .....	6.5	R. 5 48.5	...	10		30	0 Tauri .....	4.8	R. 3 20.1	11.0	314	
17	+ 3' 4909 .....	6.9	D. 18 58.0	53.5	69		31	16 Geminorum	6.1	R. 3 7.2	14.6	249	
20	+ 18' 359 .....	6.6	D. 23 32.2	24.1	95		<i>Sept.</i>						
22	7 Tauri .....	4.3	D. 18 0.6	8.1	61		14	ξ Sagittarii .....	3.6	D. 18 37.5	...	137	
<i>Feb.</i>													
1	- 10' 3570 .....	6.0	R. 3 0.1	56.4	300		14	36 Sagittarii .....	5.2	D. 18 50.0	...	2	
1	- 11' 3398 .....	6.5	R. 5 12.8	4.5	294		23	ρ Arietis .....	5.6	R. 21 18.6	24.0	274	
2	83 Virginis .....	5.7	R. 5 25.3	28.3	279		24	54 Arietis .....	6.5	R. 3 10.2	7.4	250	
16	27 Arietis .....	6.4	D. 20 31.4	23.2	122		25	ι Tauri .....	4.7	R. 22 54.7	54.0	211	
18	κ Tauri .....	4.4	D. 17 24.0	...	119		25	+ 21' 755 .....	6.3	R. 23 26.3	35.4	232	
18	67 Tauri .....	5.4	D. 17 42.7	...	156		26	105 Tauri .....	6.0	R. 0 58.2	52.8	309	
19	+ 22 925 .....	6.5	D. 19 ...	38.5	150		<i>Oct.</i>						
28	γ Virginis .....	5.4	R. 0 28.7	25.9	299		11	- 21' 5081 .....	5.9	D. 18 51.0	...	8	
<i>Mar.</i>													
2	- 17 4046 .....	5.6	R. 5 36.0	26.6	282		17	- 2' 5858 .....	6.4	D. 0 39.7	45.7	24	
18	108 Tauri .....	6.2	D. 19 39.0	21.6	157		21	13 Tauri .....	5.5	R. 23 43.9	55.8	195	
25	237 B. Leonis...	6.3	D. 3 ...	23.4	69		23	+ 20' 1105 .....	5.9	R. 23 18.0	26.5	234	
25	e Leonis .....	5.1	D. 21 54.4	49.6	136		26	1 Canceri .....	6.0	R. 3 ...	27.3	218	
<i>Apr.</i>													
1	ρ Ophiuchi .....	4.8	R. 2 52.8	...	265		27	60 Canceri .....	5.7	R. 6 ...	5.9	261	
17	+ 16 1508 .....	6.2	D. 20 42.4	32.9	107		<i>Nov.</i>						
7	5 Canceri .....	5.9	D. 22 26.2	21.5	48		13	κ Piscium .....	4.9	D. 24 7.3	57.3	103	
<i>May</i>													
3	- 16' 5609 .....	6.4	R. 3 25.7	...	290		14	9 Piscium .....	6.4	D. 0 ...	17.8	135	
14	ι Geminorum ..	5.2	D. 20 34.4	31.7	44		20	ζ Tauri .....	3.0	D. 5 32.8	26.2	78	
16	ω Leonis .....	5.5	D. 21 6.4	56.3	107		20	ζ Tauri .....	3.0	R. 6 27.9	18.6	299	
19	- 4' 3152 .....	5.8	D. 21 20.6	12.4	87		21	ν Geminorum ..	4.1	R. 0 7.8	3.5	297	
<i>June</i>													
2	- 4' 5728 .....	6.4	R. 2 25.7	30.2	264		23	+ 13' 1940 .....	6.4	R. 2 36.6	41.1	237	
<i>July</i>													
14	- 10' 3570 .....	6.0	D. 20 55.8	...	125		24	ω Leonis .....	5.5	R. 2 54.4	50.6	303	
17	Mars .....	-0.8	D. 21 13.1	...	53		<i>Dec.</i>						
17	Mars .....	-0.8	R. 22 10.2	...	326		10	- 2' 5858 .....	6.4	D. 17 48.8	...	8	
							15	36 Arietis .....	6.5	D. 0 27.2	...	23	
							19	1 Canceri .....	6.0	R. 20 34.2	42.6	245	
							20	60 Canceri .....	5.7	R. 20 56.4	...	258	
							21	κ Canceri .....	5.1	R. 3 7.7	2.0	279	
							23	237 B. Leonis...	6.3	R. 2 26.0	23.1	304	
							23	55 Leonis .....	6.0	R. 4 20.1	8.8	347	

The above is a list of stars, chosen within certain limits based on magnitude, altitude of the Star and of the Sun, and phase of the Moon, that will be occulted during the year, with the time of the phase of the occultation that is mentioned as seen from Greenwich, and in the adjacent column (Edin.) the time (minutes only) as seen from Edinburgh. It may happen that this is not given because (1) the Star is not occulted as seen from Edinburgh; (2) it is below the chosen limit of altitude; or (3) the sun is above the specified limit. Alternatively the time as seen from Greenwich may not be given for like reasons. In general the phase is that which takes place at the dark limb, but both phases of the occultation of ζ Tauri on Nov. 20 are given because it is a bright star that may be seen at the illuminated edge, also of Mars and Venus, which are each seen from one place only. The "angle from N. point" shows the place of disappearance or reappearance on the Moon's edge, and is measured from the point nearest the Pole of the heavens (*not* the highest point) towards the east. Occultation of Mars on July 17 will be seen from the N. Atlantic, N.W. Africa and Western Europe, including Edinburgh and Scotland generally, where the occultation will be seen at a small altitude. The southern limit for the occultation of Venus on August 3 passes across England, and the phenomenon will be visible as far South as Cumberland, Westmorland and North Yorkshire but not in South Lancashire or South Yorkshire.

End of the year, the eclipses take place on the eastern side of the planet; from the beginning of the year until opposition on the western. In the latter period, i.e. from Jan. 1 to July 15, satellites I and II disappear by eclipse and reappear from occultation at the eastern edge. The times of such reappearances (O. R.) are given, the satellite and the time of its disappearance being in the *preceding* line. After July 15 the converse happens, and the times of disappearance (O. D.) and of reappearance after eclipse, the satellite being named in the second line. Near opposition this pertains to satellite III as well as to I and II as appears on July 8. Though satellite IV moves in a plane which, like that of the other satellites, is but little inclined to the plane of Jupiter's orbit, because of its greater distance from the planet, in some circumstances it escapes and does not enter the shadow thrown by Jupiter and is not eclipsed. This happens in alternate periods of about three years, and a period of non-eclipse has lately ended. Phenomena of satellite IV therefore appear again in the list (April 17, June 23, Sept. 14, &c.), and time observations of these are of importance.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1937 with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Declination.	Ann. Variation.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion.		Parallax.	Distance in parsecs.
		H. M. S.	+ -	R.A. Dec.							
$\alpha$ Andromedæ	2.15	0 5 7.5	3.10	+28 44 34	19.9	Aop	+0.09	-0.16	...	...	
$\gamma$ Pegasi	2.87	0 59 53	3.09	+14 50 12	0.0	Bz	-0.01	00	...	...	
$\beta$ Ceti	2.24	0 40 25.7	3.01	-18 19 55	19.8	Ko	+0.16	+0.04	.042	23.8	
$\gamma$ Cassiopeie	2.25	0 52 53.3	3.61	+60 22 34	19.5	Bop	+0.02	00	.036	27.8	
$\epsilon$ Perseus	3.72	1 28 6.5	3.21	+15 18 18	6	G5	+0.02	00	.009	111	
$\delta$ Polaris	2.12	1 40 49.1	34.7	+88 57 50	18.1	F8	+1.78	00	.007	143	
$\beta$ Aurigæ	2.72	1 51 9.3	3.31	+20 30 3	17.6	A5	+0.07	-0.10	.064	15.6	
$\alpha$ Aurigæ	2.23	2 3 36.9	3.38	+23 9 56	17.1	K2	+0.13	-0.14	.033	30.3	
$\epsilon$ Ceti	var	2 16 9.7	3.03	-3 15 46	16.4	Md	-0.01	-0.22	.062	16.1	
$\gamma$ Ceti	3.69	2 40 2.0	3.11	+2 58 17	15.2	Ao	-0.10	-0.14	.045	22.2	
+											
$\alpha$ Ceti	2.82	2 58 59.0	3.14	+3 50 38	14.2	Ma	-0.01	-0.07	.011	90.9	
$\alpha$ Persei	1.90	3 19 48.8	4.28	+49 38 19	12.9	F5	+0.02	-0.02	.015	66.7	
$\delta$ Persei	3.10	3 38 25.7	4.27	+47 35 16	11.6	B5	+0.03	-0.03	.005	200	
$\eta$ Tauri	2.96	3 43 41.0	3.56	+23 54 43	11.2	B5p	+0.01	-0.04	.007	143	
$\alpha$ Aldebaran	1.06	4 32 18.1	3.44	+16 23 3	7.3	K5	+0.04	-0.19	.057	17.5	
$\epsilon$ Aurigæ	2.90	4 52 53.3	3.91	+33 4 6	5.8	K2	-0.01	-0.01	.018	55.6	
$\alpha$ Rigel	0.34	5 11 30.5	2.88	-8 16 23	4.2	B8p	-0.01	00	.006	167	
$\alpha$ Capella	0.21	5 12 1.9	4.43	+45 56 10	3.7	G0	+0.08	-0.42	.075	13.3	
$\gamma$ Orionis	1.70	5 21 45.0	3.22	+6 17 39	3.3	B2	-0.01	-0.01	.019	52.6	
$\beta$ Tauri	1.78	5 22 18.4	3.79	+28 33 22	3.1	B8	+0.01	-0.17	.024	41.7	
+											
$\delta$ Orionis	2.48	5 28 47.2	3.06	-0 20 39	2.7	Bo	-0.01	+0.01	.009	111	
$\alpha$ Leporis	2.69	5 29 57.0	2.65	-17 51 18	2.6	F0	-0.01	+0.01	.014	71.4	
$\epsilon$ Orionis	1.75	5 33 0.9	3.04	-1 14 26	2.4	Bo	-0.01	00	.005	200	
$\zeta$ Orionis	2.05	5 37 34.7	3.03	-1 58 27	2.0	Bo	-0.01	+0.01	.000	...	
$\alpha$ Betelgeuse	var.	5 51 45.6	3.25	+7 23 49	0.7	Ma	+0.01	+0.01	.017	58.8	
+											
$\mu$ Geminorum	3.19	6 19 8.9	3.63	+22 32 52	1.8	Ma	+0.03	-0.11	.016	62.5	
$\gamma$ Geminorum	1.93	6 34 4.3	3.47	+16 27 17	3.0	Ao	+0.02	-0.04	.043	23.3	
$\alpha$ Sirius	1.05	6 42 22.4	2.64	-16 37 42	4.9	Ao	-0.38	-1.21	.371	2.70	
$\epsilon$ H. Cephei	5.26	7 11 42.1	2.86	+87 8 58	6	2	Ma	-0.48	-0.04	...	
$\delta$ Geminorum	3.52	7 16 21.6	3.58	+22 6 6	6	F0	-0.03	-0.01	.060	16.7	
+											
$\alpha$ Castor	1.58	7 30 34.9	3.83	+32 1 41	7.8	Ao	-0.14	-0.10	.077	13.0	
$\alpha$ Procyon	0.48	7 36 0.2	3.14	+5 23 16	9.2	F5	-0.49	-1.03	.312	3.21	
$\alpha$ Pollux	1.21	7 41 27.8	3.67	+28 10 48	8.6	K0	-0.48	-0.05	.101	9.90	
$\epsilon$ Hydræ	3.53	8 43 26.4	3.18	+6 39 4	13.2	F8	-0.14	-0.05	.015	66.7	
$\epsilon$ Urs. Maj.	3.12	8 54 54.2	4.11	+48 17 26	14.1	A5	-0.45	-0.24	.070	14.3	
$\alpha$ Hydræ	2.16	9 24 29.5	2.95	-8 23 5	15.6	K2	-0.02	+0.03	.006	167	
$\theta$ Urs. Maj.	3.26	9 28 39.3	4.02	+51 57 56	16.4	F8p	-1.04	-0.54	.056	17.9	
$\epsilon$ Leonis	3.12	9 42 16.7	3.41	+24 3 55	16.5	Gop	-0.04	-0.01	.000	...	
$\alpha$ Regulus	1.34	10 5 1.1	3.20	+12 16 33	17.6	B8	-0.18	-0.01	.058	17.2	
$\gamma$ Leonis	2.61	10 16 30.1	3.31	+20 9 39	18.2	Ko	+0.21	-0.15	.004	250	
+											
$\beta$ Urs. Maj.	2.44	10 58 3.2	3.63	+56 43 14	19.3	Ao	+0.09	+0.04	.047	21.3	
$\alpha$ Urs. Maj.	1.95	10 59 51.4	3.71	+62 5 30	19.4	G5	-0.18	-0.07	.074	13.5	
$\delta$ Leonis	2.58	11 10 45.6	3.19	+20 52 9	19.7	A3	+0.10	-0.13	.078	12.8	
$\beta$ Leonis	2.23	11 45 50.8	3.06	+14 55 27	20.1	A2	-0.35	-0.12	.101	9.90	
$\gamma$ Urs. Maj.	2.54	11 50 31.5	3.16	+54 2 43	20.1	Ao	+0.10	+0.01	.004	250	
$\delta$ Urs. Maj.	3.44	12 12 18.9	2.97	+57 22 57	20.0	A2	+0.11	00	.045	22.2	
$\delta$ Corvi	3.11	12 26 36.0	3.10	-16 9 53	20.0	Ao	-0.15	-0.14	.010	100	
$\gamma$ Virginis	2.91	12 38 27.9	3.04	-1 6 15	19.7	F0	-0.39	+0.02	.073	13.7	
$\epsilon$ Urs. Maj.	1.68	12 51 15.8	2.64	+56 18 6	19.5	Aop	+0.13	00	.042	23.8	
12 <sup>2</sup> Can. Ven.	2.90	12 53 5.0	2.81	+38 39 29	19.5	Aop	-0.21	+0.05	.015	66.7	

## STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

		+			+								
		H.	M.	S.	S.	o	"	"	"	S.	"	"	"
$\beta$	Hydri .....	2.90	0	22 28.3	3.17	-77	36	33	20.3	Go	+ .62	+ 0.31	.141 7.0
	Achernar.....	0.60	1	35 22.3	2.24	-57	23	33	18.3	B5	+ .012	- 0.03	.049 20.4
$\gamma$	Hydri .....	3.17	3	48 11.5	- .04	-74	25	57	11.0	Ma	+ .011	+ 0.12	... ..
					+			-					
	Canopus .....	1.86	6	22 33.1	1.33	-52	39	38	1.9	F0	+ .001	+ 0.03	.005 200
$\alpha$	Argus .....	2.25	9	15 24.2	1.61	-59	0	37	15.1	Po	- .003	+ 0.01	... ..
$\eta$	Argus .....	var	10	42 36.7	2.33	-59	21	10	18.9	Pec	.000	.00	... ..
$\alpha^1$	Crucis .....	1.58	12	23 4.7	3.33	-62	45	0	20.0	Br	- .005	- 0.02	.030 33.3

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are co-ordinates analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. The lines of reference on the celestial sphere depend on the position of the axis of the Earth, and since, for reasons known generally by the word Precession, this position has a continual small movement with respect to the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually by an amount that can be computed by formula. Observation of position of the stars shows that they do not conform precisely to this computed precessional change, and the outstanding amount for individual stars known as Proper Motion (see page 177), is shown in two columns of the adjoining table. The annual precession and Proper Motion combined, or the amount by which each element of a star's position changes in a year, known as the Variation is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would, placed squarely, subtend at the star, and is therefore inversely proportional to its distance, and hence is a measure of that distance. The parallaxes in the adjoining table are mainly trigonometric (see p. 177) and are taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes collected by Dr. Frank Schlesinger of Yale. The entry 000 indicates that the star is



MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1937, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Ann. Variation.	Declination.				Ann. Variation.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion.		Parallax.	Distance in Parsecs.
		H.	M.	S.		°	'	"	±			R.A.	Dec.		
e Virginis...	2.95	12	59	2.4	+2.99	+11	17	51	19.4	-	Ko	-0.019	+0.03	0.048	20.8
51 Urs. Maj...	2.40	13	21	23.5	+2.42	+55	15	14	18.8	-	Azp	+0.013	-0.03	0.038	26.3
Spica	1.21	13	21	52.2	+3.16	-10	49	59	18.8	-	Bz	-0.003	-0.03	0.009	111
7 Urs. Maj...	1.91	13	45	3.6	+2.36	+49	37	38	18.0	-	B3	-0.013	-0.01	0.000	...
7 Bootis...	2.80	13	51	41.0	+2.86	+18	42	46	18.1	-	Go	-0.006	-0.36	0.098	10.2
Arcturus	0.24	14	12	47.2	+2.74	+19	30	35	18.8	-	Ko	-0.079	-2.00	0.80	12.5
e Bootis...	2.70	14	42	14.1	+2.62	+27	20	20	15.2	-	Ko	-0.005	+0.02	0.16	62.5
a Libræ	2.90	14	47	23.3	+3.32	-15	46	52	15.0	-	Kz	-0.008	-0.07	...	...
β Urs. Min.	2.24	14	50	52.0	+0.19	+74	24	47	14.7	-	K5	-0.009	+0.01	0.11	90.9
β Libræ	2.74	15	13	36.8	+3.23	-9	9	6	13.3	-	B8	-0.007	-0.02	...	...
δ Draconis...	3.47	15	23	31.4	+1.33	+59	11	10	12.6	-	Ko	-0.002	+0.02	0.34	29.4
a Coronæ	2.31	15	32	1.1	+2.54	+26	55	32	12.2	-	Ao	+0.008	-0.09	0.53	18.9
a Serpentis	2.75	15	41	9.7	+2.95	+6	37	21	11.4	-	Ko	+0.008	+0.05	0.46	21.7
β1 Scorpii	2.90	16	1	46.2	+3.49	-19	38	4	9.9	-	Br	-0.001	-0.02	...	...
δ Ophiuchi...	3.03	16	11	2.5	+3.14	-3	32	1	9.3	-	K8	-0.004	-0.14	0.40	25.0
7 Draconis...	2.89	16	23	7.9	+0.61	+61	39	23	8.2	-	G5	-0.004	+0.06	0.42	23.8
Antares	1.22	16	25	32.4	+3.68	-26	17	37	8.0	-	Mzp	-0.001	-0.02	0.26	38.5
β Herculis...	2.81	16	27	30.6	+2.58	+21	37	32	7.9	-	Ko	-0.008	-0.02	0.30	33.3
ζ Herculis...	3.00	16	38	54.5	+2.61	+31	42	57	6.6	-	Go	-0.038	+0.39	1.11	9.0
κ Ophiuchi...	3.42	16	54	41.0	+2.84	+9	28	18	5.6	-	Ko	-0.021	-0.01	0.28	35.7
δ Herculis...	3.16	17	12	26.5	+2.46	+24	54	44	4.3	-	Az	-0.003	-0.16	0.29	34.5
β Draconis...	2.99	17	29	0.4	+1.35	+52	20	50	2.7	-	Go	-0.003	+0.01	0.04	250
a Ophiuchi...	2.14	17	32	0.1	+2.78	+12	36	16	2.7	-	A5	+0.007	-0.23	0.49	20.4
β Ophiuchi...	2.94	17	40	21.5	+2.96	+4	35	32	1.6	-	Ko	-0.004	+0.16	0.24	41.7
μ Herculis...	3.48	17	43	59.4	+2.35	+27	45	23	2.1	-	G5	-0.024	-0.74	1.11	9.0
δ Urs. Min.	4.44	17	52	33.3	+1.95	+89	2	30	0.6	-	Ao	+0.013	+0.05	...	...
γ Draconis...	2.42	17	55	8.5	+1.39	+51	29	44	0.4	-	K5	-0.002	-0.02	0.17	58.8
Vega	0.14	18	34	48.2	+2.03	+38	43	26	3.3	-	Ao	+0.016	+0.28	1.24	8.06
λ Urs. Min.	6.55	18	37	58.3	+2.75	+89	2	30	3.3	-	Mb	-0.110	+0.01	...	...
β Lyræ	var	18	47	45.1	+2.21	+33	17	18	4.1	-	Bzp	-0.001	00	000	...
ζ Aquilæ...	3.02	19	2	30.8	+2.76	+13	46	7	5.3	-	Ao	-0.001	-0.09	0.40	25.0
δ Aquilæ...	3.44	19	22	19.3	+3.02	+2	59	16	7.1	-	Fo	+0.017	+0.09	0.57	17.5
β1 Cygni	3.24	19	28	10.7	+2.42	+27	49	34	7.5	-	Kop	-0.001	00	003	333
γ Aquilæ...	2.80	19	43	15.8	+2.85	+10	27	31	8.7	-	Kz	+0.001	+0.01	0.18	55.6
Altair	0.89	19	47	42.5	+2.93	+8	42	3	9.5	-	A5	+0.036	+0.39	2.04	4.90
β Aquilæ...	3.90	19	52	13.1	+2.95	+6	14	53	9.0	-	Ko	+0.002	-0.48	0.78	12.8
θ Aquilæ...	3.37	20	8	3.3	+3.09	-1	0	35	10.6	-	Ao	+0.002	+0.01	0.15	66.7
α2 Capricorni	3.77	20	14	33.3	+3.33	-12	44	29	11.1	-	Ko	+0.004	+0.01	0.00	...
γ Cygni	2.32	20	19	58.0	+2.15	+40	3	15	11.5	-	F8p	000	00	000	...
α Cygni	1.33	20	39	16.9	+2.04	+45	3	16	12.8	-	Azp	-0.001	+0.01	0.05	200
e Cygni	2.64	20	43	39.6	+2.43	+33	44	0	13.5	-	Ko	+0.028	+0.33	0.41	24.4
ζ Cygni	3.40	21	10	15.2	+2.55	+29	58	4	14.7	-	Ko	-0.001	-0.05	0.24	41.7
α Cephei...	2.60	21	17	4.5	+1.43	+62	19	5	15.2	-	A5	+0.020	+0.05	0.83	12.0
e Pegasi...	2.54	21	41	5.4	+2.95	+9	35	7	16.5	-	Ko	+0.001	+0.01	0.02	500
a Aquarii	3.19	22	2	32.9	+3.08	-0	37	36	17.5	-	Go	+0.001	00	009	111
γ Pegasi...	3.10	22	40	2.7	+3.18	+29	53	29	18.8	-	Go	000	-0.02	0.00	...
Fomalhaut	1.29	22	54	10.4	+3.32	-29	57	23	19.1	-	A3	+0.025	-0.16	1.37	7.30
Markab	2.57	23	1	37.2	+3.99	+14	51	57	19.4	-	Ao	+0.004	-0.04	0.38	26.3
γ Piscium	3.85	23	13	53.9	+3.11	+2	56	16	19.7	-	Ko	+0.050	+0.03	0.28	35.7
ω Piscium	4.03	23	56	4.4	+3.08	+6	30	53	19.9	-	F5	+0.010	-0.11	0.11	90.9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Ann. Variation.	Declination.				Ann. Variation.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion.		Parallax.	Distance in Parsecs.
		H.	M.	S.		°	'	"	±			R.A.	Dec.		
β Crucis	1.50	12	44	1.5	+3.50	-39	20	41	19.7	-	Br	-0.006	-0.02	0.008	125
β Centauri	0.86	13	59	21.5	+2.22	-60	4	12	17.4	-	Br	-0.004	-0.02	0.036	27.8
α Centauri	0.06	14	35	18.2	+4.07	-60	34	35	14.9	-	Go	-0.491	+0.72	7.58	1.32
α Tri. Aust.	1.88	16	41	58.5	+6.34	-68	54	53	6.7	-	Kz	+0.004	-0.04	...	...
σ Octantis	5.48	19	57	34.8	+2	-89	10	35	9.8	-	Fo	+0.121	00	...	...
α Pavonis	2.12	20	20	40.5	+4.75	-56	56	19	11.5	-	B3	+0.001	-0.08	...	...
α Gruis	2.16	22	4	16.3	+3.78	-47	16	0	17.4	-	B5	+0.012	-0.14	...	...

especially distant, and for some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun in parsecs corresponding to the

parallax (see p. 177). Sirius and Procyon have faint companions, Castor, ζ Herculis, and γ Virginis and α Centauri are binary stars, ε Hydrae is a multiple system, and of these the place given is either that of the centre of gravity or of the mean star.

These tables give Mean places on Jan. 1. The position on any other day differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT UPPER TRANSITS AT GREENWICH AT INTERVALS OF 20.

R.A. Dec.	h.	m.	s.
1 40 88 57	1	40	88 57
Jan. 1	86°	75' 6"	
Jan. 21...	63°	76' 9"	
Feb. 10...	40°	5' 75"	
Mar. 7...	21°	7' 26"	
Mar. 21...	9°	1' 67"	
April 10...	3°	61' 2"	
April 30...	8°	55' 0"	
May 20...	21°	0' 49"	
June 9...	40°	6' 46"	
June 29...	63°	44' 5"	
July 19...	88°	44' 8"	
Aug. 8...	113°	0' 47"	
	1 42		
Aug. 28...	15°	0' 51"	
Sept. 17...	32°	7' 57"	
Oct. 7...	44°	2' 64"	
Oct. 26...	49°	3' 72"	
Nov. 15...	45°	8' 79"	
Dec. 5...	35°	7' 85"	
Dec. 25...	17°	8' 90"	
Magnitudes.			
Betelgeuse 0.2 to 1.5			
β Lyrae ... 3.4 to 4.1			
For Names, see p. 176			

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the various classes of objects are at very different distances. The Moon, our nearest neighbour, is 240,000 miles from us; a distance which light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, traverses in less than a second and a half. Of the bodies of the Universe whose distance is known, the farthest is so remote that its light takes perhaps 100,000,000 years to reach us. The nearest star to the Sun is more than eight thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements and their sizes. Cosmical Physics attempts to deduce their physical nature, and that of cosmical matter in general from the observations of the astronomer, combined with knowledge gained in the laboratory, for the purpose of elucidating their past and future history. The total number of stars of magnitude 6<sup>o</sup> and brighter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, is about 4,300, of which 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°, but a more generous estimate, which includes the cases when two faint stars close together are seen as one, sets the whole number at 10,000. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid, and from counts on such plates estimates have been made of the whole number of stars existing. 2,000,000,000 was once assigned as a limit to their number, but this has been much increased by various estimates. 50,000 millions may be taken as the possible total number of stars in the galactic system (*v. infra*), though twice that number has been mentioned as a reasoned estimate. The number in the whole of space is incalculable.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars as seen are classed according to their apparent brightness and down to the 6th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, all to this order having been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each degree of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it can be shown that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th would be greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared, it is found that in the case of the brighter stars this star-ratio, as it is called, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3.98, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 16th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is established from counts and measured distances that around our Sun the stars are fairly uniformly distributed at the rate of about one

per 20 cubic parsecs. It is obvious that a uniform distribution of this nature cannot go on indefinitely, for, if it did, the background of the firmament would be bright, since in whatever direction we looked we should, in time, come to a star.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar system are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find the stars crowding together, as we should expect, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars. This aggregation is known as the Galactic System; it has been called the Stellar Universe, or the Universe, but the name is scarcely well chosen because, as will be seen below, there are other aggregations which make this system merely a unit in an immense number of such denizens of space.

Statistical study of the brighter stars has led to a view that they form a local group which comprises our Sun, and is of the shape, generally, as the larger system spoken of, but with their fundamental planes slightly incline done to the other, which has led to a suggestion of the existence of similar systems, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane that are seen as star clouds in the Milky Way. But this plausible theory is not now accepted by all.

Seen in and about the Milky Way are irregular nebulae (*see p. 178*), of which the nebula in Orion is one of the most remarkable, that are found to be comparatively near objects and are to be considered as within the Galaxy. But besides these there are nebulae of another type that are not seen about our central Galactic plane and are thought to be very distant from our Sun. Viewed with a powerful telescope these are resolved into spots of light believed to be stars. There are known to be masses of dark nebulosity in space that appear as rifts in the Milky Way obscuring the stars behind, and it has been suggested that the absence of these nebulae from the region of the Galaxy is due to this cause. Such nebulae were called by William Herschel "Island Universes." They are now more often called extra-galactic nebulae, and being, to some degree, of the same shape as, and bearing other resemblance to, our own galactic system, are believed to be similar systems perhaps in course of making. The clouds of Magellan, the nearest of the external galaxies, is estimated to be about 100,000 light years from us, the most distant has been found to be perhaps 140 million.

The following summary of present day ideas

## THIRTY NEAR STARS.

STAR.	Approx. R.A. Dec. (1900).	Parallax.	Distance in Parsecs.	Magni- tude.	Spectral Type.	STAR.	Approx. R.A. Dec. (1900).	Parallax.	Distance in Parsecs.	Magni- tude.	Spectral Type.	
	H. M.	"		Appar- ent.	Absol- ute.		H. M.	"		Appar- ent.	Absol- ute.	
$\alpha^2$ Centauri.....	14 33	-60 40	758	1.32	0.3	G	Groombridge 34 *	0 13	+43 50	282	3.55	8.1
Munich I. 15040	17 54	+4 50	538	1.86	9.7	M	$\epsilon$ Indi .....	21 56	-57 20	281	3.56	4.7
Lalande 21185	10 58	+36 60	417	2.40	7.6	M	Kruger 60*	22 24	+57 20	256	3.91	9.2
Wolf 359.....	10 52	+7 60	407	2.46	13.5	M	Van Maanen's .....	0 44	+4 60	255	3.92	12.3
Sirius*.....	6 41	-16 60	371	2.70	-1.6	A	Lalande 8760.....	4 35	-38 10	253	3.95	6.6
Imus' Star.....	11 12	-57 20	340	2.94	11.7	M	O. A. (N.) 17415 .....	17 37	+68 40	244	4.10	9.3
B. D. - 12* 4523	16 24	-12 40	327	3.06	9.5	M	B. D. 51* 658 .....	2 50	+52 10	239	4.18	9.2
Cord. 5h. 243....	5 8	-45 10	317	3.15	9.2	M	(Anon.) .....	23 59	-37 90	220	4.55	8.2
Ross 248.....	23 37	+43 70	316	3.16	13.8	M	W. B. 10h. 234 .....	10 14	+20 40	217	4.61	9.2
$\tau$ Ceti .....	1 39	-16 50	315	3.17	3.6	K	B. D. +43° 4305 .....	22 42	+43 80	213	4.69	9.5
Procyon* .....	7 34	+5 50	312	3.21	0.5	F	Lalande 25372 .....	13 41	+15 40	213	4.69	8.5
$\epsilon$ Eridani .....	3 28	-9 80	310	3.23	3.8	K	K. Wolf 562.....	15 14	-7 40	209	4.78	10.7
61 Cygni*.....	19 38	+39 80	300	3.33	5.6	K	Groombridge 618 .....	5 10	+50 00	208	4.81	6.8
Lacaille 9352*	22 59	-36 40	292	3.42	7.4	M	$\alpha^2$ Eridani A.....	4 11	-7 80	200	5.00	4.5
$\Sigma$ 2398*	18 42	+59 50	287	3.48	8.8	M	" B.....	4 11	-7 80	200	5.00	9.7

$\alpha^2$  Centauri is the brighter of the two stars seen as one by naked eye, the other being of magnitude 1.7; they have a faint companion, Proxima, which is about the same distance from the Sun. An \* indicates that the star is double, the brighter component being here noted. The nearness to us of the second star in the list, sometimes known as Barnard's Star, was recognised from its large annual proper motion of more than 10 seconds. Cord. 5h. 243 has a P.M. of 8".70, which led to investigation of its distance, as has happened in the case of other stars.

is given by an authority with the reservation that the figures though in accordance with the most recent results obtained are not to be considered as final.

We have a great central disc of stars distributed in an irregular manner in groups or clusters, with possibly a spiral arrangement like the Andromeda Nebula. It is maintained in its flattened form by rotation which is controlled by the gravitation of the whole system, the mass of this being 160,000 million times that of the Sun. The total mass of all the stars in the system is not more than half this so the other half is due to the diffuse absorbing matter. This system has an effective diameter of 100,000 light-years and its thickness near the centre where there is a great spheroidal enlargement is about 16,000 light-years. The thickness diminishes rapidly, and away from the centre the thickness is from 3,000 to 6,000 light-years. The centre of the system is in the direction towards the dense star clouds in Sagittarius at a distance of 30,000 light years from the Sun. The Sun is moving around this centre with a velocity of 170 miles a second and the greater the distance of a star from the centre, the slower is its velocity in analogy with the movement of the planets about the Sun. About ten per cent. of the mass of the Galaxy comprises long period M-type variables, cluster-type variables, and other high-velocity stars and the globular clusters. This makes up the galactic system, which is merely one among millions of such systems that make up the Universe.

It appears that the Andromeda Nebula which is nearly 900,000 light years away is comparable in size with our Galaxy.

## ROTATION OF THE GALAXY.

A hundred years ago the view was put forward by Madler, perhaps on insufficient evidence, that the Pleiades lies at the centre of the Milky

Way and that all the stars of the system revolve round that group as centre. Such a movement was considered doubtful, but within the last ten years the Rotation of the Galaxy has been accepted as a subject for precise research, the data on which it is based being the radial velocities of stars determined by the spectro-scope (see p. 177), and the result as mentioned above.

## EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE.

According to Doppler's principle (see p. 177) the spectra of a few of the distant extra-galactic nebulae show a motion of recession, the speed increasing with increasing distance. The speed may be taken roughly as 500 km. per sec. per megaparsec distance (see p. 177), at which rate they will double their distance from us every 1,400 million years.

This is taken in support of a conclusion drawn from advanced modern mathematics to the effect that the Universe is expanding, which is bound up with conceptions of space, and its limitations. These have not passed without philosophic and general discussion.

## STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. This sequence is very closely correlated with the colours of the stars, and hence, doubtless with their surface temperatures. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. Planetary nebulae, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally

## THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

STAR.	Visual Mag.	Distance in Parsecs.	Abs. Mag.	STAR.	Visual Mag.	Distance in Parsecs.	Abs. Mag.
$\alpha$ Canis Maj. <i>Sirius</i> .....	-1.58	2.70	+1.27	$\alpha$ Scorpii <i>Antares</i> ..	1.22	38.5	-1.71
$\alpha$ Argus <i>Canopus</i> .....	-0.86	200.0	-7.36	$\alpha$ Piscis Aust. <i>Fomalhaut</i> ..	1.29	9.30	+1.97
$\alpha$ Lyrae <i>Vega</i> .....	0.14	8.06	+0.61	$\alpha$ Cygni <i>Deneb</i> ..	1.33	200.0	-5.18
$\alpha$ Aurigae <i>Capella</i> .....	0.21	13.5	-0.41	$\alpha$ Leonis <i>Regulus</i> ..	1.34	17.2	+0.16
$\alpha$ Bootis <i>Arcturus</i> .....	0.24	12.5	-0.24	$\beta$ Crucis .....	1.50	125.0	-3.98
$\alpha$ Centauri .....	0.33	1.32	+4.73	$\alpha$ Crucis .....	1.58	33.3	-1.03
$\beta$ Orionis <i>Rigel</i> .....	0.34	167.0	-5.77	$\alpha$ Geminorum <i>Castor</i> .....	1.58	13.0	+1.01
$\alpha$ Canes Min. <i>Procyon</i> ..	0.48	3.21	+2.95	$\gamma$ Crucis .....	1.61	...	...
$\alpha$ Eridani <i>Achernar</i> ..	0.60	20.4	-0.95	$\epsilon$ Ursae Maj. <i>Alioth</i> .....	1.68	23.8	-0.20
$\beta$ Centauri .....	0.86	27.8	-1.36	$\gamma$ Orionis <i>Bellatrix</i> ..	1.70	52.6	-1.91
$\alpha$ Aquilae <i>Altair</i> .....	0.89	4.90	+2.44	$\alpha$ Centauri .....	1.70	1.32	+6.10
$\alpha$ Orionis <i>Betelgeuse</i> ..	0.90	58.8	-2.95	$\lambda$ Scorpii .....	1.71	...	...
$\alpha$ Tauri <i>Aldebaran</i> ..	1.06	17.5	-0.16	$\epsilon$ Orionis <i>Abnilar</i> ..	1.75	200.0	-4.78
$\alpha$ Virginis <i>Spica</i> .....	1.21	111.0	-4.02	$\beta$ Tauri .....	1.78	41.7	-1.32
$\beta$ Geminorum <i>Pollux</i> ..	1.21	9.90	+1.23	$\alpha$ Persei .....	1.90	66.7	-2.22

This Table, and that on p. 175, show that the nearer stars are not necessarily the brighter, nor are the apparently bright stars in all cases very bright intrinsically. The intrinsic brightness is shown in the last column of this Table. A star of Absolute Magnitude +5 emits as much light as our sun—one of Abs. Mag. 0, a hundred times as much; one of -5, ten thousand times. It will be seen from the Table on page 175 that the majority of the near stars are intrinsically faint. Two spectroscopic binaries—Plaskett's star, B.D. 6 1309, and Pearce's star, H.D. 1337, are believed to be the most massive and the intrinsically brightest stars known.

are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes and that there are subclasses and spectra noted as "peculiar"—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls late in the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are orange and red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and  $\alpha$  Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type.

## THE SIZE OF THE STARS.

By the help of certain physical laws the rate of emission of energy per unit area of a star's surface can be deduced from the colour of the light that is emitted most profusely as shown by its spectrum. Since the whole luminosity is the total outpouring of energy, it is easy to understand that the area of the surface can be deduced, and hence the diameter of the star. Writing generally, the size of the majority of the stars estimated in this way is of the same order as that of our Sun, though some may be 20 times as large, others smaller in the same ratio. The bright red stars, of which there are not many, are giants that have diameters 200 times or more that of our Sun, but are not specially massive. There are a few stars of peculiar quality known as White Dwarfs that are much smaller, but of an amazing density and weight.

The angular diameters of large stars can be measured with an "interferometer," the active principle of which is the interference of light waves. If the distance of the star is known it is clear that its linear diameter can be deduced. The following are from recent measures at Mt.

Wilson. Antares is given as 200 million, but the parallax of this star is less certain than that of some other stars.

$\alpha$ Herculis .....	346 million miles
Betelgeuse (average) ..	216 " "
$\alpha$ Ceti .....	97 " "
$\epsilon$ Pegasi .....	86 " "
$\gamma$ Aquilae .....	43 " "
Aldebaran .....	34 " "
Arcturus .....	22 " "

## ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. Actually it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude, the brightness of the star as it would be if it were at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0.1"). If the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined, the numerical relation between M the absolute and m the apparent magnitude being

$$M = m + 5 + 5 \log_{10} \pi,$$

where  $\pi$  is the decimal fraction of a second of arc that indicates the parallax of the star. (See pp. 172, 173.) Considerably more than 200 stars are now known whose absolute magnitudes are 10 or fainter, and 12 which are even fainter than 15. (See table and note above.)

## DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is a difficult problem, and it was not until nearly a century ago that there was any definite knowledge of the kind, and that was limited. The direct or trigonometric method of determination consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from different points in the



Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and measuring the change in relative position. This is now a staple work at several observatories and there has lately (1935) been published a list of the parallaxes of 217 stars determined at the Cape of Good Hope Observatory as a first instalment, a second series of 250 stars from Greenwich, completing a total of 516 determined at the Royal Observatory since 1913. The latest list from Mount Wilson brings the total from that Observatory to 390; there is a record of 300 from the observatory of Swarthmore College, and there are others. Making allowance for duplication in these lists there must now be considerably more than a thousand stars whose distances are known with some precision. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through absolute magnitude by comparing the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines in the spectrum which is believed to be a function of the absolute magnitude of the star has been evolved. A list of more than 4,000 stars, whose parallax has been determined in this way, has lately been published by the Mount Wilson Observatory.

The distance of a group of stars may be found from the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of the group. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a computational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax).

For some distant objects a method is adopted depending on a peculiar property of a class of stars known as "Cepheid Variables." These stars show very regular fluctuations, coming to maximum at intervals which range from a few hours to several days, and it has been found that the length of this period has a relation to the mean absolute brightness of the star. The stars with longest period are intrinsically the brighter, and a definite law has been evolved connecting the two qualities. These Cepheid Variables are very common in globular star-clusters—the peculiarity was, in fact, first suggested by a number seen in the lesser Magellanic cloud—and by adopting this law it is clear that the great distances of such clusters may be surmised from a simple observation.

To express large distances a large unit is required. One is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is nearly 6 followed by 12 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of  $1''$  (parallax = one second). This is  $\frac{3}{4}$  times the light-year and in miles is rather more than 19 followed by 12 zeros. The kiloparsec as equivalent for 1,000 parsecs and the megaparsec for a million are words now in use. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

#### STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these

proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. From this it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. These are facts of observation that have been known for many years past. These proper motions may be found to be consistent with theories of galactic rotation, or others of star streams that have been proposed and developed.

By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find from its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us, and the "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way.

#### NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as Novae or Temporary Stars are not to be classed as the usual variable stars for their rise to maximum so far as is known occurs only once in their history, the general course being as follows. A star of naked eye magnitude, sometimes a very bright one, appears suddenly in a place where no such object had been seen hitherto and remains visible without telescopic aid for some weeks or months, declining in brightness, with fluctuations, at first rapidly and then more slowly and finally sinks to telescopic magnitude. It may be seen as such many years afterwards, when its light often shows traces of variability. It is generally found that the Nova appeared in the place of a faint star shown on a chart or in a star-catalogue that may have blazed into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxtaposition may be merely fortuitous. Novae are not always of naked eye magnitude, for many are found by telescope in nebulae and star-clusters which supply data for some theories of the cosmos. Confining attention to bright Novae the early rapid increase of brightness and subsequent spectroscopic observation appear to some to indicate an expanding shell of gaseous matter rather than to a sudden increase of temperature. From one hypothesis it follows that every star will be a Nova at some time during its history. A list of 13 bright Novae that had appeared in the years 1848-1925 was given in the issue of this Almanack for 1926. Previous to those in that list Novae had appeared in 1572, 1600, 1604, 1670, whilst later examples have been Nova Herculis that was first seen on Dec. 13, 1931, of which an account was given in last year's Almanack, and several that appeared in 1936.

In the night of June 18, 1936, or perhaps before a star of 3rd or 4th magnitude hitherto unknown as a naked-eye star, was seen by several persons near the boundary between the constellations Cepheus and Lacerta. The star, Nova Lacertae, increased in brightness and came to a maximum, 2.2 magnitude on June 20, and then faded rapidly

TIMES OF MINIMA OF ALGOL ( $\beta$  PERSEI) IN 1937.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1 13	2 2	2 18	3 7	1 5	1 18	2 7	3 20	1 12	3 1
4 10	4 23	5 15	6 4	4 2	4 14	5 3	6 16	4 9	5 22
7 7	7 20	8 12	9 1	6 22	7 11	8 0	9 13	7 5	8 18
10 4	10 17	11 9	11 22	9 19	10 8	10 21	12 10	10 2	11 15
13 1	13 14	14 6	14 19	12 16	13 5	13 18	15 7	12 23	14 12
15 21	16 10	17 2	17 15	15 13	16 2	16 15	18 4	15 20	17 9
18 18	19 7	19 23	20 12	18 10	18 22	19 11	21 1	18 17	20 6
21 15	22 4	22 20	23 9	21 6	21 19	22 8	23 21	21 13	23 3
24 12	25 1	25 17	26 6	24 3	24 16	25 5	26 18	24 10	25 23
27 9	27 22	28 14	29 3	27 0	27 13	28 2	29 15	27 7	28 20
30 5	...	31 11	...	29 21	30 10	30 23	...	30 8	31 17

These are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light.

and nearly uniformly, losing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  magnitudes in two months. In September a Swedish astronomer found on a photographic plate a star in the constellation Aquila that appears to have been a Nova that came to a 7th magnitude maximum about October 3rd, and discoveries of Novae in Sagittarius and Aquila with maximum 6th and 7th magnitude respectively, were announced in October.

## DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS.

The large majority of stars when looked at through a telescope appear as single points of light of different degrees of brightness and perhaps differing slightly in colour. Some, however, are seen to consist of two, or more, components, and the measurement of the relative position of these forms a branch of observational astronomy. Some double stars that are known to have gravitational connection are called Binary stars. The components of  $\gamma$  Virginis describe an orbit about one another in about 180 years. Other visual binaries have periods that range from 10 to 250 years, but a method (see below) other than direct visual observation reveals the existences of binary stars revolving in orbit in periods that may be a few days or only a few hours.

## SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES.

As mentioned on p. 177, it is possible, from certain peculiarities in a star's spectrum, to deduce the speed with which any star is advancing towards, or receding from, the earth. As a result of this the spectrum of a binary star shows two distinct sets of lines, which oscillate about their mean position in a period equal to the period of the star. There are many stars of this kind with components so close together that they cannot be seen as two visually, but whose orbit may be determined from observations of their spectrum. Such stars are called Spectroscopic Binaries.

## VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star  $\beta$  of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades

away to between third and fourth magnitude, taking rather more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours to do so, and after a brief minimum regains its light in the same time. It is thought that this is due to partial eclipse by a dark companion that moves in an orbit round the bright star. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table on this page. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3h. 4m., Declination  $40^{\circ} 43' N$ .

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algol. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2h. 16m., Declination  $3^{\circ} 16' S$ .) known as a long period variable (331 days) will probably be at maximum this year in September or October, when it will be visible in the early evening. Its magnitude at max. is between 2 and 5, and at min. 9 or 10. (See pp. 160, 161.)

## STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the apparently solitary stars there are found groups of stars gathered close together, some of which may be easily separable into individuals, others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes, and objects that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulae, and were aptly described by Herschel as "shining fluid."

There are nebulae called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulae. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulae into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous, such as might arise from a cluster of stars. These are called "white" nebulae, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography supplies means of studying the number and form of nebulae in detail, and it is found that a large proportion of them are of spiral form. These are the extra-galactic nebulae, and it is estimated that two million of them may be seen with the 100 inch telescope at Mount Wilson. The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority, and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie (as do the

planetary nebulae) mostly in the Milky Way. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of Dark nebulae in space which may be the earliest form of matter. The spiral nebulae have been much studied as to form and brightness, and with a certain system of classification the hypothesis is put forward

that nebulae of the same class are approximately of the same size, and hence that their relative distances may be inferred. The farthest nebula that has been observed as yet is about 50 megaparsecs distant; its red shift indicates a retreat from us (see p. 178) at the rate of 15,000 miles a second, nearly a tenth of the velocity of light.

New Gen. Cat.	Object.	R.A. Dec. (1950).	Constellation.	Description.
		H.M.		
104	47 Tucanae	0 22, -72° 4'	Tucanae ...	2nd finest globular cluster, 42' diam., lucid, mag. 3½.
224	Messier 31	0 40, +41° 0'	Andromeda ...	Great Spiral Nebula, 2° × ½°, lucid, 4th mag.
...	Nub Minor	0 50, -73° 9'	Tucana ...	Lesser Magellanic Cloud, 10 sq. deg., lucid.
362	Dunlop 62	1 1, -71° 1'	Tucana ...	Globular cluster, 10' diam., lucid, 6th mag.
598	M 33/34	1 31, +30° 4'	Triang. ...	Spiral Nebula, 1° × ½°.
869/84	H VI. 3	2 16, +56° 9'	Perseus ...	Double cluster, each 36' diam., lucid.
...	Pleiades	3 45, +23° 9'	Taurus ...	Open cluster, 1½° × 1°, lucid, 3rd mag.
...	Hyades	4 26, +15° 8'	Taurus ...	Open cluster, 3° across, lucid, 4th mag.
...	Nub. Major	5 25, -69° 3'	Dor.-Mensa	Greater Magell. Cloud, 42 sq. deg., lucid.
1952	M 1	5 32, +22° 0'	Taurus ...	"Crab" Nebula, 3' × 1'.
1976 et seq.	M 42	5 33, -5° 4'	Orion ...	"Great" Nebula, 1¼° × ½°, lucid, round θ Orionis.
2070	30 Dor.	5 39, -69° 1'	Dorado ...	"Looped" Nebula and clr. in Greater Mag. Cloud.
2099	M 37	5 47, +32° 5'	Auriga ...	Nearly globular cluster, 20' diam.
2168	M 35	6 6, +24° 4'	Gemini ...	Loose cluster, 40' diam., just lucid.
2232	10 Monoc.	6 25, -4° 7'	Monoceros ...	Open cluster, lucid, with 5th mag. star. [star.
2237 et seq.	12 Monoc.	6 28, +5° 1'	Monoceros ...	Nebula 77' × 67' & open clr., 40' diam., with 6th mag.
2287	M 14	6 45, -20° 7'	Canis Maj. ...	Loose cluster, 30' diam., 8th mag.
2516	Lac. II. 3	7 59, -60° 6'	Carina ...	Open cluster, 1° diam., lucid.
2632	M 44	8 37, +20° 2'	Cancer ...	"Praesepe" or "Beehive" cluster, 1° sq., 7th mag.
...	O Velorum	8 40, -52° 6'	Vela ...	Open cluster, lucid, with 3·7th mag. star.
2808	Dun. 265	9 11, -64° 7'	Carina ...	Globular cluster, 5' diam.
3114	Dun. 297	10 1, -59° 9'	Carina ...	Loose cluster, 30' diam., lucid, with 6th mag. star.
...	θ Carinae	10 42, -64° 2'	Carina ...	Open cluster, 70' diam., lucid, 3rd mag. [Way.
3372	Dun. 309	10 43, -59° 4'	Carina ...	Great Nebula, 80' diam., round η Argus in Milky
3532	Dun. 323	11 4, -58° 4'	Carina ...	Loose cluster, 60' oval, with 6th mag. star.
3587	M 97	11 12, +55° 3'	Ursa Major ...	"Owl" planetary Nebula, 3½' long, oval.
...	Coma Ber.	12 22, +26° 4'	Coma Ber. ...	"Owl" open cluster, 6' sq., lucid, 5th mag.
4755	κ Crucis	12 51, -60° 1'	Crux ...	Loose clr., 20' diam., just lucid.
5024	M 53	13 10, +18° 4'	Com. Ber. ...	Globular cluster, 5' diam., just lucid, 5th mag.
5139	ω Centauri	13 24, +47° 1'	Centaurus ...	Finest globular cluster, 45' diam., lucid, 3rd mag.
5194	M 51	13 28, +47° 4'	Can. Ven. ...	Bright spiral Nebula, 5' diam., two nuclei.
5272	M 3	13 40, +28° 6'	Can. Ven. ...	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid, 5th mag.
5904	M 5	15 16, +2° 3'	Serpens ...	Globular cluster, 15' diam., lucid, 5th mag.
6025	Dun. 394	15 59, -60° 4'	Triang. Aust. ...	Loose cluster, 10' diam., lucid.
6231	Dun. 499	16 50, +41° 7'	Scorpius ...	Open cluster, 2° sq., lucid, with 5th mag. star.
6067	Dun. 360	16 9, -54° 1'	Norma ...	Loose cluster, 15' diam., lucid.
6205	M 13	16 40, +36° 6'	Hercules ...	3rd finest globular, 15' diam., lucid, 4th mag.
6231	Dun. 499	16 49, -41° 6'	Scorpius ...	Open cluster, 15' diam., lucid.
6242	Dun. 520	16 52, -39° 4'	Scorpius ...	Loose cluster, 10' diam., lucid.
6266	M 02	16 58, -30° 0'	Scorpius ...	Globular cluster, 8' diam., lucid, 5th mag.
6268		16 58, -39° 7'	Scorpius ...	Loose cluster, lucid, 1' diam.
6273	M 19	17 0, -26° 2'	Ophiuchus ...	Globular cluster, 5' diam., lucid, 5th mag.
6341	M 92	17 16, +43° 3'	Hercules ...	Globular cluster, 8' diam., just lucid, 5½ mag.
6397	Dun. 366	17 37, -53° 6'	Ara ...	Globular cluster, 18' diam., bright centre, lucid.
6405	M 6	17 37, -32° 2'	Scorpius ...	Loose cluster, 25' diam., lucid, 5th mag.
6475	M 7	17 49, -34° 8'	Scorpius ...	Bright open cluster, 1° square.
6494	M 23	17 54, -19° 0'	Ophiuchus ...	Loose cluster, 25' diam.
...	67 Ophiuchi	17 56, +2° 9'	Ophiuchus ...	Open cluster, 6° sq., lucid, 4th mag.
6514	M 20	17 59, -23° 0'	Sagittarius ...	"Trifid" Nebula, 20' diam., with 6th mag. star.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59, +66° 6'	Draco ...	Helical planetary Nebula, 8th mag.
6523	M 8	18 1, -24° 4'	Sagittarius ...	Nebula like Trifid, 25' diam., lucid, with cluster.
6541	Dun. 473	18 4, -43° 7'	Corona Aus. ...	Globular cluster, 7' diam., just lucid, 5½ mag.
6618	M 17	18 18, -16° 2'	Sagittarius ...	"Horseshoe" or "Omega" Nebula, 15' diam.
6633	Car. Hersch.	18 25, +6° 5'	Ophiuchus ...	Loose cluster, 20' diam., lucid.
6656	M 22	18 32, -24° 0'	Sagittarius ...	Globular cluster, 16' diam.
6705	M 11	18 48, -6° 3'	Scutum ...	Globular cluster, 20' diam., just lucid.
6720	M 57	18 52, +33° 0'	Lyra ...	"Ring" Nebula, 1' diam.
6752	Dun. 295	19 6, -60° 1'	Pavo ...	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid, 5th mag.
6853	M 27	19 57, +22° 6'	Vulpecula ...	"Dumbell" or "Hourglass" Nebula, planetary,
7078	M 15	21 28, +12° 0'	Pegasus ...	Globular cluster, 6' diam. [5' diam.
7089	M 2	21 31, -1° 1'	Aquarius ...	Globular cluster, 8' diam., 8th mag.

° M = Messier. H = Sir W. Herschel. Dun = Dunlop (Paramatta 1828). Lucid = Vis. to unaided eye.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, in magnitude and constitution is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets, and minor planets or asteroids, that may be counted by thousands, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. A moving object discovered in the year 1930 is said to be a ninth major planet (see Pluto, p. 183). Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals may be considered to be members of the Solar system, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus. It is likely that their light is reflected sunlight, since they become brighter as they approach the Sun, but they seem to be partly visible by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (see p. 187) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, at varying distances from the Sun, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form (pp. 185, 186). The time of rotation about its axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added when this is known.

#### THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface, which is called the photosphere, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, that are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Bright eruptions of hydrogen and dark streaks, generally called flocculi, can be seen in the central parts of the disc with a spectrohelioscope. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by a device called a spectroheliograph, by which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. Modern views describe the spots as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and imply that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled, as is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. The spots vary in size and number, and increase and decrease somewhat uniformly in both respects, passing through a maximum about every eleven years.

They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than  $30^\circ$  from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in that or even higher latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years the spot regions converge towards the solar equator (*Spoer's Law of Zones*). At time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude  $12^\circ$  to  $14^\circ$  N. and S. The periodicity was first noted by Schwabe, of Dessau, in the year 1843 from a comparatively few years' observations, but records of earlier years and a continuous and complete record made subsequently prove the existence of a period of average length of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  years from maximum to maximum, though there are large variations from this mean as shown by the table below. The prominences (*v. infra*) also show a fluctuation in their activity in a period of the same length, and the form of the solar corona changes with the Sun-spot cycle in a most marked way. Not only this, but there are some terrestrial occurrences that vary in like phase with these solar, which seems to show convincingly a connection, or at any rate a relation, between Sun and Earth (see page 188). The Sun rotates on its axis in about  $25\frac{1}{2}$  days, which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc, but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth, the Synodic period, as it is called, is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  days, and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values, for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body, and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878-1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes, either north or south:—

	d. h.		d. h.
Equator .....	25 1	Lat. $15^\circ$ .....	25 8
Lat. $5^\circ$ .....	25 2	„ $20^\circ$ .....	25 14
„ $10^\circ$ .....	25 5	„ $30^\circ$ .....	26 6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of 2 days gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth. A formula for the daily rotation, derived from the long-lived spots in the cycle 1924-1934,  $14^\circ 37' - 3^\circ 0' \sin^2 (\text{lat.})$  is in approximate accordance with the above figures.

#### DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805.2	1870.6	1810.6	1878.9
1816.4	1883.9	1823.3	1886.6
1829.9	1894.1	1833.9	1901.6
1837.2	1906.4	1843.5	1913.1
1848.1	1917.7	1856.0	1923.6
1860.1	1927.5	1867.2	1933.8

During the year 1935-36 sunspot activity has continued to increase, there having been, besides other large spots, four or five of area equivalent to 1,000 millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere, which shows that the maximum, that, according to the above figures, should be in the middle of 1938, is approaching. When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, appendages called prominences



that consist of glowing hydrogen gas are seen arising from the chromosphere, which is the same given to the solar atmosphere immediately surrounding the photosphere. It is possible to observe these at times other than when the Sun is eclipsed. An appendage of the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The coronal ring immediately adjacent to the Sun consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen; the outer portion is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, sometimes as long as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots, being at the latter time of a pronounced shape, with long streamers on either side known as the "wind-vane." At the eclipse on June 19, 1936, it was described as bright, pure white in colour, and of the intermediate type tending rather towards maximum. The two hemispheres seemed to be different—the northern tending towards minimum, and the southern towards maximum type. Solar eclipses are total when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and the Sun is seen only partially eclipsed from localities that are outside, but not far from, this path of totality, because the observer's position is outside the cone which envelops both Sun and Moon. There are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three taking the whole earth into account; for any given station the proportion is reversed.

#### MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the Sun, but is always at a short distance to the West or to the East of that body. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations, and their times and extent, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as  $16^\circ$  or as large as  $28^\circ$ . Eastern elongations, when the planet is seen as an evening star, occur at intervals of about 116 days, as do Western, and the best opportunities of seeing the planet are before the Eastern elongations in the spring and after Western elongations in the autumn. There is at least one eastern elongation in the first part of the year, and since three periods are equivalent to 348 days, these elongations happen about 77 days earlier in the calendar year by year. This year Mercury will be visible as an evening star in April, about the 10th or perhaps earlier. It will be seen before sunrise at the end of September and first part of October. The rather rare phenomenon of a Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc will happen this year. (See p. 132.) Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (See p. 184.)

#### VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, its distance from the central

body being rather more than two-thirds that of the Earth, is very nearly the same size as our globe. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to  $47^\circ$ . Writing generally, it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the Earth, but this is not known to be the case for the interior planets Mercury and Venus, because of the difficulty in seeing any points or markings on their surfaces that may be considered permanent, though some are occasionally suspected by observers to persist. The rotation period of Venus has been found to be about 23 or 24 hours, or 24 days, or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the Sun. With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved. A recent paper by Antonladi emphasises the difficulty of the problem, but gives some support to the long period. A scheme, practised in America, of photographing through screens of coloured glass (see Mars below) applied to this planet leads to the suggestion of an outer covering of cirrus cloud, and markings seen on the photographs taken in ultra-violet light appear to indicate a period of rotation of 30 days. Venus will be conspicuous in the early evening the first three months of this year; in the early morning from July to September, and may be seen in the dawn in the last three months.

#### MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance, size, and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth. It will be in opposition on May 19 and will be visible for some period during the night throughout the year.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable its rotation period to be well ascertained. There are white spots at the poles of rotation that appear to be snow, or some material that melts, since they dwindle, or even disappear in the Martian summers. It has been suggested, as a fact derived from observation, that this melting of the polar snows is quicker at the time of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum. The remainder of the surface of the disc is made up of dark bluish-grey areas that were at one time thought to be water but are now regarded as regions covered with vegetation and extensive areas of ruddy or orange hue, largely in the northern hemisphere, that may be of the nature of sand or rock. These markings may be considered permanent, though they suffer small changes apparently due to cloud formation above them, whilst there are changes in the intensity and colour of the dark areas such as would be produced by the growth and decline of vegetation consistent with the seasons (inferred geometrically) on the planet. There are markings of such dimensions that they may be properly called "canals," but certain fine, straight markings seen by some observers, but not by others, have received this name, which is certainly unfortunate, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient

evidence or proof. The possibility of communication with Mars, which in some minds has been strengthened by the advent of wireless telegraphy, is fantastic.

A recent method of investigation is taken as showing that Mars has an atmosphere of considerable depth and obscuring power, sporadically cloud-bearing, and that the white polar spot is an atmospheric phenomenon. The two satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877. The rotation period of Mars is approximately 24h. 37m.

#### THE MINOR PLANETS.

Moving in orbits, which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. Every year a considerable number of additions are made to the list, two hundred and ninety having been discovered or announced in the year 1935. The orbits are determined as observations accrue, and a planet with an orbit is given a permanent number and perhaps a name; but until that is done it is known by letters according to a system. At present there are about 1,350 on the permanent list, and perhaps a thousand that are awaiting further investigation. It has been recently estimated that there are about 44,000 minor planets within reach of present instruments. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 128 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Some of these celestial bodies are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclinations of their planes to the Ecliptic have considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. As has been said, the orbits in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, but there are some that pass those limits. The planet Hidalgo has the longest period, 13½ years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. It has the highest inclination, 43°, of any minor planet, but of one discovered in 1935 the inclination is 39°. Eros comes within the orbit of Mars, and may be in some circumstances within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, and the observations of the planet and surrounding stars then made are now under discussion to determine the Solar parallax, or the distance of the Sun from the Earth.

It happens, for dynamical reasons, that if an asteroid moves in an orbit whose mean distance from the Sun is the same as that of Jupiter and is at a distance from Jupiter equal to that mean distance, so that three bodies—Sun, asteroid, Jupiter—are the vertices of an equilateral triangle, this arrangement will remain, though the asteroid may oscillate about its vertex. Eleven asteroids are known as examples of this case and are named after heroes of Homer's *Iliad*. They are hence known as the Trojan group. The eleventh member was discovered in 1936.

#### JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form is an oblate spheroid, believed to be due to the

rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the Equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree.

Jupiter has four principal satellites, which were the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope. Galileo, who observed them in January, 1610, is said to be the first, but Simon Marius has good claims to be considered an independent discoverer. It has also five much fainter satellites which are far beyond the reach of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892. The remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and are regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects. The inner two of the major satellites are each about as large as our Moon, the two outer about 50 per cent. larger.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are the bright zones separated by dark belts to both of which names are applied in analogy with the zones on the Earth. The central feature is the broad, bright Equatorial Zone, bisected by a narrow line known as the Equatorial Band. South of this zone follow in order the S. Equatorial Belt, S. Tropical Zone, S. Temperate Belt, S. Temp. Zone, S.S. Temp. Belt, S.S. Temp. Zone, Polar regions, and similarly for the northern hemispheres of the planet. Examination by telescope shows detail and markings which, in many cases, are largely permanent. The best known of these is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings situated on the southern edge of the south Equatorial Belt. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hooke in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this; the Rev. W. R. Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857, and in 1878 its redness was very pronounced and brought the spot under general observation. A bay or hollow in which this spot is set was noted by Schwabe in 1831, and is still generally seen, but in the year 1936 faded with other S. Tropical features, leaving the Red Spot unusually prominent, as had happened in 1918-19 and 1826-27.

The rate of rotation of the planet is found by taking transits of spots or, in other words, by noting the exact times when markings are on the central meridian, and differences in the periods given by different markings is a matter of interest. In most latitudes of the planet the surface makes a complete rotation in about 9h. 55m., but for the equatorial region from 10° N. to 16° S. the rotation period is about 9h. 50m. Observations of different spots in a zone show differences of rotation time from the mean value for the zone, and it has been suggested that these abnormal values may in some cases be periodic, but the main fact of the equatorial current with respect to the body of the planet is very definite. Two systems are therefore used for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as 9h. 50m. 30·cs. System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is 9h. 55m. 40·63s. The rotation period of the Red Spot has been found by taking a mean over a long period to be 9h. 55m. 37s. A remarkable circulatory current in the South Tropical Zone, shown by the movement of spots, has been a feature of the observations by Phillips and others during the past few years.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1937.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan. 11	37" 24	+1" 32	May 22	37" 34	-3" 01	Aug. 20	43" 10	-3" 76	Nov. 18	42" 06	-1" 77
Jan. 31	36" 35	+0" 71	June 21	39" 15	-3" 69	Sept. 19	44" 04	-3" 09	Dec. 18	39" 96	-1" 77
Feb. 20	35" 76	0" 00	July 21	41" 25	-3" 98	Oct. 19	43" 63	-2" 29	Jan. 1	39" 01	-1" 94

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the N. side of the Ring is seen, the - the southern. The plane of the Ring passes through the Earth and the change is made from north to south on February 20. The Sun passed to the south side of the ring-plane at the end of 1936.

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which in general renders it magnificent as a spectacle and for special reasons at some times an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness in the same plane which is inclined  $28^\circ$  to the plane of the Ecliptic, and at the beginning of this year Saturn is at a critical position in its orbit, which causes the rings to be invisible. (See note, p. 128, and Table above.) They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Beils like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. Photographs of this planet, taken by ultra-violet light, show a wide dark belt near the equator which may or may not be an extension of the dusky ring. Saturn shows a bulging at equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 15. An eccentricity of the ring with respect to the Ball has been suspected.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest satellite in the solar system, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is nearly the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (see table p. 185) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell, in September 1848. The most distant, Phoebe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

Saturn's equator rotates in about  $10\frac{3}{4}$  hours. At rare occasions spots appear on this planet sufficiently definite for a rotation period to be determined from them. A spot that endured for some weeks in 1876 gave *10h. 14m. 24s.*, which is generally adopted. Another that appeared in 1933 also near Saturn's equator supported this with only a small difference. From spots that have appeared away from the Equator, periods of about *10h. 40m.* have been deduced, and it is suggested that there may be an equatorial current on Saturn as on Jupiter, but a more rapid one.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. It will be in the night sky in the early months and latter part of the year 1937, being in conjunction on April 30 and in opposition on November 4. In a telescope Uranus is distinguished from the stars around by its disc, which is obvious though less than  $4''$  in diameter, and by the quality of its light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1847. The Shakespearean origin of the names of the two outer, Titania and Oberon, is obvious; the names of the two inner, Ariel and Umbriel, are perhaps from Pope's "Rape of the Lock." A hundred years ago it was thought that Uranus had six satellites, neighbouring stars having been mistaken for attendants. All four move in a plane which is inclined  $82^\circ$  to the plane of the ecliptic and in that plane they move retrograde, or in the opposite sense to the revolution of the planets round the Sun. If, however, the plane of their movement is regarded as inclined  $98^\circ$  to the plane of the ecliptic, their revolution may be considered direct. It is generally supposed that the plane in which the satellites move is that of the planet's Equator. A period of rotation has been determined by spectroscopic observation, its value being  $10\frac{3}{4}$  hours, and the direction the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE.

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude that was detected on September 23, 1846, by Prof. Galle of the Berlin Observatory, as the result of mathematical deduction by Couch Adams of Cambridge and Le Verrier of Paris from irregularities shown by the observed positions of Uranus. Its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in October of the same year, moves in a plane inclined  $35^\circ$  to the plane of the Ecliptic in a retrograde direction like the satellites of Uranus. A period of axial rotation of the planet of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  hours has been inferred from variability of its light, and another of twice that length from spectroscopic observations, which is adopted. Triton has been suggested as the name of Neptune's satellite, but is not generally used.

PLUTO.

In the early months of 1930 a series of plates taken and examined at the Lowell Observatory showed a moving object that is considered by some to be a major planet, not far from the position which Percival Lowell had predicted for an extra-Neptunian body. Though reasons have been adduced to show that this body must be of the size and mass of Mars or the Earth, there is no proof that it is other than an

## ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1937.

Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.
Jan. 21	0.125	0.587	April 21	0.356	0.009	July 20	0.898	0.610	Oct. 18	0.966	0.895
Feb. 20	0.777	0.429	May 21	0.076	0.237	Aug. 19	0.504	0.727	Nov. 17	0.959	0.942
Mar. 22	0.993	0.193	June 20	0.665	0.456	Sept. 18	0.035	0.821	Dec. 17	0.462	0.980

When the above fractions are less than 0.500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0.500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

abnormal minor planet (q. v.), and Pluto does not yet appear as a major planet in the British Nautical Almanac.

## THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and neglecting hypotheses as to the possible existence of a lunar atmosphere and its effects, it seems likely that there are rather remarkable changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to an extreme degree, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles. Her rate of motion through the firmament is  $13^{\circ} 10' 35''$  per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time from a New Moon to the next is 29<sup>d</sup>. 12<sup>h</sup>. 44<sup>m</sup>. 38<sup>s</sup>., but individual cases may range 6 hours and more on either side of this. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion. It is believed that the Moon was at one time part of the Earth and became detached.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses. There is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon. (See p. 187.)

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to add to the length of daylight, and so facilitate the ingathering of the crops, the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows this is called the Hunter's Moon. (See p. 148.)

## A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

*Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.*—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles broad.

*Apennines.*—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

*Aristarchus.*—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

*Mare Crisium.*—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

*Mare Serenitatis.*—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 423 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

*Clavius.*—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

*Tycho.*—Towards S. limb. "The metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it that are very conspicuous at the time of full moon.

## THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. This has been regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations considerably separated. It is found that very few auroræ are below 50 miles high, and above that level the number increases rapidly, the most frequent heights being about 63 and 66 miles. Above 66 miles the number diminishes, but some have been measured as high as 400 miles. It is suggested that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun. An auroral display generally happens about the time of the occurrence of a terrestrial magnetic storm (see p. 188). There is some evidence of a tendency for a display to be repeated after an interval of 27 days, which is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the earth, and they are more frequent at times of sun-spot maximum. A prominent line in the green in the spectrum of the aurora has given rise to much study and has lately been shown by laboratory experiment to be due to a mixture of oxygen and helium bombarded by high-speed electrified particles, but as this line has been found to be present in, the light from the night-sky in non-polar regions when no aurora is visible it may be that this line is not directly connected with the phenomenon.



## THE SATELLITES.

NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from	Period of Sidereal Revolution.	NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from	Period of Sidereal Revolution.
		Primary.				Primary.	
		Miles.	D. H. M.			Miles.	D. H. M.
<i>The Earth.</i>				<i>Saturn.</i>			
Luna .....	...	238,840	27 7 43	Mimas .....	12	117,000	0 22 37
<i>Mars.</i>				Enceladus .....	12	157,000	1 8 53
Phobos .....	11	5,850	0 7 39	Tethys .....	11	186,000	1 21 18
Deimos .....	12	14,650	1 6 18	Dione .....	11	238,000	3 17 41
<i>Jupiter.</i>				Rhea .....	10	332,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed ...	15	112,500	0 11 57½	Titan .....	8½	771,000	15 22 41
I. Io .....	5½	261,000	1 18 27½	Themis (see p. 167)	17	906,000	20 20 24
II. Europa .....	5½	415,000	3 13 13½	Hyperion .....	15	934,000	21 6 39
III. Ganymede .....	5	664,000	7 3 42½	Iapetus .....	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
IV. Callisto .....	6	1,167,000	16 16 32	Phoebe .....	14	8,000,000	546 13 0
VI. Unnamed ...	14	7,110,000	250 14 40	<i>Uranus.</i>			
VII. Unnamed ...	17½	7,390,000	260 1 24	Ariel .....	16	120,000	2 12 29
VIII. Unnamed ...	17	14,940,000	738 21 36	Umbriel .....	16½	167,000	4 3 28
IX. Unnamed ...	18½	14,940,000	745 0 0	Titania .....	14½	273,000	8 16 56
				Oberon .....	14½	365,000	13 11 7
				<i>Neptune.</i>			
				(Triton) .....	13	221,500	5 21 3

## THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, to be seen only from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights. At such places in northern latitudes it shows, when the moon is absent, as a cone of faint light stretching up slantingly in the direction of the ecliptic from the point of the horizon that is above the Sun, and therefore is best seen before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring because at those times that direction is inclined at a large angle to the horizon. From high elevations in the tropics it may be seen throughout the year. A distinction is sometimes made between this and the Zodiacal Band which is an even fainter phenomenon and is apparently a prolongation of the Zodiacal Light that extends entirely across the sky, and so forms a complete ring. There is at the point exactly opposite to the Sun a patch, a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow." The Zodiacal Light has been said to be a mere atmospheric effect, but this is inconsistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun in the plane of the ecliptic, or, it has been suggested, it may be sunlight reflected from a vast concourse of meteoric systems. There is some slight evidence that it is more prominent at times of magnetic disturbance than at others.

## METEORS.

Bodies of another kind that belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fireballs, all of which are of the same class, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular, and it happens in some cases that on a particular date, or dates, meteors are seen in the same part of the heavens in every year. This is explained by the fact that a stream of meteors, more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the earth, and the latter runs into the

No.	Epoch 1937.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	January 2-4	231+51	Quadrantids.
2	January 29	226+25	α Coronids.
3	February 10-13	147-11	λ Hydrus.
4	February 22-28	155+14	α Leonids.
5	March 1-4	166+4	τ Leonids.
6	March 11-12	218-12	ζ Bootids.
7	March 24	161+58	β Ursids Maj.
8	April 10-13	219+13	ζ Bootids.
9	April 20-22	271+33	Lyrids.
10	April 21	274+25	Heraculids.
11	May 2-6	337-1	γ Aquarids.
12	May 11-18	231+27	α Coronids.
13	May 30	333+27	η Pegasids.
14	June 3-7	252-22	α Scorpiids.
15	June 27-30	213+53	Pons-Winnekeids.
16	June 27-30	245+64	η Draconids.
17	July 7-11	343+12	α Pegasids.
18	July 24-26	305-12	α Capricornids.
19	July 27-31	339-11	δ Aquarids.
20	July 30-Aug. 3	23+42	γ Andromedids.
21	August 10-12	46+57	Perseids.
22	August 11	61+48	μ Perseids.
23	August 10-16	293+53	θ Cygnids.
24	August 16	284+44	α Lyrids.
25	August 21-25	6+11	γ Pegasids.
26	August 21-25	291+60	α Draconids.
27	September 3-4	315+48	α Cygnids.
28	September 4	348+2	γ Piscids.
29	September 6	61+36	ε Perseids.
30	September 21-22	75+41	η Aurigids.
31	September 22	61+48	μ Perseids.
32	September 27	14+6	ε Piscids.
33	October 8	77+33	ι Aurigids.
34	October 9	204+35	β Draconids.
35	October 15-16	31+9	ε Arietids.
36	October 17-22	92+15	Orionids.
37	October 21-23	45+6	α Cetids.
38	Oct. 29-Nov. 2	43+22	ε Arietids.
39	November 5	61+35	ε Perseids.
40	Nov. 15-16	152+22	Leonids.
41	Nov. 14-16	63+22	κ Taurid.
42	Nov. 17-23	25+43	Andromedids.
43	Nov. 26-28	155+36	μ Ursids Maj.
44	November 28	63+22	κ Taurids.
45	Dec. 7-9	81+23	ζ Taurids.
46	Dec. 11-14	113+32	Geminids.
47	Dec. 22-23	130+19	δ Cancri.
48	December 31	104+33	θ Geminids.

## ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radius of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
			Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ' "	Miles.		d. h. m.
Sun .....	—	—	—	—	—	864,000	333.43 <sup>a</sup>	25 12 0
Mercury .....	0.39	36.0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0.04	88 — — ?
Venus .....	0.72	67.2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0.83	(See p. 181)
Earth ☉ ...	1.00	92.9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927 eq.	1.00	23 56
Mars ☿ ...	1.52	141.5	1 323	760	1 51	4,200	0.11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ ...	5.20	483.3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700 eq.	318	9 50
Saturn ♄ ...	9.54	886.1	29 167	378	2 30	82,800 p.		9 56
Uranus ♅ ...	19.19	1,782.8	84 6	370	0 46	75,100 eq.	95	10 14½
Neptune ♆ ...	30.07	2,793.5	164 280	367½	1 47	67,200 p.	15	10 38
						30,900	17	10 49
						33,000		15 40 ?

meteors on the date when it comes to the point of intersection. There is some reason to suppose that meteor swarms are in some cases gregations that accompany partly disrupted comets, an illustration being supplied by a very profuse display of meteors on Oct. 9, 1933, that followed the return to perihelion in July of Giacobini's comet of 1900. Similar but less intense showers had occurred on that date in the years 1926 and 1927. This comet has a period of 6½ years and presumably the meteors, or the dense part of the stream, have the same, so that a repetition is not to be yet expected. The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second, but occasionally these limits are passed. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, make their appearance at all times of the year unexpectedly, so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable. On Jan. 3, 1935, at 9.25 p.m., a fireball, comparable in brightness to the moon, shot from a height of 55 miles over the English Channel, 23 miles S. of Christchurch, to a height of 20 miles over near Wotton-under-Edge, Glos. The length of the luminous track was 52 miles, performed at a speed of 13 miles per second. The object changed in colour as it progressed and broke into two pieces towards the end of the flight. Detonations were recorded at Dursley, Glos., and at Bradford-on-Avon, that were probably due to the rush of the meteor through the air setting up "shock-waves," which reached the ear as thunder-like noises.

On the previous page is given a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors

diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g., the Persids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant which changes from night to night is given for the date of maximum.

## COMETS.

Comets that revolve in elliptical orbits round the Sun as focus, and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the Solar system. The periods that have been confirmed by returns range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Those that move in orbits in periods from 3½ to 9 years are numerous. Their paths extend outward to the region of Jupiter's orbit, and are hence called Jovian comets.

Three comets whose arrival was unexpected were discovered in the year 1936 (up to Oct. 1). The first two, Peltier and Kaho, move in parabolic orbits; the third, discovered by Mr. Jackson of the Union Observatory, Johannesburg, is an addition to the Jovian family, its period being 6.8 years. D'Arrest's comet, that has a period of 6½ years and has been seen at several returns since its discovery in 1851, is expected to be at perihelion early in 1937 but was not seen, though looked for, in 1936. Other periodic comets due in 1937 are Encke that is invariably seen at return which occurs every 3.3 years and will be at perihelion quite at the end of the year. Grigg-Skjellerup is expected at perihelion in May and Neufmin in November. The return of a comet known as Tuttle-Giacobini is doubtful, and Gale's comet, that will be in perihelion in 1938, may be seen in 1937.

## ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax.....	8.80"	Pole of Galactic Plane) R.A. 150° 0' (or 12h. 40 m.)	
Precession for the year 1937 .....	50.2646	(I.A.V. Standard)....} Dec. 28° N. (1900).	
" in R.A. ....	3.073	Solar Apex (Bosc) ..... R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.	
" in Declination .....	20.044	Length of Year ... Tropical .....	365.24220
Constant of Nutation .....	9.21	(In Mean Sidereal .....	365.25636
Constant of Aberration .....	20.47	Solar Days) Anomalistic .....	365.25964
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1937) ..	23° 26' 50.90"	(Perihelion to Perihelion.)	
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax .....	57' 2.70"	Eclipse .....	346.6200
Earth's Orbital speed per sec. ....	18.456 miles.		d. h. m. s.
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec. ..	186,325 miles.	Length of Month New Moon to New ..	29 12 44 2.8
Solar motion per sec. ....	19.5 km. = 12.1 miles.	(Mean Values) Sidereal .....	27 7 43 11.5
Equatorial radius of the Earth .....	3963.33 miles.	Anomalistic .....	27 13 18 33.1
Polar radius of the Earth .....	3950.01 miles.	(Perigee to Perigee)	

The shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to the Ecliptic at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , and it is this tilt which causes the seasons. At certain times of the year the Sun is high above the Equator and in mid-latitudes either north or south, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versa*. In the region of the Equator the noon altitude of the Sun is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction, the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the viewpoint changes its position relative to the sun and stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (*see pp. 169, 190*). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

#### THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series

of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, writing generally, at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the average interval between tides being 12 hrs. 24½ mins. High water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These extremes do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, by an interval known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected that may be assigned to various causes.

#### TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Lines of equal magnetic declination run across the British Isles in directions approximately parallel to that of a line from Land's End to Edinburgh. Along a line joining Cambridge to Littlehampton, the declination (West) is, approximately, the same as at Abinger. At Dover it is now rather more than a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  greater, and along a slightly curved line from Killarney to the island of Lewis the west declination is  $5^{\circ}$  greater than at Abinger. There are two points on the globe to which the magnetic meridians and lines of equal declination converge, known as the Magnetic Poles. At these points a freely suspended magnetic needle would stand vertically. The position of the North Magnetic Pole adopted in Admiralty Charts is lat.  $70^{\circ} 40' N.$ , long.  $96^{\circ} 5' W.$ , which differs nearly a degree in each element from the position found by Sir John Ross in 1831, and agrees more nearly with

the position found by Amundsen in 1903-5. The position of the South Magnetic Pole found in 1840 was  $73^{\circ} 30' S.$ ,  $147^{\circ} 30' E.$  The position of the S. magnetic Pole determined by Mawson in 1914 was  $71^{\circ} 10' S.$  lat.,  $150^{\circ} 45' E.$  long. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, which was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634. The facts about declination were recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. The Dip or inclination to the horizon was first noticed by Hartmann, of Nuremberg, in 1544, and was measured by Norman, of London, in 1576.

The information about magnetic declination and the other elements is known from observations made by officers of H.M. Navy and others in various parts of the world. A ship for U.M. survey service specially designed and prepared for this work is in course of construction.

#### Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	"	'	East.
1580 .....	11	15	East.
1665 .....	1	30	West.
1765 .....	20	0	West.
1800 .....	24	0	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about  $24^{\circ} 25'$ , which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward at that place, and in the year 1925 the declination (mean) was observed to be  $13^{\circ} 10'$  west. The work of recording earth-magnetism was then transferred from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to Abinger near Dorking in Surrey. The values of the elements there found in successive years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Dec.	H.F.	V.P.	Dip.
	0			
1925	13 22' 7" W.	1860	42946	66 35' 1"
1930	12 24' 6"	18542	42924	66 38' 2"
1934	11 41' 1"	18533	42955	66 39' 7"
1935	11 30' 3"	18527	42931	66 40' 9"
1936	11 20' 0"	18553	4300	66 41' 2"
1937	11 9' 5" W.	...	...	...

The values for 1935 are to be taken as provisional, and the declination given for 1936 is inferred only. V.F. signifies vertical force.

The mean differences, Abinger minus Greenwich, for Dec. H.F. and Dip. were found to be—

1925	+ 12' 8"	+ 00' 18 3	- 16' 2"
1931	+ 13' 7"	+ 00' 17 0	- 16' 0"

The daily movement in declination of the needle at Abinger is 2 or 3 per cent. less in amount than that at Greenwich.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about  $12'$  in summer and  $7'$  in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about  $10h.$ , and again about  $18h.$ , throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about  $14h.$ , and its most easterly position during the night or early morning at a time which varies during the year. The

inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. The range of these changes of the magnetic elements are greater in summer than in winter. The daily range of declination is larger at times of spot maximum than at minimum, and markedly follows the progress of the solar cycle.

#### MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and may be accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which, if violent, interfere with telegraph working, and is often synchronous with a manifestation of the Aurora Borealis. A suspected recurrence of magnetic storms after an interval of 27 days that would support the theory that they are caused by radial emanations from the Sun, which strike the Earth—the hose-pipe theory—is not conclusively proved. There is frequently, but not always, a large spot on the Sun contemporaneously with a large storm, leading to the hypothesis of active areas on the Sun that may or may not be marked by a spot.


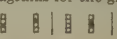
#### SUMMER TIME ABROAD.

Irish Free State	} As in Great Britain
Northern Ireland	
Channel Islands	
France, Corsica, Monaco	
	1 hour f. From last Sat. in March or first Sat. after Easter until the first Sat. in October. In 1937; April 3-4 to Oct. 2-3.
Netherlands	} 1 hour f. From April to Oct. approximately (dates fixed annually by Royal decree).
Belgium	
Luxemburg	
Portugal	
	1 hour f. Adoption and dates are decided annually.
Gold Coast	20 min. f. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.
U.S.S.R.	By decree of 1930 (June 16) all the clocks in the Union are permanently advanced 1 hour on Standard Time.
U.S.A., Canada,	} Adopted in some but not all parts by local regulation.
Nova Scotia,	
New Brunswick	
Newfoundland & Labrador	
	1 hour f. first Sun. in May to first Sun. in October.

British Honduras	30 min. f. from Oct. 1 to Feb. 14 (approximately).
Argentina	The dates are fixed annually.
Falkland Islands	1 hour f. last Sat. in Sept. to penultimate Sat. in March.
Sarawak	20 min. f. from Sept. 14 to Dec. 14.
New Zealand	30 min. f. from second Sun. in Sept. to last Sun. in April.

(This list may not be complete.)

**Duration of Light and Darkness.**—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from  $18h.$  to  $6h.$ . These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblackened if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year

are  which reduce to  in the summer.



# TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

189

GENERAL: The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is  $134^{\circ}$  Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the official annual average is 424 inches. In Aug. 1841, 264 inches was measured, when 30 inches or more fell on each of five successive days, while on June 14, 1876, a fall of 40.8 inches was measured.

BRITISH ISLANDS: The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is  $100^{\circ}$  Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded

in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is  $-23^{\circ}$  Fahr., or  $55^{\circ}$  below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 66 years 1870 to 1935 ranged from 246.92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247.30 inches at the Styte, Cumberland, in 1923, to 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Isles was recorded at Scilly on December 6, 1929, when a gust reached the rate of 111 miles per hour.

## TEMPERATURE.

HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS  
(as recorded at Greenwich Observatory).

Year.	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)	
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.
1913	87.1	June 17...	24.2	Feb. 23...
1914	92.1	July 1...	19.9	Jan. 24...
1915	87.2	June 8...	22.3	Jan. 23...
1916	83.9	July 31...	23.4	Dec. 19...
1917	93.2	June 17...	17.2	Dec. 19...
1918	89.8	Aug. 22...	18.5	Jan. 9...
1919	87.5	Aug. 12...	15.5	Feb. 9...
1920	86.5	May 25...	15.7	Dec. 13...
1921	94.0	July 11...	25.3	Nov. 13...
1922	90.6	May 24...	24.4	Jan. 24...
1923	92.2	July 11...	22.7	Nov. 26...
1924	88.8	July 12...	21.2	Feb. 15...
1925	89.5	July 22...	21.4	Dec. 5...
1926	88.2	Sept. 19...	16.0	Jan. 17...
1927	84.9	June 16...	18.5	Dec. 19...
1928	92.0	July 22...	23.9	Dec. 15...
1929	91.0	Aug. 31...	12.0	Feb. 15...
1930	92.2	Aug. 28 & 29	13.0	Nov. 17...
1931	81.2	July 12...	20.6	Dec. 31...
1932	98.9	Aug. 19...	21.0	Jan. 1...
1933	95.8	Aug. 6...	20.0	Mar. 13...
1934	90.6	June 17...	22.5	Jan. 23...
1935	90.9	Aug. 22...	20.2	Feb. 3...
1936	87.8	June 21...	...	Dec. 23...

## RAINFALL.

BRITISH ISLES.

LONDON.  
(Camden Square.)

Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.

Amt.	Date.	Place.
Ins.		
6.06	Sept. 17 ..	Doncaster .....
6.35	Aug. 8 ....	Snowdon .....
7.06	Sept. 25 ...	Dalross .....
8.20	Oct. 11 ....	Kilnlochquoich ...
9.56	June 28 ...	Bruton .....
9.95	Sept. 15 ...	Douglas .....
4.50	April 10 ...	Corran .....
6.81	Feb. 9 ....	Duncheon Ghyll ...
6.10	Jan. 8 ....	Duncheon Ghyll ...
4.70	Aug. 7. ...	Doncaster .....
5.57	Nov. 12 ...	Llechweidd Quarries
9.40	Aug. 18 ...	Canington Brymore
4.13	Feb. 8 ....	L. Llydaw Cpr. M.
6.05	July 18 ...	Abergwesyn .....
6.00	Aug. 27 ...	Bl. Fst. (Llchw dQ.)
7.77	June 28 ...	Bl. Fst. (Oakley Q.)
8.31	Nov. 11 ...	Rhondda (Lluest Wen Reservoir).
5.70	July 22 ...	Castleton .....
7.25	Nov. 3. ...	Trecastle (Blaenau-hyffer)
5.33	July 11 ...	Barnoldswick (Rainhall Rd.)
6.50	April 2 ...	Loch Carron (Dunbullaedale)
4.70	July 22 ...	W. Wick'm (Woodland Way)
6.16	Feb. 15 ...	New Dungeon (Ghyll Hotel)

Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days, 0.01 and upwards.	Total Duration in Hours.
Ins.		
22.41	163	453
25.72	168	524
32.18	152	569
34.01	192	628
30.05	175	476
26.69	195	520
26.21	182	611
23.59	175	520
14.60	115	269
25.60	177	503
27.03	182	479
30.08	188	540
24.91	172	481
27.25	169	520
33.84	182	568
26.04	175	458
22.55	134	424
28.84	176	479
25.39	165	469
23.30	167	456
16.77	149	352
20.74	141	406
25.55	165	499

## METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY (BRITISH ISLES), 1935-1936.

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1935 to September 1936 inclusive.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE. (Mean Sea Level.)		WIND. Prevalent Direction.	SUNSHINE. Percent age.
	Mean.	Diff. from average, 1901-1930.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.		
1935 October .....	51.9	0.8 below	12	2.37	0.04 below	29.85	0.09 below	SW	28
"  November..	46.9	2.2 above	19	3.58	1.47 above	29.70	0.25 "	SW	17
"  December..	40.2	2.1 below	19	2.32	0.18 "	29.65	0.29 "	SW	6
"  Year .....	52.3	1.0 above	158	24.34	1.98 "	29.93	0.05 "	SW	32
1936 January ...	42.1	0.8 "	21	3.90	2.28 "	29.55	0.50 "	SW	8
"  February ...	39.0	2.6 below	14	1.28	0.18 below	29.73	0.27 "	E	19
"  March .....	47.0	3.0 above	16	1.04	0.59 "	29.85	0.09 "	E	16
"  April .....	45.9	2.4 below	12	1.39	0.00 —	29.97	0.02 above	NE	27
"  May .....	56.1	0.2 above	4	0.40	1.21 below	30.01	0.01 "	N	38
"  June .....	62.3	2.5 "	19	2.92	1.02 above	30.00	0.01 below	SW	36
"  July .....	62.2	1.1 below	19	3.37	1.18 "	29.84	0.15 "	SW	25
"  August .....	64.1	1.2 above	5	0.36	1.91 below	30.11	0.14 above	SW	39
"  September ..	60.9	2.0 "	16	3.26	1.61 above	30.02	0.02 below	W	23

*Greenwich Mean Time.*

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars because of the movement of the Earth. The added amount is not constant because of the ellipticity of the Earth's orbit. The length of the Solar day also varies because the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons above given. It happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, and the shortest about September 16.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which that meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time, arises (see Zone Standard Time, p. 191).

*Apparent Solar Time.*

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is the total effect of the two causes mentioned that make the length of a solar day not uniform, it will be found in the second column of page 2 for each month with a precept for its use.

*The Astronomical Day.*

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered in that way. This has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921.

*Rhythmic Time Signals.*

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard, signals of the rhythmic, scientific, or Vernier type, issuing primarily from Greenwich are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 10h. and 18h. The zero signal is exactly synchronous with a beat of the standard clock, and those that follow are at intervals of 60/61 seconds. The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock, beating seconds, with a signal. If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds. If, however, coincidence does not come at the zero signal, but at the *n*th later the difference of the clocks in seconds is that integral number with *n*/61 added.

*Sidereal Time.*

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian. In

observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the Sidereal clock, and from this the error of the Mean Solar clock can be found by comparison and computation as below.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus:—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. per hour, or by the Table on p. 169. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24h. must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 12h. must be added to convert into G.M.T. as now used.*

*Ex.*—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on August 31? H. M. S.

R.A. of Sirius + 24h. .... 30 42 22  
Sid. Time at Noon, Aug. 30 (subt.) 10 33 3

Interval of Sidereal T. from noon 20 9 19  
Retardation from p. 169 (subt.) ... 3 18

Interval of Mean Time from noon 20 6 1  
G.M.T. of Southing Aug. 31, *morn.* 8 6 1

For stars that transit after noon it would have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for August 31.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by taking out the G.M.T. of the zero of the Sidereal clock which precedes the Time to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month.

*Ex.*—To find the Sidereal Time corresponding to 8 h. 6 m. 1 s. G.M.T. on Aug. 31. H. M. S.

G.M.T. (U.T.) Aug. 31 ..... 8 6 1  
From col. 9, p. 143 ..... 1 24 45

Interval of Mean T. from 0h. Sid. 6 41 16  
Acceleration from p. 169 (add) ... 1 6

Corresponding Sidereal Time ..... 6 42 22  
*Summer Time.*

In 1916 an Act dated May 17 ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. An Act of 1922 (July 20), specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter-Day, the day following the second Saturday, and should end at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. The Act, renewed in 1924 and 1925, was made permanent (August 7, 1925) and modified by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September. The Act applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. A list of the periods in each year during which Summer Time has been used since its adoption will be found in this Almanack for 1926.

A Summer Time scheme has been tried in other countries with varying success. A list of the countries where it is now used, which may not be complete, is given on page 188.

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.\* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used.

A classified list of places where this hourly zone system has been adopted is given below, which comprises, also, those places where the difference from Greenwich Time includes half an hour. Standard Times other than these are not given. In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  on either side of five central meridians. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively. For the Russian territory, hourly zones from 13 hours to 3 hours fast have been adopted (see p. 188).

Fast on Greenwich Time.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 12 hrs.  | F....Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is.  |
| 11½  | " F....New Zealand, Chatham I.   |
| 11   | " F....New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Caroline Is. (east), Santa Cruz, Nauru, Marshall and Solomon Is.   |
| 10   | " F....Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is., west of $154^{\circ}$ E., Marianas Is.                        |
| 9½   | " F....South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, part of N.S.W.  |
| 9  | " F....Japan, Korea, Yap (Caroline Is.), Dutch New Guinea, Kei, Aru, Schouten, Sakhalin Is., Kuril Is.   |
| 8  | " F....Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., British North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes. |
| 7½   | " F....Sarawak, Java, Dutch Borneo.  |
| 7  | " F....Fr. Indo-China, Hainan I., Pakhoi, Siam, S. Sumatra, Christmas Is.  |
| 6½   | " F....Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Is., North Sumatra, Cocos Is.  |
| 5½   | " F....India (except Calcutta), Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is.  |
| 5  | " F....Chagos Archipelago.   |
| 4  | " F....Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.   |
| 3  | " F....French and Italian Somaliland, Madagascar, Comoro Is., Eritrea, Iraq, Tanganyika, Socotra Is.   |
| 2½   | " F....Uganda, Kenya and Protectorate.   |
| 2  | " F....Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa.                       |
| <i>E. European.</i> Portuguese East Africa, Sudan, S.W. Africa, Belgian Congo (East), Bechuanaland, Nyasaland. |  |
| 1 hr.  | F....Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunis, Nigeria, Sardinia. |
| <i>Mid-European.</i> Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian                               |  |

\* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See pp. 126, 150 and 190.)

Congo, Portuguese West Africa (Angola), Libya, Danzig, Greenwich ... Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Principe Is., Fernando Po, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast, Togoland, Monaco.

Slow on Greenwich Time.

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| 1 hr.  | S....Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Canary Is., Mauritania, Gambia.   |
| 2 hrs. | S....Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fer. Noronha, Trinidad Is. (Brazil), Scoresby Sound.   |
| 3      | " S....Eastern Brazil, Greenland.   |
| 3½     | " S....Uruguay, Labrador, Newfoundland.   |
| 4      | " S....Canada East of $68^{\circ}$ long., Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Barbados, Central Brazil, Argentina, French Guiana, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Chile. |
| 4½     | " S....Venezuela.   |
| 5      | " S....Canada from $68^{\text{th}}$ to $90^{\text{th}}$ meridian.   |

*Eastern.*

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
|     | Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil, Colombia, Caicos Is., Cayman Is. |
| 6   | " S....Central parts of Canada and U.S.A., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala.                      |
| 7   | " S....Canada west of the $102^{\text{nd}}$ meridian.  |
| 8   | " S....Mountain States of U.S.A., Mexico.  |
| 9   | " S....British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.   |
| 10  | " S....Parts of Alaska, Yukon.   |
| 10½ | " S....Alaska, Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is.   |
| 11  | " S....Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.  |
|     | " S....Aleutian Is., Samoa (Eastern and Western).  |

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h. 19m. 12s. fast on Greenwich is used since the Date line passes to the East of them. The time of Aden 2h. 59m. 54s. fast on Greenwich is also standard in British Somaliland. The time of Calcutta is 5h. 53m. 20s. fast; Holland, *oh.* 19m. 32s. fast; British Guiana, 3h. 45m. slow. In Zanzibar Is. clocks are set to 18h. at sunset.

## THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the  $180^{\text{th}}$  meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points:—

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| (1) | Lat. $60^{\circ}$ S., long. $180^{\circ}$ .                     |
| (2) | " $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S., long. $180^{\circ}$ .             |
| (3) | " $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S., long. $172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. |
| (4) | " $15^{\circ}$ S., long. $172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.            |
| (5) | " $5^{\circ}$ S., long. $180^{\circ}$ .                         |
| (6) | " $48^{\circ}$ N., long. $180^{\circ}$ .                        |
| (7) | " $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N., long. $170^{\circ}$ E.            |
| (8) | " $65^{\circ}$ N., long. $169^{\circ}$ W.                       |

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat.  $70^{\circ}$  N., long.  $180^{\circ}$ .

## THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

IN the view of science, any date for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C., as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, is quite untenable. From the assumption that its heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk, Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time that the Sun has existed, but this is too short to be accepted by geologists whose researches require a considerably longer time for the formation of terrestrial strata. The age of the Earth has been deduced astronomically from the eccentricity of Mercury's orbit, and from the tidal theory of the origin of the Moon. Geologically by various methods, and, since the discovery of radio-activity, from the ratio of the quantities of lead and of radioactive elements in rocks in the Earth's surface, which are held to result from the transmutation of uranium. All the evidence is more or less consistent with the conclusion that the Earth has existed as a planet for a period between 1,500 and 3,000 million years.

## GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

- I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
- II. Eozoic ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
- III. PALEOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life:—
  - i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, &c.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
  - ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
  - iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
  - iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
  - v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, *Millstone Grit* and *Mountain Limestone*.
  - vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.
- IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life:—
  - i. *Triassic*, from the three (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
  - ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
  - iii. *Cretaceous*, from the chalky nature of its representatives where first studied.
- V. CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life:—
  - i. *Eocene*, the dawn or beginning of new forms of life, i.e., existing species.
  - ii. *Oligocene*, containing a few still existing species.
  - iii. *Miocene*, containing a minority of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
  - iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a majority of still existing species.
- VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY:—
  - i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the greatest number of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
  - ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of human life are first found in V. iv. (See also below.)

## THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

*Pithecanthropus erectus* (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pleistocene times (see Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

*Sinanthropus pekinensis* (Peking Man).—A skull found at Choukoutien, 40 miles S.W. of Peking, China (Dec. 2, 1929), is ascribed to the same period as the Java type, but the brain development is greater than the Trinil skull and the brain case much thinner than that of the Piltown skull.

*Australopithecus Africanus* (Erect Man-ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of human life may yet be discovered in *Miocene* times (see col. i., V. iii.).

*Homo Heidelbergensis* (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the Pleistocene Period.

*The Piltown Skull* (Eo anthropos, or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1912 at Piltown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

*Neanderthal Man*.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at Spy, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near Tabgha, Palestine.

*Homo Primigenius*.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brúx and Brúnn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

## STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

*The Stone Age*.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this



period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

*Cultivation of the Soil.*—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

*The Bronze Age.*—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

*The Iron Age.*—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was re-introduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

## THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Present Days of the Month.	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days.	January, August, December have thirty-one days.	April, June, September, November have thirty days.	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty nine.
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Ante	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas.
5	III.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. }	VIII. }	VIII. }
7	Nonis.	VII. }	VII. }	VII. }
8	VIII. }	VI. Ante	VI. Ante	VI. Ante
9	VII. }	V. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Ante	IV. }	IV. }	IV. }
11	V. Idus.	III. }	III. }	III. }
12	IV. }	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. }	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. }	XVIII. }	XVI. }
15	Idibus.	XVIII. }	XVII. }	XV. }
16	XVII. }	XVII. }	XVI. }	XIV. }
17	XVI. }	XVI. }	XV. }	XIII. }
18	XV. }	XV. }	XIV. }	XII. }
19	XIV. }	XIV. }	XIII. }	XI. }
20	XIII. }	XIII. }	XII. }	X. }
21	XII. }	XII. }	XI. }	IX. }
22	XI. }	XI. }	X. }	VIII. }
23	X. }	X. }	IX. }	VII. }
24	IX. }	IX. }	VIII. }	VI. }
25	VIII. }	VIII. }	VII. }	V. }
26	VII. }	VII. }	VI. }	IV. }
27	VI. }	VI. }	V. }	III. }
28	V. }	V. }	IV. }	Pridie Kalendas
29	IV. }	IV. }	III. }	Martias.
30	III. }	III. }	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

## EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

## THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

*Roman.*—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*). The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after February 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year B.C. 46 Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore asked the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (B.C. 45) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year B.C. 46 was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones, and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 193.

## THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR.

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Anno Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. December 25, B.C. 4, is supported by several lines of argument.

*Old and New Style.*—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a leap year (*see above*). This change was adopted

by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It should be added that the word *style* actually connotes the date of the beginning of the year. It happened that a change of the latter from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but nevertheless expressive.

*The Day, Week and Month.*—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day*, *see* p. 190

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365.2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

*New Year's Day.*—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on the 25th March, and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1752. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The

Income Tax year begins on April 6 in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

*The Longest Day.*—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be there the longest day and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in leap year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time two of the four years in the leap year cycle have the longest day on June 21, two on June 22.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in leap year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a leap year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap-year.

Some special cases that follow from these general principles may be noted. In 1897 the Solstice happened at 4 o'clock in the morning of June 21 by Greenwich time. Hence by California local time it would have been on June 20, which would have been the longest day in that place. In 1903 the time of the Solstice was 3 o'clock in the afternoon of June 22, so that in distant eastern longitudes the longest day would have been June 23.

*The Shortest Day.*—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time this is December 22 in every year (Greenwich date), but later in the century in some years it will be December 21. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day. In the year 1935, for example, the Solstice fell on Dec. 23 by local time of a place in distant eastern longitude, whereas in the year 1937 it occurs on Dec. 21, by the time of a place more than 6 hours of longitude west of Greenwich, and these are the dates of the shortest day in such localities.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock, about ten days before the shortest

day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

*Golden Number.*—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). This was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that Year.

*Epact.*—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

*Solar Cycle.*—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

*Julian Period.*—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction ( $28 \times 19 \times 15$ ). The Julian Day, as used in astronomy, begins at noon.

*Roman Indiction.*—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

*The Dominical Letter* is one of the letters A-G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1-Feb. 29, the second from March 1-Dec. 31.

*Easter-Day* is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, (*Paschal Full Moon*.)

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS  
FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000.

		1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000		
d	Mar. 22 1573	1008	1701	1818			d	Mar. 22
e	23 1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913		e	23
	24	1011-15	1700-00		1040		f	24
	25 1543-54	1202-38-40	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951		g	25
A	26 1559-70-81-92	1054-05-70	1740-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1907-78-89		A	26
	27 1601-13-24-35	1008-81-92	1785-00	1841-53-64	1910-21-32		b	Mar. 27
e	28 1520-30-40	1012-24-30	1703-14-25	1806-75-86	1937-48		e	28
	29 1581-92	1035-30-57	1710-30-41	1807-12-01	1950-04-70		d	29
e	30 1507-78-80	1001-03-73-84	1720-51-60-71	1823-34	1902-75-86-97		e	30
	31 1510-13-22-83-94	1005-70-78-80	1700-71-82-93	1830-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91		f	31
	1 1510-27-38	1021-32	1711-10	1804-00-77-88	1923-34-45-56		g	April 1
A	2 1523-04	1043-48	1727-38-52-64	1800-10-03-09	1901-73		A	2
	3 1528-80-85	1002-70-81	1743-53-68-74	1824-31-30	1904-83-88-94		b	3
	4 1527-78-61	1002-17-75-80	1708-72-60	1847-58	1915-20-26-09		e	4
	5 1523-34-45-50	1007-18-20-40	1702-13-24-05	1801-03-74-85-06	1931-42-53		d	5
	6 1530-70-01-73	1034-45-50	1720-35-40-60	1806-17-28-00	1947-58-60-80		e	April 6
	7 1504-77-88	1007-72	1751-05-70	1823-33-44	1901-12-85-96		f	7
	8 1500-15-40-00	1004-10-83-04	1705-81-03-08	1840-55-00	1917-28		g	8
A	9 1531-42	1015-20-37-00	1710-21-32-52	1871-82	1939-44-50		A	9
	10 1547-58-00	1031-42-53-04	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1905-66-77		b	10
	11 1501-12-03-74-85-00	1048-00-80	1703-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93		e	April 11
	12 1500-17-28	1001-12-91-00	1780	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98		d	12
	13 1517-44	1023-38	1707-18	1800-73-70-84	1941-52		e	13
	14 1555-00-00	1030-50-01	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-10-95	1903-68-74		f	14
	15 1511-87-03	1005-00-77-88	1750-50-70-81	1827-38	1900-00-79-90		g	15
A	16 1503-14-25-30-87-98	1000-30-82-93	1704-75-80-97	1843-34-65-76	1911-22-33-95		A	April 16
	17 1520-41-52	1025-30	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-40-60		b	17
	18 1527-68	1047-52	1731-42-50	1807-13-24-97	1924-65-70		e	18
	19 1500-72-84-00	1003-74-85	1747-07-75-78	1820-32-40	1908-81-87-92		d	19
	20 1511-25-05	1000-17-70-00	1701-12-83-04	1851-03	1910-24-30		e	20
April	21 1527-38-49	1012-33-44	1717-28	1807-78-89	1935-40-57		f	April 21
	22 1505-76	1000	1730-53-64	1810-21-32	1902-73-84		g	22
A	23 1508	1001		1848	1905-10-2000		A	23
	24 1510	1003-14-98	1700-01	1850			b	24
	25 1540	1041	1730	1886	1943		e	25

## A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 15 YEARS—1938-1952

Year	Asc. Wednesday	Feast	Ascension	West. Sunday	Sabbath	Trinity	Advent
1888	May 22	April 17	May 26	June 5	XXVii	Nov. 27	
1889	May 22	April 17	May 18	May 28	XXV	Dec. 3	
1890	May 22	May 24	May 2	May 13	XXVii	Dec. 1	
1891	May 20	April 13	May 22	June 1	XXV	Nov. 30	
1892	May 18	April 5	May 14	May 24	XXV	Nov. 29	
1893	May 10	April 25	June 3	June 13	XXV	Nov. 28	
1894	May 25	April 9	May 18	May 28	XXV	Dec. 3	
1895	May 14	April 1	May 10	May 20	XXV	Dec. 2	
1896	May 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	XXVii	Dec. 1	
1897	May 10	April 6	May 15	May 25	XXV	Nov. 30	
1898	May 11	March 28	May 6	May 16	XXV	Nov. 28	
1899	May 23	April 17	May 26	June 5	XXVii	Nov. 27	
1900	May 22	April 9	May 18	May 28	XXV	Dec. 3	
1901	May 7	May 25	May 3	May 13	XXVii	Dec. 2	
1902	May 27	April 13	May 22	June 1	XXV	Nov. 30	

... of ... on February 4 and it takes on March 10  
 ... on March 22 ... 1955  
 ... on April 20 ... 1955  
 ... on May 10 ... 1955  
 ... on May 20 ... 1955  
 ... on June 10 ... 1955  
 ... on June 20 ... 1955  
 ... on July 10 ... 1955  
 ... on July 20 ... 1955  
 ... on August 10 ... 1955  
 ... on August 20 ... 1955  
 ... on September 10 ... 1955  
 ... on September 20 ... 1955  
 ... on October 10 ... 1955  
 ... on October 20 ... 1955  
 ... on November 10 ... 1955  
 ... on November 20 ... 1955  
 ... on December 10 ... 1955  
 ... on December 20 ... 1955



## THE JEWISH CALENDAR.

"AND let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years." (Genesis i. 14): "He appointed the moon for seasons" (Psalm civ. 19). There is therefore Divine authority for the use of the Sun and Moon as a basis for our record of the sequence of events, or in other words, the calendar. The story that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month (Gen. vii. 11); that after the end of the hundred and fifty days the waters were abated, and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the ark rested on Ararat indicates a calendar of some kind, and that the writers recognised thirty days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the book of Genesis and in other of the early Scriptures, and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses speaks of Abib as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt, which was to-be the first month of the year (Exodus xiii. 4; xii. 2). In the book Kings I. three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh, and Bul the eighth (Chaps. vi. 1, 37, viii. 2, vi. 38), but none of these are names now in use. After the captivity in Babylon the Hebrews apparently called the months by the names now adopted, for Nisan which is called the first month, and therefore identical with Abib, and six others are mentioned in one or more of the books of Esther, Nehemiah, Zechariah and Maccabees. Five of these six are also distinguished by their ordinal number as well as by their modern names, but the remaining five months of the year are not referred to either in the Sacred books or in the Apocrypha.

The origin of these names is said by some to be Chaldean, but is more probably Syriac. The statement about certain officers of Solomon's household, twelve in number, each of whom acted for one month in a year (I. Kings iv. 7), show that the Jewish year consisted usually of twelve months, though others that refer to yearly harvests, and such events, imply that the year was solar as well as lunar. There is, however, no mention in the Bible of an intercalated month, or its equivalent.

The Passover was to begin on the fourteenth day of Abib, or the Abib as it is generally called, and other ceremonies were similarly ordained for certain days in other months; consequently it was necessary to determine the beginning of the month, or, the New Moon, which was done from the first, it is believed, by actual observation. There is no instruction in the Scriptures as to how this was to be done, but it is likely that the first day of the month was that on which the crescent became visible, which was proclaimed by the sound of silver trumpets (Numbers x. 10). There is good evidence that after the Captivity and in the later years of the Jewish kingdom much care was bestowed on the determination of the New Moon by observation. Men of good repute were chosen as watchers, who looked for the first appearance of the crescent from advantageous positions and reported to members of the Sanhedriu, who questioned them as to the shape of what they had seen, and thus determined a date of New Moon that was circulated by runners to places within a certain distance of Jerusalem. It is not known that any attempt was made by these elders to estimate the actual time of conjunction. It is possible, but there

is no evidence on the point, that they were charged with the duty of saying when a month should be intercalated.

The method of determining the days of New Moon above indicated was continued in Palestine, but after the Dispersion Jewish communities in other lands were left in some doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used today which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (Circa 120 B.C.), which differ little from those adopted at the present day (see p. 198). The years are divided into cycles of 19 because 235 of such lunations are almost precisely equivalent in length to 19 tropical years. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year, or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical, the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. Tishri is the first month of the Civil year. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two, for reasons depending on circumstances such as those to be immediately stated. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types:—

	Days.
Common Deficient having .....	353
Common Regular having .....	354
Common Abundant having .....	355
Embolismic Deficient having .....	383
Embolismic Regular having .....	384
Embolismic Abundant having .....	385

In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 30 instead of 29. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the

month called Adar in common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, are allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion. Some minor but important points may be mentioned.

The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is 2h. 21m. in advance of Greenwich time.

The Jewish day begins at Sunset, which for computations of the Calendar is assumed to begin at 6 p.m. by time of Jerusalem.

In a month that follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as the day of New Moon, the reason for this being somewhat obscure.

The Jews held that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1937 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5697-98 in the Jewish Calendar:—

(Part of A.M. 5697 and A.M. 5698.)

A.M. 5697.		A.D. 1937.
Shebat	1 New Moon .....	Jan. 13
Adar	1 New Moon .....	Feb. 12*
"	13 Fast of Esther .....	" 24
"	14 Purim .....	" 25
"	15 Shushan Purim .....	" 26
Nisan	1 New Moon .....	Mar. 13
"	15 Festival of the Passover ...	" 27
"	16 " " 2nd day .....	" 28
"	21 " " 7th day .....	April 2
"	22 " " 8th day .....	" 3
Iyar	1 New Moon .....	" 12*
Sivan	1 New Moon .....	May 11
"	6 Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) ..	" 16
"	7 " " 2nd day .....	" 17
Tammuz	1 New Moon .....	June 10*
"	18 Fast of Tammuz .....	" 27
Ab	1 New Moon .....	July 9
"	10 Fast of Ab .....	" 18
Ellul	1 New Moon .....	Aug. 8*
A.M. 5698.		
Tishri	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year) ..	Sept. 6
"	2 " " 2nd day .....	" 7
"	3 Fast of Gedaliah .....	" 8
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) ..	" 15
"	15 Feast of Tabernacles .....	" 20
"	16 " " 2nd day .....	" 21
"	21 Hoshana Rabba .....	" 26
"	22 Feast of Solemn Assembly ..	" 27
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law .....	" 28
Marheshvan	1 New Moon .....	Oct. 6*
Kislev	1 New Moon .....	Nov. 5*
"	25 Hanucah (Dedication of the Temple) .....	" 29
Tebet	1 New Moon .....	Dec. 5*
"	10 Fast of Tebet .....	" 14
		A.D. 1938.
Shebat	1 New Moon .....	Jan. 3
Adar I	1 New Moon .....	Feb. 2*
Adar II	1 New Moon .....	Mar. 4*
"	13 Fast of Esther .....	" 16
"	14 Purim .....	" 17
"	15 Shushan Purim .....	" 18

\* The previous day is also observed as the day of the New Moon.

A.M. 5698.		A.D. 1938.
Nisan	1 New Moon .....	April 2
"	15 Festival of the Passover ...	" 16
"	16 " " 2nd day .....	" 17
"	21 " " 7th day .....	" 22
"	22 " " 8th day .....	" 23
Iyar	1 New Moon .....	May 1*
Sivan	1 New Moon .....	" 31
"	6 Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) ..	June 5
"	7 " " 2nd day .....	" 6
Tammuz	1 New Moon .....	" 30*
"	18 Fast of Tammuz .....	July 17
Ab	1 New Moon .....	" 29
"	10 Fast of Ab .....	Aug. 7
Ellul	1 New Moon .....	" 28*

A.M. 5699.

Tishri 1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year) Sept. 26

\* The previous day is also observed as the day of the New Moon.

Note.—The day of the Jewish Calendar begins at sunset on the day previous to that of date.

#### THE MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR.

It appears to be certain that from very ancient times till shortly after the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian Era the pagan Arabians made use of a purely lunar year. The pilgrimage to Mecca which was a custom with them was always made in the twelfth month of the year, but inasmuch as the lunar year of twelve months is eleven days shorter than the solar year, the time of the pilgrimage ran through all the seasons, which was found to be inconvenient for reasons connected with the harvest, and to obviate the inconvenience the Arabians formed a luni-solar year by adding a thirteenth month from time to time. This scheme that they had learned from the Jews was adopted in A.D. 412, two hundred years before Islam, or when the Muslim religion was introduced by Muhammad.

Certain months were with the Arabians treated as sacred, and when the Prophet established his religion he pronounced that the luni-solar year which involved a transference of the sacred character from one month to another was an infidelity. Consequently return was made to the earlier practice, and the Muhammadan calendar was formed about A.D. 632, as it remains to-day, on a purely lunar basis and does not depend on the solar year. The year is made up of 12 months, alternately 30 and 29 days in length, the first month of the year having 30 days. It was found necessary to increase the length of some of these years to ensure that the date of the first of the month, or the New Moon of the Muhammadan calendar, should agree, at least approximately, with the date of the actual New Moon. This is done by adding a day to the last month, which therefore has 30 days, in each of 11 years. The years selected are those in the cycle numbered 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 29, and are called *Kabisah*.

The dates of New Moon thus determined approximate to, but do not always agree with those of the Jewish Calendar (*see above*).

Some adherents of the Muslim faith still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month.

The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. The Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1937 is 1355-56 of the Hegira.

A.H. 1355.	A.D. 1937	Year 1654.	A.D. 1938.	Year 1654.	A.D. 1938.
Dulkaada .....	January 13	Bābah .....	Oct. 11	Barmahāt .....	March 10
Dulheggia .....	February 12	Hātur .....	Nov. 10	Barmūdāh .....	April 9
A.H. 1356.		Kihak .....	Dec. 10	Bashuns .....	May 9
Muharram .....	March 14		A.D. 1938.	Būnah .....	June 8
Saphar .....	April 13	Tubāh .....	Jan. 9	Abīb .....	July 8
Rabīa I. ....	May 12	Amshīr .....	Feb. 8	Masrī .....	August 7
Rabīa II. ....	June 11				
Jomādā I. ....	July 10				
Jomādā II. ....	August 9				
Rajab .....	September 7				
Shaaban .....	October 7				
Ramadan .....	November 5				
Shawāl .....	December 5				
	A.D. 1938				
Dulkaada .....	January 3				
Dulheggia .....	February 2				
A.H. 1357.					
Muharram .....	March 3				

#### OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

*Abyssinian.*—The Ethiopian people use the Coptic Calendar with the numeration of the years based, *not* on the Era of Diocletian but on an epoch seven or eight years later than that of the Christian Calendar. The Ethiopian year 1928 began on 1935 September 12.

*Armenian.*—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

*Babylonian.*—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians began a chronology with the era of the accession of the founder of their Empire, Nabonassar, 26th February, 747 B.C.

*Biblical.*—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and Usher's Notation was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Usher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

*Chinese.*—Until the year 1911 A.D. a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled by the Academia Sinica at Nanking. It is believed, however, that the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent.

*Coptic.*—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for part of the year 1653 and the year 1654 is appended:—

Year 1653.	A.D. 1937.	Year 1653.	A.D. 1937.
Tubāh .....	Jan. 9	Abīb .....	July 8
Amshīr .....	Feb. 8	Masrī .....	August 7
Barmahāt .....	March 10	Complement-	
Barmūdāh .....	April 9	ary days .....	Sept. 6-10
Bashuns .....	May 9	Year 1654.	
Būnah .....	June 8	Tūt .....	Sept. 11

*Hindu.*—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kali-yuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1937 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1994 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1937 A.D. is 1849 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

*Japan.*—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length as, and beginning on the same days as, those of the British Calendar. But the numeration of the years is different. Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being somewhat similar to the British system of Regnal years, but differs from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on December 31. The Japanese scheme begins about 650 A.D. The three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868	to 1912 July 31
" Taishō " 1912 Aug. 1	to 1926 Dec. 25
" Shōwa " 1926 Dec. 26	to ...

Hence the year Shōwa 11 began 1936 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, &c., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kwayōbi (Fire-day), Suiryōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kin'yōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

The equivalent of 1937 September 29 is Shōwa 12, *gm. 29d.*, of 1938 January 1, Shōwa 13, *1m. 1d.*

*Olympiads.*—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

*Persian.*—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1304 of the Parsees began on 1935 March 21.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,920½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

#### AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population (1931).
Europe .....	3,750,000	550,000,000
Asia .....	17,000,000	1,044,000,000
Africa .....	11,500,000	150,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	170,000,000
South America...	6,800,000	74,000,000
Oceania .....	3,450,000	9,000,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,997,000,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,250,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles, and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

#### THE CONTINENTS.

*Europe* forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

*Asia* extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuski (78° 30' N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which

stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

*Africa* is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

*North America*, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

*South America* is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

#### THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian .....	Asia .....	680,000,000
Caucasian .....	Europe & Orient .....	725,000,000
Negro .....	Africa .....	210,000,000
Semitic .....	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan .....	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America .....	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

\* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Ornography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography* of extinct organic life *Paleontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.



# Area and Population of the World by Continents.

CONTINENT.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital	Population of Capital.
<b>Europe.</b>						
Albania.....	Kingdom.....	12,000	1,000,000	84	Tirana.....	31,000
Andorra.....	Republic.....	175	6,000	34	Andorra Vicella.....	600
Austria.....	Republic.....	32,180	6,760,000	210	Vienna.....	1,870,000
Belgium.....	Kingdom.....	11,750	8,250,000	702	Brussels.....	886,000
Bulgaria.....	Kingdom.....	40,000	6,000,000	150	Sofia.....	264,000
Channel Islands...	British.....	70	90,000	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia...	Republic.....	55,000	14,730,000	267	Prague.....	850,000
Danzig.....	Free State.....	730	400,000	...	Danzig.....	400,000
Denmark.....	Kingdom.....	15,000	3,560,000	237	Copenhagen.....	771,000
Estonia.....	Republic.....	18,630	1,116,000	62	Tallinn (Reval).....	132,000
Finland.....	Republic.....	150,000	3,670,000	24	Helsinki.....	231,000
France.....	Republic.....	213,000	42,000,000	107	Paris.....	2,671,000
Germany.....	Republic.....	181,800	66,000,000	366	Berlin.....	4,250,000
Gibraltar.....	British.....	...	21,372	...	Gibraltar.....	17,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Kingdom.....	95,030	44,500,000	468	London.....	8,000,000
Greece.....	Kingdom.....	50,000	6,200,000	124	Athens.....	453,000
Hungary.....	Independent State	36,180	8,700,000	240	Budapest.....	1,100,000
Iceland.....	Kingdom.....	41,000	100,000	2	Reykjavik.....	30,000
Isle of Man.....	British.....	230	60,000	...	Douglas.....	20,000
Irish Free State...	Dominion.....	26,600	3,000,000	112	Dublin.....	317,000
Italy.....	Kingdom.....	120,000	43,000,000	358	Rome.....	1,200,000
Latvia.....	Republic.....	25,000	2,000,000	80	Riga.....	338,000
Liechtenstein.....	Principality.....	60	12,000	200	Vaduz.....	1,400
Lithuania.....	Republic.....	20,000	2,000,000	100	Kovno.....	110,000
Luxemburg.....	Grand Duchy.....	1,000	305,000	300	Luxemburg.....	46,000
Malta and Gozo...	British.....	116	258,400	2,227	Valletta.....	23,000
Monaco.....	Principality.....	4	23,000	5,750	Monaco.....	2,250
Netherlands.....	Kingdom.....	13,214	8,000,000	627	The Hague.....	470,000
Norway.....	Kingdom.....	125,000	2,810,000	23	Amsterdam.....	780,000
Poland.....	Republic.....	150,000	32,150,000	214	Oslo.....	250,000
Portugal.....	Republic.....	34,500	7,000,000	202	Warsaw.....	1,110,000
Rumania.....	Kingdom.....	123,000	18,000,000	145	Lisbon.....	588,000
San Marino.....	Republic.....	38	13,000	330	Bucharest.....	631,000
Spain.....	Republic.....	200,000	24,000,000	120	San Marino.....	2,000
Sweden.....	Kingdom.....	173,000	6,150,000	35	Madrid.....	994,000
Switzerland.....	Republic.....	16,000	4,100,000	256	Stockholm.....	522,000
Turkey in Europe	Republic.....	10,000	2,000,000	200	Berne.....	112,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe)	Republic.....	1,492,000	108,100,000	61	See Asia.....	...
Vatican.....	State.....	109 acres	450	...	Moscow.....	2,800,000
Yugoslavia.....	Kingdom.....	94,000	14,000,000	140	Vatican City.....	...
					Belgrade.....	300,000

## THE STATES OF GERMANY.

STATE AND CAPITAL.	Sq. Miles.	Population. (1933.)
Anhalt (Dessau).....	900	364,371
Baden (Karlsruhe).....	5,800	2,413,324
a Bavaria (Munich).....	29,350	7,684,645
Biemen.....	100	371,951
Brunswick (Brunswick)...	1,420	512,868
Hamburg.....	160	1,214,097
Hesse (Darmstadt).....	3,000	1,426,847
Lippe (Detmold).....	470	175,520
Lübeck.....	115	136,403
Mecklenburg (Schwerin)...	6,200	805,189
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)...	2,500	574,471
b Prussia (Berlin).....	113,040	39,861,360
Saxony (Dresden).....	5,900	5,196,531
Schaumburg-Lippe (Bückeburg).....	130	50,023
Thuringia (Weimar).....	4,500	1,659,510
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,500	2,695,942

a Excluding Saarpfalz (164 sq. m., pop. 100,000).

b Excluding Prussian Saar (574 sq. m., pop. 670,000).

## U.S.S.R. (SOVIET UNION).

ALLIED REPUBLICS.	Sq. Miles.	Population. (Dec. 1931.)
Soviet Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)	7,638,004	111,630,000
Ukraine.....	174,372	31,608,000
Transcaucasia.....	71,899	6,517,000
White Russia.....	49,041	5,290,000
Turkmenistan.....	188,609	1,156,000
Uzbekistan.....	63,640	4,754,000
Tajikistan.....	56,108	1,188,000
Total.....	8,241,673	162,143,000

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

DISTRICT.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Bohemia.....	20,230	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia.....	27,634	3,563,157
Slovakia.....	1,727	3,330,885
Subcarpathian Russia.....	4,986	725,350

Total (1930)..... 54,577 14,726,158

## 202 Area and Population of the World by Continents.

CONTINENT.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
<b>Asia.</b>						
Afghanistan	Kingdom	245,000	6,380,000	26	Kabul	80,000
Bahama	Emirate	200	115,000	575	Manama	25,000
Bahrain	Kingdom	20,000	250,000	12	Panakha	...
British N. Borneo	British	31,000	310,000	10	Sandakan	14,000
Brunei	British	2,500	30,000	12	Brunei	10,000
Burma	British	233,000	15,000,000	64	Rangoon	400,000
Ceylon	British	25,500	5,313,000	208	Colombo	290,000
China	Republic	3,870,000	420,000,000	108	Nanking	1,300,000
Cyprus	British	3,600	360,000	10	Nicosia	24,000
F. Indochina	French	310,000	22,000,000	7	Saigon	124,000
Hong Kong	British	400	1,000,000	2,500	Victoria	370,000
India	Empire	1,667,000	353,000,000	211	Delhi	447,000
Iran (Persia)	Kingdom	630,000	15,000,000	23	Tehran	210,000
Iraq	Kingdom	150,000	3,000,000	20	Bagdad	170,000
Japan	Empire	260,800	92,000,000	352	Tokyo	5,312,000
Kuwait	Principality	2,000	80,000	40	Kuwait	60,000
Malaya	British	51,000	4,390,000	86	Singapore	544,000
Manchuria	Republic	400,000	30,000,000	75	Changchun	130,000
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	5,600,000	100	Kathmandu	80,000
Netherlands India	Netherlands	733,600	60,700,000	82	Batavia	440,000
Oman	Sultanate	82,000	550,000	6	Muscat	22,000
Palestine	Mandate	10,000	1,100,000	110	Jerusalem	91,000
Philippine Is.	Commonwealth	115,000	13,000,000	112	Manila	330,000
Sarawak	Independent	50,000	500,000	10	Kuching	25,000
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom	800,000	1,500,000	2	Riyadh	20,000
Siam	Kingdom	195,000	11,500,000	59	Bangkok	550,000
Syria and Lebanon	Mandate	105,000	3,600,000	34	Beirut	150,000
Turkey in Asia	Republic	400,000	14,000,000	35	Ankara	123,000
Tibet	Republic	750,000	3,000,000	4	Lhasa	30,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia)	Republic	6,750,000	54,000,000	8	See Europe	...
Yemen	Kingdom	74,000	3,500,000	48	Sana'a	40,000
<b>Africa.</b>						
Algeria	French	222,000	7,000,000	31	Algiers	260,000
Ascension	British	38	200	6	Georgetown	...
Belgian Congo	Belgian	910,000	10,000,000	11	Leopoldville	42,000
Basutoland	British	11,720	500,000	42	Maseru	2,400
Bechuanaland	British	275,000	160,000	1	...	...
Egypt	Kingdom	363,200	14,250,000	39	Cairo	1,060,000
Eritrea	Italian	64,000	640,000	10	Asmara	23,000
Ethiopia	Italian	350,000	8,000,000	22	Addis Ababa	100,000
Fr. Equatorial	French	871,000	4,000,000	5	Brazzaville	4,000
Fr. West	French	1,800,000	15,000,000	8	Dakar	70,000
Gambia	British	4,000	210,000	52	Bathurst	15,000
Gohl Coast	British	92,000	3,270,000	35	Accra	61,000
Kenya	British	225,000	3,100,000	14	Nairobi	100,000
Liberia	Republic	43,000	2,000,000	46	Monrovia	10,000
Libia	Italian	810,000	1,000,000	1	Tripoli	69,000
Madagascar	French	228,000	4,000,000	17	Antananarivo	75,000
Mauritius	British	720	400,000	555	Port Louis	55,000
Morocco	...	314,000	5,000,000	15	...	...
Nigeria	British	373,000	20,000,000	54	Lagos	130,000
Nyasaland	British	38,000	1,700,000	44	Zomba	3,000
Portuguese E.	Portuguese	300,000	4,000,000	13	Lorenzo Marques	43,000
Portuguese W.	Portuguese	500,000	4,200,000	8	Loanda	20,000
Reunion	French	800	200,000	250	St. Denis	27,000
Southern Rhodesia	Dominion	150,300	1,212,000	6	Salisbury	29,000
Northern Rhodesia	British	288,000	1,400,000	4	Lusaka	...
Seychelles	British	150	25,000	166	Victoria	6,000
Sierra Leone	British	28,000	1,800,000	64	Freetown	56,000
Somali, Br.	British	68,000	345,000	5	Berbera	20,000
Somali, Fr.	French	46,000	210,000	5	Jibouti	12,000
Somali, It.	Italian	220,000	1,000,000	5	Mogadisho	37,000
South-west Africa	British	320,000	300,000	1	Windhoek	4,000
Sudan	Condominium	1,000,000	6,000,000	6	Khartoum	56,000
Swaziland	British	6,700	113,000	16	Mbabane	...
Tanganyika	British	374,000	5,100,000	14	Dar-es-Salaam	34,000
Tunis	French	45,000	2,600,000	64	Tunis	210,000
Uganda	British	94,000	3,600,000	38	Entebbe	8,000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	800,000	8,000,000	10	Pretoria	83,000
					Cape Town	225,000

CONTINENT.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
<b>Africa—continued.</b>						
Zanzibar .....	British .....	640	138,000	215	Zanzibar .....	46,000
Pemba .....	British .....	380	58,000	258		
<b>North and Central America.</b>						
British Honduras .....	Colony .....	8,600	52,000	5	Belize.....	17,000
British W. Indies .....	British .....	12,300	1,740,000	141	.....	..
Canada .....	Dominion .....	3,700,000	10,400,000	3	Ottawa .....	127,000
Costa Rica .....	Republic .....	23,000	516,000	22	San José .....	52,000
Cuba .....	Republic .....	44,180	3,700,000	80	Havana .....	530,000
Dominican Rep. ....	Republic .....	19,300	1,000,000	50	Ciudad Trujillo .....	40,000
<b>Fr. W. Indies:—</b>						
Guadeloupe .....	French .....	500	270,000	540	Basse Terre .....	10,000
Martinique .....	French .....	320	240,000	750	Fort de France .....	45,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	French .....	100	4,500	45	St. Pierre .....	3,500
Greenland .....	Danish .....	830,000	18,000	...	Godthaab .....	600
Guatemala .....	Republic .....	42,500	2,500,000	56	Guatemala .....	121,000
Haiti .....	Republic .....	10,200	2,300,000	229	Port-au-Prince .....	125,000
Honduras .....	Republic .....	44,275	775,000	19	Tegucigalpa .....	40,000
Mexico .....	Republic .....	769,000	16,600,000	21	Mexico .....	970,000
Neth. W. Indies .....	Netherlands .....	57,000	160,000	3	Paramaribo .....	50,000
Newfoundland .....	Dominion .....	162,750	290,000	2	St. John's .....	60,000
Nicaragua .....	Republic .....	51,660	750,000	14	Managua .....	40,000
Panama .....	Republic .....	31,890	442,000	13	Panama .....	83,000
Salvador .....	Republic .....	13,180	1,437,000	109	San Salvador .....	50,000
United States .....	Republic .....	3,738,000	137,000,000	36	Washington .....	487,000
Alaska .....	Territory .....	586,000	59,000	...	Juneau .....	...
Canal Zone .....	Territory .....	553	40,000	72	Balboa .....	...
Porto Rico .....	Territory .....	3,500	1,610,000	457	San Juan .....	115,000
Virgin Islands .....	Territory .....	133	22,000	165	St. Thomas .....	7,000
<b>South America.</b>						
Argentina .....	Republic .....	1,132,000	11,847,000	10	Buenos Aires .....	2,215,000
Bolivia .....	Republic .....	600,000	3,000,000	5	La Paz .....	147,000
Brazil .....	Republic .....	3,300,000	40,000,000	12	Rio de Janeiro .....	1,500,000
British Guiana .....	British .....	90,000	318,000	3	Georgetown .....	64,000
Chile .....	Republic .....	290,000	4,300,000	15	Santiago .....	700,000
Colombia .....	Republic .....	462,000	8,000,000	17	Bogotá .....	200,000
Ecuador .....	Republic .....	276,000	2,000,000	7	Quito .....	80,000
French Guiana .....	French .....	30,000	33,000	1	Cayenne .....	12,000
Paraguay .....	Republic .....	62,000	800,000	13	Asuncion .....	70,000
Peru .....	Republic .....	358,000	5,500,000	15	Lima .....	316,000
Surinam .....	Netherlands .....	400	163,000	412	Paramaribo .....	50,000
Uruguay .....	Republic .....	72,200	2,000,000	27	Monte Video .....	660,000
Venezuela .....	Republic .....	363,730	3,027,000	8	Caracas .....	135,250
<b>Oceania.</b>						
Australia .....	Commonwealth .....	3,000,000	6,620,000	2	Canberra .....	9,000
Fiji .....	British .....	7,000	200,000	3	Suva .....	13,000
Guam .....	U.S.A. .....	210	21,000	100	Agaña .....	9,000
Hawaii .....	U.S.A. .....	6,400	370,000	57	Honolulu .....	140,000
New Guinea .....	British .....	100,000	400,000	4	Rabaul .....	2,000
New Zealand .....	Dominion .....	105,000	1,536,000	13	Wellington .....	146,000
Papua .....	British .....	91,000	600,000	7	Port Moresby .....	2,000
Tutuila .....	U.S.A. .....	80	11,000	14	Pago Pago .....	800

# DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON.

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft. ....	2'9 miles.	500 ft. ....	29'5 miles.	4,000 ft. ....	83'3 miles
20 " ....	5'9 " "	1,000 " ....	41'6 " "	5,000 " ....	93'1 " "
50 " ....	9'3 " "	2,000 " ....	58'9 " "	20,000 " ....	186'2 " "
100 " ....	13'2 " "	3,000 " ....	72'1 " "		

## OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 35,410 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Oceans.	
	Area of Basin sq. miles	Greatest Depth feet
Pacific .....	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 35,410
Atlantic .....	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 27,962
Indian .....	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic .....	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
<i>Seas.</i>		
Malay .....	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American .....	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean .....	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 12,276
Behring .....	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk .....	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China .....	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay .....	472,000	about 1,500
Japan .....	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman .....	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea .....	221,000	Skagerrak, 1,998
Red Sea .....	178,000	20' N., 7,254
Baltic .....	158,000	about 1,200

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest .....	Himalayas	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K 2) .....	"	28,250
Kanchanganga I. ....	"	28,146
Nanga Parbat .....	"	26,629
Kanai .....	"	25,431
Illimani (Sorata) .....	Andes	25,248
Illimani .....	"	24,633
Aconcagua .....	"	23,074
Sahama .....	"	21,480
Chimborazo .....	"	20,498
Lulliallucio .....	"	20,244
McKinley .....	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro .....	Tanganyika	19,720
Cotopaxi .....	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan .....	Rockies	19,539
Mount Elias .....	"	19,500
Elbrus .....	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend .....	Persia	18,464
Tolima .....	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis .....	New Guinea	18,000
Popocatepetl .....	Mexico	17,540
Citlatpetl .....	"	17,360
Sangay .....	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau .....	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya .....	Kenya	17,040
Ararat .....	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori .....	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek .....	Caucasus	16,546
Kluchevskaya .....	Kamchatka	16,124
Mont Blanc .....	Alps	15,782

† Highest in British Empire.

§ Highest summit climbed by man.

## THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish) .....	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.) .....	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands) .....	"	307,000
Madagascar (French) .....	Indian	228,000
Malta Land (British) .....	Arctic	231,000
Sumatra (Netherlands) .....	Indian	163,000
Great Britain .....	Atlantic	88,745
Honshiu (Japan) .....	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands) .....	Indian	73,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British) .....	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British) .....	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands) .....	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British) .....	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent) .....	Atlantic	44,000
Newfoundland (British) .....	"	42,750
Luzon (Philippines) .....	Pacific	41,000
Ellesmere (British) .....	Arctic	41,000
Ice Land (Independent) .....	Atlantic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.) .....	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan) .....	"	30,000
Ireland .....	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian) .....	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese) .....	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent) .....	Atlantic	29,000
Tasmania (British) .....	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British) .....	Indian	25,400
Banks (British) .....	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British) .....	"	24,000
Melville Land (British) .....	"	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Chile) .....	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British) .....	Arctic	17,800
Vancouver (British) .....	Pacific	16,000
West Spitzbergen (Norway) .....	Arctic	15,260
Prince of Wales (British) .....	"	15,000
Formosa (Japanese) .....	Pacific	14,000
North Somerset (British) .....	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian) .....	Medit.	10,000

## THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Missouri .....	"	"
Mississippi .....	Gulf of Mexico	4,502
Amazon .....	Atlantic	4,000
Nile .....	Mediterranean	4,000
Yangtze .....	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei .....	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo .....	Atlantic	3,000
Lena .....	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong .....	China Sea	2,800
Obi .....	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger .....	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho .....	North Pacific	2,600
Amur .....	"	2,500
Paraná .....	Atlantic	2,450
Volga .....	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie .....	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon .....	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas .....	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira .....	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence .....	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte .....	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco .....	Atlantic	1,800
Danube .....	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates .....	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus .....	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra .....	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi .....	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges .....	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are Niagara, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River; Iguaçu between Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil; and the series of falls in the Yosemite Valley in California.



## THE WORLD'S LAKES.

Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).	Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).
Caspian Sea.....	Asia.....	680	170,000	Eyre.....	Australia.....	...	3,700
Superior.....	North America..	412	31,200	Rudolf.....	Africa.....	185	3,500
Victoria Nyanza..	Africa.....	200	26,200	Titicaca.....	South America..	120	3,200
Aral.....	Trans Caspia...	265	24,400	Nicaragua.....	Central America	100	3,000
Huron.....	North America..	263	23,800	Gairdner.....	Australia.....	...	3,000
Michigan.....	North America..	335	22,450	Athabasca.....	Canada.....	195	2,842
Chad.....	Africa.....	...	20,000	Van.....	Asia Minor.....	80	2,500
Nyasa.....	Africa.....	350	14,200	Reindeer.....	Canada.....	160	2,436
Tanganyika.....	Africa.....	420	12,700	Torrens.....	Australia.....	130	2,400
Baikal.....	Siberia.....	330	11,580	Koko-Nor.....	Tibet.....	68	2,300
Great Slave.....	Canada.....	325	10,719	Issyk-Kul.....	Turkestan.....	115	2,250
Great Bear.....	Canada.....	175	10,259	Vänern.....	Sweden.....	93	2,150
Erie.....	North America..	240	9,960	Winnipegosis...	Canada.....	122	2,085
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	260	9,459	Bangweulu.....	Africa.....	150	2,000
Ontario.....	North America..	190	7,240	Manitoba.....	Canada.....	119	1,817
Balkash.....	Siberia.....	323	7,050	Albert Nyanza..	Africa.....	140	1,800
Ladoga.....	Russia.....	125	7,000	Urmia.....	Iran.....	80	1,750
Nettling.....	Baffin Land.....	120	5,000	Nipigon.....	Canada.....	70	1,730
Amudjuak.....	Baffin Land.....	75	4,000	Great Salt Lake.	U.S.A.....	75	1,720
Onega.....	Russia.....	145	3,800	Leopold II.....	Africa.....	75	1,700

## THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, of waterway.)

Lower Zambesi, Africa.....	3,451
Tay Bridge, Scotland.....	3,136
Upper Stone, India.....	2,999
Godvari, India.....	2,707
Forth Bridge, Scotland.....	2,527
Rio Salado, Argentina.....	2,043
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A. ....	1,508
Rio Dulce, Argentina.....	1,788
Hardinge, India.....	1,641
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal.....	1,623
Moerdijk, Netherlands.....	1,432
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.....	1,257
Jacques Cartier, Montreal.....	1,185
Queensborough, U.S.A.....	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.....	1,052
Quebec Bridge, Quebec.....	979

## THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,248
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,030
Eiffel Tower, Paris.....	985
Radio Building, N.Y., U.S.A.....	840
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.....	838
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.....	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt.....	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England.....	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England.....	365

## THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The Pyramids.  
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.  
The Tomb of Mausolus.  
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.  
The Colossus of Rhodes.  
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.  
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

## LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

(Mother Tongues.)

Language.	People.	Language.	People.
Chinese (Man-darin).....	400,000,000	Italian.....	50,000,000
English.....	200,000,000	Bengali.....	50,000,000
Russian.....	140,000,000	Arabic.....	40,000,000
German.....	80,000,000	Polish.....	30,000,000
Western Hindi.....	72,000,000	Bihari.....	28,000,000
French.....	70,000,000	Telegu.....	26,000,000
Spanish.....	70,000,000	Korean.....	22,000,000
Japanese.....	65,000,000	Marathi.....	21,000,000
Portuguese.....	50,000,000	Tamil.....	21,000,000
		Turkish.....	20,000,000

## GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width, feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands).....	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece).....	1893	4	26' 25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany).....	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Göta (Sweden)*.....	1832	15	10	47	770,000
Kiel (Germany)†.....	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Manchester (England).....	1894	35' 5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.).....	1914	50' 5	45	300	75,000,000
Princess Juliana (Netherlands).....	1935	20	16	52	11,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.).....	1855	1' 6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada).....	1895	1' 11	20' 25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt).....	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada).....	1887	26' 75	25	200	21,000,000

\* Reconstructed 1916.

† Reconstructed 1914.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

§ At the bottom.

## THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

	Pop.		Pop.
LONDON (Greater), <i>see below</i> .....	8,202,818	Liverpool, England (1931).....	855,539
New York, U.S.A. (1930) .....	6,930,446	Naples, Italy (1933) .....	853,320
TOKYO, Japan (1932) .....	5,312,000	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1931) ..	850,000
BERLIN, Prussia (1935) .....	4,250,000	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1930) .....	821,960
Shanghai, China (1931) .....	3,550,000	Baltimore, U.S.A. (1930) .....	804,874
Chienzo, U.S.A. (1930) .....	3,376,438	Marseilles, France (1931) .....	800,881
PARIS, France (1931) .....	2,871,039	Boston, U.S.A. (1930) .....	781,188
MOSCOW, Russia (1931) .....	2,800,000	Amsterdam, Netherlands (1932) ..	770,000
Leningrad, Russia (1932) .....	2,783,600	COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1931) ..	770,000
Osaka, Japan (1930) .....	2,630,000	Manchester, England (1931) .....	766,333
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1932) ..	2,215,000	Santiago, Chile (1930) .....	700,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1930) .....	1,950,961	Cologne, Prussia (1925) .....	698,000
VIENNA, Austria (1934) .....	1,874,680	Munich, Bavaria (1925) .....	681,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1930) .....	1,568,682	Kioto, Japan (1925) .....	680,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1930) .....	1,500,000	Leipzig, Saxony (1925) .....	680,000
Calcutta, India (1931) .....	1,486,000	Istanbul, Turkey (1927) .....	673,000
Canton, China (1910) .....	1,370,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1930) .....	669,817
Peiping (Peking), China (1921) .....	1,300,000	MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1930) ..	660,000
NANKING, China (1921) .....	1,300,000	Toronto, Canada (1931) .....	653,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1930) .....	1,238,048	Madras, India (1931) .....	647,230
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1933) ..	1,235,000	Kobe, Japan (1925) .....	644,000
ROME, Italy (1936) .....	1,220,000	San Francisco, U.S.A. (1930) ..	634,394
WARSAW, Poland (1933) .....	1,200,000	BUCHAREST, Rumania (1931) ..	631,000
Bombay, India (1931) .....	1,161,000	Genoa, Italy (1933) .....	620,093
Hamburg, Germany (1925) .....	1,130,000	DRESDEN, Saxony (1925) .....	619,000
Milan, Italy (1936) .....	1,120,000	Turin, Italy (1933) .....	608,412
Montreal, Canada (1928) .....	1,100,000	Rotterdam, Netherlands (1932) ..	590,000
Barcelona, Spain (1932) .....	1,100,000	LISBON, Portugal (1930) .....	587,334
Glasgow, Scotland (1931) .....	1,088,000	Milwaukee U.S.A. (1930) .....	578,249
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1936) .....	1,061,000	Buffalo, U.S.A. (1930) .....	573,076
CAIRO, Egypt (1927) .....	1,060,000	Lyons, France (1931) .....	571,000
Birmingham, England (1931) .....	1,002,413	Alexandria, Egypt (1925) .....	570,000
MADRID, Spain (1932) .....	1,000,000	Breslau, Prussia (1925) .....	555,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1933) .....	992,000	BANGKOK, Siam (1930) .....	550,000
MEXICO, Mexico (1930) .....	970,000	KHARKOV, Ukraine (1931) .....	530,600
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1930) .....	900,429	HAVANA, Cuba (1930) .....	530,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1931) .....	886,000	STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1932) .....	520,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil .....	880,000	Sheffield, England (1931) .....	511,742

## LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1921.	1931.
City of London .....	677	13,709	10,956
Administrative County of London ..	74,173	4,470,814	4,385,825
Central Criminal Court District .....	268,356	...	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City) ..	447,626	7,466,492	...
Metropolitan and City Police Districts .....	448,301	7,480,201	...
Greater London .....	443,455	7,480,201	8,202,818

*Boundaries.*—The *Administrative County of London* includes the whole of the *Metropolitan Parliamentary Division*. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. The *Metropolitan Police District* extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles.

## HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGES.

CONTINENT.	RANGE.	HIGHEST PEAK.	FEET.
Europe	Alps	Mont Blanc	15,782
England	Cumbrian	Scafell	3,210
Wales	Carnarvon	Snowdon	3,560
Scotland	Grampian	Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland	Macgillivuddy	Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia	Himalaya	Everest	29,141
Africa	Tanganyika	Kilima Njaro	19,720
North America	Alaska	McKinley	20,300
South America	Andes	Illampu	25,448
Australia	Munioing	Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand	S. Alps	Cook	12,349
Oceania	Hawaii	Mauna Kea	13,825

## LARGEST CITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Pop.
London, England.....	8,202,818
Calcutta, India.....	1,485,582
Sydney, New South Wales .....	1,235,367
Bombay, India .....	1,161,383
Montreal, Canada .....	1,098,409
Glasgow, Scotland .....	1,088,417
Birmingham, England .....	1,002,413
Melbourne, Victoria .....	992,048
Liverpool, England.....	855,539
Manchester, England .....	766,333
Toronto, Ontario.....	653,000
Madras, India .....	647,230

## The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which contains clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges). The right to resort to war was hitherto retained in case the League, or the arbitrators, failed to reach a unanimous decision, but even so, only after a delay of three months after such failure. And this right has been abandoned by all the 60 States who have signed the Kellogg Pact.

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 54 nations, or three-quarters of the whole World, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. Japan and Germany withdrew from the League in 1933. The U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan were admitted in 1934. The U.S.A., while holding aloof, is co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

The *Work* of the League is many-sided, and is constantly growing. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria, Hungary, and Northern Greece, the outlining of an important new policy of "freer" trade, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women, and child welfare.

### ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The *Assembly* meets annually at Geneva about September 10, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The *Council* meets three times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy and U.S.S.R. are permanent members, and at present 10 other States are annually elected as temporary members. These are Poland, Rumania, Ecuador, Spain, Denmark, Argentina, Australia, Portugal, Chile and Turkey.

The *Secretariat* is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

*Secretary-General*, J. Avenol (*French*).

*Deputy Secretaries-General*, M. Pilotti (*Italian*), Sean Lester (*Irish Free State*).

*Under Secretaries-General*, F. Walters (*British*), M. Rosenberg (*U.S.S.R.*).

*Information Section*, Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Acting Director*.

The *Technical Organisations and Commissions*, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments. No week passes without these bodies discussing international questions of wide interest, or without some conference being held at Geneva and

achieving or pointing the way to further constructive work in international co-operation.

The *Permanent Court of International Justice*, consisting of fifteen Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes referred to it regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. It has already dealt with 43 disputes, some of which might have led to an open breach between the States concerned. It has already won a great reputation both in the Foreign Offices and in the legal professions of the world. The Court now sits all the year round.

The *International Labour Office* is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The Governing body consists of twelve representatives of Governments, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world, six employers' and six workers' representatives. They are assisted by an international Secretariat, which collects and disseminates information and organises conferences. The conferences, to which Governments, Employers' and Workers' Organisations send delegates, pass Conventions or Recommendations which Governments ratify if they so desire. 33 Conventions have been adopted; ratifications number nearly 500. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made, while losing no opportunity to raise even the best existing standards where practicable. The Director of the International Labour Office is H. B. Butler (*British*). There is a London Office at 12 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

### COST OF THE LEAGUE.

The expenses of the League were estimated at 30,639,664 Swiss francs for 1935 (approximately £2,000,000), towards which Great Britain contributes 3,180,938 Swiss francs (£190,000). The expenses are allocated to the members in units of 30,295 Swiss francs, payable as under in 1935:—

U.K. (105), France (79), U.S.S.R. (79), Germany (63.4), Italy (60), Japan (13.97), India (56), China (46), Spain (40), Canada (35), Poland (32), Argentina (29), Czechoslovakia (29), Australia (27), Netherlands (23), Rumania (22), Yugoslavia (20), Belgium (18), Sweden (18), Switzerland (17), South Africa (15), Chile (14), Mexico (14), Denmark (12), I.F.S. (10), New Zealand (10), Turkey (10), other nations contributing less than ten units each. The total in 1935 was 1033 units. In a full year (before withdrawal from the League) the share of Germany was 79 units, and that of Japan 60 units.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*President*, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

\* Any information about the League and its work can be obtained by application at this address.

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born	Acceded.
Afghanistan.....	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i> .....	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Albania.....	Zog I., <i>King of the Albanians</i> .....	Oct. 8, 1895	Sept. 1, 1928
Annam.....	Bao Dai, <i>Emperor</i> .....	1913	Nov. 6, 1925
Argentine Republic.....	Agostin P. Justo, <i>President</i> .....	1876	Feb. 20, 1932
Austria.....	Wilhelm Miklas, <i>President</i> .....	Oct. 15, 1872	Dec. 6, 1938
Bahrain.....	Hamid bin Isa.....	...	Dec. 9, 1932
Belgium.....	Leopold III, <i>K.G., King of the Belgians</i> .....	Nov. 3, 1901	Feb. 17, 1934
Bhutan.....	Yigme Wangchuk, <i>Maharaja</i> .....	1906	1926
Bolivia.....	José David Toro, <i>President</i> .....	...	May 17, 1936
Brazil.....	Getulio Dornelles Vargas, <i>President</i> .....	...	July 20, 1934
Bulgaria.....	Boris III., <i>Tsar</i> .....	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 3, 1918
Chile.....	Arturo Alessandri, <i>President</i> .....	1869	Dec. 24, 1932
China.....	Lin Sen, <i>President</i> .....	...	Dec. 27, 1931
Colombia.....	Alfonso Lopez, <i>President</i> .....	July 31, 1886	Aug. 7, 1934
Costa Rica.....	Leon Cortés Castro, <i>President</i> .....	...	May 8, 1936
Cuba.....	Miguel Mariano Gomez, <i>President</i> .....	...	May 20, 1936
Czechoslovakia.....	Eduard Benes, <i>President</i> .....	May 28, 1884	Dec. 18, 1935
Denmark.....	Christian X., <i>King</i> .....	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic.....	Rafael Trujillo Molina, <i>President</i> .....	1893	Aug. 16, 1930
Ecuador.....	Federico Paez, <i>President</i> .....	...	1935
Egypt.....	Farouk, <i>King</i> .....	Feb. 11, 1920	April 28, 1936
Estonia.....	Konstantin Pats, <i>Head of the State</i> .....	Feb. 11, 1874	Oct. 21, 1933
Finland.....	Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, <i>President</i> .....	Dec. 15, 1861	Mar. 1, 1931
France.....	Albert Lebrun, <i>President</i> .....	Aug. 29, 1871	May 10, 1932
Germany.....	Adolf Hitler, <i>Fuhrer and Chancellor</i> .....	April 20, 1889	Aug. 2, 1934
Greece.....	George II., <i>G.C.M.G., King of the Hellenes</i> .....	July 20, 1890	Nov. 3, 1935
Guatemala.....	General Jorge Ubico, <i>President</i> .....	Nov. 10, 1878	Feb. 14, 1931
Haiti.....	Stenio Vincent, <i>President</i> .....	...	Nov. 18, 1930
Honduras.....	Tiburcio Carias, <i>President</i> .....	...	Feb. 1, 1933
Hungary.....	Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya, <i>Regent</i> .....	June 18, 1868	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland.....	Christian X., <i>King of Denmark &amp; Iceland</i> .....	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Iran (Persia).....	Reza Shah Pahlevi, <i>Shah</i> .....	Mar. 16, 1878	Oct. 31, 1925
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	Ghazi, <i>King</i> .....	Mar. 21, 1912	Sept. 8, 1933
Italy.....	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>K.G., King-Emperor</i> .....	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan.....	Hirohito, <i>K.G., Emperor</i> .....	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Latvia.....	Karlis Ulmanis, <i>President</i> .....	...	April 11, 1936
Liberia.....	Edwin Barclay, <i>President</i> .....	Jan. 6, 1882	Jan. 1, 1932
Liechtenstein.....	Franz I., <i>Prince</i> .....	Aug. 28, 1853	Feb. 1929
Lithuania.....	Antanas Smetona, <i>President</i> .....	Aug. 10, 1874	Dec. 20, 1926
Luxemburg.....	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i> .....	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Manchuria.....	Kwang Te, <i>Emperor</i> .....	Feb. 7, 1906	Mar. 1, 1934
Mexico.....	Lázaro Cardenas, <i>President</i> .....	1895	Dec. 1, 1934
Monaco.....	Louis, <i>Prince</i> .....	July 12, 1870	June 26, 1922
Morocco.....	Sidi Mohamed, <i>Sultan</i> .....	1911	Nov. 20, 1927
Nepal.....	Trilhubana Bir Bikram Jung, <i>King</i> .....	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands.....	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i> .....	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua.....	Carlos Brenes Jarquin, <i>President</i> .....	...	June 9, 1936
Norway.....	Haakon VII., <i>K.G., King</i> .....	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman.....	Saiyid Said bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i> .....	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Panama.....	Juan Demostenes Arosema, <i>President</i> .....	...	Oct. 1, 1936
Papal State.....	Pius XI., <i>Pope</i> .....	...	Feb. 18, 1936
Paraguay.....	Rafael Franco, <i>President</i> .....	...	1936
Peru.....	Oscar Benavides, <i>President</i> .....	...	April 30, 1933
Poland.....	Ignacy Moscicki, <i>President</i> .....	Dec. 1, 1867	June 1, 1926
Portugal.....	Antonio de Fragoso Carmona, <i>President</i> .....	Nov. 24, 1869	Mar. 25, 1928
Rumania.....	Carol, <i>King</i> .....	Oct. 16, 1893	June 8, 1930
Salvador.....	Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, <i>President</i> .....	...	1935
Sarawak.....	H. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, <i>G.C.M.G., Raja</i> .....	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Saudi Arabia.....	Abdul Aziz al Faisal al Saud, <i>King</i> .....	1880	Sept. 18, 1932
Siam.....	Ananda Mahidol, <i>King</i> .....	Sept. 20, 1925	Mar. 2, 1935
Spain.....	Manuel Azafia, <i>President</i> .....	...	May 10, 1936
Sweden.....	Gustaf V., <i>K.G., King</i> .....	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland.....	M. A. Meyer, <i>President</i> .....	...	Jan. 1, 1936
Syria.....	Shaikh Tej-ed-din, <i>Chief of State</i> .....	...	1930
Transjordan.....	Abdullah, <i>Emir</i> .....	1882	April 1921
Tunis.....	Sidi Ahmed II, <i>Bey</i> .....	1862	Feb. 12, 1929
Turkey.....	Kamal Atatürk, <i>President</i> .....	1881	Oct. 29, 1923
United States.....	Franklin Delano Roosevelt, <i>President</i> .....	Jan. 30, 1882	Mar. 4, 1933
Uruguay.....	Gabriel Terra, <i>President</i> .....	1873	Mar. 1, 1931
U.S.S.R. (Soviet Russia).....	V. M. Molotov (Scriabin), <i>President</i> .....	1890	Dec. 20, 1930
Venezuela.....	Eleazar Lopez Contreras, <i>President</i> .....	...	April 25, 1936
Yugoslavia.....	Petar, <i>King</i> .....	Sept. 6, 1923	Oct. 9, 1934



# Finance and Trade of Foreign Countries.

209

(Converted to Sterling at the rates shown on pp. 572-574.)

COUNTRY.	Revenue *1935.	Debt *1935.	Imports.		Exports.	
			Total *1935.	From U.K. *1935.	Total *1935.	To U.K. *1935.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan .....	4,000,000	...	2,000,000	8,000	2,500,000	45,000
Albania .....	1,000,000	3,400,000	700,000	42,000	250,000	1,000
Argentina .....	75,000,000	320,000,000	102,000,000	16,000,000	125,000,000	44,000,000
Austria .....	60,000,000	100,000,000	34,000,000	1,700,000	24,000,000	1,720,000
Belgium .....	†110,000,000	580,000,000	90,000,000	13,000,000	87,000,000	15,500,000
Bolivia .....	2,000,000	25,000,000	3,000,000	140,000	6,000,000	3,600,000
Brazil .....	31,000,000	230,000,000	28,000,000	5,000,000	37,000,000	7,250,000
Bulgaria .....	15,000,000	85,000,000	6,000,000	225,000	8,000,000	400,000
Chile .....	11,000,000	80,000,000	33,000,000	2,100,000	72,000,000	5,200,000
China .....	50,000,000	200,000,000	80,000,000	5,100,000	45,000,000	6,300,000
Colombia .....	8,000,000	15,000,000	21,000,000	2,000,000	25,000,000	520,000
Congo F. S. ....	4,000,000	30,000,000	4,000,000	520,000	8,000,000	32,000
Costa Rica .....	1,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	130,000	3,000,000	730,000
Cuba .....	14,000,000	40,000,000	14,000,000	900,000	21,000,000	3,800,000
Czechoslovakia ...	†70,000,000	330,000,000	40,000,000	1,750,000	45,000,000	4,400,000
Denmark .....	20,000,000	70,000,000	74,000,000	14,600,000	70,000,000	32,100,000
Dominican Rep. ...	1,800,000	3,500,000	2,200,000	130,000	2,600,000	1,500,000
Ecuador .....	2,000,000	...	3,000,000	230,000	4,000,000	205,000
E. ypt. ....	†33,000,000	97,000,000	32,000,000	8,000,000	35,000,000	13,000,000
Estonia .....	3,500,000	5,500,000	4,000,000	900,000	8,750,000	1,900,000
Finland .....	16,000,000	16,000,000	20,000,000	4,600,000	23,000,000	15,000,000
France .....	†600,000,000	5,000,000,000	193,000,000	24,000,000	125,000,000	22,000,000
Germany .....	452,000,000	11,000,000,000	200,000,000	26,500,000	240,000,000	30,000,000
Greece .....	†21,000,000	140,000,000	21,000,000	3,200,000	13,000,000	2,100,000
Guatemala .....	2,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	220,000	2,750,000	17,000
Haiti .....	1,200,000	...	2,000,000	140,000	1,500,000	380,000
Honduras .....	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,700,000	100,000	2,500,000	350,000
Hungary .....	50,000,000	80,000,000	18,000,000	500,000	23,000,000	2,000,000
Iceland .....	†700,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	280,000
Iran (Persia) ....	10,000,000	2,000,000	11,000,000	2,700,000	23,000,000	7,400,000
Iraq .....	5,300,000	...	7,240,000	2,100,000	5,250,000	1,120,000
Italy .....	300,000,000	2,000,000,000	120,000,000	8,200,000	100,000,000	8,000,000
Japan .....	70,000,000	410,000,000	110,000,000	4,200,000	115,000,000	8,300,000
Latvia .....	11,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000	1,300,000	8,000,000	3,000,000
Liberia .....	120,000	600,000	200,000	82,000	130,000	7,000
Lithuania .....	8,000,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	1,600,000	5,200,000	2,400,000
Luxemburg .....	1,500,000	2,000,000	...	...	...	...
Manchuria .....	12,000,000	...	31,000,000	50,000	27,000,000	200,000
Mexico .....	13,000,000	see pp. 965-6	20,000,000	1,400,000	40,000,000	3,350,000
Morocco .....	...	...	5,000,000	800,000	2,000,000	350,000
Netherlands .....	†60,000,000	230,000,000	90,000,000	14,000,000	60,000,000	23,250,000
Nicaragua .....	700,000	500,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	23,000
Norway .....	21,000,000	72,000,000	41,000,000	7,200,000	30,000,000	8,250,000
Panama .....	2,500,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	310,000	900,000	25,000
Paraguay .....	1,000,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	80,000	1,900,000	111,000
Peru .....	6,000,000	see p. 974	8,500,000	1,100,000	16,000,000	4,000,000
Poland .....	†78,000,000	240,000,000	34,000,000	6,000,000	39,000,000	7,300,000
Portugal .....	†24,000,000	60,000,000	21,000,000	4,500,000	8,400,000	3,150,000
Rumania .....	60,000,000	250,000,000	25,000,000	1,250,000	38,000,000	3,250,000
R Salvador .....	1,250,000	3,300,000	1,500,000	260,000	1,600,000	6,000
Siam .....	9,200,000	7,500,000	10,000,000	1,210,000	14,400,000	120,000
Spain .....	100,000,000	520,000,000	22,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	11,400,000
Sweden .....	†61,000,000	125,000,000	77,000,000	10,600,000	72,000,000	17,250,000
Switzerland .....	26,000,000	140,000,000	80,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	5,500,000
Turkey .....	33,000,000	72,000,000	15,000,000	1,200,000	16,000,000	1,100,000
U.S. of America ...	†900,000,000	5,600,000,000	400,000,000	31,000,000	460,000,000	88,000,000
U.S.S.R. ....	† see Footnote	see p. 993	40,000,000	10,000,000	70,000,000	22,000,000
Uruguay .....	13,000,000	60,000,000	11,000,000	1,600,000	12,000,000	3,400,000
Venezuela .....	19,000,000	nil	8,000,000	1,150,000	34,000,000	500,000
Yugoslavia .....	43,000,000	162,000,000	15,000,000	1,000,000	16,000,000	1,200,000

\* Revenue, Debt, and Total Trade are for the Calendar Year 1935, or Financial Year 1934-5, where available, or for the latest available period. See also pp. 993-999 of Complete Edition. † Latest Budget estimate. ‡ Total revenue of U.S.S.R. about £4,000,000,000, of which about four-fifths is derived from socialized industries. § For details, see p. 937. ¶ For details, see p. 944.

## THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Name.	Party.	Born.	Inaug.	Died.	Age.
1.	GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va. ....	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams, <i>Mass.</i> .....	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson, Va. ....	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison, Va. ....	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe, Va. ....	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i> ..	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i> .....	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren, N.Y. ....	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison, Ohio ..	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10.	John Tyler (a), Va. ....	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11.	James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i> .....	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor, <i>Ind.</i> .....	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore (a), N.Y. ....	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce, N.H. ....	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan, Pa. ....	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln, Ill. ....	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson (a), <i>Tenn.</i> ..	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill. ....	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Ohio ..	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield, Ohio ..	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur (a), N.Y. ....	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22.	Grover Cleveland, N.Y. ....	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison, Ind. ....	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24.	Grover Cleveland, N.Y. ....	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
25.	William McKinley, Ohio .....	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt (a), N.Y. ....	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27.	William Howard Taft, Ohio .....	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28.	Woodrow Wilson, N.J. ....	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding, Ohio ..	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
30.	Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Mass.</i> .....	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
31.	Herbert C. Hoover, Iowa .....	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	...	...
32.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt, N.Y. ....	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	...	...

On Nov. 3, 1936, the Election placed F. D. Roosevelt in office for a further term of four years.

NOTES.—† Died in office.

§ Assassinated.

(a) Elected as Vice-President.

## FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

*The Capets.*

Hugh Capet, "The Great" .....	587
Louis IX., "St. Louis" .....	1226
Philip, "The Hardy" .....	1270
Philip, "The Fair" .....	1285
Louis X. ....	1314
John I. ....	1316
Philip, "The Long" .....	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome" .....	1322

*The House of Valois.*

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate" .....	1328
John II., "The Good" .....	1350
Charles V., "The Wise" .....	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved" .....	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious" .....	1422
Louis XI. ....	1461
Charles VIII. ....	1483
Louis XII. ....	1498
Francis I. ....	1515
Henry II. ....	1547
Francis II. ....	1559
Charles IX. ....	1560
Henry III., last of the race .....	1574

*The House of Bourbon.*

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre .....	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just" .....	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Diéudonné .....	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved" .....	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793) ..	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned) .....	1793

*The First Republic.*

The National Convention first sat .....	21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated .....	1 Nov. 1795

*The Consulate.**The First Empire.*

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun .....	24 Dec. 1799
Napoleon I. decreed Emperor .....	18 May, 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) .....	died 22 July, 1832

*The Restoration.*

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris .....	3 May, 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836) ..	1824
<i>The House of Orleans.</i>	
Louis Philippe, King of the French .....	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	

*The Second Republic.*

Provisional Government formed .....	22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President .....	19 Dec. 1848

*The Second Empire.*

Napoleon III. elected Emperor .....	22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	

*The Third Republic.*

Committee of Public Defence .....	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers .....	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon .....	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy .....	30 Jan. 1879
Marie François Sadi Carnot .....	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier .....	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure .....	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet .....	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières .....	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré .....	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel .....	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand .....	30 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue .....	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass. 7 May, 1932) ..	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun .....	10 May, 1932

THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area. sq. m.	Total Population 1930.
UNITED STATES .....		3,026,789	122,775,046
Alabama (Ala.) .....	1819	51,998	2,646,248
Arizona (Ariz.) .....	1912	113,956	435,573
Arkansas (Ark.) .....	1836	53,335	1,854,482
California (Cal.) .....	1850	158,297	5,677,251
Colorado (Colo.) .....	1876	103,948	1,035,751
Connecticut (Conn.) .....	1789	4, 65	1,606,903
Delaware (Del.) .....	1787	2,370	238,380
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) .....	1791	70	486,869
Florida (Fla.) .....	1845	58,666	1,468,211
Georgia (Ga.) .....	1789	59,265	2,508,506
Idaho .....	1890	83,888	445,032
Illinois (Ill.) .....	1818	56,665	7,630,654
Indiana (Ind.) .....	1816	36,354	3,238,503
Iowa .....	1846	56,147	2,470,939
Kansas (Kan.) .....	1861	82,153	1,880,909
Kentucky (Ky.) .....	1792	40,568	2,614,589
Louisiana (La.) .....	1812	48,506	2,101,593
Maine (Me.) .....	1820	33,040	757,423
Maryland (Md.) .....	1788	12,327	1,631,526
Massachusetts (Mass.) .....	1780	8,266	4,249,614
Michigan (Mich.) .....	1837	57,980	4,842,325
Minnesota (Minn.) .....	1858	84,682	2,503,953
Mississippi (Miss.) .....	1817	46,865	2,009,821
Missouri (Mo.) .....	1821	69,420	3,629,367
Montana (Mont.) .....	1889	146,997	537,606
Nebraska (Nebr.) .....	1867	77,520	1,377,963
Nevada (Nev.) .....	1864	110,690	91,058
New Hampshire (N.H.) .....	1776	9,341	465,293
New Jersey (N.J.) .....	1787	8,224	4,041,334
New Mexico (N. Mex.) .....	1912	122,634	423,317
New York (N.Y.) .....	1784	49,204	12,588,666
North Carolina (N.C.) .....	1776	52,426	3,170,276
North Dakota (N. Dak.) .....	1889	70,837	680,845
Ohio .....	1803	41,040	6,646,697
Oklahoma (Okla.) .....	1907	70,057	2,396,040
Oregon (Oreg.) .....	1859	96,699	953,786
Pennsylvania (Pa.) .....	1776	45,126	9,631,350
Rhode Island (R.I.) .....	1790	1,248	687,497
South Carolina (S.C.) .....	1776	30,589	1,738,765
South Dakota (S. Dak.) .....	1889	77,615	602,849
Tennessee (Tenn.) .....	1796	42,022	2,616,556
Texas (Tex.) .....	1845	265,896	5,824,715
Utah .....	1896	84,900	507,847
Vermont (Vt.) .....	1791	9,564	359,611
Virginia (Va.) .....	1783	42,127	2,421,851
Washington (Wash.) .....	1889	69,127	1,563,396
West Virginia (W. Va.) .....	1863	24,170	1,729,205
Wisconsin (Wis.) .....	1848	56,066	2,939,006
Wyoming (Wyo.) .....	1890	97,914	225,565
Continental U.S. ...		3,026,789	122,775,046
OUTLYING TERRI- TORIES & POSSESSIONS.			
Alaska .....	1867	586,400	59,278
Hawaii .....	1898	6,407	368,336
Puerto Rico .....	1899	3,435	1,543,913
Guam .....	1899	206	18,509
Panama Canal Zone .....	1904	549	39,467
Samoa .....	1900	76	10,055
Virgin Islands .....	1917	133	22,012
Military and Naval ...			89,453
Philippines .....	1899	114,400	12,082,366
Total .....		3,738,395	137,008,435

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

City.	Population.	
	1920.	1930.
WASHINGTON, D.C. ....	437,571	486,869
New York, N.Y. ....	5,620,048	6,930,446
Chicago, Ill. ....	2,701,705	3,376,438
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1,823,779	1,950,961
Detroit, Mich. ....	993,678	1,568,662
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	576,673	1,238,048
Cleveland, Ohio ....	756,841	900,429
St. Louis, Mo. ....	772,897	821,960
Baltimore, Md. ....	733,826	804,874
Boston, Mass. ....	748,060	781,188
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	588,343	669,817
San Francisco, Cal. ....	506,676	634,394
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	457,147	578,249
Buffalo, N.Y. ....	506,775	573,076
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	380,582	464,356
New Orleans, La. ....	387,219	458,762
Cincinnati, Ohio ....	401,247	451,160
Newark, N.J. ....	414,524	442,337
Kansas City, Mo. ....	324,410	399,746
Seattle, Wash. ....	315,312	365,583
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	314,104	364,161
Rochester, N.Y. ....	295,750	328,132
Jersey City, N.J. ....	298,103	316,715
Louisville, Ky. ....	234,891	307,745
Portland, Ore. ....	258,288	301,815
Houston, Texas. ....	138,276	292,352
Toledo, Ohio ....	243,164	290,718
Columbus, Ohio ....	237,031	290,564
Denver, Col. ....	256,491	287,861
Oakland, Cal. ....	216,261	284,063
St. Paul, Minn. ....	234,698	271,066
Atlanta, Ga. ....	200,616	270,366
Dallas, Texas. ....	158,976	260,475
Birmingham, Ala. ....	178,806	259,678
Akron, Ohio ....	208,435	255,040
Memphis, Tenn. ....	162,351	253,143
Providence, R.I. ....	237,595	252,981
San Antonio, Texas ....	161,379	231,542
Omaha, Neb. ....	191,601	214,006
Syracuse, N.Y. ....	171,717	209,326
Dayton, Ohio. ....	152,559	200,982
Worcester, Mass. ....	179,754	195,311
Oklahoma City, Okla. ....	91,295	185,389
Richmond, Va. ....	171,667	182,929
Youngstown, Ohio ....	132,358	170,002
Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	137,034	168,592
Hartford, Conn. ....	138,036	164,072
Fort Worth, Texas. ....	166,482	163,447
New Haven, Conn. ....	162,537	162,655
Flint, Mich. ....	91,599	156,492
Nashville, Tenn. ....	118,344	153,866
Springfield, Mass. ....	129,614	149,900
San Diego, Cal. ....	74,361	147,995
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	143,555	146,716
Seranton, Pa. ....	137,783	143,433
Iowa Moines, Iowa ....	126,468	142,559
Long Beach, Cal. ....	55,593	142,032
Tulsa, Okla. ....	72,075	141,258
Salt Lake City, Utah. ....	118,110	140,267
Paterson, N.J. ....	33,835	138,513
Yonkers, N.Y. ....	100,176	134,646
Norfolk, Va. ....	115,777	129,710
Jacksonville, Fla. ....	91,558	129,549
Albany, N.Y. ....	113,344	127,112
Trenton, N.J. ....	119,289	123,356
Kansas City, Kansas ...	101,177	121,857
Chattanooga, Tenn. ...	57,895	119,798
Camden, N.J. ....	116,309	118,700
Erie, Pa. ....	93,372	115,967
Spokane, Wash. ....	104,437	115,514

† Figures for 1920, estimated.  
‡ The 13 original States.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Government.
<b>Europe.</b>			
GREAT BRITAIN .....	..	..	Edward VIII., <i>King-Emperor.</i>
NORTHERN IRELAND .....	..	..	The Duke of Abercorn, K.C., K.P., <i>Gov.-Gen.</i> .. £8,000
IRISH FREE STATE .....	..	..	Donald Buckley, <i>Gov.-Gen.</i> .. £10,000
Isle of Man .....	Purchase .....	1847	Sir M. Butler, K.C.S.I., <i>Lt.-Gov.</i> .. £2,000
Jersey .....	Duke of Normandy .....	1066	M. J. Gen. H. de C. Martelli, <i>Lt.-Gov.</i> .. £1,700
Guernsey .....	..	1066	Maj.-Gen. E. N. Broadbent, <i>Lt.-Gov.</i> .. £1,700
Malta and Gozo .....	Treaty Cession .....	1814	Lt. Gen. Sir C. Bonham-Carter, K.C.B., <i>Gov.</i> .. £5,000
Gibraltar .....	..	1713	Gen. Sir C. Harington, G.C.B., <i>Gov.</i> .. £5,500
<b>Asia.</b>			
INDIAN EMPIRE .....	Conquest and Cession .....	1757-1797	Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., <i>Viceroy, pr. mens.</i> Rs. 20,000
BURMA .....	..	1826-1886	Hon. Sir A. D. Cochrane, K.C.S.I.
Aden .....	Occupation .....	1839	Lt.-Col. M. C. Lake, C.M.G.
Ceylon .....	Treaty Cession .....	1802	Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £7,000
Straits Settlements .....	..	1785-1900	Sir T. S. W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. \$60,000
Federated Malay States .....	Protectorate .....	1874-1888	..
Other Malay States .....	..	1909	..
Hong Kong .....	Treaty Cession .....	1842-1906	Sir A. Caldecott, C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £6,000
North Borneo .....	Cession .....	1877	D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £27,125
Brunei .....	Protectorate .....	1888	T. F. Carey, <i>Brit. Res.</i> ..
Cyprus .....	Annexation .....	1914	Sir H. R. Palmer, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £3,600
Palestine .....	Conquest & Mandate .....	1914-1918	Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G., <i>High-Com.</i> .. £4,000
<b>Africa.</b>			
SOUTH AFRICA .....	Federation .....	1910	The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G., <i>Gov.-Gen.</i> .. £10,000
Cape Province .....	Treaty Cession .....	1814	..
Natal .....	Annexation .....	1843	..
Transvaal .....	..	1900	..
Orange Free State .....	..	1900	..
South-west .....	..	1900	..
Basutoland .....	Conquest .....	1914	..
Bechuanaland .....	..	1895	Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., <i>High-Commr.</i> .. £5,000
Swaziland .....	..	..	Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., <i>High-Commr.</i> ..
Southern Rhodesia .....	..	1889	Sir H. J. Stanley, G.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £4,000
Northern Rhodesia .....	Treaty Cession .....	1889	Maj. Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £3,000
Gambia .....	..	1807	Sir T. Southorn, K.B.E., <i>Gov.</i> .. £2,500
Gold Coast .....	..	1872	Sir A. Hodson, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £4,500
Nigeria Leone .....	..	1877	Sir H. Mounck-Mason Moore, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £3,000
Sierra Leone and Cameroons .....	..	1891	Sir B. H. Houlden, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £6,500
Somaland .....	..	1884	Maj. Sir A. S. Lawrence, K.B.E., <i>Gov.</i> .. £1,800
Kenya .....	Cession and Conquest .....	1886-1918	<i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir J. A. Byrne, G.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £4,500
Uganda .....	Treaty Cession .....	1894	P. Euen Mitchell, C.M.G., M.C., <i>Gov.</i> .. £3,000
Tanganyika .....	Conquest .....	1914-1918	Sir H. MacMichael, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £4,000
Zanzibar .....	Treaty Cession .....	1890	Sir R. S. D. Rankine, K.C.M.G., <i>Brit. Res.</i> .. £2,000
Nyasaland .....	Conquest .....	1891	Sir H. Kittermaster, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £2,500
Sudan .....	..	1898	Lt.-Col. Sir G. S. Symes, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.-Gen.</i> ..
Mauritius .....	.. and Cession .....	1810-1814	Sir W. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. Rs. 75,000
Seychelles .....	Treaty Cession .....	1814	A. F. Grimble, C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. Rs. 18,000
St. Helena .....	Conquest .....	1673	..
Ascension .....	Occupation .....	1685	Sir S. S. Davis, C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £1,000
<b>America.</b>			
CANADA .....	Federation .....	1867	The Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H., <i>Gov.-Gen.</i> .. £10,000
Ontario .....	Conquest and Cession .....	1759-1763	..
Quebec .....	..	1759-1763	..
Nova Scotia .....	..	1627-1713	..
New Brunswick .....	Treaty Cession .....	1763	..
Prince Edward Island .....	Conquest .....	1745-1763	..
British Columbia .....	Settlement .....	1670	..
Manitoba .....	..	1813	..
Alberta .....	..	1670	..
Saskatchewan .....	..	1670	..
North-West Territories .....	..	1670	..
NEW ENGLAND .....	Treaty Cession .....	1583	<i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir H. T. Walwyn, K.C.S.I., <i>Gov.</i> .. \$15,000
Jamaica .....	Conquest .....	1655	Sir E. B. Donham, G.C.M.G., <i>Capt.-Gen.</i> .. £5,000
Bahamas .....	Settlement .....	1629	Hon. Sir B. E. H. Clifford, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £2,600
Leeward Islands .....	..	1623-1650	Sir G. J. Lethem, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £2,850
Windward Islands .....	Cession .....	1763-1783	Sir S. Macgregor Grier, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £2,500
Barbados .....	Settlement .....	1605	Sir M. A. Young, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £3,000
Trinidad and Tobago .....	Conquest .....	1797	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £5,500
British Guiana .....	.. and Cession .....	1802-1814	Sir G. A. S. Northcote, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £4,000
British Honduras .....	..	1798	Sir A. C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. \$9,730
Bermuda .....	Settlement .....	1612	Lt.-Gen. Sir R. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B., <i>Gov.</i> .. £4,400
Falkland Islands .....	Treaty Cession .....	1771	H. Hemmiker-Heaton, C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £1,800
<b>Oceania.</b>			
AUSTRALIA .....	Federation .....	1901	<i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Lord Gowrie, P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>Gov.-Gen.</i> .. £10,000
New South Wales .....	Settlement .....	1788	(Vacant) <i>Gov.</i> .. £5,000
Victoria .....	..	1832	The Lord Huntingfield, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £5,000
South Australia .....	..	1836	Maj.-Gen. Sir W. J. Dugan, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £5,000
Queensland .....	..	1824	Lt. Hon. Sir L. O. Wilson, G.C.S.I., <i>Gov.</i> .. £3,000
Tasmania .....	..	1803	Sir E. Clark, K.C.B., <i>Gov.</i> .. £2,750
Western Australia .....	..	1828	Hon. Sir J. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., <i>Lt.-Gov.</i> .. £4,000
Papua .....	Annexation .....	1884	Sir H. Murray, K.C.M.G., <i>Lt.-Gov.</i> .. £1,800
NEW ZEALAND .....	Settlement and Treaty .....	1840	The Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Gov.-Gen.</i> .. £7,500
Fiji .....	Cession from Natives .....	1874	..
Pacific Islands .....	Cession and Conquest .....	1893-1914	Sir A. F. Richards, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov.</i> .. £4,200



## THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1931.
Alberta (Edmonton) .....	255,285	731,605
British Columbia (Victoria) .....	355,855	694,263
Manitoba (Winnipeg) .....	251,832	700,139
New Brunswick (Fredericton) .....	27,985	408,219
Nova Scotia (Halifax) .....	21,428	512,846
Ontario (Toronto) .....	407,262	3,431,683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) .....	2,184	88,038
Quebec (Quebec) .....	594,434	2,874,255
Saskatchewan (Regina) .....	251,700	921,785
Yukon (Dawson) .....	207,076	4,230
North - West Territories (Ottawa) .....	1,309,682	9,723
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,547,230</b>	<b>10,376,786</b>

## THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

State and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1934.
New South Wales (Sydney) ..	309,432	2,621,894
Victoria (Melbourne) .....	87,884	1,829,680
Queensland (Brisbane) .....	670,500	957,984
South Australia (Adelaide) ..	380,070	583,304
Western Australia (Perth) ..	975,920	444,122
Tasmania (Hobart) .....	26,215	227,959
North Australia (Darwin) ...	287,227	4,921
Cent. Australia (Alice Springs)	236,393	
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra) .....	940	9,293
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,974,581</b>	<b>6,677,157</b>

## THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	European Pop. 1931.
Cape (Cape Town) .....	276,966	749,231
Natal (Pietermaritzburg) .....	35,284	177,449
Transvaal (Pretoria) .....	110,450	696,120
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein) .....	49,647	205,375
Southwest Protectorate .....	322,200	24,115
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>794,547</b>	<b>1,828,175</b>
(Whites, 1926, 1,700,775)		

## NORTHERN IRELAND.

Counties and Capital.	Acreage.	Pop. 1926.
Antrim (Belfast) .....	702,851	191,643
Belfast County Borough .....	14,797	415,151
Armagh (Armagh) .....	312,767	110,070
Down (Downpatrick) .....	608,861	209,228
Fermanagh (Luniskillen) .....	417,912	57,984
Londonderry (Londonderry) ..	512,494	94,534
Londonderry County Borough .....	2,199	45,159
Tyrone (Omagh) .....	779,563	132,792
<b>Total, Northern Ireland</b> .....	<b>3,351,444</b>	<b>1,256,561</b>

## THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1931.
Ajmer-Merwara (Ajmer) ...	2,711	560,292
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair) .....	3,143	29,463
Assam (Shillong) .....	53,015	8,622,251
Baluchistan (Quetta) .....	54,228	463,508
Bengal (Calcutta) .....	76,843	50,122,350
Bihar and Orissa (Patna) ...	83,161	37,590,356
Bombay (Bombay) .....	123,621	22,259,977
Bombay .....	77,935	18,323,860
Sind .....	46,506	3,885,308
Aden (Colony, from 1937) ..	80	50,809
Burma (Rangoon) .....	233,707	14,665,618
Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur) .....	99,876	15,472,628
Coorg (Merkara) .....	1,582	163,089
Delhi (Delhi) .....	557	636,246
Madras (Madras) .....	142,260	46,748,614
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar) .....	13,419	2,425,076
Punjab (Lahore) .....	99,882	23,580,851
United Provinces (Allahabad) .....	106,295	48,408,763
<b>Total Provinces</b> .....	<b>1,094,300</b>	<b>271,749,312</b>
<i>States and Agencies.</i>		
Assam State (Manipur) ..	8,456	625,606
Baluchistan States .....	80,410	405,109
Baroda State .....	8,127	2,443,007
Bengal States .....	5,434	973,316
Bihar and Orissa States ...	28,648	4,634,456
Bombay States .....	63,453	4,469,081
Western India States .....		3,997,452
Central India Agency .....	51,531	6,615,120
Central Provinces States ...	31,476	2,478,519
Gwalior State .....	26,357	3,523,070
Hyderabad State .....	82,698	14,395,493
Kashmir State .....	84,258	3,645,339
Madras States .....	10,696	6,754,399
Mysore State .....	29,475	6,557,871
North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas ...	25,500	2,259,288
Punjab States .....	37,959	4,910,005
Rajputana Agency .....	128,987	11,225,712
Sikkim .....	2,818	109,651
United Provinces States ...	5,949	1,206,070
<b>Total, States and Agencies</b> ..	<b>711,032</b>	<b>81,237,564</b>
<b>TOTAL, INDIA</b> .....	<b>1,805,332</b>	<b>352,986,876</b>

## THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Islands.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1936.
North Island and Islets .....	44,131	938,953
South Island and Islets .....	58,120	551,847
Stewart Island and Islets .....	662	509
Chatham Islands .....	372	399
Auckland Islands .....	225	
Campbell Island .....	44	
Antipodes Islands .....	13	...
Bounty Islands .....	1	
Snares Islands .....	1	
Kermadec Islands .....	13	...
Cook Islands .....	150	
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	14,387
Tokelau Islands .....	4	1,933
Western Samoa (Mandatory) ..	1,143	40,229
<i>Maori Population</i> .....	...	81,774
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>105,005</b>	<b>1,629,131</b>

Embassies:	Ambassadors.	Address of Embassy.
Argentina.....	Sir N. M. Henderson, K.C.M.G. (1935).....	314 Reconquista, Buenos Aires
Belgium.....	Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G. (1934).....	2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.
Brazil.....	Sir Hugh Gurney, K.C.M.G. (1935).....	Rua Dias de Barros 2A, Santa Therêza.
Chile.....	Sir Joseph Addison, K.C.M.G. (1936).....	Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No. 152, Santiago.
China.....	Sir H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, K.C.M.G. (1936).....	Peking.
Egypt.....	Sir M. W. Lampson, K.C.M.G. ( <i>High Commissioner</i> , 1933)...	Kasr el Douhara, Cairo.
France.....	Rt. Hon. Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.M.G. (1934).....	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, VIII.
Germany.....	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Phipps, G.C.M.G. (1933).....	70, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.
Iraq.....	Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, K.C.M.G. (1935).....	British Embassy, Bagdad.
Italy.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, G.C.M.G. (1933).....	84, Via Venti Settembre, Rome. [chi-Ku, Tokyo.
Japan.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Henry Clive, G.C.M.G. (1934).....	No. 1, Gohann-cho Koikima- 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.
Poland.....	Sir H. W. Kennard, K.C.M.G. (1935).....	63, Rua Francisco de Borja, Lisbon. [Madrid 4.
Portugal.....	Sir C. J. F. R. Wingfield, K.C.M.G. (1935).....	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Istanbul. [Moscow.
Spain.....	Sir H. G. Chilton, G.C.M.G. (1935).....	Soltskaya Naberezhnaya 14, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Tarkey.....	Rt. Hon. Sir P. Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1933).....	
U.S.S.R.....	Viscount Chilston, G.C.M.G. (1933).....	
United States.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G. (1930).....	
	<i>M.-E., Envoy-Extraordinary; M.-P., Minister-Plenipotentiary; M.-R., Minister Resident; Ch. d'Aff., Charge d'Affaires; C.-G., Consul-General; C., Consul.</i>	
Legations:		Address of Legation.
Afghanistan.....	Lt.-Col. W. K. Fraser-Tytler, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Kabul (via Peshawar).
Albania.....	Sir A. Ryan, K.B.E. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1935).....	Ruga Tomorica, Durazzo.
Austria.....	Sir W. H. M. Selby, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1933).....	Meternichgasse, 6, Vienna.
Bolivia.....	T. J. Morris, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1934).....	702, Avenida Arce, La Paz.
Bulgaria.....	M. D. Peterson, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1936).....	Bldv. Ferdinand 73, Sofia.
Colombia.....	M. B. T. Paske-Smith, C.B.E. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1936).....	Apartado de Correos No. 17, See Panama. [Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....	F. E. F. Adam ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934).....	San Pedro No. 4, Havana.
Cuba.....	T. M. Snow, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Thunovská 12, Prague, III.
Czechoslovakia.....	C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1936).....	
Denmark.....	Hon. Sir P. W. M. Ramsay, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Bredgade 26, Copenhagen 1.
Dominican R.....	A. S. Paterson ( <i>M.-R. &amp; C.</i> , 1935).....	Apartado No. 596, Ciudad [Trujillo.
Ecuador.....	H. S. Loudon ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Jai Tanavir, Tallinn (Reval).
Estonia.....	Sir E. St. J. D. J. Monson, Bt. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934)...	Sodra Esplanadgaten 18A, Helsinki.
Finland.....	H. A. Grant Watson, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	8, Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.
Greece.....	Sir S. P. P. Waterlow, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1933)...	8A, Calle Poniente, No. 35, Guatemala. [Prince.
Guatemala.....	J. H. S. Birch ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1933).....	Place Gelfard, Port au See Guatemala.
Haiti.....	F. M. Shepherd, M.B.E. ( <i>M.-R. &amp; C.</i> , 1932).....	Verhozy Utea 1, Budapest 1.
Honduras.....	J. H. S. Birch ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1933).....	Tehran.
Hungary.....	Sir G. G. Knox, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1935).....	5, Jura Alununa iela, Riga. Monrovia.
Iran.....	H. J. Seymour, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1936).....	Keistuehio gate, 19 (Kovno).
Latvia.....	Sir E. St. J. D. J. Monson, Bt. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934)...	See Belgium.
Liberia.....	A. E. Yapp ( <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1934).....	Mexico City.
Lithuania.....	Sir E. St. J. D. J. Monson, Bt. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934)...	Katmandu.
Luxemburg.....	Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934).....	12, Hooge Westeinde, The See Guatemala. [Hague.
Mexico.....	John Murray, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Drammeneveien, 79, Oslo.
Nepal.....	Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Panama.
Netherlands.....	Lt. H. Montgomery, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1933).....	
Nicaragua.....	J. H. S. Birch ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1933).....	
Norway.....	Cecil F. J. Dormer, M.V.O. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934).....	
Panama.....	F. E. F. Adam ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1934).....	
Paraguay.....	See Argentina.	
Peru.....	V. C. W. Forbes ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1933).....	Lima. [Bucharest, 3.
Rumania.....	Sir R. H. Hoare, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934).....	24 Strada Jules Michelet, See Guatemala.
Salvador.....	J. H. S. Birch ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1933).....	
Saudi Arabia.....	Sir R. W. Bullard, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P. &amp; C.-G.</i> , 1936).....	Jeddah.
Siam.....	Sir J. Crosby, K.B.E. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934).....	Bangkok. [holm.
Sweden.....	C. M. Palaret, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1934).....	Laboratoriegatan, 8, Stock- 48, Thunstrasse, Berne.
Switzerland.....	Sir G. R. Warner, K.C.V.O. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Parque Bätele y Ordoñez 2491, Monte Video.
Uruguay.....	E. Millington Drake ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1933).....	Via Quattro Fontane, 20, Rome.
Vatican.....	F. D'A G. Osborne, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	Quinta Prosperi El Paraiso, Caracas.
Venezuela.....	E. F. Gye, C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1936).....	Zrinskoga ulica 20, Belgrade.
Yugoslavia.....	Sir R. H. Campbell, K.C.M.G. ( <i>E.-E. &amp; M.-P.</i> , 1935).....	

# Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London. 215

Embassies:	Ambassadors and Embassies.	Consulate-General.
American .....	Robert Worth Bingham, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. [S.W. 1.]	12, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Argentine .....	Señor Dr. Don Manuel Mallbran, 11, Lowndes Sq.	12, South Place, E.C. 2.
Belgian .....	Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, 103, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.	10, Belgrave Place, S.W. 1.
Brazilian .....	Senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St., W. 1.	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Chilean .....	Señor Don Agustín Edwards, 3, Hamilton Pl., W. 1.	3, Hamilton Place, W. 1.
Chinese .....	Quo Tai-chi, 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	49, Portland Place, W. 1.
Egyptian .....	Hassan Sabry Bey, 75, South Audley St., W. 1.	(None.)
French .....	Monsieur Charles Corbin, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1. [S.W. 1.]	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German .....	Herr von Ribbentrop, 9, Carlton House Terrace, Signor Dino Grandi, 4, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Italian .....	Shigeru Yoshida, 37, Portman Sq., W. 1.	68, Portland Place, W. 3.
Japanese .....	Count E. Raczyński, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.	15, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 2.
Polish .....	Dr. Alberto de Oliveira, 11, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1.	2, Thornhangh Street, W.C. 1.
Portuguese .....	I. M. Maisky, 13, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8.	8, Chester Place, W. 2.
Russian .....	Señor Don Palbo de Azcarate, 24, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W. 7.
Spanish .....	Bay Fethi Okyar, 69, Portland Place, W. 1.	21, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Turkish .....	Legations: Ministers, &c., and Legations.	10, Lower Sloane Street, S.W. 1.
Afghan .....	Ali Muhammad Khan, 31, Princes Gate, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Albanian .....	M. Lek Kurti, 36, Egerton Gardens, S.W. 3.	119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
Austrian .....	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Bolivian .....	Chargé d' Affaires, 16, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	16, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Bulgarian .....	Monsieur S. Radoff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None.)
Colombian .....	(Vacant)	7, Sicilian Avenue, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican .....	(Vacant)	33-36, King William St., E.C. 4.
Cuban .....	Don Pedro M. Fraga, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 2.
Czechoslovak .....	M. Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 8, Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Danish .....	Count P. F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, G.C.V.O., 29, Pont Street, S.W.	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominican .....	Señor Don M. H. Urena, 67, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	67, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Ecuadorian .....	Chargé d' Affaires	21, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Estonian .....	M. August Schmidt, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish .....	M. Georg Gripenberg, 37, Smith Square, S.W. 1.	37, Smith Square, S.W. 1.
Greek .....	Monsieur C. Simopoulos, 51, Upper Brook St., W. 1.	7, Park Lane, W. 1.
Guatemalan .....	(Vacant)	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian .....	M. E. G. Chauvet	23, Denmark Street, W.C. 2.
Honduras .....	(B. Basillo de Telepnef, Cons.-Gen.)	15, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Hungarian .....	M. Constantin de Masirevich, 35, Eaton Pl., S.W. 1.	75, Chester Square, S.W. 1.
Iranian .....	Hussein Ala, 10, Princes Gate, S.W. 7.	10, Princes Gate, S.W. 7.
Iraqian .....	Ali Jawdat Bey, 22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Latvian .....	M. Karlis Zariņš, 87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Liberian .....	(Vacant)	10, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian .....	M. Balutis, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8.	10, Palace Gate, W. 8.
Luxembourg .....	(Vacant)	Moorfields House, E.C. 2.
Mexican .....	Señor Narciso Bassols, 48, Belgrave Sq., S.W.	8, Halkin Street, S.W. 1.
Monaco .....	C. Nuthall Foreman, Cons.-Gen.	Bruton House, W. 1.
Nepalese .....	Lt.-Gen. Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, 124, Kensington Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Netherlands .....	Jonkheer Maitre R. de Marees van Swinderen, 21, Portman Sq., W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan .....	Señor Dr. Don C. Herdocia, 11, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.	15, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Norwegian .....	E. A. Colban, 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.	21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Panama .....	Señor Don Eligio Ocaña, Cons.-Gen.	132, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan .....	(Vacant)	22, Russell Sq., W.C. 1.
Peruvian .....	Señor Don A. Benavides, 65, Cadogan Sq., S.W. 1.	145, Sloane Street, S.W. 1.
Rumanian .....	(Vacant), 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadoran .....	(Vacant)	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino .....	(Grand Off. M. A. Jamieson, Cons.-Gen.)	Stratton Street, W. 1.
Sarawakian .....	F. F. Bourt, Gov. Agent, Millbank House, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Saudi Arabian .....	Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 42, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Siamese .....	Phya Rajawangsarn, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swedish .....	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O., 27, Portland Place, W. 1.	
Swiss .....	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 21, Bryanston Sq., S.W. 1.	21, Bryanston Square, S.W. 1.
Uruguayan .....	Señor Don Alberto Guani, 53, Harrington Gdns.	55, Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7.
Venezuelan .....	Señor Dr. Don C. P. Pérez, 50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Yugoslavian .....	Dr. Slavko Gruitch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

## LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after Secretaries of State except that when a Dominion Cabinet Minister is present, he takes precedence immediately before the High Commissioner for his Dominion.

<i>Dominion.</i>	<i>High Commissioner, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Address in London</i>
Dominion of Canada .....	Hon. Vincent Massey, <i>High Commr.</i> ...	Canada House, S.W. 1.
Alberta .....	(Vacant) .....	
British Columbia .....	W. A. McAdam, <i>Acting Agent-Gen.</i> .....	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Ontario .....	(Vacant) <i>Agent-Gen.</i> .....	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec .....	Hon. L. J. Lemieux, <i>Agent-Gen.</i> .....	2 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth .....	Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, <i>M.C., High Commissioner.</i> .....	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales .....	A. E. Heath, <i>C.M.G., Official Representative</i> .....	Wellington House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland .....	L. H. Pike, <i>Acting Agent-Gen.</i> .....	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia .....	C. F. G. McCann, <i>Agent-Gen.</i> .....	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania .....	H. W. Ely, <i>I.S.O., Acting Agent-Gen.</i> .....	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria .....	Col. Hon. W. J. Bourchier, <i>C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Agent-Gen.</i> .....	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia .....	Hon. Sir Hal Colebatch, <i>C.M.G., Agent-Gen.</i> .....	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand .....	Hon. W. J. Jordan, <i>High Commissioner</i> .....	415 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa .....	Hon. C. T. de Water, <i>High Commr.</i> .....	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
British India .....	Mallik Sir Firoz Khan Noon, <i>High Commissioner</i> .....	India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Irish Free State .....	J. W. Dulaney, <i>C.B., C.B.E., High Commr.</i> .....	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia .....	Hon. S. M. L. O'Keefe, <i>C.M.G., H.C.</i> .....	Crown House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
British North Borneo .....	The Secretary, Court of Directors .....	17 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
Malay States .....	Malay States Agency .....	57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government .....	Sudan Govt. Agency .....	Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
Trinidad and Tobago .....	The West India Committee .....	24 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
East African Dependencies .....	Trade and Information Office .....	Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
Colonies & Protectorates .....	Crown Agents for the Colonies .....	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, INDIA, &amp;c.

CANADA.—Montreal, F. W. Field, <i>C.M.G. (Trade Commr. Grade I.)</i> ;	1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
H. F. Gurney ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i> ).	
Toronto, A. M. Wiseman, <i>M.C. (Trade Commr. Grade II.)</i> .....	61 67 Yonge St., Toronto.
Vancouver, J. L. Wilson Goode ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i> ) .....	850 Hastings St., W., Vancouver.
Winnipeg, C. Kemp ( <i>Trade Commissioner, Grade III</i> ) .....	703 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
NEWFOUNDLAND.—F. W. Field, <i>C.M.G.</i> ; H. F. Gurney ( <i>see Montreal</i> ).	
AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, R. W. Dalton, <i>C.M.G. (Trade Commr. Grade I.)</i> ; J. R. Adams ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade III.</i> )	Herald Bldg., 66 Pitt St., Sydney.
Melbourne, F. W. Colman ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i> ) .....	Henty House, Melbourne, C. 1.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, R. Boulter, <i>C.M.G. (T.C., Grade I.)</i>	Grey Street, Wellington.
SOUTH AFRICA.—Cape Town, W. Peters, <i>C.M.G. (Trade Commr. Grade I.)</i> ; A. W. H. Hall ( <i>Trade Commr., Grade III.</i> )	41 Parliament St., Cape Town.
Johannesburg, J. W. Brigden ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i> ) .....	88 Fox Street, Johannesburg.
IRISH FREE STATE, Dublin.—N. Elmslie, <i>C.M.G. (Trade Commr. Grade I.)</i> .	69 Merrion Square, Dublin, C. 17.
INDIA AND CEYLON.—Calcutta, Sir T. M. Ainscough, <i>C.B.E. (Trade Commr. Grade I.)</i> ; A. Schofield ( <i>T.C., Grade III.</i> ) .....	(P.O. Box 683) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
Bombay, W. D. Montgomery Clarke ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i> )	3 Witter Road, Bombay.
EAST AFRICA.—A. E. Pollard ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i> ) .....	Memorial Hall, Delamere Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya.
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, W. D. Lambie ( <i>T.C., G. III.</i> ) .....	Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Jamaica, C. M. Pickthall ( <i>Trade Commr., Grade III.</i> ) .....	Kingston, Jamaica.
MALAYA.—Singapore, R. B. Willmot ( <i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i> )	Fullerton Building, Singapore.

NOTE.—The Salaries of H.M. Trade Commissioners *Grade I.* are £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta, Montreal and Sydney £1,700 fixed); *Grade II.*, £800 to £1,000; *Grade III.*, £600 to £800. There are, in addition, Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, and in most Colonies and Protectorates.



Name	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
EGBERT .....	King of Wessex and all England .....	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF .....	Son of Egbert .....	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD .....	Son of Ethelwulf .....	853	860	—	2
ETHELBERT .....	Second son of Ethelwulf .....	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED .....	Third son of Ethelwulf .....	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT .....	Fourth son of Ethelwulf .....	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER .....	Son of Alfred the Great .....	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN .....	Eldest son of Edward the Elder .....	925	940	45	15
EDMUND .....	Brother of Athelstan .....	940	946	25	6
EDRED .....	Brother of Edmund .....	946	955	32	9
EDWY .....	Son of Edmund .....	955	958	18	3
EDGAR .....	Second son of Edmund .....	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR .....	Son of Edgar .....	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II. ....	Half-brother of Edward .....	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE .....	Eldest son of Ethelred .....	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE .....	By conquest and election .....	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I. ....	Son of Canute .....	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE .....	Another son of Canute .....	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR .....	Son of Ethelred II. ....	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II. ....	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor .....	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I. ....	Obtained the Crown by conquest .....	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II. ....	Third son of William I. ....	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I. ....	Youngest son of William I. ....	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN .....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I. ....	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II. ....	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert .....	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I. ....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II. ....	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN .....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II. ....	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III. ....	Eldest son of John .....	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I. ....	Eldest son of Henry III. ....	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II. ....	Eldest surviving son of Edward I. ....	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III. ....	Eldest son of Edward II. ....	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II. ....	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III. ....	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
HENRY IV. ....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edwd. III. ....	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V. ....	Eldest son of Henry IV. ....	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI. ....	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471) .....	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV. ....	Grandson of Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and of Anne, great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III. ....	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V. ....	Eldest son of Edward IV. ....	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III. ....	Younger brother of Edward IV. ....	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII. ....	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt .....	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII. ....	Only surviving son of Henry VII. ....	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI. ....	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour .....	1547	1553	16	6
JANE .....	Granddaughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554) .....	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I. ....	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon .....	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH .....	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn .....	1558	1603	69	44

## Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-môr .....	Apr. 1057	Alexander III. ....	July 8, 1249	James IV. ....	June 11, 1488
Donald Ban .....	Nov. 1093	Margaret of Norway .....	Mar. 19, 1286	James V. ....	Sept. 9, 1513
Duncan .....	May, 1094	John Balliol .....	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary .....	Dec. 16, 1542
Donald Ban .....	rest. Nov. 1095	Robert I. (Bruce) .....	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary .....	Apr. 24, 1558
Edgar .....	Sept. 1097	David II. ....	June 7, 1329	Mary .....	Dec. 5, 1560
Alexander I. ....	Jan. 8, 1107	Robert II. (Stewart) .....	Feb. 22, 1329	Henry and Mary .....	July 29, 1565
David I. ....	April 27, 1124	Robert III. ....	April 12, 1390	Mary .....	Feb. 10, 1567
Malcolm (Maiden) .....	May 27, 1153	James I. ....	April 4, 1406	James VI. ....	July 29, 1567
William (The Lion) .....	Dec. 9, 1165	James II. ....	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II. ....	Dec. 4, 1214	James III. ....	Aug. 3, 1460		

**British Kings and Queens from 1603.**

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaun. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I. .... <i>Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.</i>	1625	Beh. 1649	49	24
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688— Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702 1694	51 33	13 6
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II. .... Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor.</i>					
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	1936	70	25
EDWARD VIII.	Eldest son of George V.	1936	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

*The House of Windsor* is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

**WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.**

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfillment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The Heir Apparent to the Throne, if the eldest (or eldest surviving) son of the Sovereign bears the title Prince of Wales by individual investment and not by birth. The present King was installed as Prince of Wales in Caernarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

**INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1092.**

Rhodri the Great	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979-985
Cadwallon, his brother	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Selsyllt	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfin	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1292

**ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.**

Edward, <i>b.</i> 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. ( <i>d.</i> 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. ( <i>d.</i> 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" ( <i>d.</i> 1766)	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. ( <i>d.</i> 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward (Edward VIII.)	1910

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; succeeded to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married his cousin Caroline, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales (born Jan. 7, 1796; died in child-birth, Nov. 6, 1817, having married, May 2, 1816, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians); succeeded to the throne as George IV., Jan. 29, 1820; died June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany and Earl of Ulster*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia. The Duke, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died, without issue, Jan. 5, 1827.

3. William, *Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's and Earl of Munster*, born Aug. 21, 1765, married Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louisa (born and died Mar. 27, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (born Dec. 20, 1820, died Mar. 4, 1821); succeeded to the throne as William IV., June 26, 1830; died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766; married May 18, 1797, Frederick, Prince (afterwards King) of Württemberg; died, without issue, Oct. 5, 1823.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent and Strathearn and Earl of Dublin*, born Nov. 2, 1767; married Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. The Duke died Jan. 23, 1820.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768; died, unmarried, Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg; died, without issue, Jan. 10, 1840.

8. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Armagh*, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, Frederica, third daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, 1st, of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and, 2nd, of Frederick, Prince of Salm-Braunfels; became King of Hanover on death of William IV.; died Nov. 18, 1851, leaving issue, George, King of Hanover (1851-1866), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Alexandrina Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; died June 12, 1878.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan. 27, 1773; married Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Dunmore, but this being contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (22 Geo. III. c. 11), the union was pronounced invalid; died April 21, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron Culloden*, born Feb. 24,

1774; married Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse. The Duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., died at Kew, July 8, 1850, leaving issue:—

(1) H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Mar. 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army 1856-1895; died, without succession, Mar. 17, 1904.

(2) H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822; married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; died Dec. 5, 1916.

(3) H.H.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833; married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck; died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(a) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867; married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V.; crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(b) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868; married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster; died Oct. 24, 1927, leaving issue: (i) George, 2nd *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 11, 1895; married (1923) Dorothy, daughter of Hon. Osmond Hastings, and has issue, a daughter, born 1924; (ii) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897; married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort; (iii) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899; married (1919) the late Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (iv) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(c) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870; died Oct. 22, 1910.

(d) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Maj.-Gen. the *Earl of Athlone*, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chancellor of London University, born April 14, 1874; married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (see "Queen Victoria's Family"), their issue being (i) Lady Mary Helen Emma, born 1905; married (1931) Maj. Henry Abel-Smith; (ii) Viscount Trennath, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776; married July 22, 1816, her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester; died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777; died, unmarried, May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 25, 1779; died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died August 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783; died, unmarried, Nov. 2, 1810.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(i) H.I.M. William II., *German Emperor* 1888–1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1859, died 1921), and secondly Princess Hermine of Reuss. The German Emperor's family:—

(a) Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1882–1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907; Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909; Prince Frederick Georg, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917.)

(b) Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926).

(c) Prince Adalbert, born July 14, 1884, married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920). (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppin. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922.)

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914; Prince Georg, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917; Prince Christian, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Guelph, born March 11, 1923.)

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss.

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (leaving issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896, died July 5, 1927).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, *King of the Hellenes*, died Nov. 13, 1929, leaving issue:—

(a) George II., *King of the Hellenes* (1922–1924 and since 1935), born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elizabeth of Rumania (marriage dissolved 1935).

(b) The late Alexander, *King of the Hellenes* 1917–1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos, died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue (Princess Alexandra, born 1921).

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) King Carol of Rumania (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, Crown Prince Michael, born Oct. 25, 1921.

(d) Prince Paul, born Dec. 4, 1901.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913.

(6) Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse (having issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of the King of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1895, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Princes Richard and Cristoph (twins), born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (*see p. 222*).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, having issue:—

(a) Alice (*H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885 (having issue:—Princess Margaret, born April 17, 1905; Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906; Princess Cecilia, born June 23, 1911; Princess Sophia, born June 27, 1914; Prince Philippos, born June 12, 1921).

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(c) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Commander, late R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia (having issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; Earl of Medina, born 1919).

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Commander, R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, born 1924 and 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (*see col. 1*).

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, married (1894) Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg and (1905) Princess Eleonore (having issue:—Prince George Donatus, born Nov. 8, 1906; Prince Ludwig Hermann, born Nov. 20, 1908).

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (*Tsar of All the Russias*), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsaritsa and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.



4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (Queen of Rumania), born Aug. 24, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Rumania, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Rumania, born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 2, p. 220.)

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) George II. (King of the Hellenes; see p. 204).

(c) Marie (Queen of Yugoslavia), born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909, married (1932) Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932).

(f) The late Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1923, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, having issue:—

(a) Marie (Princess Friedrich Carl of Leiningen), born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, having issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glücksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married (1909) the late Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue:—

(a) Prince Alvaro, born April 20, 1910.

(b) Prince Alonso, born May 28, 1912.

(c) Prince Ataúlfo, born Oct. 20, 1913.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, C.I., G.B.E., V.A., R.R.C., born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, C.I., G.B.E., V.A., born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, C.I., V.A., G.B.E., R.R.C., born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D.,

T.D., born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has issue a daughter (Princess Margaret, born 1934).

(b) Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince of Denmark.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B., Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue Earl of Macduff, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., P.C., K.T., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chancellor of London University, having issue:—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Major Henry Abel-Smith.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, having issue:—

(a) Prince Johann, born Aug. 2, 1906.

(b) Princess Sibylle, born Jan. 17, 1908, married (1932) Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

(c) Prince Dietmar, born Aug. 24, 1909.

(d) Princess Caroline, born June 22, 1912.

(e) Prince Frederick, born Nov. 29, 1918.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, C.I., V.A., D.B.E., R.R.C., born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., K.G. (King of Spain 1886-1931), having issue:—

(a) Prince of Asturias, born May 10, 1907.

(b) Infante Jaime, born June 23, 1908.

(c) Infanta Beatrice, born June 22, 1909.

(d) Infanta Maria, born Dec. 12, 1911.

(e) Infante Juan, born June 20, 1913.

(f) Infante Gonzale, born Oct. 24, 1914; died Aug. 12, 1934.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

## THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863. Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, K.G., K.P., born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.
2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (H.M. QUEEN MARY), succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, crowned June 22, 1911, died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 223).
3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—
  - (1) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught) born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (see Queen Victoria's Family p. 222).
  - (2) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, Lord Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (see Earl of Southesk).
4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868, died Dec. 2, 1935.
5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD (H.M. Queen of Norway), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—
  - H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden. Issue:—
  - H.R.H. Princess Inghild Alexandra, b. June 9, 1930.
  - H.R.H. Princess Maud Ingeborg, b. Feb. 12, 1932.
6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN, Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

## THE FAMILY OF KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK.

KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK, born April 8, 1818; married Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel; died Jan. 29, 1906, leaving issue:—

1. H.M. King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, born June 3, 1843, married (1869) H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912, leaving issue:—
  - (1) H.M. King Christian X. of Denmark, born Sept. 26, 1870, married (1888) Duchess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg, and has issue:—
    - (a) H.R.H. Crown Prince of Denmark, born March 11, 1899, married (1935) Princess Ingrid of Sweden.
    - (b) H.R.H. Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900, married (1933) Princess Caroline Matilda of Denmark (and has issue a daughter, Princess Elizabeth, born May 8, 1935).
  - (2) H.M. King Haakon of Norway, born August 3, 1872, married July 22, 1886, H.R.H. Princess Maud of the United Kingdom, having issue:—(see Family of King Edward VII., above).
  - (3) H.R.H. Prince Harold, born Oct. 8, 1876, married (1909) Princess Helena of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue:—
    - (a) Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910.
    - (b) Princess Caroline, born April 27, 1912.
    - (c) Princess Alexandrina, born Dec. 12, 1914.
    - (d) Prince Gorm, born Feb. 24, 1919.
    - (e) Prince Oluf, born March 10, 1923.
  - (4) H.R.H. Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, married (1897) Prince Charles of Sweden, having issue:—
    - (a) Princess Margaret, born June 25, 1899, married (1919) Prince Axel of Denmark.
    - (b) Princess Martha, born March 22, 1901, married (1929) the Crown Prince of Norway.
    - (c) The late Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905, married (1926) H.M. The King of the Belgians, died August 29, 1935 (leaving issue Princess Josephine, born 1927; Duke of Brabant, born 1930; Prince of Liège, born 1934).
    - (d) Duke of Ostrogothia, born Jan. 10, 1911.
    - (e) H.R.H. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880.
    - (f) H.R.H. Prince Gustave, born March 4, 1887.
    - (g) H.R.H. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890, married (1922) Jörgen de Castenskjold.
  2. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra (Queen Alexandra), born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.), died Nov. 20, 1925 (see above).
  3. H.R.H. Prince William (H.M. King George I. of the Hellenes, 1853-1913), born Dec. 24, 1845, married (1867) Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died March 18, 1913, leaving issue:—
    - (1) H.M. King Constantine (King of the Hellenes, 1913-1917), born Aug. 2, 1868, married (1889) the Princess Sophie, daughter of Frederick, German Emperor.
    - (2) H.R.H. Prince George, born June 24, 1869, married Princess Marie Bonaparte, having issue:—(a) Prince Peter, born Dec. 3, 1903.
    - (b) Princess Eugenie, born Feb. 10, 1910.
    - (3) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Jan. 22, 1872, married (1902) Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, and has issue:—
      - (a) Princess Olga, born June 11, 1903, married (1923) Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.
      - (b) Princess Elizabeth, born May 24, 1904, married (1934) Count Charles of Torring-Jettenbach.
      - (c) Princess Marina (H.R.H. Duchess of Kent), born Dec. 13, 1906.
    - (4) H.R.H. Princess Marie, born Feb. 20, 1876, married (1900) the late Grand Duke George of Russia, and (1922) Admiral Perides Joannides.
    - (5) H.R.H. Prince Andrew, born Feb. 1, 1882, married (1903) Princess Alice of Battenberg.
    - (6) H.R.H. Prince Christopher, born July 29, 1888, married (1929) Princess Françoise of France.
    4. H.R.H. Princess Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, married (1866) Alexander III., Emperor of All the Russias.
    5. H.R.H. Princess Thyra, born Sept. 23, 1853, married (1878) the Duke of Cumberland.
    6. H.R.H. Prince Vladimir, born Oct. 27, 1858, married (1885) the late Princess Marie of Orleans, having issue:—
      - (1) Prince Aage, born June 10, 1886.
      - (2) Prince Axel, born Aug. 12, 1888, married (1919) Princess Margaret of Sweden (and has issue Prince George, born 1920; Prince Flemming, born 1922).
      - (3) Prince Erik, born Nov. 8, 1890.
      - (4) Prince Viggo, born Dec. 25, 1893.
      - (5) Princess Margaret, born Sept. 17, 1895, married (1921) Prince René of Bourbon-Parma.

His Most Excellent Majesty Edward the Eighth (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of His late Majesty King George V. and of Her Majesty Queen Mary; born at White Lodge, Sheen, June 23, 1894; succeeded to the Throne January 20, 1936; to be Crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937.

## BROTHERS AND SISTER OF HIS MAJESTY.

### The Duke of York.

**H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George),** *Heir Presumptive to the Throne*, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., D.O.L., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Col. Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Admiral R.N., General, and Air Chief Marshal, born Dec. 14, 1895, married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York, G.B.E., born Aug. 4, 1900), Col.-in-Chief K.O.Y.L.I. and Hon. Col. 14th London R., London Scottish, and has issue:—

(1) H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21, 1926.

(2) H.R.H. Princess Margaret Rose, born Aug. 21, 1930.

### The Princess Royal.

**H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary),** *Countess of Harewood*, G.B.E., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots and Roy. Corps of Signals, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., Personal A.D.C. to the King, and has issue:—

(1) George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, born Feb. 7, 1923.

(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924.

### The Duke of Gloucester.

**H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert),** Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., LL.D., has Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, Major 10th Hussars, Col.-in-Chief the Gloucestershire Regt., Hon. Col. Camb. U. O.T.C., born March 31, 1900; married Nov. 6,

1935, Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, born Dec. 25, 1901).

### The Duke of Kent.

**H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund),** Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Col.-in-Ch. The Queen's Own W. Kent R., Commander, R.N., Personal Naval A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906), and has issue:—

H.R.H. Prince Edward George Nicolas Paul Patrick, born Oct. 9, 1935.

## MOTHER OF HIS MAJESTY.

**H.M. QUEEN MARY (H.S.H. Princess VICTORIA MARY Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes ("Princess May") of TECK,** daughter of H.H. the late FRANCIS, Prince and Duke of TECK, G.C.B., G.O.V.O., by H.R.H. the late Princess MARY ADELAIDE Wilhelmina Elizabeth of CAMBRIDGE, Lady of the Garter, and of the Orders of the Star of India, of Victoria and Albert and the Crown of India, a Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Col.-in-Chief 13th/18th Hussars and Worcester and Oxford Yeom. Bgde., R.F.A. (T.), Comdt.-in-Chief Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, President of British Red Cross Soc., D.O.L., LL.D., Mus.D.; born May 26, 1867; married at St. James's Palace, July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert of WINDSOR, created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, U.K. 1892; Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester November 9, 1901, who succeeded as KING GEORGE V. 1910, and died Jan. 20, 1936.

## ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to His Majesty and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. and of King George V. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum. The Select Committee reported on April 28, 1936, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons.

His Majesty's Privy Purse ..... £110,000  
Salaries of Household and retired  
Allowances ..... 134,000  
Expenses of Household ..... 152,800  
Royal Bounty ..... 13,200

\* £410,000

\* From this sum there will remain undrawn:—  
While His Majesty is unmarried ..... £40,000  
While the Revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which are vested in His Majesty, remain at present level of £104,000 ..... 79,000

£119,000

Queen Mary ..... £70,000  
Duke of York ..... £23,800  
The Princess Royal ..... 5,700  
Duke of Gloucester ..... 23,800  
Duke of Kent ..... 23,800  
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) ..... 5,700  
Duke of Connaught ..... 23,800  
Princess Beatrice ..... 5,700  
Queen of Norway ..... 5,700

† His Majesty having allotted also an annuity of £25,000 from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

**The Coronation Ceremony.**

MAY 12, 1937.

FROM the time of Henry the Eighth it has been a recognized constitutional principle that immediately upon the death of a monarch his heir becomes his already constituted successor. The solemn and elaborate ceremony of Coronation is the formal public ratification of an event which is already of binding force. The date of its occurrence is unfixed and the Coronation of King Edward VIII. has been proclaimed to take place on May 12, 1937, nearly sixteen months after the accession. The Coronation of King George V. took place on June 22, 1911, some thirteen months after the accession; in the case of Queen Anne, on the contrary, the interval had been for less than eight weeks. Before the coronation of His Majesty Westminster Abbey will probably be closed to the public for a considerable period, during the construction of an annexe for a vestibule outside the entrance door, and for the process of a gorgeous decoration within. The carpets and hanging were, on the last occasion, of dark blue and silver-grey, and the chairs and boxes were equally handsome. Entrance was made by the annexe and the western door and thus along the Nave; and near the centre of the edifice, where the Transepts divide that portion from the Choir, a raised square platform termed the Theatre was erected. In front of this, facing up the Choir and towards the Altar, will be placed the Throne, elevated by five steps. Near by the Altar, placed sideways on the South side of the area, stands the Recognition Chair. Before the Throne is the Reading Desk, and then the Coronation or King Edward's Chair. The Recognition Chair is on the South side, and the Prelates on the North, whilst on each side of the Altar is a door opening into King Edward's Chapel where stands St. Edward's Altar. On the last occasion the South Transept was assigned to Peers, with the Princes of the Blood Royal in chairs before them, and the North Transept to Peeresses, similarly preceded by the Princesses: all in their robes, but with their coronets thus far borne in their hands—by pages, however, in the case of those Peers who had to take part in the ceremonies. Nearly all round the Abbey there were raised galleries for the accommodation of spectators, some five thousand in all; the Members of the House of Commons in galleries which stood high above the Peers in the South Transept. Visitors had to appear either in full court dress or in uniform, Members of Parliament, however, having the further option of morning dress; ladies were restricted to court dress without trains.

**THE ROYAL PROCESSIONS.**

There were, on the last occasion, three distinct processions to the Abbey (as there were upon entering it), those respectively of the Royal Representatives and guests, the Royal Family, and the King and Queen. Of these the first was made up of fourteen dress carriages, preceded and followed, as were the other two, by escorts of the Household Cavalry: trumpeters heralded the first only. The procession of the Royal Family contained five

carriages. In the King's own procession there were first four dress carriages, then a long train of Officers on horseback including Orderly Officers, Aides-de-Camp-General and Staff Officers, Marshalsmen, Yeomen of the Guard, Equerries Extra and in Ordinary, with Escorts of Colonial and Indian Cavalry besides the Household Cavalry; then the gilded state coach conveying their Majesties, attended by the Duke of Connaught and other Princes on horseback, and high officials followed by Equerries and Grooms in the rear, a further Escort of Household Cavalry closing up the whole.

The Great Officers of State and other participants in the ceremonies arrived at an early hour in time for preparations, and the Regalia were allotted in the Vestibule as follows:—

**THE KING'S REGALIA.**

St. Edward's Staff, to the Duke of Roxburghe.

The Spurs, to the Earl of Loudoun and Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

The Sceptre with the Cross, to the Duke of Argyll.

The Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice or Third Sword, to Field-Marshal Viscount (afterwards Earl) Kitchener of Khartoum.

The Pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice or Second Sword, to Field-Marshal Earl Roberts.

Curtana, or Sword of Mercy, to the Duke of Beaufort.

The Sword of State, to Earl Beauchamp.

The Sceptre with the Dove, to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

The Orb, to the Duke of Somerset.

St. Edward's Crown, to the Duke of Northumberland, as Lord High Steward.

The Patina, to the Bishop of London.

The Chalice, to the Bishop of Winchester.

The Bible, to the Bishop of Ripon.

The Royal personages of the two preliminary processions having taken their seats, that of His Majesty now entered the Abbey. First came the Chaplains in Ordinary, the Prebendaries of the Abbey (in dark crimson copes), and the Dean. Then the Heraldic and Knightly group—the Pursuivants in mediæval array, and the Officers of the Orders in mantles of purple or blue velvet; Heralds in cloth of gold, the standards of the Dominions, the blue and gold standard of Ireland, the orange and red one of Scotland, the red banner of England, and the flag of the Union (borne by the Duke of Wellington). Next came the Keeper of the Crown Jewels, the four Knights of the Garter appointed to hold the golden canopy at the Anointing (Lords Cadogan, Rosebery, Minto, and Crewe), in mantles of dark red and white. Then the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord President of the Council, Chancellor of Ireland, the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of York, the Lord Chancellor (England), and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Four Pursuivants came next, ushering in the Queen's Regalia. Her Majesty, who was attired in purple and wearing a golden circlet on her head, walked up to and stood by her seat in the chair by the side of the King's Recognition Chair, with two Bishops and five



Gentlemen-at-Arms (in scarlet tunics and with white plumes), standing on each side of her, her train borne by the Mistress of the Robes, supported and followed by Gentlemen of the Suite and her Ladies of the Bedchamber, Women of the same, and Maids of Honour. The King's own attendants came next, introduced by Richmond, Windsor, and York Heralds, with the bearers of the Regalia. Then the Kings of Arms in gold and emblazoned tabards; the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the City Mace; and Black Rod; the Earl Carrington (afterwards Marquess of Lincolnshire), the Lord Great Chamberlain; the Duke of Abercorn and the Earl of Erroll as High Constables of Ireland and Scotland; the Earls of Crawford and Shrewsbury as Scottish and Irish High Stewards; the Earl Marshal; Earl Beauchamp bearing the Sword of State; the Lord High Constable; and the Duke of Northumberland, as Lord High Steward, bearing upon its cushion St. Edward's Crown, whilst the Duke of Somerset on his right carried the Orb, and the Duke of Richmond on his left the Sceptre with the Dove. These were followed by the Ecclesiastical group, conveying the Bible, Chalice, and Patina. The boys of Westminster School enjoy the special privilege of witnessing coronations and shouting "Vivat" as the King enters.

#### THE PRESENTATION.

King George V was attired at this stage in his crimson Royal Imperial Mantle, with his Cap of Maintenance of the same hue and his Collar of the Garter. The Nobles who were bearers of his train were in red and white, whilst the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells with ten Gentlemen-at-Arms were on each side of him; the other three Bishops, bearers of the Bible, Chalice, and Patina (plate for the bread), stood near the Pulpit, the Nobles with the Four Swords on his right, and the Lord Chamberlain of the Household and the Groom of the Robes behind him. On their entrance the Anthem "I was glad when they said unto me" was sung, and at its conclusion the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Davidson), attended by the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, proceeded to make the Recognition. The form of words was this: "Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this realm: wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" The "people" then replied with repeated acclamations, "God save King George the Fifth!" and the trumpets sounded. This form was gone through four times over, addressed to each point of the compass. The King, who had been standing, now resumed his seat, whereupon the Archbishop proceeded to the Altar and the Litany was sung by the Bishops of Bath and Wells and of Oxford. The Archbishop of Canterbury then read the Prayers of the opening portion of the Communion Service, Sir Frederick Bridge's adaptation of Purcell's "Introit" was here brought in, and then the Bishop of Winchester read the Epistle and the Bishop of London the Gospel. Next followed the Sermon, preached by the Archbishop of York, from the text "I am among you as he that serveth."

#### THE CORONATION OATH.

The Coronation Oath was now taken, the King having, on Feb. 6, 1911, made and signed the Declaration against Popery in the presence of both Houses of Parliament. The following questions were first administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

ARCHB.: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

KING: I solemnly promise so to do.

ARCHB.: Will you by your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

KING: I will.

ARCHB.: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England, and to the Church therein committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them?

KING: All this I promise to do.

Following upon these words His Majesty proceeded to the Altar attended by his Supporters and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State alone being borne before him. At the Altar steps he removed his Cap of State, and, kneeling, pronounced the words, "The things which I have heretofore promised I will perform and keep—so help me God." He then kissed the book and set his sign manual to a transcript of the Oath. The King now returned to his Chair, and while their Majesties knelt, the Hymn was sung by the Choir, the Archbishop reading the first line: "Veni Creator Spiritus."

#### THE ANOINTING.

The ceremony of Anointing follows, the Archbishop of Canterbury first reading the Prayer commencing, "O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil," &c., and then the Choir singing the Anthem "Zadok the Priest." The King was then divested, by the Lord Great Chamberlain, of his crimson Robe, took off his Cap, and removed to the Coronation Chair, where he was surrounded by the four Knights of the Garter, who held the pall of cloth of gold over him so as to conceal him from the view of the spectators; whereupon the Dean of Westminster poured some of the consecrated oil from the Ampulla into the Anointing Spoon and handed it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who then anointed the King, in the form of a cross, upon the head, the breast, and the palms of both hands, the Blessing after Anointing following, during which the King knelt at his faldstool, and then returned to the Chair, when the Dean invested him in the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica of cloth of gold. The Great Spurs were now brought from the Altar, when the Lord Great Chamberlain knelt before the King and touched his heels with them. The Sword of State was next delivered to the Lord Chamberlain of the

Household, and by him to the Keeper of the Crown Jewels, who in its place gave to the Peer who had borne it another sword, in a scabbard of purple velvet, which sword the Peer passed to the Archbishop, who, after another prayer, placed it in the King's right hand. The Lord Great Chamberlain then girded it round him, and the King himself ungirded it, when it was placed upon the Altar and then redeemed for a hundred shillings by the Peer, who now drew it from the scabbard (which he passed to the Groom of the Robes) and carried it naked for the remainder of the ceremonies. The King was now invested by the Dean in the Armilla or Stole and the Imperial Mantle or Dalmatic Robe, handed to him by the Master of the Robes. The Orb was placed temporarily in the King's right hand, the Ruby Ring upon the fourth finger of the same, and a glove handed to him by the Lord of the Manor of Workop (the Duke of Newcastle, who a few years back had purchased that estate from the Duke of Norfolk), an Exhortation or Prayer accompanying every stage.

### THE CORONATION.

Now succeeds the Coronation itself. The Sceptre with the Cross is placed in the King's right hand and that with the Dove in his left; and then the Archbishop of Canterbury stands before the Altar with St. Edward's Crown upon it, takes it up and consecrates it, lays it down again, and, attended by other Prelates, proceeds to the side of the King, when the Dean brings to him the Crown, which he now places upon the King's head, whereupon the "people" shout "God save the King," and the Peers put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns, the trumpets sound, the drums are beaten, and the guns of the Tower and the Park are, on signal, fired off. An exhortation is now spoken, and the Choir sing "Be strong and play the Man." The Bible is next handed to the King, and then the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounces the Benedictions, which the Bishops and Peers accompany with frequent "Amens." The process of Enthronisation succeeds, when the King is lifted into his Throne by the Prelates and Peers around him.

### THE HOMAGE.

Lastly comes the Homage, which is pronounced kneeling by a leading representative of each of the various ranks in succession—by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Lords Spiritual, by the Prince of Wales (in the present instance, by the Duke of York) for the Royal Family, and by the senior Peer of each degree—each touching the Crown and kissing the King on his left cheek. The words as uttered by the Peers were in this form: "I, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, do become your liege man of life and limb and earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folk—so help me God." For the Princess the form is the same, but for the Prelates there was substituted for the latter clause, "And I will do, and truly acknowledge, the service of lands which I claim to hold of you as in right of the Church."

The crowning of Queen Mary had then to follow. When the Homage and Anthem were completed, Her Majesty, who had been sitting

in the State Chair by the side of the Recognition Chair, now removed to the Altar, where the Archbishop of Canterbury repeated the Prayer of Consecration. She then knelt at her faldstool, where four Duchesses (Portland, Sutherland, Hamilton, and Montrose) held over her a pall of cloth of gold, whilst the Archbishop of Canterbury anointed her head, put the Queen's Ring on the fourth finger of her right hand, and then the Crown upon her head. The Princesses and Peeresses hereupon put on their coronets, and the Archbishop of Canterbury put the Sceptre with the Cross in her right hand and the Ivory Rod in her left, upon which she rose and was conducted to her own Throne, bowing reverently to the King as she passed him. They both now made the customary Offerings or Oblations of a pall of cloth of gold, the King accompanying his with an ingot of gold of a pound weight and the Queen hers with one of a "mark weight." The remaining and principal portion of the Communion Service then followed, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Dean of Westminster first communicating, and then the Archbishop of Canterbury administered the bread and the Dean the wine. After this the Choir sang "Glory be to God," and the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the Blessing.

Their Majesties then passed into King Edward's Chapel, the King by the South door and the Queen by the North. Here the King was disrobed, by the Lord Great Chamberlain, of his Royal Imperial Mantle and invested with his Royal Robe of Purple Velvet, together with his Crown of State (his own Crown, not that of St. Edward). They then returned through the West door of the Abbey wearing their Crowns and bearing their Sceptres: the Four Swords were borne before them, and the Princes and Princesses followed wearing their coronets. The three processions, in reverse order, then made their return journey, taking the route of Parliament Street, Whitehall, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, and Constitution Hill.

### THE CORONATION COMMISSION.

A Coronation Commission, of which H.R.H. the Duke of York is Chairman (Vice-Chairman, The Duke of Norfolk) has been appointed to consider the preparations necessary for the Coronation of His present Majesty on May 12, 1937.

The Commission comprises the Executive Committee of the Coronation Committee of the Privy Council, set up on July 7, 1936, together with representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and is directed to carry out any recommendations made after they shall have received the Approval of the King.

### CORONATION DATES, 1714-1911.

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I. ....	Aug. 1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714
George II. ....	June 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III. ....	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV. ....	Jan. 29, 1820	July 19, 1821
William IV. ....	June 26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831
Victoria. ....	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII. ....	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V. ....	May 6, 1911	June 22, 1911

# The King's Household.

*The Lord Chamberlain.* The Earl of Cromer, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

*The Lord Steward.* The Duke of Sutherland, K.T.

*The Master of the Horse.* The Duke of Beaufort, G.C.V.O.

*The Treasurer of the Household.* Sir George Penny, Bt., M.P.

*The Comptroller of the Household.* Col. Sir Lambert Ward, Bt., D.S.O., M.P.

*The Vice-Chamberlain.* Maj. Sir George Davies, M.P.

*Gold Stick.* Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.

*Gold Stick.* Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.* Admiral Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

*Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.* Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

*First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp.* Admiral The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

*Aides-de-Camp General.* General Hon. Sir J. Francis Gathorne Hardy, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir Alexander E. Wa drop, K.C.B., C.M.G.; General Sir John T. Burnett-Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir Henry E. ap R. Pryce, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir John Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir George Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

*Principal Air Aide-de-Camp.* Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

## THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Private Secretary to the King.* Maj. Rt. Hon. Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, C.B., C.V.O., M.C.  
*Assistant Private Secretaries to the King.* Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; Frank Herbert Mitchell, C.V.O., C.B.E.; Alan Frederick Lascelles, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.C.  
*Chief Clerk.* Miss H. M. Milson, C.B.E.  
*Secretary to the Private Secretary.* Miss M. L. Alcock, C.B.E.

*Clerks.* Miss C. Howland, O.B.E., Miss V. Whishaw, O.B.E.; Miss H. L. Gardiner; Miss M. L. M. Reid.

### The King's Archives,

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

*Keeper of the King's Archives.* Col. The Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

*Assis. Keeper.* Owen Moreshead, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.  
*Registrar.* Miss M. Mackenzie, M.A.

*Assistants.* Miss L. Smith, B.A., LL.B.; Miss Ruth Jones.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE KING,

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Keeper of the Privy Purse.* Major James Ullick Francis Canning Alexander, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

*Secretary of the Privy Purse.* Paym.-Com. Dudley Colles, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

### Privy Purse Office,

*Chief Clerk Accountant.* Thomas H. Carter, M.V.O.  
*Accountant.* Albert W. Stone, M.S.M.

*Clerks.* Albert Vigor Marten, M.V.O.; Frank H. Evans; Charles R. Warren.

*H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral.* Captain Hugh D. Ross, M.C.

*Agent, Sandringham.* W. A. Fellowes.

*Land Steward, Windsor.* Alexander Ritchie.

*Consulting Engineer.* Lt.-Col. John Bowden, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

### Treasurer's Office,

*Chief Accountant and Paymaster.* George David Field, M.V.O.

*Comptroller of Supply.* Harry Mercer, M.V.O.

*Accountant.* Henry George Pinnock.

*Establishment Officer.* Miss Violet Roberta Stewart-Richardson, O.B.E.

### Royal Almonry,

*High Almoner.* The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
*Sub-Almoner.* Preb. L. J. Percival, K.C.V.O., M.A.

*Secretary.* Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., M.A.

## THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Comptroller.* Maj. Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, M.V.O., M.C.

*Assistant Comptroller.* Maj. Norman Wilmshurst Gwatkin.

*Secretary.* F. S. Osgood, C.B.E., M.V.O.

*Assistant Sec.* George A. Titman, M.V.O.

*State Invitation Assistant.* Sir G. Montague Critchett, Bt., M.V.O.

*Clerks.* Jocelyn Godefroi, M.V.O.; A. J. Galpin; R. J. Hill.

*Shorthand Writers and Typists.* Miss V. de Gaury, O.B.E.; Miss Ruth Webster; Miss Elizabeth Ogilvy.

*Examiner of Plays.* Henry Clement Game, O.B.E.

*Lords in Waiting.* The Viscount Gage; The Earl of Munster; The Earl of Sefton; The Lord Brownlow; The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; The Earl of Erne.

*His Majesty's Comptroller at Ascot.* The Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.

*Extra Grooms in Waiting.* Hon. Sir Montague C. Eliot, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir Harry Lloyd-Verney, G.C.V.O.; Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, G.C.V.O.; Maj. Sir P. Hunkloke, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Victor A. F. Mackenzie, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O.

*Master of the Robes.* The Lord Colebrooke, G.C.V.O.

*Gentlemen Ushers.* Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Vivian Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O.; C.B.E.; Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, M.V.O.; M.C.; Rear-Adm. Arthur Bromley, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. V. Bache de Satgé, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Hon. G. Sidney Herbert, D.D.; John C. Harbury-Williams; Maj. J. L. Wickham, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, M.V.O., O.B.E.

*Extra Gentlemen Ushers.* Maj. Gerald Ellis; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley J. T. Levett, C.V.O.; Paym. Rear-Adm. Sir H. H. Share, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; Adm. P. Nelson Ward, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir A. D'Arcy Gordon-Bannerman, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

*Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State.* Gen. Sir Lewis S. T. Halliday, K.C.B.

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.* Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Sergeants-at-Arms*, Capt. Sir Beachcroft Towse, F.R.C.P., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Frederic Stanley Osgood, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Maj. Harry H. F. Stockley, C.V.O., O.B.E.

*Pages of Honour*, G. E. C. Hardinge; G. R. Seymour; The Lord Herschell.

*Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle*, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.O.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.

*Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor*, Col. the Lord Wigram, G.O.B., G.O.V.O., C.S.I.

*Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London*, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., E.C.I.E., C.B.

*Surveyor of the King's Pictures*, Kenneth McKenzie Clark, M.A.

*Surveyor of The King's Works of Art*, Lord Gerald Wellesley.

*Librarian at Windsor Castle*, Owen Frederick Morhead, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., M.A.

*Master of the King's Music*, Sir (Henry) Walford Davies, C.V.O., O.B.E., Mus.Doc.

*Poet Laureate*, John Edward Masefield, O.M., D.Litt.

*Burgmaster*, J. T. Phelps.

*Keeper of the Swans*, F. T. Turk.

*Carriaker, St. James's Palace*, E. Pearce.

*Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle*, E. J. Seymour; Capt. H. Wells, R.A.; F. Cox.

*Housekeepers*, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*).

#### ECCLIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD.

##### The College of Chaplains.

*Clerk of the Closet*, The Bishop of Oxford, G.B.E.

*Deputy Clerk of the Closet*, Preb. L. J. Percival, K.C.V.O., M.A.

*Chaplain to the King*, Preb. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Sir F.A.S. Folkes, Bt., M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Canon A. E. Brooke, D.D.; Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, C.M.G., M.A.; Canon B. K. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.A.; Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D.; Very Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A. (Provost of Portsmouth); Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Very Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D. (Provost of Sheffield); Rev. C. H. Hamilton, M.A.; Canon A. E. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A.; Rev. F. A. Iremonger, M.A.; Rev. W. P. G. McCormick, D.S.O., M.A.; Canon F. H. Dudden, D.D.; Canon F. E. Barry, D.S.O., M.A.; Very Rev. F. B. Macnutt, M.A. (Provost of Leicester); Canon H. Costley White, D.D.; Canon W. J. T. Pythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C.; Canon J. C. H. How, Canon O. C. Quick, D.D.; Canon A. C. Deane, M.A.; Rev. A. Campbell Don, D.D.; Canon R. Brook, M.A.; Canon H. R. L. Sheppard, D.D.; Rev. E. H. Thorold, C.B., C.B.E., D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hunter, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gibson, M.A.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., M.A.; Canon L. M. Andrews, M.C., M.A.

##### Chapels Royal.

*Dean of the Chapels Royal*, The Bishop of London, K.C.V.O.

*Precentor of the Chapels Royal*, Preb. L. J. Percival, K.C.V.O., M.A.

*Priests in Ordinary*, Rev. A. H. O. McChesane, M.A.; Rev. M. F. Foxell, M.A.; Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.A.

*Deputy Priest*, Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.

*Honorary Priests*, Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. L. H. Nixon, M.V.O., M.A. *Organist & Composer*, Edgar Stanley Roper, M.V.O., Mus.B.

*Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain*, Preb. L. J. Percival, K.C.V.O., M.A.

*Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor).

*Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain*, Rev. A. R. Fuller, M.V.O., M.A.

*Hampton Court—Chaplain*, Rev. W. K. Firminger, D.D.

*Organist, do.*—W. J. Phillips, Mus.Doc.

#### MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD.

*Physicians in Ordinary*, The Viscount Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.; The Lord Horder, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.

*Physicians Extraordinary*, Sir Maurice A. Cassidy, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; John Alfred Ryle, M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Serjeant Surgeon*, Wilfred Trotter, M.D., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeons*, Sir Thomas Peel Dunhill, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.; Sir James Walton, K.C.V.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Oculist*, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, M.D., F.R.C.S.

*Consulting Surgeon Oculist*, Col. Sir Wm. T. Lister, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.

*Manipulative Surgeon*, Sir Morton Smart, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.D.

*Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Apothecary to the Household*, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.

*Physician to the Household*, Arnold Stott, M.A., B.Ch., F.R.C.P.

*Surgeon to the Household*, Sir James Walton, K.C.V.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., B.Sc.

*Surgeon Oculist to the Household*, F. A. Juler, M.B., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Dentist to the Household*, Francis D. Donovan, C.V.O., L.D.S., R.C.S.E.

*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor*, Sir Henry L. Martyn, K.C.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham*, Sir Frederic Jeune Willans, K.C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Coroner of the Kings Household*, Lt.-Col. W. H. L. McCarthy, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Sidney Clive, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps*, J. B. Monck, C.M.G., C.V.O.

*Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps*, Capt. Sir John Lindsay Dashwood, Bt.

#### CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

*Secretary*, Maj. Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C.V.O., O.B.E.

*Clerks*, A. C. Michils, M.V.O.; N. L. Swift.

#### The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

*Captain*, Brig.-Gen. the Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Standard Bearer*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Archibald Fraser Home, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Clerk of the Cheque &*



*Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. R. H. Kearsley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Harbinger*, Brig.-Gen. Sir E. F. O Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Gentlemen of the Corps, Maj.-Gens.*, L. A. Price-Davies, V.F., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Brig.-Gens.*, B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; L. L. Wheatley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; W. D. Wright, V.F., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; G. W. St. G. Grogan, V.F., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; J. V. Campbell, V.F., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Colonels*, Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Ulric Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; Stanley Leonard Barry, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; C. de W. Crookshank; Alan T. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. Maurice A. Wingfield, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Viscount Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O.; G. J. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C.; R. E. M. Russell, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.; H. V. Charrington, M.C.; H. C. L. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, V.F., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Chas. H. Villiers; G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O.; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; H. M. Pryce-Jones, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; G. H. Barnett, C.M.G., D.S.O.; V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; M. E. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, D.S.O.; Sir C. F. Carne Rasch, Bt.; E. P. Le Breton; C. O. V. Gray, C.M.G., D.S.O.; F. H. Lister, D.S.O.; H. G. Grace, M.C.; H. E. Edgar Smith, D.S.O.; W. W. Smith-Cuninghame, D.S.O.; Ughtred E. Carnegie, D.S.O., M.C.; Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, D.S.O.; Lord James Butler, M.C.; *Majors*, Lord Ellenborough, M.C.; Harry W. Ricardo; H. L. Aubrey-Fletcher, D.S.O., M.V.O.; *Captain*, Sir E. B. Towse, V.F., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

*The King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard*, St. James's Palace, S.W.x.

*Captain*, Colonel the Lord Templemore, D.S.O., C.B.E.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. Sir Colin William MacRae, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; *Ensign*, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Exons*, Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. E. B. Frederick; Lt.-Col. William Gibbs; Brig.-Gen. Lord Roundway, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

# MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT.

*Board of Green Cloth*, Buckingham Palace, S.W.x.

*Master of the Household*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Smith Hill Child, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Chief Clerk, Master of the Household's Department*, Paymr.-Lieut. W. H. Samways, M.V.O., M.B.E., R.N.

*Clerk*, A. F. A. Stamborg.

*Inspector*, Buckingham Palace, T. D. Williams, M.V.O., D.C.M.

*Inspector*, Windsor Castle, S. A. Williams.

*Palace Steward*, T. Tubbs.

*Housekeeper*, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Moore.

*Do.* Windsor Castle, Mrs. Amelia Rawlings.

# ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT,

Buckingham Palace, S.W.x.

*Crown Equerry*, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Equeries in Waiting*, Lt.-Col. Hon. Piers Walter Leigh, C.I.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., C.B.E.; Wing-Cmdr. Edward Hedley Fielden, M.V.O., A.F.C. (*Captain of the King's Flight*); Commander Charles Edward Lambie, R.N.

*Extra Equeries*, Maj. Sir John Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, G.C.V.O.; the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B.,

G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Portescue, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey Godfrey-Faussett, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj. Colin Lindsay Gordon, C.V.O.; Capt. Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. Rt. Hon. Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, C.B., C.V.O., M.C.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Vice-Adm. Dudley B. N. North, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. G. C. B. Paynter, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Maj. Sir Edward Seymour, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., C.B.E.; Col. Sir Henry Streetfield, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Brig.-Gen. H. A. Tomkinson, D.S.O.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Col. Rt. Hon. Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

*Hon. Veterinary Surgeons*, Major Sir F. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; J. Willett, M.R.C.V.S.

*Supt. Royal Mews*, Maj. G. F. T. Hopkins, M.V.O., M.C.

*Riding Surveyor*, Charles P. Waters.

*Storekeeper*, P. T. Fielding.

*Clerk*, Ralph C. Isard, M.V.O.

*Veterinary Surgeon*, London, G. H. Williams, M.V.O.

*Veterinary Surgeon*, Windsor, R. C. Tennant.

# HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

*Hereditary High Constable*, The Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B.

*Hereditary Master of the Household*, The Duke of Argyll.

*Hereditary Standard-Bearer*, Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, M.P.

*Hereditary Keepers* :—

*Holbrood*, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

*Falkland*, The Marquess of Bute, K.T.

*Dunstaffnage*, The Duke of Argyll.

*Stirling*, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.

*Keeper of Dunbarton Castle*, Col. Sir George M. Home Stirling, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Governor of Edinburgh Castle*, Gen. Sir A. R. Cameron, K.C.B., C.M.G.

*Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle*, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, D.D.

*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Very Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; Very Rev. J. White, C.H., D.D.; Rev. Prof. A. Main, D.D.; Very Rev. N. MacLean, D.D.; Very Rev. A. Martin, D.D., LL.D.; Very Rev. R. J. Drummond, D.D.; Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D.; Very Rev. C. L. Warr, M.A.

*Domestic Chaplain* (vacant).

*Historiographer*, R. K. Hannay, LL.D. F.R.S.Ed.

*Botanist*, Sir W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

*Painter and Limner*, Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., R.S.A., LL.D.

*Sculptor*, J. P. MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.

*Physicians in Scotland*, J. Cowan, M.D., D.Sc.; Sir A. W. Mackintosh, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.; A. G. Anderson, M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Extra Physician in Scotland*, R. W. Philip, LL.D., M.D.

*Surgeons in Scotland*, John Fraser, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.; J. R. Learmonth, Ch.M., F.R.C.S. Ed.  
*Surgeon Oculist in Scotland*, A. H. H. Sinclair, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E.  
*Surgeon Dentist in Scotland*, L. C. Broughton-Head, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S.  
*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral*, George Proctor Middleton, M.B., Ch.B.  
*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse*, N. S. Carmichael, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

#### The King's Body Guard for Scotland.

*The Royal Company of Archers*, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.  
*Captain General*, The Lord Elphinstone, K.T.  
*Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, M.V.O.  
*President of the Council*, Hon. Sir Hew H. Dalrymple, K.C.V.O.  
*Vice-Pres.*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert Gilmour, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.  
*Secretary*, Colin Mackenzie Black, W.S.  
*Treasurer*, John M. Howden, C.A.  
*Surgeon*, Robert A. Fleming, M.D., LL.D.

#### QUEEN MARY'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Lord Chamberlain*, The Marquess of Anglesey, G.C.V.O.  
*Comptroller and Treasurer*, Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.  
*Private Secretary*, Hon. Gerald Chichester, C.V.O.  
*Equerries*, Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald Seymour, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Arthur Paget, M.C.  
*Extra Equerries*, Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Maj. Hon. Sir Richard Molyneux, K.C.V.O.  
*Physicians in Ordinary*, The Viscount Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.; Sir John Weir, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.  
*Surgeons*, Alfred Edward Webb-Johnson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.; Sir James Walton, K.C.V.O., M.D., M.C., F.R.C.S.  
*Surgeon Apothecary*, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.  
*Surgeon Oculist*, Sir Richard Cruise, G.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.  
*Surgeon Dentist*, Guy Birt, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.  
*Mistress of the Robes*, The Duchess of Devonshire.  
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Amphil, G.B.E.  
*Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Dowager Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Lamington; The Lady Desborough.  
*Women of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Cynthia Colville; The Lady Victoria Forester; The Hon. Jean Bruce.  
*Extra Women of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Katharine Seymour; The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Elizabeth Motioui; The Lady Bertha Hawkins.  
*Secretary to the Private Secretary's Office*, Martin J. Richards, M.V.O.  
*Clerk Comptroller*, R. H. Short, M.V.O.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Comptroller and Equerry*, Rear-Adm. Sir Basil Vernon Brooke, K.C.V.O.  
*Deputy Comptroller and Equerry*, Com. Harold George Campbell, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.

*Private Secretary*, Sir Eric Charles Miéville, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.  
*Equerry*, The Hon. T. W. E. Coke.  
*Physicians in Ordinary*, G. F. Still, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir John Weir, K.C.V.O., M.B.; H. L. Tidy, M.D., F.R.C.P.; D. T. Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P.  
*Surgeons in Ordinary*, Sir Lancelot Edward Barrington-Ward, K.C.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.; A. E. Porritt, M.B., F.R.C.S.  
*Ladies in Waiting*, The Lady Helen Graham; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowley.  
*Extra Lady in Waiting*, The Lady Annaly.  
*Clerk Comptroller*, James C. E. Cole.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

*Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Dorothy C. E. Yorke; Miss Sybil A. Kenyon-Slaney.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Comptroller*, Maj. R. T. Stanyforth, M.V.O., M.C.  
*Equerry*, Maj. Howard Kerr, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.  
*Extra do.*, Edward Wm. Brook.  
*Lady in Waiting*, The Lady Winifred Cecil.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Private Secretary*, John Arthur Lowther.  
*Equerries*, Maj. H. W. Butler, M.V.O., M.C.; Lord Herbert.  
*Lady in Waiting*, The Lady Herbert.  
*Physician in Ordinary*, A. E. Gow, M.D.

#### THE QUEEN OF NORWAY'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Comptroller and Private Secretary*, George Arthur Ponsonby, C.V.O.

#### THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Lady in Waiting*, Mrs. Holden.  
*Secretary*, Miss James.

#### THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Comptroller and Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.  
*Equerry*, Capt. Fitzroy Hubert Myers, M.V.O.  
*Extra Equerries*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett, C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Cecil Wray, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., T.D.; Col. C. S. Price-Davies, M.C.  
*Physicians in Ordinary*, Sir John Atkins, K.C.M.G., M.B.; M. A. J. de Lavis Trafford, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.  
*Secretary*, Bertram Pearson Murray, M.V.O.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

*Equerry*, Lt.-Col. T. A. Thornton.  
*Extra Equerries*, M.J. Sir Eric Bonham, Bt., C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. William Wyndham, M.V.O.; Capt. Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.

#### THE PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Comptroller*, O. D. P. Paget-Crooke, M.V.O.  
*Equerry*, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packer, M.V.O., O.B.E.  
*Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulleel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Lady Corkran (*extra*).  
*Physician in Ordinary*, Charles Gordon Moore, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
*Surgeon in Ordinary*, D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

# § The Peerage.

231



## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



The following table, specifying the present composition of the House of Lords, is taken from WHITAKER'S PEERAGE. Up to the date of our going to Press, the list stands as under:—

	Hereditary.	Life or a Term.	Minors.†	Total.	Peereases.
Princes of the Blood Royal .....	4	...	...	4	...
Archbishops.....	2	...	...	2	...
Dukes .....	21	...	...	21	1
Marquesses .....	28	...	(2)	30	...
Earls.....	125	...	(6)	131	3
Viscounts .....	79	...	(1)	80	2
Bishops.....	24	...	...	24	...
Barons .....	424	8	(9)	441	12
Scottish Representative Peers.....	...	16	...	16	...
Irish Representative Peers .....	...	16 (*)	...	16	...
Totals	681	66	18	765	18


ROYAL DUKES (4).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1920 York, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., b. 1895, m.  
 1928 Gloucester, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., b. 1900, m.  
 1934 Kent, George, Duke of Kent, K.G., K.T., b. 1902, m.  
 1874 Connaught & Strathearn, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Field Marshal, b. 1850, m.



 *ARCHBISHOPS*—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.   
*Trans.*  
 1928 Canterbury, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., b. 1864. Consecrated Bishop of Stepney 1901; translated to York 1909.  
 1928 York, William Temple, P.C., D.D., b. 1881. Consecrated Bishop of Manchester 1921.

 *DUKES*.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c. 

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1868 I. *Abercorn, James Albert Edward Hamilton, P.C. (N.I.), K.G., K.P. (Brit. Marq. and Scott. Earl, both Abercorn), b. 1869, s. 1913, m.		Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1904
1901 S. *Argyll, { Niall Diarmaid Campbell (U.K. Duke, Argyll), b. 1872, 1892* } s. 1914		Ian Douglas C., b. 1903
1903 S. *Atholl, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (Brit. Earl, Strangle), b. 1871, s. 1917, m.		Lord James S.-M., b. 1879
1682 Bedford, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, G.C.V.O., b. 1900, s. 1924, m.		Henry C. S. S., b. 1874
1694 Bedford, Herbert Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., b. 1858, s. 1893, m.		Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888
1711 Brandon. See "Hamilton," Scott. Duke, below		
1663 S. *Bucknuch & Queensberry (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas- Scott, G.C.V.O., (Engl. Earl, Doncaster), b. 1894, s. 1935, m.		Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1923
1694 Devonshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1868, s. 1908, m.		Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., A.F.C., M.P., b. 1895
1675 Graydon, Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m.		Earl of Euston, b. 1910
1643 S. *Hamilton, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, (Brit. Duke, Brandon), b. 1862, s. 1895, m.		Marq. of Douglas and Clydesdale, A.F.C., M.P., b. 1903
1694 Leeds, John Francis Godolphin Osborne (Scott. Visct., Dumblane), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.		Francis D'Arcy G. O., G.M.C., b. 1884
1766 I. *Leinster, Edward Fitzgerald (Brit. Visct. Leinster), b. 1892, s. 1922, m.		Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914
1675 S. *Lennox. See "Richmond and Gordon," Engl. Duke, below		
1719 Manchester, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m.		Visct. Mandeville, b. 1902
1702 Marlborough, John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, b. 1897, s. 1934, m.		Marquess of Blandford b. 1926
1707 S. *Montrose, James Graham, C.B., G.V.O. (Brit. Earl, Graham), b. 1878, s. 1925, m.		Marquess of Graham, b. 1907
1756 Newcastle (under Lyme), Henry Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b. 1866, s. 1928, m.		Earl of Lincoln, b. 1907
1483 Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, P.C., b. 1908, s. 1917		Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Lord Hugh P., b. 1914, b. 55
1766 Northumberland, Henry George Alan Percy, b. 1912, s. 1930, m.		Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., b. 1893
1716 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish- Bentuck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m.		
1675 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1904, s. 1925, m.		Earl of March, b. 1920
1907 S. *Rochburghe, George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (U.K. Earl, Innes), b. 1913, s. 1932, m.		Alastair, James I.-K., b. 1908

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1703	<i>Rutland</i> , John Henry Montagu Manners, b. 1886, s. 1925, m. ....	Marq. of Granby, b. 1919
1684	<i>St. Albans</i> , Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1874, s. 1934, m. ....	Lord William B., b. 1883
1547	<i>Somerset</i> , Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1882, s. 1931, m. ....	Lord Seymour, b. 1910 Fredd. N. S.-L.-G., b. 1874; for heir to Eldm, see Sutherland, Earl of
1833	<i>Sutherland</i> , George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (Scott. Earl, Sutherland), K.T., b. 1888, s. 1913, m. ....	Earl of Mornington, b. 1912
1814	<i>Wellington</i> , Arthur Charles Wellesley (Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1876, s. 1934, m. ....	Capt. Robert A. G., M.C., b. 1895
1874	<i>Westminster</i> , Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1899, m. ....	
 <b>MARQUESS.</b> <i>Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —.</i> Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used. Marquesses' sons, see under "DUKES," p. 231.		
1790	<i>Abercorn</i> . See "Abercorn," Irish Duke.	
1915	<i>Aberdeen and Temair</i> , George Gordon, O.B.E. (Scott. Earl, Aberdeen), b. 1879, s. 1934, m. ....	Lord Dudley, G. G., D.S.O., b. 1883 Maj. Guy T. M. Larnach-Nevill, b. 1883
1876	<i>Abercromby</i> , Henry Gilbert Ralph Nevill, b. 1854, s. 1927, m. ....	Earl of Cardigan, b. 1904
1821	<i>Ailesbury</i> , George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1873, 1911, m. ....	Earl of Cassilis, b. 1872
1831	<i>Ailsa</i> , Arch. Kennedy (Scott. Earl, Cassilis), b. 1847, s. 1870, m. ....	Earl of Cabul, b. 1922
1815	<i>Andover</i> , Charles Henry Alex. Paget, G.C.V.O., b. 1885, s. 1905, m. ....	Viscount Weymouth, b. 1905
1789	<i>Bath</i> , Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C., C.B. b. 1862, s. 1896, m. ....	Lord Walter H., b. 1865
1826	<i>Bristol</i> , Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1907, m. ....	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1907
1796	<i>Bute</i> , John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (Scott. Earl, Dumfries), b. 1881, s. 1900, m. ....	Lord Frederic C. E. C., b. 1907
1917	<i>Cambridge</i> , George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m. ....	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899
1812	<i>Camden</i> , John Charles Pratt, G.C.V.O., b. & s. 1872, m. ....	(None)
1917	<i>Carisbrooke</i> , Alexander Albert Mounbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1886, 1st Marquess, m. (see p. 203)	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1919
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> , George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley (Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley), b. 1883, s. 1923, m. (Lord Great Chamberlain)	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924
1816 I.	<i>Conyngham</i> , Frederick William Burton Conyngham (U.K. Baron, Munster), b. 1890, s. 1918, m. ....	(None)
1911	<i>Crewe</i> , Robt. Olley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., b. 1858, 1st Marquess, m. ....	Severne E. S. Fitz. C., b. 1861
1791 I.	<i>Danvers</i> , Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (Brit. Baron, Fishwick), b. 1903, s. 1904	Lord Arthur F. Hy. H., b. 1895
1789 I.	<i>Dorsetshire</i> , Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull and Jay Hill (Brit. Earl, Hillsborough), b. 1864, s. 1918	(None to Marquessate; see Dufferin & Claneboye)
1888	<i>Dufferin &amp; Ava</i> , Basil Sheridan Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, (Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye), b. 1909, s. 1930, m. ....	Guy A. G. L., b. 1889.
1800 I.	<i>Elphinstone</i> , George Henry Wellington Loftus (U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1903, s. 1935, m. ....	Lord Burghley, M.P., b. 1905
1801	<i>Exeter</i> , William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., b. 1876, s. 1898, m. ....	Earl of Beccles, b. 1902
1800 I.	<i>Headfort</i> , Geoffrey Thomas Tylour (U.K. Baron, Kentis), b. '78 s. 1894, m. ....	Brig.-Gen. Lord Henry S., D.S.O., b. 1878
1793	<i>Hertford</i> , George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron, Compton), b. 1871, s. 1912	Douglas C. L. G., b. 1908
1599 S.	<i>Huntly</i> , Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1847, s. 1863, m. ....	Lord Edward F., b. 1922
1784	<i>Lansdowne</i> , Charles Hope Petty-Fitzmaurice (Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne), b. 1917, s. 1936, m. ....	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1912
1902	<i>Louthgore</i> , Victor Alexander John Hope, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., T.D. (Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), Viceroy of India, b. 1887, s. 1908, m. ....	Viscount Castlereagh, M.P., b. 1902
1816 I.	<i>Londonderry</i> , Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, Vane), b. 1878, s. 1915, m. ....	Peter F. W. K., b. 1922
1701 S.	<i>Lothian</i> , Philip Henry Kerr, C.H. (U.K. Baron, Kerr), b. '82, s. '30	Earl of Medina, b. 1919
1917	<i>Milford Haven</i> , George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., b. 1892, s. 1921, m. (see p. 203)	Vivian L. A. P., b. 1884
1838	<i>Normanby</i> , Oswald Constantine John Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b. 1912, s. 1932	Edward Robt. Compton, b. 1891
1812	<i>Northampton</i> , William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m. ....	Earl of Ossory, b. 1890
1825 I.	<i>Ormonde</i> , James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (U.K. Baron, Ormonde), b. 1849, s. 1910, m. ....	Viscount Drumlanrig, b. '29
1682 S.	<i>Queensberry</i> , Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1920, m. ....	Viscount Erleigh, b. 1916
1926	<i>Reading</i> , Gerald Rufus Isaacs, M.C., K.C., b. 1889, s. 1935, m. ....	



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1789	Salisbury, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, M.P., b. 1893
1800 I.	*Sligo, Ulrick de Burgh Browne (U.K. Baron, Monteagle), b. 1893, s. 1935	Col. Lord Arthur B., K.O.B., C.B., b. 1867
1787	Townshend G. J. Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, M.	George Ferrars T., b. 1854
1694 S.	*Tweeddale, Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	Lord Edward H., b. 1888
1789 I.	*Waterford, John Herbert de la Poer Beresford (Brit. Baron, Tyrone), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Lord Patrick B., b. 1934
1936	Widdington, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, P.C., G.S.S.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.R., G.B.E., b. 1866, 1st Marquis, m.	Viscount Raitedone, b. 1899
1551	Winchester, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Maj. Charles S. P., M.V.O., (b. 1873)
1832	Zetland, Lawrence John L. Dundas, P.C., G.O.S.I., G.C.I.R., b. 1876, s. 1929, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1908
<div>  <p>EARLS.—Style (see footnote, p. 590). The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. J. M. —, the daughters Lady Elizabeth —. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.</p>  </div>		
1606 S.	*Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke	
1682 S.	Aberdeen. See "Aberdeen and Temair" (U.K. Marq.)	
1682	Abingdon, Montagu Henry Edmund de il Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Arthur B., D.S.O., M.C., (b. 1886)
1639 S.	†Airlie, David Lylph Gore Wolsley Ogilvy, K.C.V.O., M.C., b. '93, s. 1900, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926
1697	Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. '58, s. '94, m.	Viscount Bury, M.C., b. 1882
1826	Amherst, Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1806, s. 1927	Hon. Humphrey A., b. 1903
1892	Ancaster, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1867, s. 1910, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., b. 1907
1789 I.	*Annesley, Beresford Cecil Bingham Annesley, b. 1894, s. 1934, m.	Arthur J. P. A., b. 1869
1785 I.	Antrim, Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1922	Hon. James A. G. Mc D., b. 1917
1762 I.	*Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, Sudley), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903
1917	Athlone, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Royal Victorian Chain), Personal A.D.C. to the King, b. 1874, 1st Earl, m.	(None)
1714	Aylesford, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, b. 1908, s. 1924	{ Hon. C. D. Finch-Knightley, b. 1886
1022	Balfour, Gerald William Balfour, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Traprain, b. 1902
1800 I.	Bandon, Percy R. G. Bernard, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Charles B. A. B., b. 1904
1772	° Bathurst, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	{ Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., b. 1895
1910	Beatty, David Field Beatty, b. 1905, s. 1936	Hon. Peter B., b. 1910
1815	Beauchamp, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Visct. Elmley, M.P., b. 1903
1707 I.	Belmore, Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913	Hon. Cecil L.-C., b. 1873
1679	Berkeley, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1739 I.	*Bessborough, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Brit. Baron, Ponsonby), b. 1880, s. 1920, m.	Viscount Duncannon, b. 1913
1922	Birkenhead, Frederick Smith, b. 1907, s. 1930, m.	(None)
1815	Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1911
1977 S.	†Breadallbane and Holm and Charles William Campbell, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1923, m.	Lord Glenorchy, b. 1919
1746	Brooke. See "Warwick."	
1469 S.	Buchan, Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, b. 1878, s. 1934	Lord Erskine (see p. 243)
1746	Buckinghamshire, John Hampden Hobart Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, b. 1906, s. 1930	
1800	° Cadogan, William Gerald Charles Cadogan, b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Arthur E. H.-H., b. 1864
1878	° Cairns, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Edward C., C.B., b. 1880
1543 S.	Caitness, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., b. 1862, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Garmyle, b. 1907
1801 I.	Caledon, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	Rev Hon. Chas. Sinclair, b. 65
1661	Carlisle, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	{ Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1888
1793	Carnarvon, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1908, s. 1923	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1923
1639 S.	†Carnarvon, Arthur Edward Dalzell, C.B., b. 1851, s. 1931, m.	Lord Porchester, b. 1924
1748 I.	*Carrick, Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (U.K. Baron, Butler), b. 1903, s. 1931, m.	(None)
1509 S.	*Cassilis. See "Ailsa," U.K. Marquess	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1937
1800 I.	° Castle Stewart, Arthur Stuart, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1921
1814	° Cathcart, Alan Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1919, s. 1927, m.	
1647 I.	†Cavan, Field Marshal Frederick Rudolp. Lambert, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Archibald H. C., b. 1873
1827	° Cavendish, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, b. 1900, s. 1914, m.	Capt. Hon. Lionel L., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1873
1628	Chesterfield, Edward Henry Scudamore-Stanhope, b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1932
1801	Chichester, John Buxton Pelham, b. 1912, s. 1926	Hon. Charles S.-S., b. 1864
		Hon. Henry P., b. 1875

## Created.

Title, Name, &amp;c.

Eldest Son or Heir.

- 1803 I. \*Clancarty, Richard Frederick John Donough Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., *Clancarty*, b. 1801, s. 1829, m. ....)
- 1776 I. \*Cromwell, Arthur Vesey Morda (U.K. Baron, *Clanadham*, m. .... 1804, s. 1807, m. ....)
- 1776 *Cromwell*, George, Lord of Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Clon-Glen*, *The University of South Africa*, b. 1877, s. 1914, m. ....)
- 1820 I. \*Cork & Overy (1800). William Henry Dudley Boyle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*Brit. Baron*, *Brit. Marq.*, b. 1873, s. 1914, m. ....)
- 1850 *Cotnam*, Mark Eversand Popes, b. 1803, s. 1922, m. ....
- 1762 I. \*Cotton, James Richard Neville Stopford I, G.C.B. (*Brit. Baron*, *Salterford*, b. 1877, s. 1933, m. ....)
- 1697 Coventry, George William Reginald Victor Coventry, b. 1900, m. ....
- 1857 *Cranbrook*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1800, s. 1919, m. ....
- 1828 Cranbrook, John David Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1900, s. 1915, m. ....
- 1801 Craven, William Robert Bradley Craven, b. 1917, s. 1932, m. ....
- 1908 I. \*Crawford, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (U.K. Baron, *Wigan*), b. 1871, s. 1913, m. ....
- 1901 Cromer, Rowland Thos. Baring, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*Royal Victorian Chain*), b. 1877, s. 1917, m. ....
- 1633 I. \*D'Almeida, John Gilbert Ramsay (U.K. Baron, *Ramsay*), b. 1904, s. 1928, m. ....
- 1725 I. *Dalrymple*, Ismael Two Right, b. 1885, s. 1927, m. ....
- 1711 *Dalrymple*, William, G.C.V.O., D.B., b. 1891, s. 1936, m. ....
- 1761 *De La Warr*, Herbert and Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., b. 1900, s. 1918, m. ....
- 1622 Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl*, *Denbigh*), b. 1859, s. 1892, m. ....
- 1485 Dehn, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.C., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.O.L. (*Royal Victorian Chain*), b. 1865, s. 1908, m. ....
- 1622 I. \*Demand. See "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Demand")
- 1853 *Deane*, Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m. ....
- 1663 *Doncaster*. See "Huddeluch and Q.," *Scott. Duke* ....
- 1800 I. \*Dunblane, Richard Walter John Hely Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Visct., *Hutchinson*), b. 1875, s. 1900, m. ....
- 1661 I. † *Dunblane*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, G.M.G., b. 1884, s. 1908, m. ....
- 1837 *Dunblane*, Cecil Henry Berkeley Moreton, b. 1875, s. 1904, m. ....
- 1860 *Dunlop*, William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1932, m. ....
- 1633 I. \*Dunfriess & Bute (1703). See "Bute," *Brit. Marq.* ....
- 1669 I. *Dunfries*, Thomas Hesketh Douglas Blair Cochrane, b. 1886, s. 1935, m. ....
- 1868 I. \*Dunrobin, Alexander Edward Murray, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, *Dunrobin*), b. 1871, s. 1907, m. ....
- 1822 I. *Dunrobin & Mount Bute*, Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, P.C., D.S.O., b. 1857, s. 1926, m. ....
- 1833 *Durham*, John Frederick Lambton, b. 1884, s. 1920, m. ....
- 1837 *Durham*, Gordon Frederick Henry Charles Howard, b. 1873, s. 1927, m. ....
- 1908 I. \*Eglinton & Winton (1600). Archibald Seton Montgomerie (U.K. Earl, *Winton*), b. 1880, s. 1919, m. ....
- 1733 I. \*Egmont, Frederick George Moore Perceval (*Brit. Baron*, *Lovel & Holland*), b. 1914, s. 1932, m. ....
- 1821 *Edin.*, John Scott, b. 1800, s. 1926, m. ....
- 1633 I. \*Eliot & Kincaid (1947). Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, *Eliot*), b. 1881, s. 1917, m. ....
- 1846 *Elliott*, John Francis Granville S. Egerton, M.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1914, m. ....
- 1789 I. \*Enniskillen, John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, *Grinstead*), b. 1876, s. 1924, m. ....
- 1789 I. \*Erne, John Henry George Crichton (U.K. Baron, *Fermanagh*), b. 1907, s. 1914, m. ....
- 1453 I. \*Erroll, Josslyn Victor Hay (U.K. Baron, *Kilmarnock*), b. 1901, s. 1928, m. ....
- 1661 *Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1916, m. ....
- 1711 *Essex*, Walter Knight Shirley, b. 1864, s. 1912, m. ....
- 1868 *Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, b. 1906, s. 1916, m. ....
- 1628 I. \*Finchall, Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (U.K. Baron, *Finchall*), b. 1896, s. 1929, m. ....
- Hon. Rodric C. B. Le-P. T., M.C., b. 1895
- Lord Gillford, b. 1914
- Lord Hyde, b. 1933
- Capt. F. J. B., b. 1875
- Hon. John P., b. 1907
- Viscount Stopford, b. 1908
- Viscount Deerpur, b. 1934
- Viscount Dungan, b. 1921
- Lord Medway, b. 1933
- Maj. Hon. Rupert C. C., b. 1870
- Lord Baluel, M.P., b. 1900
- Viscount Errington, b. 1918
- Hon. Simon R., b. 1914
- Lord Clifton, b. 1915
- Viscount Lewisham, b. 1913
- Lord Buckhurst, b. 1921
- Viscount Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1885
- Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., b. 1894
- Rev. T. P. C., b. 1856
- Viscount Suirdale, b. 1902
- Viscount Mount, b. 1910
- Hon. Algernon H. M., b. 1880
- Viscount Esmay, b. 1920
- Hon. Douglas C., b. 1893
- Viscount Finestle, b. 1908
- Viscount Adair, C.B., C.R.L., M.C., b. 1887
- Viscount Lambton, b. 1920
- Lord Howard of Effingham, b. 1905
- Lord Montgomerie, b. 1914
- Viscount Perceval, b. 1934
- Hon. Michael S., b. 1900
- Lord Bruce, b. 1924
- Viscount Buckley, b. 1915
- Viscount Cole, b. 1921
- Col. Hon. Sir George C., G.C.V.O., b. 1874
- Lady Diana H., b. 1926 (to Scott, *Edin.*)
- Hon. Gilbert H., b. 1903 (to U.K. *Eng.*)
- Viscount Velden, b. 1906
- Viscount Lanworth, b. 1894
- (None to Earlom; to Feversham Bay, Col. Charles W. E. D., C.B.E., b. 1832)
- Hon. Gerald P., b. 1899

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1761 1746	Wm. Chas. De Meuron Fitzwilliam, { R.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1872, s. 1902, m. ....	Viscount Milton, b. 1910
1789	Fortescue, Hugh William Fortescue, M.C., b. '88, s. 1932, m. ....	Viscount Ebrington, b. 1920
1841	Gainsborough, Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, M.	Hon. Gerard E. N., b. 1926
1623 S.	Galloway, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies), b. 1892, s. 1920, m. ....	Lord Garlies, b. 1928
1703 S.	Glasgow, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Fairlie), b. 1874, s. 1915, m. ....	Viscount Kelburn, b. 1910
1806 I.	Gosford, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (U.K. Baron, Worlingham), b. 1877, s. 1922, m. ....	Viscount Acheson, b. 1911
1722	Graham. See "Montrose," Scott. Duke	
1684 I.	Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Granard), b. 1874, s. 1889, m. ....	Viscount Forbes, b. 1915
1833	Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., } b. 1872, s. 1891, m. ....	Vice-Adm. Hon. W. L. G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1880
1806	Grey, Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, m. ....	Francis Wm. G., b. 1860
1752	Guilford, Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, m. ....	Lord North, b. 1902
1619 S.	Haddington, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Chas. Wm. B. H., (None) b. 1900
1919	Hall, George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, b. 1918, s. 1928, M.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1908
1898	Halsbury, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., b. 1880, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Claud John F., b. 1872
1754	Hardwicke, Philip Grantham Yorke, b. 1906, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1923
1812	Harewood, Henry George Charles Lascelles, K.G., G.C.V.O., } D.S.O., T.D., Personal A.D.C. to the King, b. 1882, s. 1923, m.	Aubrey S., b. 1857
1742	Harrington, Wm. Henry Leicester Stanhope, b. 1922, s. 1929, M.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1892
1809	Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m. ....	
1772	Hillsborough. See "Downshire," Irish Marq.	
1605 S.	Home, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home, K.T. (U.K. Baron, Douglas), b. 1873, s. 1918, m.	Lord Dunglass, M.P., b. 1903
1703 S.	Hopetoun. See "Linlithgow," U.K. Marq.	
1821	Hove, Francis Richard H. P. Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m. ....	Viscount Curzon, b. 1908
1529	Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m. ....	Viscount Hastings, b. 1901
1885	Iddesleigh, Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m. ....	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932
1756	Ilchester, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., b. '74, s. '05, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905
1929	Inchcape, Kenneth Mackay, b. 1887, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1917
1837	Innes. See "Roxburghe," Scott. Duke	
1919	Iveagh, Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C.B., C.M.G., b. 1874, s. 1927, m. ....	Viscount Elveden, b. 1912
1925	Jellicoe, George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, b. 1918, s. 1935, M.	(None)
1697	Jersey, George Francis Child-Villiers (Irish Visct., Grandison), b. 1910, s. 1923, m. ....	Hon. Edward M. C-V., b. 1913
1801 I.	Kenmare, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Kenmare), b. 1860, s. 1905, m. ....	Viscount Castlerosse, b. 1891
1723 I.	Kerry & Shelburne (1753). See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marq.	
1822 I.	Kilmorey, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, P.C. (N.I.), } O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915, m. ....	Maj. Hon. Francis Edward N., M.V.O., b. 1886
1866	Kimberley, John Wodehouse, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1883, s. 1932, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1924
1768 I.	Kingston, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m. ....	Viscount Kingsborough, b. 1897
1633 S.	Kinnoull, Geo. Harley Hay (Brit. Baron, Hay), b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1935
1677 S.	Kintore, Arthur George Keith-Falconer (U.K. Baron, Kintore), b. 1879, s. 1930	Lady Stonehaven, b. 1874, to Scott. Eldm. of Kintore; Adrian W. K.-F., b. 1888, to U.K. Bny. of K. and Scott. Bny. of Falconer
1914	Kitchener of Khartoum, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, b. 1846, s. 1916, w.	Viscount Broome, b. 1919
1756 I.	Lanesborough, Henry Cavendish Butler, b. 1868, s. 1929, m. ....	Lord Newtown Butler, b. 1918
1624 S.	Lauderdale, Ian Colin Maitland, b. 1891, s. 1931, m. ....	Viscount Maitland, b. 1915
1837	Leicester, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1848, s. 1909, w.	Viscount Coke, b. 1880
1795 I.	Leitrim, Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, Clements), b. 1879, s. 1892	(None)
1641 S.	Leven & Melville (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, K.T., b. 1890, s. 1913, m. ....	Lord Balgonie, b. 1924
1831	Lichfield, Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, m. ....	Viscount Anson, b. 1913
1803 I.	Limerick, Edmund Colquhoun Pery, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Foxford), b. 1888, s. 1930, m. ....	Viscount Glentworth, b. 1930
1633 S.	Lindsay, Reginald Lindsay-Bethune, b. 1867, s. 1917, m. ....	Hon. Archibald B., b. 1872
1626	Lindsay, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, w. ....	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1887
1776 I.	Lisburne, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, m.	Lord Vaughan, b. 1918
1822 I.	Listowel, William Francis Hare (U.K. Baron, Hare), b. '06, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907
1905	Liverpool, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m. ....	Hon. Gerald F., D.S.O., b. 1878

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1887	<i>Londborough</i> , Hugo William Cecil Denison, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	(None to Earldom; to Buy, Capt. Ernest W. D., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1876)
1785 I.	<i>Lonsford</i> , Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (U.K. Baron, <i>Silchester</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis A. P., <i>b.</i> 1905 (Hon. Lancelot L., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1867)
1807	<i>Lonsdale</i> , Hugh Cecil Lowther, K.G., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	(None to Earldom; to King Buy, Wm. A. H. (Kim), <i>b.</i> 1894)
1838	<i>Lowclace</i> , Peter Malcolm King, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1929	Lord Bingham, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1898
1795 I.	<i>Lynch</i> , George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B. (U.K. Baron, <i>Lynchham</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1850, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Knebworth, <i>b.</i> '10 Viscount Parker, <i>b.</i> 1914 Viscount FitzHarris, <i>b.</i> 1907
1880	<i>Lytton</i> , Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Stormont, <i>b.</i> 1930 Gervase E. P., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1881 Mrs. J. H. Lane, <i>b.</i> 1858 Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., <i>b.</i> Lord Naas, <i>b.</i> 1890 [1895]
1721	<i>Marschall</i> , George Loveden Wm Hy. Parker, <i>b.</i> 1888 <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Lord Ardee, <i>b.</i> 1910
1800	<i>Malmesbury</i> , James Edward Harris, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Pollington, <i>b.</i> 1906
1776 & 1792	<i>Mansefield</i> , Mungo David Malcolm Murray (Scott. Visct., <i>Stormont</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1888
1806	<i>Marais</i> , Evelyn Robert Pierrepont, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1926	Viscount Melgund, <i>b.</i> 1928
1405 S.	<i>Mar, Lionel</i> Walter Young Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1932	Hon. John S., <i>b.</i> 1894 Hon. Montagu P., <i>b.</i> 1878
1505 S.	<i>Mar &amp; Kettle</i> (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., <i>b.</i> '65, <i>s.</i> '88, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Chas. D., <i>b.</i> 1881 [43 Richd. John F. E., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> Edward C. FitzC., <i>b.</i> 1899 Hon. Edward N., <i>b.</i> 1860 Lady Maria Sofia G.-B., <i>b.</i> Olway S. G.-T., <i>b.</i> 1886 [89]
1785 I.	<i>Marm</i> , Walter Longley Bonrke, <i>b.</i> 1850, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis A., <i>b.</i> 1873 Hon. Douglas C., <i>b.</i> 1870
1627 I.	<i>Marth</i> , Reginald Le Normand Babazon, C.B., C.B.E. (U.K. Baron, <i>Chaworth</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Cranley, <i>b.</i> 1913 Lady Mary Gosling, <i>b.</i> 1903 Hon. Herbert A., <i>b.</i> 1880 Viscount Clanchfield, <i>b.</i> 1901
1766 I.	<i>Marsden</i> , John Henry Savile, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Lord Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1906 { Rt. Hon. Sir Eric D., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1876 Viscount Windsor, <i>b.</i> 1923
1920	<i>Marsden</i> , William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Earl, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Carlow, <i>b.</i> 1907 Viscount Lymington, (None) <i>b.</i> 1898 Viscount Clive, <i>b.</i> 1904 Viscount Folkestone, <i>b.</i> 1927
1911	<i>Middleton</i> . See "Rosebery," below.	Thomas G. K., <i>b.</i> 1868 Viscount Jocelyn, <i>b.</i> 1909 Michael H. M., <i>b.</i> 1910
1813	<i>Minto</i> , Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Lord Primrose, <i>b.</i> 1929 Hon. Desmond E. P., <i>b.</i> '10 Lord Loughborough, <i>b.</i> 1917 Lord Leslie, <i>b.</i> 1932 Viscount Amberley, <i>b.</i> 1921 (None) { Hon. Sir Montague C. E., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1870 Viscount Hinchbrook, <i>b.</i> 1906 Roger L., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1896
1502 S.	<i>Moray</i> , Francis Douglas Stuart, M.C. (Brit. Baron, <i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	
1815	<i>Morley</i> , Edmund Robert Parker, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1905	
1760 I.	<i>Mornington</i> . See "Wellington," U.K. Duke	
1458 S.	<i>Morton</i> , Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1935	
1789	<i>Mount Edgumbe</i> , Piers A. Hamilton Edgumbe, <i>b.</i> '65, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	
1831	<i>Munster</i> , Geoffrey W. R. H. FitzClarence, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	
1805	<i>Nelson</i> , Thomas Horatio Nelson, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1913	
1660 S.	<i>Newburgh</i> , Carlo Gustaviano Bandini, <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	
1827 I.	<i>Norbury</i> , Wm. Babazon Laudesay Graham-Toler, <i>b.</i> '62, <i>s.</i> '73, <i>m.</i>	
1806 I.	<i>Normanton</i> , Edward J. C. S. W. E. Agar (U.K. Baron, <i>Somerton</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1933	
1647 S.	<i>Northesk</i> , David L. G. H. Carnegie, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	
1801	<i>Onslow</i> , Richard William Alan Onslow, P.C., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	
1696 S.	<i>Orkney</i> , Edmund Walter FitzMaurice, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	
1925	<i>Orrard &amp; Asquith</i> , John Edward Geo. Asquith, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>M.</i>	
1929	<i>Peel</i> , Wm. Robert Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.C.S.I., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1867, 1st Earl, <i>m.</i>	
1551	<i>Pembroke &amp; Montgomery</i> (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	
1605 S.	<i>Perth</i> , William Huntly Drummond, <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	
1905	<i>Plymouth</i> , Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	
1785 I.	<i>Portarlington</i> , Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	
1743	<i>Portsmouth</i> , Oliver Henry Wallop, <i>b.</i> 1861, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	
1706	<i>Poulett</i> , George Amias Fitzwarrene Poulett, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	
1804	<i>Princ</i> , George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, <i>Clive</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	
1765	<i>Rathor</i> , William Pleydell-Bouverie, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	
1831 I.	<i>Ranfurly</i> , Thomas D. Knox (U.K. Baron, <i>Ranfurly</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1933	
1771 I.	<i>Roden</i> , Robert Soame Jocelyn, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	
1801	<i>Romney</i> , Charles Marsham, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	
1703 S.	<i>Rosebery</i> , Albert Edward H. M. A. Primrose, D.S.O., M.C. (U.K. Earl of <i>Middleham</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	
1806 I.	<i>Rosse</i> , Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	
1801	<i>Rosslyn</i> , James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	
1458 S.	<i>Roths</i> , Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	
1861	<i>Russell</i> , Bertrand Arthur William Russell, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	
1915	<i>St. Aldwyn</i> , Michael John Hicks-Beach, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1916	
1815	<i>St. Germans</i> , Granville John Eliot, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1922	
1660	<i>Standwich</i> , George Charles Montagu, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	
1690	<i>Scarborough</i> , Alfred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B. (Irish Visct., <i>Lumley</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1771 I.*	<i>Sefton</i> , Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (U.K. Baron, <i>Sefton</i> ), b. 1808, s. 1930.	Maj. Hon. Sir Richard M., K.C.V.O., b. 1873
1882	<i>Selborne</i> , Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.O.M.G., b. 1859, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Wolmer, P.C., M.P., b. 1887
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i> , Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.O., K.P., G.O.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900 Viscount Boyle, b. 1924
1756 I.*	<i>Shannon</i> , Robt. Hy. Boyle (Brit. Bn., <i>Carleton</i> ), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	
1442	<i>Shrewsbury &amp; Tulbot</i> (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd (Chetwynd-Talbot (Irish Earl, <i>Waterford</i> ), b. 1914, s. 1921, M.	Humphrey C.T., b. 1883 Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade, [b. 1867]
1880	<i>Soules</i> , Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	Lord Carnegie, K.C.V.O., b. 193
1633 S.*	<i>Southesk</i> , Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, <i>Balnuhard</i> ), b. 1854, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1924 (Viscount Dalrymple, b. 1906 (None)
1765	<i>Spencer</i> , Albert Edward John Spencer, b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	(No heir to Eldm.; to the Viscty. the Earl of Har-
1703 S.*	<i>Stair</i> , John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Oxenford</i> ), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903 Hon. Ivo Francis B., b. 74
1628	<i>Stamford</i> , Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	
1718	<i>Stanhope</i> , James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.O., D.S.O., M.O., b. 1880, s. 1905, m.	
1821	<i>Stradbroke</i> , Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.O.M.G., C.B., O.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1862, s. 1886, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
1847	<i>Strafford</i> , Edmund Henry Byng, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Andover, b. 1935 (Elizabeth M. S.L.-G., b. 1921
1786	<i>Strange</i> . See "Atholl," Scott. Duke	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921
1677 S.*	<i>Strathmore &amp; Kinthorpe</i> (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, K.T., G.C.V.O., V.D. (U.K. Baron, <i>Bowes</i> ), b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Chandos G. T.-G.-L., b. 1909
1603	<i>Suffolk &amp; Berkshire</i> (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, b. 1906, s. 1917, m.	Lord Forrester of Corstor- phine, b. 1910 Viscount Chetwold, b. 1905
1230 S.*	<i>Sutherland</i> . See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke	Lord Brooke, b. 1934
1714	<i>Tankerville</i> , Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931	
1822	<i>Temple of Stone</i> , Algernon W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	
1823	<i>Vane</i> . See "Londonderry," Irish Marq.	
1815	<i>Verulam</i> , James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., <i>Grimston</i> ; <i>Seath</i> . Baron, <i>Forrester</i> ), b. 1880, s. 1924, w.	
1729	<i>Waldegrave</i> , Rev. Henry Noel Waldegrave, b. 1854, s. 1933, m.	
1759	<i>Warwick &amp; Brooke</i> (1746), Charles Guy Païke Greville, b. 1911, s. 1928, m.	
1446 I.*	<i>Waterford</i> . See "Shrewsbury and T.," Engl. Earl, above.	
1633 S.*	<i>Wemyss &amp; March</i> (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (U.K. Baron, <i>Wemyss</i> ), b. 1857, s. 1914, m.	
1621 I.	<i>Westmeath</i> , Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, m.	
1624	<i>Westminster</i> , Vere Anthony Francis Fane, b. 1893, s. 1922, m.	
1876	<i>Wharfedale</i> , Archibald Ralph Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mac- kenzie, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	
1793 I.*	<i>Wicklow</i> , Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, w.	
1801	<i>Wilson</i> , Seymour Wm. Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927, M.	
1628	<i>Winchelsea &amp; Nottingham</i> (1681), Guy Montague George Finch- Hatton, O.B.E., D.S.C., b. 1885, s. 1927, m.	
1766 I.	<i>Winterton</i> , Edward Farnour, P.C., M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	
1859	<i>Winton</i> . See "Eglington and W.," Scott. Earl, above	
1837	<i>Yarborough</i> , Sackville George Pelham, b. 1888, s. 1936, m.	
1921	<i>Ypres</i> , John Richard Lowndes French, b. 1881, s. 1925, w.	

VISCOUNTS.—Style (see footnote, p. 590), The Right Hon. the Viscount—  
Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no  
distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon.  
Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



1919	<i>Allenby</i> , Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1933
1911	<i>Albemarle</i> , Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Wentworth B., b. 1922
1641 S.	<i>Arbuthnot</i> , John Oailey Arbuthnot, b. 1832, s. 1920, m.	Capt. Robt. K. A., M.C., b. 97
1751 I.	<i>Ashbrook</i> , Desmond Flower Edward Flower, b. 1905, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Michael P., b. 1935
1917	<i>Astor</i> , Waldorf Astor, b. 1879, s. 1919, m.	Hon. W. Waldorf A., b. 1907
1781 I.*	<i>Bangor</i> , Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, P.O. (N.I.), O.B.E., b. 1868, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Edward W., b. 1905
1720 I.*	<i>Barrington</i> , William Reginald Shute Barrington (U.K. Baron, <i>Shute</i> ), b. 1873, s. 1933	
1925	<i>Beaumont</i> , Walter Horace Samuel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Walter B., b. 1876
1918	<i>Berke of Thorne</i> , Vere Frederick Bertie, b. 1878, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Marcus K. S., b. 1909
1935	<i>Bledisloe</i> , Charles Bathurst, P.O., G.O.M.G., K.B.E., b. 1867, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1712	<i>Bolingbroke &amp; St. John</i> (1716), Vernon H. St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899	Hon. Benjamin T. B., b. 1909 (Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1889)
1717 I.*	<i>Boynne</i> , Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (U.K. Baron, <i>Branche-</i> <i>peth</i> ), b. 1864, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gustavus L. H.-R., b. 1907

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1929	<i>Brentford</i> , Richard Cecil Joynton-Hicks, <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i> .....	{ Hon. Lancelot W. A. H., b. 1902 [b. 1898
1929	<i>Bridgeham</i> , Robert Clive Bridgeman, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C.,
1868	<i>Bridport</i> , Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood ( <i>Irish Baron</i> , <i>Bridport</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Sir Alex. N.H., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1854
1932	<i>Buckmaster</i> , Owen Stanley Buckmaster, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1934 <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Stanley B., <i>b.</i> 1921
1835	<i>Canterbury</i> , Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1918 <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1924	<i>Cecil of Chelwood</i> , Edgar Algernon Robt. Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., <i>b.</i> 1864, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1916	<i>Chaplin</i> , Eric Chaplin, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Anthony, C., <i>b.</i> 1906.
1665 I.†	<i>Charmont</i> , James Edward G. Caulfield, P.C.(N.I.), <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i> .....	Chas. Edw. St. G. C., <i>b.</i> 1887
1921	<i>Chetmstead</i> , Andrew Charles Gerald I. Thesiger, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Frederic T., <i>b.</i> 1931
1717 I.	<i>Chetwind</i> , Adam Duncan Chetwind, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Adam C., <i>b.</i> 1935
1911	<i>Cholston</i> , Aretas Akeis-Douglas G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1926, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Aretas A.-D., <i>b.</i> 1905
1651 I.	* <i>Cholmondeley</i> . See " <i>Cholmondeley</i> ," U.K. Marq. ....	[b. 1934
1902	<i>Churchill</i> , Victor Alexander Spencer, <i>b.</i> 1850, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Victor George S.,
1823	<i>Clancarty</i> . See " <i>Clancarty</i> ," Irish Earl .....	
1781 I.	<i>Clifden</i> , Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, M.V.O. ( <i>Brit. Baron</i> ), <i>Mendip</i> , <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1930 .....	Maj. Hon. Victor A.-R., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1887
1718	<i>Cobham</i> , John Cavendish Lyttelton ( <i>Irish Baron</i> , <i>Westgate</i> ), T.D., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Chas. J. L., <i>b.</i> 1909
1902	<i>Colville of Culross</i> , Charles Alexander Colville ( <i>Scott. Baron</i> , <i>Colville of Culross</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i> .....	Master of Colville, <i>b.</i> 1933
1827	<i>Combermere</i> , Fras. I. W. Stapleton-Cotton, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Michael S.-C., <i>b.</i> 1920
1917	<i>Condray</i> , Westman John Churchill Pearson, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1933,.....	Hon. B. Olive P., <i>b.</i> 1887,†
1927	<i>Cranston</i> , James Craik, P.C. (I. & N. I.), <i>b.</i> 1871, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. James C., <i>b.</i> 1906
1826	<i>Cross</i> , Assheton Henry Cross, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>M.</i> .....	Hon. Richmond G. C., <i>b.</i> 22
1926	<i>D'Ahermon</i> , Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1936	<i>Dawson of Lenn</i> , Bertrand Edward Dawson, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., P.R.C.P., <i>b.</i> 186- , 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> .....	(None) [b. 1884
1767 I.†	<i>De Vesci</i> , Ivo Richard Vesey, <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Osbert E. V., C.B.E.,
1917	<i>Devonport</i> , Gerald Chester Kearley, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1934.....	Hon. Mark H. K., <i>b.</i> 1895
1622 I.	<i>Dillon</i> , Eric Fitzgerald Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Michael E. D., <i>b.</i> 1911
1785 I.	<i>Doneraile</i> , Edward St. Leger, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1891 .....	Hon. Hugh St. L., <i>b.</i> 1869
1680 I.	* <i>Downe</i> , Richard Dawney (U.K. Baron, <i>Dawney</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1931	Hon. George W. F. D., <i>b.</i> '09
1675 S.	* <i>Dunblane</i> . See " <i>Leeds</i> ," Engl. Duke.....	
1926	<i>Dunedin</i> , Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1849, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1911	<i>Elbank</i> , Charles Gideon Murray ( <i>Scott. Bn.</i> , <i>Elbank</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Arthur C. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1879
1897	<i>Esher</i> , Oliver Sylvain Balot Brett, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Lionel B., <i>b.</i> 1913
1816	<i>Exmouth</i> , Charles Ernest Pellew, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> .....	{ Edward I. P. P., O.B.E., b. 1868
1620 S.	<i>Falkland</i> , Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1825, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i> ...	Master of Falkland, <i>b.</i> 1905
1720	<i>Falmouth</i> , Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Evelyn F. V. E., <i>b.</i> 1916
1919	<i>Finlay</i> , William Finlay, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1921	<i>FitzAlan of Derwent</i> , Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1855, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Hy. E. F.-A., <i>b.</i> 1883
1918	<i>Furness</i> , Marmaduke Furness, <i>b.</i> 1883, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Christopher F., <i>b.</i> 1917
1720 I.	* <i>Gage</i> , Henry Rainald Gage ( <i>Brit. Baron</i> , <i>Gage</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i> .....	{ Hon. George J. St. C. G., b. 1932
1727 I.	* <i>Galway</i> , George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. (U.K. Baron, <i>Monckton</i> ), Governor-General of <i>New Zealand</i> , <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Simon G. R. M.-A., b. 1929
1478 I.	* <i>Gormanston</i> , Jenico William Richard Preston (U.K. Baron, <i>Gormanston</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>M.</i> .....	Hon. Robert F. H. P., <i>b.</i> 1915
1816 I.	<i>Gort</i> , John Standish S. P. Vereker F.R., C.B.E., D.S.O. (2 Bais), M.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1902 .....	Hon. Charles S. V., <i>b.</i> 1912
1900	<i>Goschen</i> , George Joachim Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Sir W. H. G., K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1870
1849	<i>Gough</i> , Hugh William Gough, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i> .....	Capt. Guy V. Hugh G., <i>b.</i> '87
1620 I.	* <i>Grandison</i> . See " <i>Jersey</i> ," Engl. Earl .....	
1719 I.	* <i>Grimston</i> . See " <i>Verulam</i> ," U.K. Earl .....	
1831 I.	<i>Guillemore</i> , Richard O'Grady, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1930 .....	Standish O'G., <i>b.</i> 1869
1929	<i>Hailsam</i> , Douglas McFarlane Hogg, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1872, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i> ( <i>Lord High Chancellor</i> ) .....	Hon. Quintin H., <i>b.</i> 1907
1866	<i>Halford</i> , Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Charles W., <i>b.</i> 1912
1891	<i>Hamleden</i> , William Henry Smith, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Wm. Herbert S., <i>b.</i> 30
1884	<i>Hampden</i> , Thomas Walter Brand, G.O.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Thomas H. B., <i>b.</i> 1900

Created.	Title Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1936	Hanworth, David Bertram Pollock, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1936	(None)
1791 I.	Harberton, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	{ Maj. Hon. Ralph P., O.B.E., b. 1869
1917	Harcourt, William Edward Harcourt, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1846	Hardinge, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry N. H., <i>b.</i> 1929
1793 I.	Hawarden, Eustace Wyndham Maude, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert L.E.M., <i>b.</i> 1926
1550	Hereford, Robert Charles Devereux, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Robert M. L. D., <i>b.</i> 1932
1842	Hill, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald C.-H., <i>b.</i> 1904
1796	Hood, Samuel Hood, ( <i>Ir. Baron, Hood</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1933	Alex. L. H., <i>b.</i> 1914
1821	Hutchinson. See "Donoughmore," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1911	Knollys, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David F. K., <i>b.</i> 1931
1895	Knutsford, Thurston Holland Ribbert, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Julian H.-H., <i>b.</i> 1920
1922	Lee of Fareham, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., b. 1868, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1747	Leinster. See "Leinster," <i>Irish Duke</i>	
1922	Leverhulme, William Hulme Lever, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip L., <i>b.</i> 1915
1781 I.	Lifford, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. James H., <i>b.</i> 1856
1921	Long of Wraxall, Francis David Long, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1924	Hon. R. Eric L., <i>b.</i> 1892
1828 I.*	Lamley. See "Scarborough," <i>Engl. Earl</i>	
1660 I.*	Massereene & Ferrard (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. ( <i>U.K. Baron, Oriet</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John S., <i>b.</i> 1914
1802	Melville, Henry Charles P. B. Dundas, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1935	Hon. Robert D., <i>b.</i> 1912
1916	Mersey, Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	{ Hon. Edward Clive B., v. 1906
1717 I.*	Midleton. See "Midleton," <i>English Earl</i>	
1716 I.	Molesworth, George Bagot Molesworth, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R. M., <i>b.</i> 1869
1801 I.*	Monck, Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck ( <i>U.K. Baron, Monck</i> ), b. 1905, <i>s.</i> 1927	Brig.-Gen. Cecil S. O. M., b. 1863 (to Irish Vety. only).
1935	Monsell, Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1881, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Graham E.-M., <i>b.</i> 1907
1550 I.	Mountgarret, Piers Henry Augustine Butler ( <i>U.K. Baron,</i> <i>Mountgarret</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Major Walter T. B., <i>b.</i> 1853 (to Irish Vety. only).
1763 I.	Mountmorres, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, b. 1872, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Rev. Arthur de M., <i>b.</i> 1879
1929	Plumer, Thomas Hall Rokeby Plumer, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1873	Portman, Edward (Jaud Berkeley Portman, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Seymour P., <i>b.</i> 1868
1744 I.*	Powerscourt, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. ( <i>U.K.</i> <i>Baron, Powerscourt</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mervyn W., <i>b.</i> 1905
1900	Ridley, Matthew White Ridley, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	{ Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1925
1919	Rothermere, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1868, 1st Visc., <i>m.</i>	Hon. Esmond H., <i>b.</i> 1893
1918	St. Davids, John Wynford Phillips, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st Visc., <i>m.</i>	{ Hon. Jestyn R. A. P. P., b. 1917
1801	St. Vincent, Ronald Clarges Jervis, <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ronald G. J., <i>b.</i> 1905
1932	Sankey, John Sankey, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Viscount	(None)
1911	Scarsdale, Richard Nathaniel Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis N. C., <i>b.</i> 1865
1905	Selby, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1805	Sidmouth, Gerald William Addington, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Raymond A., <i>b.</i> 1887
1931	Snodden of Ickneshaw, Philip Snowden, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1864, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1776 I.	Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers J. M. Southwell, <i>b.</i> 1872, s. 1878, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert S., <i>b.</i> 1898
1621 S.*	Stormont. See "Mansfield," <i>Brit. Earl</i>	
1935	Swinton, Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John C.-L., <i>b.</i> 1913
1806 I.†	Templetown, Henry Edward Montagu Dorington Clotworthy Upton, <i>b.</i> 1853, <i>s.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hy. Aug. U., <i>b.</i> 1894
1721	Torrington, George Master Byng, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	{ Lt.-Col. Arthur S. B., b. 1876
1926	Tredegar, Evan Frederick Morgan, <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1936	Trenchard, Hugh Montague Trenchard, G.O.B., G.O.V.O., D.S.O., Marshal of the R.A.F., <i>b.</i> 1873, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh T., <i>b.</i> 1921
1921	Ulswater, James William Lowther, P.C., G.O.B., <i>b.</i> 1855, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	John A. L., <i>b.</i> 1910
1622 I.*	Valentia, Caryl Arthur James Annesley, C.V.O. ( <i>U.K. Baron,</i> <i>Annesley</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1927	Rev. Wm. M. A., <i>b.</i> 1875 (to Irish Vety. only).
1934	Wakefield, Charles Cheers Wakefield, G.O.V.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1859, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1918	Wimborne, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1873, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ivor G., <i>b.</i> 1903
1908	Wolverhampton, Henry Ernest Fowler, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1923	Younger of Leckie, James Younger, D.S.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1880, s. 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward G. Y., <i>b.</i> 1906



BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord.  
{Those marked \* always sit — of the others, except (Sodor and Man, by date,  
those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)}



<i>Appd.</i>		<i>Entd. Lords.</i>
1921	Bath & Wells (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1921	1927
1924	Birmingham (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, D.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., b. 1874, cons. 1924	1932
1927	Blackburn (1st), Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., b. 1885, cons. 1922, trans. 1927	1934
1931	Bristol (2nd), Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D., b. 1879, cons. 1931	(5)
1933	Bristol (50th), Clifford Salisbury Woodward, M.C., M.A., b. 1878, cons. 1933	(9)
1920	Carlisle (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1920	1924
1928	Chelmsford (3rd), Henry Albert Wilson, D.D., b. 1876, cons. 1928	(2)
1932	Chichester (35th), Geoffrey Francis Fiske, D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1932	(7)
1929	Chichester (97th), George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1929	(3)
1931	Cocentry (31st), Mervyn George Haigh, D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1930	(4)
1935	Derby (2nd), Alfred Edward John Rawlison, D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1935	(15)
1920	* Durham (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1918, trans. 1920	1920
1934	Ely (62nd), Bernard Oliver Francis Heywood, D.D., b. 1870, cons. 1926, trans. 1934	(10)
1932	Exeter (65th), Charles Edward Curzon, M.A., b. 1873, cons. 1928, trans. 1936	(16)
1923	Gloucester (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, C.H., D.D., b. 1862, cons. 1923	1929
1930	Guildford (2nd), John Victor Macmillan, O.B.E., D.D., b. 1877, cons. 1927, trans. 1934	(11)
1934	Hereford (69th), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., b. 1871, cons. 1922, trans. 1930	1928
1926	Leicester (18), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D., b. 1870, cons. 1923, trans. 1926	1931
1913	Lichfield (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., b. 1864, cons. 1910, trans. 1913	1919
1933	Lincoln (91st), Frederick Cyril Nugent Hicks, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1927, trans. 1933	(8)
1923	Liverpool (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1921, trans. 1923	1926
1901	* London (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1858, cons. 1897, trans. 1901	1901
1928	Manchester (6th), Frederic Sumner Guy Warman, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1919, trans. 1928	1921
1917	Newcastle (6th), Harold Ernest Billbrough, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1915, trans. 1927	1936
1910	Norwich (60th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1910	1916
1925	Oxford (36th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., b. 1861, cons. 1920, trans. 1925	1923
1927	Peterborough (31st), Claude Martin Blagden, D.D., b. 1874, cons. 1927	1934
1936	Portsmouth (2nd), Frank Partridge, B.A., b. 1891, cons. 1936	(14)
1935	Ripon (7th), Geoffrey Charles Lester Lunt, M.C., M.A., b. 1886, cons. 1935	(12)
1910	Rochester (102nd), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1858, cons. 1918, trans. 1930	1924
1920	St. Albans (4th), Michael Bolton Forde, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1909, trans. 1920	1923
1923	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D., b. 1861, cons. 1923	1930
1936	Salisbury (66th), Erne L. Neville Lovett, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1869, cons. 1927, trans. 1936	1936
1913	Sheffield (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., b. 1857, cons. 1909, trans. 1913	1919
1928	* Sodor & Man (73rd), William Stanton Jones, D.D., b. 1866, cons. 1928	
1912	Southwark (4th), Richard Godfrey Parsons, D.D., b. 1882, cons. 1927, trans. 1932	(6)
1928	Southwell (4th), Henry Mosley, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1919, trans. 1928	1936
1935	Truro (8th), Joseph Wellington Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., D.D., b. 1887	(13)
1928	Wakefield (3rd), James Buchanan Seaton, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1928	(1)
1932	* Winchester (90th), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., b. 1875, cons. 1919, trans. 1932	1922
1931	Worcester (107th), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1920, trans. 1931	1923



BARONS.—*Style* (see footnote, p. 590), The Right Hon. Lord —.  
*Addressed as*, My Lord.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1911	Aberconway, Henry Duncan McLaren, C.B.E., b. 1879, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Chas. M. McLaren, b. 1913
1873	Aberdare, Clarence Napier Bruce, b. 1885, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Morys G. B., b. 1919
1835	Abinger, Hugh Richard Scarlett, B.S.O., b. 1878, s. 1927, m.	Hon. James R. S., b. 1914
1869	Acton, John E. H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, b. 1907, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richard L. D. A., b. 1909
1837	Addington, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1884
1921	Ailwyn, Eric William Edward Fellowes, b. 1887, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Carol A. F., b. 1896
1907	Airedale, Albert Ernest Kitson, b. 1863, s. 1911, m.	Hon. James C. K., b. 1864
1896	Aldenharn, Gerald Henry Beresford Gibbs, b. 1879, s. 1935, m.	Lord Hunsdon, b. 1888
1876	Aldington, Napier George Henry Sturt, b. 1896, s. 1919, w.	(None)
1932	Allen of Hurtwood, Reginald Clifford Allen, b. 1889, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1902	Allerton, George William Lawies Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, w.	Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1928
1934	Aliness, Robert Muir, P.C., b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1929	Alnham, Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburgh, b. 1889, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Robert G. E. Y., b. 1926
1902	Amherst of Hackney, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, b. 1912, s. 1919.	Hon. Henry K. A. C., b. 1914
1831	Anpithill, John Hugo Russell, b. 1866, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1921
1929	Anulree, William Warrender Mackenzie, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1860, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Basil W. S. M., b. 1900
1863	Annaly, Luke Henry White, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1927
1917	Annexen, See "Valentia," Irish Viscount.	(None to Barony)
1903	Armstrong, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Wm. J. M. W. A., b. 1892
1904	Arnold, Sydney Arnold, b. 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1905	Arundell of Wardour, Gerald Arthur Arundell, b. 1861, s. 1921, m.	Hon. John F. A., b. 1907



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1885	Ashbourne, William Gibson, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i> .....	Lt. Edward G., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1901
1835	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Alexander B., <i>b.</i> 1898
1892	Ashcombe, Henry Cubitt, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Roland C. C., <i>b.</i> 1899
1920	Ashfield, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1875, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	(None)
1911	Ashton of Hyde, Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Thos. J. A., <i>b.</i> 1926
1800 I.	Ashtown, Frederick Oliver Trench, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Robert T., <i>b.</i> 1897
1919	Askwith, George Ranken Askwith, K.O.B., <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	(None)
1927	Atholstan, Hugh Graham, <i>b.</i> 1848, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	(None)
1928	Atkin, James Richard Atkin, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>m.</i> ..	(Life Peerage)
1879 I.	Auckland, { Frederick Colvin George Eden (Brit. Baron, Auck-	Geoffrey M. E., M.B.E.,
1793*	land), <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1917 .....	<i>b.</i> 1892
1936	Austin, Herbert Austin, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	(None)
1900	Avelary, John Lubbock, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Maurice P. L., <i>b.</i> 1900
1718 I.	Aylmer, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Kenneth A. A., <i>b.</i> 1883
1929	Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., K.O.B., <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Peter B.-P., <i>b.</i> 1913
1780	Bagot, Gerald William Bagot, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1932 .....	Caryl E. B., <i>b.</i> 1877
1607 S.	Balfour of Burleigh, George John Gordon Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i> ..	Master of Burleigh, <i>b.</i> 1927
1869	Balmainhard. See "Southesk," Scott, Earl .....	(None)
1924	Banbury, Charles William Banbury, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1936 .....	Hon. Harry J. N. V., <i>b.</i>
1698	Barnard, Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., M.C., <i>b.</i> 88, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i> ..	(None) [1923]
1922	Barnby, Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 29	George L. S.-B., <i>b.</i> 1903
1887	Basing, John Limbrey Robert Slater-Booth, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i> ..	(None)
1929	Bayford, Robert Arthur Sanders, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	
1447	Beauchamp, Barony claimed by Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	Beaverbrook, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1879, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i> ..	Hon. J. W. Maxwell A., <i>b.</i> 1910
1647 S.	Belhaven & Stenton, Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i> ..	Master of Belhaven, <i>b.</i> 1903
1848 I.	Bellew, Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935 .....	Bryan B., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890
1856	Belper, Algernon Henry Sturt, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Alexander S., <i>b.</i> 1912
1455	Berners, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1918 .....	Hon. Clement T., <i>b.</i> 1857
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i> ..	Chas. M. W. N.-H., <i>b.</i> 1897
1922	Bethell, John Henry Bethell, <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John K. B., <i>b.</i> 1902
1903	Biddulph, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Michael B., <i>b.</i> 1898
1934	Bingham, see Lucan, Irish Earl .....	(None)
1933	Bingley, George Richard Lane-Fox, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1870, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. G. M., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1887
1935	Blackford, William James Peake Mason, <i>b.</i> 1862, 1st Baron .....	(Life Peerage)
1923	Blanesburgh, Robert Younger, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1861 (Ld. of Appeal)	Ian A. J. B., <i>b.</i> 1905
1907	Blyth, Herbert William Blyth, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i> ..	Rev. Hon. Leopold Camp-
1892	Blythwood, Barrington Sholto Douglas Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1929 .....	bell-Douglas, <i>b.</i> 1881
1797	Bolton, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Nigel A. O.-P., <i>b.</i> 1900
1922	Borwick, George Borwick, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Robert G. B., <i>b.</i> 1886
1761	Boston, George Florence Irby, <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Cecil S. I., <i>b.</i> 1862
1807	Bowes. See "Strathmore and K.," Scott, Earl .....	
1711	Boyle. See "Cork and Orrery," Irish Earl .....	
1880	Brabourne, Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, G.C.I.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Norton C. M. K., <i>b.</i> 1922
1925	Bradbury, John Swanwick Bradbury, G.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1872, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1914
1866	Brancepeth. See "Boyne," Irish Visct. ....	
1788	Braybrooke, Henry Neville, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Richd. H. C. N., <i>b.</i> 18
1529	Braye, Adrian Verney Verney-Cave, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Thos. A. V.-C., <i>b.</i> 1902
1794 I.*	Bridport. See "Bridport," U.K. Visct. ....	
1933	Brocket, Arthur Ronald Nall-Cain, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Ronald N.-C., <i>b.</i> 1928
1860	Brougham & Vaux, Victor Henry Peter Brougham, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1927 .....	Hon. Julian H. P. B., <i>b.</i> 1932
1776	Brownlow, Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i> ..	Robert H. H. C., <i>b.</i> 1861
1529	Burgh, Alexander Leigh Henry Leith, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1926 .....	Hon. John D. L., <i>b.</i> 1909
1903	Burham, William Arnold Webster Levy-Lawson, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i> ..	Lt.-Col. Hon. Edward F. L., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1890
1912	Butler. See "Carrick," Irish Earl .....	{ Capt. Augustus Wm. B., <i>b.</i> 1856.
1643	Byron, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, <i>b.</i> 1861, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i> ..	Ronald A. G.-C., <i>b.</i> 1924
1796	Calthorpe, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, <i>b.</i> 62, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Ralph S., <i>b.</i> 1913
1383	Canrose, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John S. B., <i>b.</i> 1909
1929	Canrose, William Ewert Berry, <i>b.</i> 1879, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Ralfe E.-F., <i>b.</i> 1897
1715 I.	Carbery, John Evans-Freke, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i> ..	
1834 I.	Carew, { William Francis Carew (U.K. Baron, Carew), <i>b.</i> 1905,	
1838*	<i>s.</i> 1927 .....	Hon. Gavin G. C., <i>b.</i> 1906
1786	Carleton. See "Shannon," Irish Earl .....	
1916	Carnock, Frederick Archibald Nicolson, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1928 ..	{ Capt. Hon. Erskine A. N., D.S.O., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1884.
1796 I.	Carrington, Rupert Victor John Carrington, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i>	
1797*	1929, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Peter C., <i>b.</i> 1919

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1812	† Castlemaigne, Albert Edward Handcock, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Robert H., <i>b.</i> 1864
1866	Castleton, Bern. E. B. Fitz Patrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 48, <i>s.</i> 83, <i>w.</i> .....	(None)
1460	S. * Cathcart. See "Cathcart," U.K. Earl .....	Hon. Stephen G. C., <i>b.</i> 1923
1936	Catto, Thomas Stewwright Catto, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1879, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1936	Cantley, Henry Strother Cantley, K.C., <i>b.</i> 1853, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Robt. Hugh C., <i>b.</i> '77
1918	Cantley, Frederick Cawley, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i> .....	(None)
1910	Chalmers, Robert Chalmers, P.C., J.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1858, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i> ..	Hon. John R. B., <i>b.</i> 1901
1931	Channwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, <i>b.</i> 1864, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	
1831	Chaworth. See "Meath," Irish Earl .....	
1856	Chesham, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John Chas. C. C., <i>b.</i> 1916
1887	Chesmore, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Herbert E., <i>b.</i> 1895
1858	Cheriton, Richd. Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John F. B., <i>b.</i> 1915
1800	Channorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John Michael B., <i>b.</i> 1908
1828	Channwilliam. See "Clanwilliam," Irish Earl .....	(None)
1800	Charnin, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i> .....	
1831	Chaworths. See "Leitrim," Irish Earl .....	
1672	Cliford of Chudleigh, William Hugh Clifford, <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh C., <i>b.</i> '87
1290	Clifton, Charles J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i> .....	Two co-heiresses
1762	† Clive. See "Powis," U.K. Earl .....	
1919	Clwyd, John Herbert Roberts, <i>b.</i> 1863, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John Trevor R., <i>b.</i> 1900
1311	Cobham, Robert Disney Leith Alexander, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1919	Cochrane of Cotts, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. C., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1883
1906	Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1874	Colridge, Geoffrey Duke Colridge, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Richard D. C., <i>b.</i> 1905
1604	† Colville of Culross. See "Colville," U.K. Visct. .....	
1917	Coburn, Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1859, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Frederick J. V. S., <i>b.</i> 1914
1841	Congleton, William Jared Parnell, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>M.</i> .....	Hon. Christopher P., <i>b.</i> 1930
1712	† Conway. See "Hertford," Brit. Marq. ....	(None)
1931	Conway of Allington, William Martin Conway, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	Two co-heiresses
1509	Conyers. See "Yarborough," U.K. Earl .....	
1927	Cornwallis, Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Fiennes C., <i>b.</i> 1921
1874	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John W. H. F., <i>b.</i> '00
1914	Cozens-Hardy, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Herbert A. C. H., <i>b.</i> '07
1929	Craigmyle, Thomas Shaw, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Alex. S., <i>b.</i> 1883
1899	Cranworth, Bertram Francis Gardon, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Robert G., <i>b.</i> 1904
1892	Crawshaw, Gerald Beach Brooks, <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. William M. C. B., <i>b.</i> 1933
1797	† Crofton, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>w.</i> ..	Hon. Edwd. Chas. C., <i>b.</i> 1896
1490	Cromwell, Robert Godfrey Wolsley Bewicke-Copley, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. David Godfrey B. C., <i>b.</i> 1929
1920	Cullen of Ashbourne, Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1932 .....	Hon. Edmund W. M. C., <i>b.</i> 1916
1914	Cunliffe, Rolf Cunliffe, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Roger C., <i>b.</i> 1932
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Mervyn Horatio Herbert (Viscount Clive—see) Powis, Earl of), <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i> .....	Duchessa Della Grazia, <i>b.</i> 1900
1927	Daresbury, Gilbert Greenall, C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1867, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Edward G., <i>b.</i> 1902
1924	Darling, Robert Charles Henry Darling, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>M.</i> .....	John W. D., <i>b.</i> 1922
1923	Darlington, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1867, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Jocelyn A. P., <i>b.</i> 1908
1932	Davies, David Davies, <i>b.</i> 1880, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. David D., <i>b.</i> 1915
1897	Dawney. See "Downe," Irish Visct. ....	
1812	† Dees, John Graham Hope de la Poer Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1910, <i>w.</i> .....	Hon. Arthur M. H. B., <i>b.</i> 1915
1299	De Clifford, Edward Southwell Russell, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John R., <i>b.</i> 1928
1851	De Freyne, Francis Arthur John French, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>M.</i> .....	Hon. William J. F., <i>b.</i> 1885
1821	Delamere, Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Hugh G. C., <i>b.</i> 1934
1835	De L'Isle & Dudley, Algernon Sidney, <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1922 .....	Hon. William S., <i>b.</i> 1859
1838	De Mauley, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hubert Wm. P., <i>b.</i> 1878
1834	Denman, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Thomas D., <i>b.</i> 1905
1885	Deramore, George Nicholas de-Yarburgh-Bateson, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1 1936, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Stephen de-Y. B., <i>b.</i> 1903
1887	De Ramsey, Alwyn Edward Fellowes, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1925 .....	John D. C. F., <i>b.</i> 1915
1881	Derwent, George Harcourt V. Bempde-Johnstone, <i>b.</i> '99, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick V. B. J., <i>b.</i> '01
1831	De Saumarez, James St. Vincent Saumarez, <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>w.</i> ..	Hon. James B. S., <i>b.</i> 1889
1905	Desborough, Wm. Henry Grenfell, K.G., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 55, 1st Bar., <i>m.</i>	(None)
1910	De Villiers, Arthur Percy De Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1934 .....	Hon. John M. De V., <i>b.</i> 1915
1930	Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, P.C., K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1859, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	
1620	1. Digby, { Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (Brit. Baron, Digby), 1765 } <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Richard D., <i>b.</i> 1926 Hon. Edward H. K. D., <i>b.</i> 1924

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1899	Dorchester, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1915	Dormer, Charles Walter James Dormer, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1922	Hon. Joseph D., <i>b.</i> 1914
1875	Douglas. See "Home," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1917	Doverdale, Edward Alexander Partington, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1439	Dudley, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>claim established 1916, m.</i>	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. L.-S., <i>b.</i> 1910 Rbrt. Montague Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, <i>b.</i> 1881
1800 I.*	Dufferin & Claneboye. See "Dufferin and A.," <i>U.K. Marq.</i>	
1929	Dulverton, Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills, O.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1880, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Frederick W., <i>b.</i> 1915
1800 I.	Dunally, Henry Cornelius O'Callaghan Prittie, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry D. G. P., <i>b.</i> 1912
1541 I.	Dunboyne, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick B., <i>b.</i> 1917
1892	Dunleath, Charles Henry George Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles E. H. J. M., <i>b.</i> 1933
1831	Dunmore. See "Dunmore," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1859	Dunning. See "Rollo," <i>Scott. Baron</i> , below	
1462 I.	Dunsany, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Randal P., <i>b.</i> 1906
1933	Dunne, Joseph Dunne, <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1780	Dynevor, Walter FitzGryan Rhys, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R. M.C., <i>b.</i> 1899
1928	Ebbisham, George Rowland Blades, G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1868, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rowland B., <i>b.</i> 1912
1857	Elbury, Robert Grosvenor, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis G., <i>b.</i> 1934
1859	Egerton of Tatton, Maurice Egerton, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1920	(None)
1849	Elgin. See "Elgin and K.," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1643 S.	Elkbank, See "Elkbank," <i>U.K. Viscount</i>	
1802	Ellenborough. Henry Astell Law, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Richard E. C. L., <i>b.</i> 1926
1510 S.	Elphinstone, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone ( <i>U.K. Baron, Elphin-</i>	Master of Elphinstone, <i>b.</i> 1914
1885*	stone), K.T., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1934	Eltisley, Geo. Douglas Cochrane Newton, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1879, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rodney E., <i>b.</i> 1930
1934	Elton, Godfrey Elton, <i>b.</i> 1892, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1919	Enrie, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1852, 1st Bn., <i>w.</i>	Capt. Hon. Donald F., <i>b.</i> 1899
1806	Erskine, Montagu Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Brian L., <i>b.</i> 1903
1932	Essendon, Frederick Wm. Lewis, <i>b.</i> 1870, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	
1872	Ettrick. See "Napier," <i>Scott. Baron</i> , below	
1627 S.†	Fairfax, Albert Kirby Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Master of Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1920
1929	Fairhaven, Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, <i>b.</i> 1896, 1st Bn.	(None)
1897	Fairlie. See "Glasgow," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1916	Faringdon, Alexander Gavin Henderson, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1934	Michael T. H., <i>b.</i> 1906
1756 I.†	Farnham, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Somerset M., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1905
1893	Farrer, Thomas Cecil Farrer, <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Cecil F., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1893
1876	Fermanagh. See "Erne," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1886 I.	Fernoy, Edmund Maurice Roche, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fras. G. R., <i>b.</i> 1885
1768 I.	Ffrench, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, <i>b.</i> 168, <i>s.</i> 193, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F., <i>b.</i> 1872
1821	Fingall. See "Fingall," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1909	Fisher, Cecil Vavasour Fisher, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John V.-F., <i>b.</i> 1921
1790	Fisherwick. See "Donegall," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	
1295	Fitz Walter, ( <i>in abeyance since 1932</i> )	
1776	Foley, Adrian Gerald Foley, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>M.</i>	Lt.-Col. Cyril P. F., <i>b.</i> 1868
1445 S.	Forbes, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Master of Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1918
1821	Forester, Cecil George Wilfred Weld-Forester, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles C. W.-F., <i>b.</i> 1869
1922	Forres, Stephen Kenneth Guthrie Williamson, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. H. W., <i>b.</i> 1922
1633 S.*	Forrester. See "Verulam," <i>Engl. Earl</i>	
1917	Forteviot, John Dewar, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry D., <i>b.</i> 1906
1835	Foxford. See "Limerick," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1790	Gage. See "Gage," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	
1917	Gainford, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph P., <i>b.</i> 1889
1800 I.	Gardner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1806*		
1818 I.	Garnagh, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Leopold C., <i>b.</i> 1920
1876	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robt Wm. G. <i>b.</i> 1918
1824	Gifford, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Charles G., <i>b.</i> 1899
1917	Gibbrough, Richard Godolphin Walmsley Chaloner, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. C., <i>b.</i> 1889
1918	Glanely, William James Tatem, <i>b.</i> 1868, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1899	Glanusk, Wilfrid Russell Bailey, D.S.O. <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William B., <i>b.</i> 1867
1918	Glenarthur, (James) Cecil Arthur, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Matthew A., <i>b.</i> 1899
1921	Glenavry, Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick G. C., <i>b.</i> 1913
1911	Glenconner, Christopher Grey Tennant, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Colin C. P. T., <i>b.</i> 1926
1922	Glenlyne, John Nivison, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert N., <i>b.</i> 1926
1936	Glenravel, Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1858, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1916	Glenanar, Thomas Coats, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1909	Gorell, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Timothy J. R. B., <i>b.</i> 1927

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1868	Gormanston. See "Gormanston," Irish Visct.	
1935	Gowrie, Alexander Hore Ruthven, F.R.S., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1872, 1st Baron, m. (Governor-General of Australia)	Hon. Alexr. H.-R., b. 1913
1806	Granard. See "Granard," Irish Earl	
1782	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley Norton, b. 1855, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Richard N., b. 1892
1794 I.	Graves, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, b. 1871, s. 1914, m.	Henry A. C. G., b. 1877
1927	Greenway, Charles Kelynge Greenway, b. 1888, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Charles P. G., b. 1917
1929	Greenwood, Hamar Greenwood, P.C., b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. David G., b. 1914
1902	Grenfell, Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Wm. G., b. 1935
1869	Greville, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., b. 1871, s. 1909, m	Hon. Ronald G., b. 1912
1324	Grey de Ruthyn (In abeyance from May 21, 1934)	
1886	Grimthorpe, Ralph Wm. Ernest Beckett, T.D., b. 1891, s. 1917, m.	
1815	Grinstead. See "Enniskillen," Irish Earl	
1936	Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1872, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1915
1880	Haddon, Lawrence Edward Broomfield Palk, b. 1896, s. 1933	Hon. Alan B. H., b. 1900
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1872, s. 1900, w.	Hon. Edwd. A. P., b. 1854
1874	Hampton, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1906	John H., b. 1911
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst, Charles Hardinge, K.C., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., I.S.O., b. 1858, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Humphrey P., b. 1888
1869	Hare. See "Listowel," Irish Earl	Maj. Hon. Alexander H. L. H., C.B., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1894
1876	Harlech, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, K.C.B., T.D., b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Rt. Hon. Wm. G. A. O.-G., P.O., M.P., b. 1885
1815	Harris, George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Geo. E. H., b. 1920
1866	Hartismere. See "Henniker," Irish Baron, below	
1295	Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1882, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Edward A., b. 1912
1835	Hatherton, Edward C. R. Littleton, b. 1868, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Edward L., b. 1900
1776	Hawke, Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887, w.	Adm. Hon. Stanhope H., b. 1863
1711	Hay. See "Kinnoull," Scott. Earl	Hon. Charles A. C., b. 1871
1927	Hayter, George Hayter Chubb, b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Charles R. W., b. 1902
1797 I.	Headley, Rowland Patrick J. G. Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Peter P. M. H., b. 1928
1906	Hemphill, Martyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, b. 1901, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Hy. G. H., D.S.O., b. 1868
1896	Heneage, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., b. 1866, s. 1922	Hon. Michael Francis E., b. 1914
1799 I.	Henley, Francis Robert Eden (U.K. Baron, Northington), b. 1877, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Gerald H.-M., b. 1872 (None)
1800 I.	Henniker, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, Hartismere), b. 1872, s. 1902	Hon. Thomas S. P.-H., b. 1910
1886	Herschell, Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, M.	Hon. Hugh V. H., b. 1896
1935	Hesketh, Thomas Fernior-Hesketh, b. 1881, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. William H.-a.C., b. '06
1922	Hewart, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (Lord Chief Justice of England), b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Charles H. M., b. 1922
1828	Heytesbury, Leonard Holmes à Court, b. 1863, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912
1886	Hillingdon, Arthur Robert Mills, b. 1891, s. 1919, m.	Harold Hugh H., b. 1919
1886	Hindlip, Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Angus H., b. 1898
1934	Hirst, Hugo Hirst, b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. '87
1908	Holden, Ernest Illingworth Holden, b. 1867, s. 1912, m.	Hon. James Hans H., b. 1928
1912	Hollenden, Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Thomas M. H., b. 1911
1897	HolmPatrick, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1886, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Peter H., b. 1904
1782 I.	Hood. See "Hood," Brit. Visct.	Hon. Hy. B. S. T., b. 1897
1933	Horder, Thomas Jeeves Horder, K.C.V.O., M.D., b. 1871, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John S.-E., b. 1912
1797 I.	Hotham, Henry Frederick Hotham, b. 1899, s. 1923	Hon. Miles F.-H., b. 1915
1881	Bothfield, John Sackville Richard Tufton, D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Francis P. R. H., b. 1905
1597	Howard de Walden, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, b. 1880, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Vicary G., b. 1921
1869	Howard of Glossop, Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1924, m.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., b. 1915
1930	Howard of Penrith, Esme Wm. Howard, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1923	Hunsdon, Walter Durant Gibbs, b. 1888, s. 1935, m.	Hon. William J., b. 1898
1796 I.	Huntingfield, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	(None)
1932	Hutchison of Montrose, Robert Hutchison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1873, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward L. I., b. 1908
1866	Hylton, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	(None)
1931	Hyndley, John Scott Hindley, b. 1883, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1933	Iliffe, Edward Mauger Iliffe, C.B.E., b. 1877, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Phadrig O'B., b. 1900
1910	Ilkerton, Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, b. 1867, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1921	Illingworth, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1543 I.	Inchiquin, Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	(None)
1897	Inverclyde, John Alan Burns, b. 1897, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1919	Inverforth, Andrew Weir, P.C., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Andrew W., b. 1897



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1910	Islington, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.O., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1904	Jessel, Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward H. J., b. 1904
1906	Joicey, James Joicey, b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur J., b. 1880
1936	Kensley, James Gomer Berry, b. 1883, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geoffrey B., b. 1909
1881	Kenks. See "Headfort," Irish Marq.	
1856	Kenmare. See "Kenmare," Irish Earl.	
1935	Kennet, Edward Hilton Young, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1879, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Wayland Y., b. 1923
1776 I.	Kensington, { Hugh Edwardes, O.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (U.K. Baron, 1886* { Kensington), b. 1873, s. 1900, m.	Hon. William E., b. 1904
1788	Kenyon, Lloyd Tyrell Kenyon, b. 1917, s. 1927, M.	Gordon L. T. K., b. 1873
1821	Ker. See "Lothian," Scott. Marq.	
1909	Kilbracken, Hugh John Godley, C.B., b. 1877, s. 1932, m.	Hon. John R. G., b. 1920
1900	Killmaine, Michael Morris, b. 1914, s. 1927, M.	(None)
1789 I.	Kilmaine, John Edward Deane Browne, b. 1878, s. 1907, m.	Hon. John F. A. B., b. 1902
1831	Kilmarnock. See "Erroll," Scott. Earl.	
1172 I.	Kingsale, Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O., b. 1882, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Michael J. R. de C., Lieut. R.N., b. 1907
1682 S.	Kinnaird, { Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (U.K. Baron, Kin- 1860* { naird), b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912
1902	Kinross, Patrick Balfour, b. 1870, s. 1905, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1904
1838	Kintore. See "Kintore," Scott. Earl.	
1923	Kysant, Owen Cosby Philipps, G.C.M.G., b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1880	Lamington, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., b. 1860, s. 1890, m.	Hon. Victor C.-B., M.O., b. 1896
1800 I.	Langford, Clotworthy Wellington Thomas Edward Rowley, b. 1885, s. 1931, m.	Hercules D. E. R., b. 1859
1431	Latymer, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1876, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Thos. B. M.-C., b. 1901
1869	Lawrence, Alexander Graham Lawrence, b. 1878, s. 1913, m.	Hon. John L., b. 1908
1859	Leconfield, Charles Henry Wyndham, G.C.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1901, m.	Hon. Hugh A. W., b. 1877
1839	Leigh, Francis Dudley Leigh, b. 1855, s. 1905, m.	Rupert W. D. L., b. 1908
1797	Lilford, John Powys, b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Stephen P., b. 1869
1758 I.	Lisle, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908
1925	Lloyd, George Ambrose Lloyd, P.C., G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., b. 1879, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Alex. L., b. 1912
1895	Loch, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1873, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. L., b. 1916
1801	Loftus. See "Ely," Irish Marq.	
1541 I.	Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Otway P., b. 1892
1464 S.	Lovat, Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser (U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1911, s. 1933	Hon. Hugh C. P. J. F., b. 1918
1762	Lovel & Holland. See "Egmont," Irish Earl.	
1928	Lugard, Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1858, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1929	Luke, George Lawson Johnston, K.B.E., b. 1873, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ian L.-J., b. 1905
1839	Lurgan, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., b. 1858, s. 1882, w.	Hon. William B., b. 1902
1914	Lyell, Charles Antony Lyell, b. 1913, s. 1926	(None)
1859	Lyneden, Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	Cecil S. A. V., b. 1862
1776 I.	Macdonald, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, w.	Alex. Godfrey M., b. 1909
1922	Maclay, James Paton Maclay, P.C., b. 1857, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Joseph P. M., M.P., b. 1899
1930	Macmillan, Hugh Pattinson Macmillan, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1873, m.	(Life Peerage)
1887	Magheranorrie, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903	Hon. Ronald McG.-H., b. 1865
1931	Mamhead of Exeter, Robt. H.S. Audley Newman, b. 1871, 1st Baron	(None)
1807	Manners, Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923
1922	Manton, George Miles Watson, b. 1899, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Joseph W., b. 1924
1908	Marchantley, William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1886, s. 1925, m.	Hon. John W. T. W., b. 1922
1929	Marks, George Croydon Marks, C.B.E., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1930	Marley, Dudley Leigh Aman, D.S.C., b. 1884, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1776 I.	Massy, Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, b. 1894, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Godfrey, P. L. A., b. Hon. Hugh Hamon J. S. M., b. 1921
1935	Maughan, Frederick Herbert Maughan, P.O. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1866, m.	(Life Peerage)
1935	May, George Ernest May, K.B.E., b. 1871, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John L. M. b. 1904
1928	Melchett, Henry Ludwig Mond, b. 1898, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Derek J. H. M., b. 1922
1815	Meldrum. See "Huntly," Scott. Marq.	
1794	Mendip. See "Clifden," Irish Visct.	
1926	Mereworth. See "Oranmore & Browne," Irish Baron.	
1925	Merrivale, Henry Edward Duke, P.C., b. 1855, 1st Baron, w.	[b. 1882
1911	Mesthr, William Brereton Couchman Lewis, b. 1901, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Edward D., O.B.E., (None)
1919	Meston, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Dougall M., b. 1894
1838	Methuen, Paul Ayshford Methuen, b. 1886, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Anthony P. M., b. 1891
1905	Michelham, Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1899, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Jacque H. S., b. 1903

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1712	Middleton, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., b. 1887, s. 1924, m.	(Hon. Digby M. G. J. W., b. 1921)
1922	Mildmay of Mele, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.O., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Anthony B.M., b. 1909
1933	Milne, George Francis Milne, G.C.B., G.O.M.G., D.S.O., Field-Marshal, b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. George D. M., b. 1909
1821	Minster. See "Conyngham," Irish Marg.	
1856	Monck. See "Monck," Irish Visct.	
1837	Monckton. See "Galway," Irish Visct.	
1874	Moncreiff, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, b. 1872, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Harry R.W.M., b. 1915
1884	Monk Bretton, John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933, m.	(None)
1885	Monkswell, Robert Alfred Hardecastle Collier, b. 1875, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Robt. D. C., b. 1926
1723	Monson, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1907
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu, Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1929, m.	(None)
1806	Monteagle. See "Sligo," Irish Marg.	
1830	Monteagle, Francis Spring Rice, b. 1852, s. 1934, m.	Capt. Hon. Charles R., b. 1887
1918	Morris, Michael William Morris, b. 1903, s. 1935, m.	(None)
1831	Mostyn, Edward Llewelyn R. Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Roger L.L.M., b. 1920
1933	Mottistone, John Edward Bernard Seely, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Henry J. A. S., b. 1899
1911	*Mountgarret. See "Mountgarret," Irish Viscount	
1932	Mount Temple, Wilfrid William Ashley, P.C., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. M., b. 1936
1832	Monbray, Segrave (1283), & Shourton (1448), William Marma- duke Shourton, M.C., b. 1895, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1923
1932	Monroe, Walter Edward Guinness, P.C., D.S.O., b. 1880, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Bryan W. G., b. 1905
1920	Mounihan, Patrick Berkeley Mounihan, b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. — M., b. 1936.
1767 I.	*Mulgrave. See "Normanby," U.K. Marg.	[1875]
1781 I.	Muskery, Robert M. FitzM. Deane-Morgan, b. 1874, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Matthew D.-M., b.
1681 S.	*Nairne. See "Lansdowne" Brit. Marg.	
1818	Napier of Magdala, Edward Herbert Scott Napier, b. 1861, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Robert John N., b. 1904
1627 S.	*Napier (of Merchistoun), Francis Edward Basil Napier (U.K. Baron, Ettrick), b. 1876, s. 1913, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1900
1776 I.	Newborough, Thomas John Wynn, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	Robt. Vaughan W., b. 1877
1892	Newton, Thomas Wodehouse Leigh, P.C., b. 1857, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1888
1933	Noel Buxton, Noel Edward Noel-Buxton, P.C., b. 1869, 1st Bn. m.	Hon. Noel A. N.-B., b. 1917
1854	North, William Frederick John North, b. 1860, s. 1932, m.	John Dudley N., b. 1917
1824	Northbourne, Walter Ernest Christopher James, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Christopher G. W. J., b. 1926
1886	Northbrook, Francis Arthur Baring, b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Francis J. B., b. 1915
1885	Northington. See "Henley," Irish Baron, above	
1878	Norton, Ronald Wolstan Fleetwood Adderley, b. 1885, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Henry A. A., b. 1854
1934	Nuffield, William Rehd. Morris, O.B.E., P.C.L., b. 1877, 1st Bn. m.	(None)
1906	Nunburnholme, Charles John Wilson, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Bent Charles W., b. 1928
1870	O'Hagan, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, b. 1882, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Thos. A. E. T.-O'H., b. 1917
1924	Olivier, Sydney Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	(None) [b. 1933]
1868	O'Neill, Shane Edward Robert O'Neill, b. 1907, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Raymond A. C. O'N., b. 1929
1836 I.	Oranmore & Browne, Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (U.K. Baron Merevorth), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b.
1821	Oriel. See "Massereene and F.," Irish Visct.	
1868	Ormathwaite, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., b. 1859, s. 1920, m.	Hon. William W., M.V.O., b. 1863
1821	Ormonde. See "Ormonde," Irish Marg.	
1841	Ozenfoord. See "Stair," Scott. Earl	
1933	Palmer, Samuel Ernest Palmer, b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ernest C.N. P., b. 1882
1914	Parmoor, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1852, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. A. H. Seddon C., b. 1882
1929	Pasfield, Sidney James Webb, P.C., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1866	Pennrhyn, Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant, b. 1894, s. 1927, m.	Lt.-Col. Frank D.-P., b. 1865
1909	Pentland, Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925	(None)
1603	Petre, Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Maj. Edward H. P., b. 1881
1918	Phillimore, Godfrey Walter Phillimore, M.C., b. 1879, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Anthony F. P., b. 1907
1892	Playfair, George James Playfair, C.V.O., b. 1849, s. 1898, m.	(None)
1931	Plender, William Plender, G.B.E., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1827	Plunket, Terence Conyngham Plunket, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Patrick T. P., b. 1923
1831	Poltinnet, George Wentworth Warwick Bamfylde, b. 1823, s. 18, m.	Hon. Arthur B. W. B., b. 1883
1660 S.	Polwarth, Walter G. Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., b. 1864, s. 1920, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1890
1749	Ponsonby. See "Bessborough," Irish Earl	
1930	Ponsonby of Shuldberg, Arthur Augustus Wm. Harry Ponsonby, b. 1871, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Matthew P., b. 1904
1935	Portal, Wyndham Raymond Portal, D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1885, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1934	Portsea, Bertram Godray Falrie, b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1885	Powerscourt. See "Powerscourt," Irish Visct.	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1918	Queensborough, Almeric Hugh Paget, G.B.E., b. 1861, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1800 I	Radstock, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., b. 1859, s. 1913.	Hon. Montagu W., b. 1867
1852	Raglan, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b. 1885, s. 1921, m.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1927
1875	Ramsay. See "Dalhousie," Scott. Earl.	
1826	Ranfurly. See "Ranfurly," Irish Earl.	[M.P., b. 1897
1932	Rankeillour, James Fitzalan Hope, P.C., b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur O. J. H., M.C.,
1916	Ratheredean, Charles Patrick Norton, b. 1905, s. 1930	Hon. Michael A. N., b. 1907
1868 I.	Rathdonnell, Thos. Leopold McClintock Bunbury, M.B.E., b. 1881,	Hon. William R. McC.-B.,
	s. 1920, w.	b. 1914
1821	Ravensworth, Robert Arthur Liddell, b. 1902, s. 1932	Arthur W. L., b. 1924
1821	Rayleigh, Robert John Strutt, b. 1875, s. 1919, m.	Hon. John A. S., b. 1908
1628 S.	Reay, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b. 1905, s. 1921, m.	Baron Alexander M., b. 1907
1902	Redesdale, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, b. 1878,	Hon. Thos. David F.-M.,
	s. 1916, m.	b. 1909
1928	Remnant, Robert John Farquharson Remuant, b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. James W. R., b. 1930
1806 I.	Rendlesham, Frederick A. Charles Thellusson, b. 1868, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Percy T., b. 1874
1933	Rennell, James Rennell Rodd, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,	
	b. 1853, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Francis J. R., b. 1895
1885	Revelstoke, Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934, m.	Hon. — B., b. 1934
1932	Rhayader, Leifchild Stratten Leif-Jones, P.C., b. 1862, 1st Baron	(None)
1905	Ritchie of Dundee, Charles Ritchie, b. 1866, s. 1906, m.	Hon. J. Kenneth R., b. '03
1935	Riverdale, Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., b. 1873, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Mark R., B., b. 1901
1935	Roche, Alexander Adair Roche, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1871, m.	(Life Peerage)
1913	Rochdale, George Kemp, b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John D. K., b. 1906
1931	Rochester, Ernest Henry Lamb, C.M.G., b. 1876, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Foster C. L., b. 1916
1934	Rockley, Evelyn Cecil, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Robt. W. E. C., b. 1901
1782	Rodney, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1821, s. 1909, m.	Hon. George W. R., b. 1918
1651 S.	Rollo, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (U.K. Baron,	Major John Eric H. R., b.
	Dunning), b. 1860, s. 1916, w.	1889
1866	Romilly, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, m.	(None)
1796 I.	Rossmore, { William Westenra (U.K. Baron, Rossmore), b. 1892,	
1838 S.	{ s. 1921, m.	Hon. William W. W., b. 1931
1910	Rotherham, Stuart Lund Holland, b. 1876, s. 1927, m.	(None)
1885	Rothschild, Lionel Walter Rothschild, b. 1868, s. 1915.	Nathaniel M. V. R., b. 1910
1916	Roundway, Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.,	
	b. 1880, s. 1925, m.	(None)
1911	Rowallan, Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, M.C., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919
1933	Runciman, Walter Runciman, b. 1847, 1st Baron, w.	Rt. Hon. Walter R., P.C.,
1935	Rushcliffe, Henry Bucknall Betterton, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1872, 1st	[b. 1870
	Baron, m.	(None)
1929	Russell of Killowen, Frank Russell, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b.	(Life Peerage)
	1867, m.	Hon. Langley G. H. J. R.,
1919	Russell of Liverpool, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C.,	b. 1922
	b. 1895, s. 1920, m.	(None)
1931	Rutherford of Nelson, Ernest Rutherford, O.M., b. 1871, 1st Baron, m.	Ctss. of Carlisle, b. 1896
1651 S.	Ruthven, Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,	Brig-Gen. Lord Gowrie,
1919*	Ruthven, b. 1870, s. 1921, m.	Pf. G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
		b. 1872
1876	Sackville, Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,	Hon. Edward C. S.-W.,
	Maj.-Gen., b. 1870, s. 1928, m.	b. 1901
1911	St. Audries, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, b. 1893, s. 1917.	Hon. Arth. F.-A.-H., b. '06
1559	St. John of Bletso, John Moubray Russell St. John, b. 1917,	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. St. J.,
	s. 1934, M.	b. 1882
1935	St. Just, Edward Charles Grenfell, b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	
1852	St. Leonards, Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1908	Arthur H. S., b. 1863
1887	St. Leonards, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1908, m.	Francis Cecil St. A., b. 1895
1885	St. Oswald, Rowland George Winn, b. 1893, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Rowland W., b. 1916
1796	Salterford. See "Courtown," Irish Earl.	
1445 S.	Salton, Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, m.	Master of Salton, b. 1921
1930	Sanderson, Henry Sanderson Furniss, b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1871	Sandhurst, Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Hon. John E. T. M., b. 1920
1802	Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1855, s. 1904, w.	Lt.-Col. A. F. S. Hill, b. 1876
1888	Savile, George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931, M.	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b.
		1923
1603	Saye & Sele, Geoffrey C. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1858, s.	Hon. Geoffrey T.-W.-F.,
	1907, m.	b. 1884
1839	Seaton, James Ulysses Graham Raymond Colborne-Vivian,	
	b. 1863, s. 1933, m.	(None)
1831	Sefton. See "Sefton," Irish Earl.	
1932	Selson, William Lawson Mitchell-Thomson, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1877,	Hon. Patrick M.-T., b. 1813
	1st En., m.	Hon. Ann Moira, F.-S.
1489 S.	Sempill, William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., b. 1893, s. 1934, w.	b. 1920

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1815	<i>Shaughnessy</i> , William James Shaughnessy, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. William G. S., <i>b.</i> 1922
1783 I.	<i>Sheffield</i> . See "Stanley of Alderley," <i>U. K. Baron</i> , below.	
1784	<i>Shelburne</i> , James Hmily Dutton, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Charles D., <i>b.</i> 1911
1880	<i>Shott</i> . See "Barrington," <i>Irish Visct.</i> ...	
1802	<i>Shuttleworth</i> , Lighted J. Kay-Shuttleworth, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 44, 1st <i>Bar.</i> , <i>w.</i>	Richard U. P. K.-S., <i>b.</i> 1913
1821	<i>Silchester</i> . See "Longford," <i>Irish Earl</i> ...	
1449 I.	<i>Sinclair</i> , Archibald James Murray St. Clair, <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Master of Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1914
1919	<i>Sinclair</i> , Atton Kumar Sinha, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Sudhindro S., <i>b.</i> 1921
1828	<i>Skelmersdale</i> , Arthur Geo. Bootle-Willbraham, <i>M.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1930	Evelyn B.-W., <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 77
1931	<i>Snell</i> , Henry Snell, <i>C.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st <i>Baron</i> ...	(None)
1916	<i>Somerton</i> , Francis Savile Crossley, <i>M.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Savile C., <i>b.</i> 1928
1784	<i>Somers</i> , Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>M.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> ...	Rev. Henry L. S. C., <i>b.</i> 1862
1873	<i>Somerton</i> . See "Normanton," <i>Irish Earl</i> ...	
1910	<i>Southampton</i> , Charles Henry Fitzroy, <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles F., <i>b.</i> 1904
1927	<i>Southborough</i> , Francis John Stephens Hopwood, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>G.O.V.O.</i> , <i>K.C.S.I.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st <i>Baron</i> , <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Spencer H., <i>b.</i> 1889
1640	<i>Stafford</i> , Edward Stafford Joseph Fitzherbert, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1861, <i>s.</i> 1932	Capt. Hon. Thomas C. F., <i>b.</i> 1860
1886	<i>Stalbridge</i> , Hugh Grosvenor, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Gilbert G., <i>b.</i> 1881
1839	<i>Stanley of Alderley</i> , Edward John Stanley ( <i>Irish Baron</i> ), <i>Sheffield</i> , <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Evelyn H. V. O., <i>S.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1915
1893	<i>Stannore</i> , George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1912	(None)
1796	<i>Stewart of Garlies</i> . See "Galloway," <i>Scott. Earl</i> ...	
1925	<i>Stonehaven</i> , John Lawrence Baird, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1874, 1st <i>Baron</i> , <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. James Ian B., <i>b.</i> 1908
1318	<i>Strabali</i> , Joseph Montague Kenworthy, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. David M. deB. K., <i>b.</i> 1914
1911	<i>Strachie</i> , Edward Strachey, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1936	<i>Strathcarron</i> , Ian Macpherson, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1880, 1st <i>Baron</i> , <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. David M., <i>b.</i> 1924
1900	<i>Strathcona &amp; Mount Royal</i> , Donald Stirling Palmer Howard, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1926, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Donald H., <i>b.</i> 1923
1836	<i>Stratheden &amp; Campbell</i> (1841), Alastair Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gavin C., <i>b.</i> 1901
1884	<i>Strathgry</i> , Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Donald G., <i>b.</i> 1912
1928	<i>Strickland</i> , Gerald Strickland ( <i>Count Della Catena</i> ) <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st <i>Baron</i> , <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1796	<i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i> . See "Moray," <i>Scott. Earl</i> ...	
1838	<i>Sudley</i> , Richard Algernon Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1932	Michael D. C. H.-T., <i>b.</i> 1909
1884	<i>Sudley</i> . See "Arran," <i>Irish Earl</i> ...	
1786	<i>Suffield</i> , Victor A. C. Harbord, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. John H., <i>b.</i> 1907
1893	<i>Swansea</i> , John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1934	(None)
1907	<i>Swatthling</i> , Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. David C. S.-M., <i>b.</i> 1928
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> , Charles Swinfen Eady, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1919	(None)
1935	<i>Synsonby</i> , Edward Gaspard Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1831 I.	<i>Talbot de Malahide</i> , James Boswell Talbot, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Milo J. R. T., <i>b.</i> 1912
1856 I.	<i>Talbot de Malahide</i> , James Boswell Talbot, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	
1797 I.	<i>Taquinmouth</i> , Hugh Aglionby Shore, <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1926, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Lionel S., <i>b.</i> 1918
1831	<i>Templemore</i> , Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Arthur P. S. C., <i>b.</i> 1914
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> , Lionel Hallam Tennyson, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Harold T., <i>b.</i> 1919
1827	<i>Tenterden</i> , Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1918	<i>Terrington</i> , Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Horace W., <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1888
1616	<i>Teynham</i> , Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Chris. P.-C., <i>b.</i> 1896
1927	<i>Thankerton</i> , William Watson, <i>P.C.</i> ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>m.</i>	(Life Peerage)
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> , Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, <i>b.</i> 69, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles C.-B., <i>b.</i> 1910
1876	<i>Tollmache</i> , Bentley Lionel J. Tollmache, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i> ...	Lt.-Col. Hon. Denis T., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1884
1564 S.	<i>Torphichen</i> , John Gordon Sandilands, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i> ...	Master of Torphichen, <i>b.</i>
1929	<i>Trent</i> , John Campbell Boot, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1921	<i>Trevethin</i> , Charles Trevor Lawrence, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1936	(None)
1880	<i>Trevelin</i> , Charles Edward Hill-Trevelin, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Sir Geoffrey L., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1880
1462 I.	<i>Printestown</i> , Charles Aloysius Barnewall, <i>b.</i> 1861, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Chas. E. H.-T., <i>b.</i> 1928
1881	<i>Tweeddale</i> . See "Tweeddale," <i>Scott. Marq.</i> ...	Hon. Charles B., <i>b.</i> 1899
1935	<i>Tweedmuir</i> , John Buchan, <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.H.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1875, 1st <i>Baron</i> , (Governor-General of Canada)...	Hon. J. N. S. B., <i>b.</i> 1911
1786	<i>Tyrone</i> . See "Waterford," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	
1929	<i>Tyrrill</i> , William George Tyrrill, <i>P.C.</i> , <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>D.O.L.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st <i>Baron</i> , <i>m.</i> ...	(None)
1523	<i>Vanx of Harrowden</i> ( <i>Abyance</i> , from October 25, 1935)...	Three co-heiresses



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1800 I.	Ventry, Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1936 .....	Hon. Francis E. de-M., <i>b.</i> 1901
1762	Vernon, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John L. V. V., <i>b.</i> 1923
1922	Vesley, William Vesley, <i>b.</i> 1859, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Samuel V., <i>b.</i> 1882
1841	Vivian, George Crespieny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 78, <i>s.</i> 93, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Anthony V., <i>b.</i> 1906
1934	Wakehurst, John de Vere Loder, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John C. V., <i>b.</i> 1925
1905	Waleran, William George Hood Walrond, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John H. W., <i>b.</i> 1908
1723	Walpole, Robert Hy. Montgomerie Walpole, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1931 .....	Reginald H. W., <i>b.</i> 1875
1780	Walsingham, George de Grey, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John de G., <i>b.</i> 1925
1936	Warrington, John William Beaumont-Pease, <i>b.</i> 1869, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Christopher B-P., <i>b.</i> 1924
1922	Waring, Samuel James Waring, <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1925	Warrington of Clyffe, T. Rolls Warrington, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1851, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1792 I.	Waterpark, Henry Sheppard Hart Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1932 <i>m.</i> .....	Fredk. C. P. C., <i>b.</i> 1926
1918	Weir, William Douglas Weir, P.C., G.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1877, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Jas. Kenneth W., <i>b.</i> 1905
1821	Wemyss. See "Wemyss and March," <i>Scott. Earl</i> .....	
1861	Westbury, Richard M. T. Bethell, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>M.</i> .....	Hon. David A. B., <i>b.</i> 1922
1776 I.	Westcote. See "Cobham," <i>Brit. Visct.</i> .....	
1548	Wharton, Charles John Kemneys-Fynte, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1934 .....	Hon. Mrs. D. G. Arbuthnot, <i>b.</i> 1906
1912	Whithburgh, Thomas Banks Borthwick, <i>b.</i> 1874, 1st Baron .....	(None)
1826	Wigan. See "Crawford," <i>Scott. Earl</i> .....	
1935	Wigram, Clive Wigram, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., <i>b.</i> 1873, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. George N. W., <i>b.</i> 1915
1491	Willoughby de Broke, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i> .....	Two co-heiresses.
1869	Wolnerton, Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1932 .....	Francis M. G. G., <i>b.</i> 1901
1932	Woodbridge, Arthur Charles Churchman, <i>b.</i> 1867, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> .....	(None)
1835	Worthingham. See "Gosford," <i>Irish Earl</i> .....	
1928	Wraggall, George Richard Lawley Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>M.</i> .....	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., <i>b.</i> 1929
1915	Wrenbury, Bryan Burton Buckley, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1927
1932	Wright, Robert Alderson Wright ( <i>Master of the Rolls</i> ), P.C., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i> .....	(Life Peerage)
1838	Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1910 .....	Hon. Walter B. W., <i>b.</i> 1877
1919	Wyfold, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodges, <i>b.</i> 1851, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i> .....	{ Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland H. H., D.S.O., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1880
1829	Wynford, Philip George Best, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i> .....	Hon. Samuel J. B., <i>b.</i> 1874

## Peeresses in Their Own Right.

PEERESSES IN OWN RIGHT. Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. Thus it results that some of the Peeresses now upon the list have male heirs who will succeed them in the ensuing generation and take their seats by strict right in the House of Lords; while, on the other hand, several peerages now occupied by males will fall to the other sex, and thus for a time take leave of that House. A resolution to admit Peeresses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1830. A Peeress in her own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband; but the rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

### DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1900	Pife, Alexandra, Duchess (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i> .....	Earl of Macduff, <i>b.</i> 1914

### COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Countess of —.

Addressed as, My Lady.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1928	Cave, Anne Estella Sarah Penfold Cave, 1st Countess, <i>w.</i> .....	(None)
1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i> .....	Viscount Tarbat, <i>b.</i> 1904
1643	Dunart, Wenefryde Agatha Graves, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i> .....	Lady Rosamund, <i>G.</i> <i>b.</i> 1914
1633	Loudoun, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i> .....	Lord Mauchline, <i>b.</i> 1918
1688	Melfort, Lady Edith Drummop, <i>b.</i> 1854. <i>Title of Countess not used</i> .....	(Dormant)
1901	Roberts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1914 .....	Lady Edwina Lewin, <i>b.</i> 1875
1701	Seafield, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i> .....	Lord Strathispey, <i>seep.</i> 248.

### VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT. Style, The Viscountess —.

Addressed as, My Lady.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1918	Rhonda, Margaret Haig Mackworth, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1918 .....	(None)
1885	Wolseley, Frances Garnet Wolseley, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1913 .....	(None)

BARONESES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Baroness —.  
Addressed as, My Lady

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1309	<i>Bourmont</i> , Mona Josephine Fitzalan-Howard, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Miles F. F.-H., <i>b.</i>
1421	<i>Berkely</i> , Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Two co-heiresses [1915]
1368	<i>Belreave</i> (See "London," Countess of)	See London, Countess of
1897	<i>Barton</i> , Nellie Lisa Melles, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George E. M. Baillie, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1894
1668	<i>Clifton</i> , Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, <i>b.</i> & <i>s.</i> 1900	Earl of Darnley, <i>q.v.</i>
1264	<i>De Ros</i> , Mary Frances (Countess of Darby), <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>w.</i>	Three co-heiresses
1609	<i>Dempall</i> . See "Lucas, East, Baroness" (Scott, title the earlier)	
1295	<i>Furness</i> , Mary Frances Katherine Petre Dent, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rosamond D., <i>b.</i> 1933
1444 S.	<i>Gray</i> , Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Master of Gray, <i>b.</i> 1894
1490 S.	<i>Herries</i> , Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>w.</i>	Duke of Norfolk, <i>q.v.</i>
1602 S.	<i>Kinloss</i> , Mary Morgan-Grenville, O.I., <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1889, <i>w.</i>	Master of Kinloss, <i>b.</i> 1889
1663	<i>Lucas</i> , Nan Ino Cooper, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anne R. C., <i>b.</i> 1919
1911	<i>Racensdale</i> , Mary Irene Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1925	Nicholas Mosley, <i>b.</i> 1923
1299	<i>Strange</i> of Knokin, 1426 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns, Elizabeth (Viscountess St. Davids), <i>b.</i> 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, <i>m.</i>	See St. Davids, Viscount
1520	<i>Wentworth</i> , Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1917	Hon. Noel Lytton-Milbanke, <i>b.</i> 1900
1308	<i>Zouche</i> of Harringworth, Mary Cecil Frankland, <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. W. A. F., <i>b.</i> 1902

## Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbey—Tenterden	Berry—Kemsley	Bruce—Elgin	Cholmondeley — Delamere
Abbey Hastings — Loudoun	Bertie—Avingdon	Brudenell Bruce—Ailesbury	Chubb—Hayter
Acheson—Gosford	Bertie—Bertie of Thame	Bryan—Bellevue	Churchill—Marlborough
Alderley—Norton	Bertie—Lindsey	Buchan—Caithness	Churchman — Woodbridge
Addington—Sidmouth	Best—Wynford	Buchan—Tweedsmuir	Clegg Hill—Hill
Agar—Normanton	Bethell—Westbury	Buckleby—Wrenbury	Clements—Leitrim
Agar Robartes—Clifden	Bethune—Lindsay	Burns—Inverclyde	Coats—Glenartney
Aitken — Heaverbrook	Betterton—Rushcliffe	Butler—Carrick	Cochrane—Dundonald
Akers Douglas—Chilston	Bewicke-Copley — Cromwell	Butler—Dunboyne	Cochrane Baillie—Lamington
Alexander—Caledon	Bigham—Mersey	Butler—Lanesborough	Cocks—Somers
Alexander—Cobham	Bingham—Clannorris	Butler—Mountgarret	Cokayne—Cullen
Allsopp—Hindlip	Bingham—Lucan	Butler—Ormonde	Coke—Leicester
Amun Murray	Blades—Ebbisham	Byng—Strafford	Colborne Vivian—Seaton
Annesley—Valentia	Bligh—Clifton	Byng—Porrington	Cole—Enniskillen
Anson—Lichfield	Bligh—Darnley	Cambridge—Athlone	Collier—Monkswell
Arthur—Glenarthur	Blunt Mackenzie — Cromartie	Campbell—Argyll	Colston—Roundway
Ashley—Mount Temple	Boot—Trent	Campbell—Blythswood	Colville—Colville of Culross
Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury	Boote Wilbraham — Skelmersdale	Campbell—Breadalbane	Compton — Northampton
Asquith—Oxford & A.	Borthwick—Whitburgh	Campbell—Cador	Cooper—Lucas
Astley—Hastings	Boscawen—Falmouth	Campbell—Glenary	Corbett—Rowellan
Bailey—Glanusk	Bourke—Mayo	Campbell—Stratheden	Courtenay—Devon
Baillie—Barton	Bowes Lyon—Strathmore	Canning—Garvagh	Craig—Craigavon
Baillie Hamilton—Haddington	Boyle—Cork	Capell—Essex	Crewes Milnes—Crewes
Baird—Stonehaven	Boyle—Glasgow	Carrington—Carrington	Crichton—Erne
Balfour—Kinross	Boyle—Shannon	Carleton—Dorchester	Crichton Stuart—Bute
Balfour—Riverdale	Brabazon—Meath	Carnegie—Northesk	Cripps—Parmoor
Bampfylde—Poltimore	Brand—Hampden	Carnegie—Southesk	Crosley—Somerleyton
Baring—Ashburton	Brett—Esher	Cary—Falkland	Cubitt—Ashcombe
Baring—Cromer	Bridgeman—Bradford	Caulfeild—Charlemont	Cumming Bruce—Thurston
Baring—Northbrook	Brodrick—Middleton	Cavendish—Chesham	Cunliffe Lister—Swinton
Baring—Revelstoke	Brooks—Crawshaw	Cavendish—Devonshire	Curzon—Hous
Barnes—Gorell (town)	Brougham — Brougham & Vaux	Cavendish—Waterpark	Curzon—Ravensdale
Barnewall — Trimles	Broughton—Fairhaven	Cavendish Bentinck — Portland	Curzon—Scarsdale
Bathurst—Bledisloe	Browne—Kenmare	Cecil—Annerst of Hackney	Curzon—Seaton
Beauleker—St. Albans	Browne—Kilmaine	Cecil—Exeter	Cust—Brownlow
Beaumont—Allendale	Browne—Mereworth	Cecil—Rockley	Dalrymple—Stair
Beckett—Grinthalpe	Browne—Oranmore	Chaloner—Gisborough	Dalzell—Carnwath
Bennet—Tankerville	Browne—Sligo	Charteris—Wemyss and March	Dalziel—Dalziel of Kirkcaldy
Benn—Glenavon	Brownlow—Lurgan	Chetwynd Talbot — Shrewsbury	Dawday—Dowie
Benson—Charnwood	Bruce—Aberdare	Chichester—Donegall	Dawson — Dawson of Penn
Beresford—Decies	Bruce—Balfour of Burleigh	Chichester — Templemore	
Beresford—Waterford		Child Villiers—Jersey	
Bernard—Bandon			
Berry—Camrose			

Dawson—De Ros	FitzPatrick—Castletown	Hamilton Russell —	Kaye Shuttleworth —
Dawson Damer — Por-	FitzRoy—Grafton	Boyne	Shuttleworth
tarlington	Fitzroy—Southampton	Hamilton Temple Black-	Kearley—Deconport
De Cofrey—Kingsale	Flower—Ashbrook	wood—Dufferin	Keith Falconer—Kintore
De Grey—Walsingham	Foley—Berkeley	Hanbury Tracy—Sude-	Kemeys Tynte—Whar-
De Montmorency —	Foljambe—Liverpool	ley	ton
Mountmorres	Forbes—Granard	Handcock—Castlemaine	Kemp—Rochdale
De Yarbrough Bateson—	Forbes Sempill—Sempill	Harbord—Suffield	Kennedy—Ailsa
Deramore	Forward Howard —	Hare—Listowel	Kenworthy—Strabolgi
Deane Morgan — Mus-	Wicklow	Harmsworth — Rother-	Keppel—Albemarle
kerry	Foster—Ilkeston	mere	Kerr—Lothian
Denison—Londesborough	Fowler—Wolverhampton	Harris—Malmesbury	King—Lovelace
Devereux—Hereford	Fox Strangways — Il-	Hastings—Huntingdon	King Tenison—Kingston
Dewar—Forteviot	chester	Hay—Ervoll	Kitson—Airedale
Dickson Poynder — Is-	Frankland—Zetche	Hay—Kinnoull	Knatchbull—Brabourne
lington	Fraser—Lovat	Hay—Tweeddale	Knox—Ranfurly
Dodson—Monk Bretton	Fraser—Saltoun	Heathcote Drummond	Lamb—Rochester
Douglas—Morton	Freeman Mitford —	Willoughby—Ancaster	Lambart—Cavan
Douglas—Queensberry	Redesdale	Hely Hutchinson—Do-	Lambton—Durham
Douglas Hamilton —	Freeman Thomas—Wil-	noughmore	Lane Fox—Bingley
Hamilton	lington	Henderson—Faringdon	Lascelles—Harewood
Douglas Home—Home	Fremantle—Coltlesloe	Henniker Major—Hen-	Law—Ellenborough
Douglas Pennant—Pen-	French—De Freyne	niker	Lawrence—Trevethin
rham	French—Ypres	Hepburn Stuart Forbes—	Lawson Johnston—Luke
Douglas Scott Montagu	Fuller Acland Hood—	Trefusis—Clinton	of Pavenham
—Montagu of Beaulieu	St. Audries	Hepburne Scott—Pol-	Le Poer Trench—Clan-
Drummond—Melfort	Furniss—Sanderson	warth	carty
Drummond—Perth	Gascoyne Cecil—Cecil of	Herbert—Carnarvon	Lea Smith—Dudley
Duff—Fife	Chelwood	Herbert — Darcy de	Legge—Barnmouth
Duke—Merrivale	Gascoyne Cecil—Satis-	Knayth	Legh—Newton
Duncombe—Feversham	bury	Herbert—Pembroke	Leif Jones—Rhayader
Dundas—Melville	Gathorne Hardy—Cran-	Herbert—Povis	Leith—Burgh
Dundas—Zetland	brook	Hermion Hodge—Wyfold	Leslie—Rothes
Dutton—Sherborne	Gibbs—Aldenham	Hervey—Bristol	Leslie Melville—Leven
Eady—Swynfen	Gibbs—Hunsdon	Hewitt—Lifford	Lever—Leverhulme
Eaton—Chelysmore	Gibbs—Wraxall	Hicks Beach—St. Aid-	Leveson Gower—Gran-
Eden—Auckland	Gibson—Ashbourne	wyn	ville
Eden—Henley	Giffard—Halsbury	Hill—Downshire	Levy Lawson—Burnham
Edgumbe — Mount	Giustiniani Bandini —	Hill Trevor—Trevor	Lewis—Essendon
Edgumbe	Newburgh	Hindley—Hyndley	Lewis—Merthyr
Edwardes—Kensington	Glyn—Wolverton	Hobart Hampden Mer-	Liddell—Ravensworth
Egerton—Ellesmere	Godley—Kilbracken	cer Henderson—Buck-	Lindesay Bethune —
Egerton—Wilton	Goodeve Erskine—Mar	inghamshire	Bethune
Eliot—St. Germans	Gordon—Aberdeen	Hogg—Hailsham	Lindsay—Crawford
Eliot—Minto	Gordon—Huntly	Holland Hibbert	Littleton—Hatherton
Erskine—Buchan	Gordon Lennox—Rich-	Knutsford	Loder—Wakehurst
Erskine—Mar & Kellie	mond	Holland—Rotherham	Loftus—Ely
Evans Freke—Carbery	Gore—Arran	Holmes & Court—Heytes-	Lopes—Ludlow
Eveleigh de Moleyns—	Gough Calthorpe—Cal-	bury	Lowry Corry—Belmore
Ventry	thorpe	Holroyd—Sheffield	Lowther—Lonsdale
Falle—Portsea	Graham—Atholstan	Hood—Bridport	Lowther—Ullswater
Fane—Westmorland	Graham—Montrose	Hope—Linkithgow	Lubbock—Avebury
Faulding—Denbigh	Graham Toler—Norbury	Hope—Rankellour	Lunley—Scarborough
Fellows—Ailwyn	Grant—Strathpey	Hope Morley—Hollenden	Lumley Savile—Savile
Fellows—De Ramsey	Gray Campbell—Gray	Hopwood—South-	Lygon—Beauchamp
Fermor Hesketh—Hes-	Greaves—Dysart	borough	Lyon Dalberg Acton—
Finch—Aylesford	Greenall—Haresbury	Hore Ruthven—Gowrie	Acton
Finch Hatton — Win-	Greenfell—Desborough	Hore Ruthven—Ruthven	Lysaght—Lisle
chelsea	Greenfell—St. Just	Howard—Carlisle	Lyttelton—Cobham
Fitzalan Howard —	Grey—Stamford	Howard—Eppingham	Lyttelton—Wentworth
Beaumont	Grimston—Verulam	Howard — Howard of	McClintock Bunbury—
Fitzalan Howard —	Grosvenor—Ebury	Penrith	Rathdonnell
FitzAlan of Derwent	Grosvenor—Stalbridge	Howard—Strathcona	McDonnell—Antrim
Fitzalan Howard —	Grosvenor—Westminster	Howard—Suffolk	M'Garel Hogg—Magher-
Herries	Guest—Wimborne	Hubbard—Addington	amore
Fitzalan Howard —	Guinness—Iveagh	Innes Ker—Roxburghe	Mackay—Inchcape
Howard of Glossop	Guinness—Moyné	Irby—Boston	Mackay—Reay
Fitzalan Howard —	Gully—Selby	Isaacs—Reading	Mackenzie—Amulree
Norfolk	Gurdon—Cranworth	Jackson—Allerton	McLaren—Aberconway
FitzClarence—Munster	Hamilton—Abercorn	James—Northbourne	Macpherson — Strath-
FitzGerald—Leinster	Hamilton—Belhaven	Jervis—St. Vincent	carron
Fitzherbert—Stafford	Hamilton — Holm-	Jocelyn—Roden	Maitland—Lauderdale
Fitzmaurice — Lans-	Patrick	Jolliffe—Hylton	Manners—Rutland
downe	Hamilton Gordon —	Joynson Hicks—Brent-	Manners Sutton—Can-
Fitzmaurice—Orkney	Stanmore	ford	terbury

Mansfield—Sandhurst	Palmer—Selborne	Sanders—Bayford	Tyrwhitt Wilson—Berners
Marshall—Rouney	Parker—Macclesfield	Sandilands—Torphichen	Upton—Templeton
Mason—Blackford	Parker—Morley	Saumarez—De Saumarez	Vanden Bempde Johnstone—Derwent
Massey—Clarina	Parnell—Congleton	Savile—Mexborough	Vane—Barnard
Maude—Hawarden	Parsons—Rosse	Scarlett—Avinger	Vane Tempest Stewart—Londonderry
Maxwell—Farnham	Partington—Doverdale	Sclater Booth—Basing	Vanneck—Huntingfield
Meade—Clunwilliam	Paulet—Winchester	Scott—Eldon	Vaughan—Lismyrne
Melles—Burton	Pearson—Coudray	Scott Ellis—Howard de Walden	Vavasour Fisher—Fisher
Midmay—Midmay of Flete	Pease—Darlington	Scudamore Stanhope—Chesterfield	Venables Vernon—Vernon
Milles—Sondes	Pease—Gainford	Seely—Mottistone	Vereker—Gort
Mills—Hillingdon	Pease—Wardington	Seymour—Hertford	Verney—Willoughby de Broke
Mitchell—Thomson—Selkirk	Pelham—Chichester	Shaw—Craignyle	Verney Cave—Braye
Molyneux—Sefton	Pelham—Conyers	Shirley—Ferrers	Vernon—Lyveden
Monckton—Arundell—Galway	Pelham—Yarborough	Shore—Teignmouth	Vesey—De Vesey
Mond—Melchett	Pelham Clinton Hope—Newcastle	Sidney—De L'Isle	Villiers—Clarendon
Money Countess—Latimer	Pellew—Exmouth	Sinclair—Caithness	Villiers—Jersey
Montagu—Manchester	Pepps—Cottenham	Sinclair—Pentland	Vincent—D'Arenon
Montagu—Sandwich	Perceval—Egmont	Skellington—Massereene	Vivian—Swansea
Montagu Douglas Scott—Buccleuch	Percy—Northumberland	Smith—Birkenhead	Waldegrave—Radstock
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—Wharfedale	Pery—Limerick	Smith—Colwyn	Wallop—Portsmouth
Montgomery—Eglington	Petre Dent—Furnivall	Smith—Hambleden	Walrond—Wateran
Moore—Drogheda	Philipps—Kysant	Somerset—Beaufort	Walsh—Ormathwaite
Moreton—Dacie	Philipps—St. Davids	Somerset—Raglan	Ward—Bangor
Morgan—Tredegar	Philipps—Strange	Spencer—Churchill	Ward—Dudley
Morgan Grenville—Kinloss	Phlips—Normanby	Spencer Churchill—Marlborough	Warren—De Tabley
Morris—Killanin	Pierrepont—Manvers	Stanhope—Harrington	Watson—Manton
Morris—Nuffield	Pleydell Bouverie—Radnor	Stanley—Ashfield	Watson—Thurkerton
Mostyn—Vaux	Plunkett—Dunsany	Stanley—Derby	Watson Armstrong—Armstrong
Mounthatten—Carisbrook	Plunkett—Fingall	Stanley—Stanley of Alderley	Webb—Passfield
Mounthatten—Milford Haven	Plunkett—Louth	Stapleton Cotton—Combermere	Weir—Inverforth
Mulholland—Dunleath	Pollock—Haworth	Stern—Michelham	Weld Forester—Forester
Munro—Aldess	Pomeroy—Harborton	Stewart—Galloway	Wellesley—Cowley
Murray—Dunedin	Ponsonby—Bessborough	Stewart Murray—Atholl	Wellesley—Wellington
Murray—Dunmore	Ponsonby—De Mauley	Stonor—Cannoy	Wentworth Fitzwilliam—Fitzwilliam
Murray—Elibank	Ponsonby—Ponsonby of Shulbrede	Stopford—Courtorton	Westenra—Rossmore
Murray—Mansfield	Ponsonby—Sysonby	Stourton—Mowbray	White—Annaly
Nail Cain—Brocket	Powys—Lilford	Strachey—Strachie	Whiteley—Marchamley
Needham—Kilmorey	Pratt—Camden	Strutt—Belper	Willey—Barnby
Nevill—Abergavenny	Preston—Gormanston	Strutt—Rayleigh	Williamson—Forres
Neville—Braybrooke	Primrose—Rosebery	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Willoughby—Middleton
Newman—Mamhead	Prittie—Dmalley	Stuart—Moray	Wills—Dulverton
Newton—Elthley	Prothero—Ernie	Studley Herbert—Seafield	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Nicolson—Carnock	Ramsay—Dalhousie	Sturt—Arlington	Windsor—Glovescester
Nivison—Glendyne	Rhys—Dyvor	Sudgen—St. Leonards	Windsor—Wales
Noel—Gainsborough	Rice—Monteagle	Sutherland Leveson	Windsor—York
Noel Hill—Berwick	Ritchie—Ritchie of Dundee	Gower—Sutherland	Windsor Clive—Plymouth
North—Guilford	Roberts—Clwyd	Talbot—Shrewsbury	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Northcote—Idesleigh	Robinson—Ripon	Talbot—Talbot de Malahide	Winn—St. Oswald
Norton—Grantley	Roche—Fernoy	Tatem—Glanely	Winn—Headley
Norton—Rathcreedan	Rodd—Rennell	Taylor—Headfort	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Nugent—Westmeath	Roper Curzon—Teynham	Temple Gore Langton—Temple of Stove	Wood—Halifax
O'Brien—Luchiquin	Rous—Stradbroke	Tennant—Glencorner	Woodhouse—Terrington
O'Grady—Guillamore	Rowley—Langford	Thellusson—Rendlesham	Wyndham—Leconfield
Ogilvy—Airlie	Russell—Amphill	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Wyndham Quin—Dunraven
Ogilvie Grant—Strathsey	Russell—Bedford	Thyme—Bath	Wynn—Newborough
Orde Powlett—Bolton	Russell—De Clifford	Towneley O'Hagan—O'Hagan	Yarde Buller—Charleston
Ormsby Gore—Harlech	Ryder—Harrachy	Trench—Ashdown	Yerburgh—Avingham
Osborne—Leeds	Sackville—De La Warr	Tufton—Hothfield	Yorke—Hardwicke
Paget—Anglesey	Sackville West—Sackville	Turnour—Winterton	Young—Kennet
Paget—Queenborough	St. Aubyn—St. Levan	Twisleton Wykeham	Young—Mar
Pakenham—Longford	St. Clair—Stclair	Flebbes—Sage & Sele	Younger—Blanchburgh
Pakington—Hampton	St. Clair Erskine—Rosslyn	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Younger—Younger of Leckie
Palk—Haldon	St. John—Bolingbroke		
	St. Leger—Doneraile		
	Samuel—Bearsted		
	Samuel Montagu—Swanthing		



# Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons (in actual use in 1937).

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles.

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough; that the "Earl of Altamont" is the eldest son of the Marquess of Sligo, while "Viscount Acheson" is heir to the Earldom of Gosford, and "Lord Aberdour" to the Earldom of Morton; \* the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g. "Earl of Burlington," eldest son of the "Marquess of Hartington," heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire; "Viscount Bayham," eldest son of the "Earl of Brecknock," heir to the Camden Marquessate; and "Viscount Savernake," eldest son of the "Earl of Cardigan," heir to the Marquessate of Ailesbury.

NOTE.—In titles marked ° the "of" is not used.

Marquesses.			
Blandford—Marlborough	Broome—Kitchener	Knebworth—Lytton	Burghersh—Westm'land
Douglas & Clydesdale	Bury—Albemarle	Lambton—Durham	Burghley—Exeter
—Hamilton	Carlów—Portarlington	Lascelles—Harewood	Cardiff—*Dumfries
Graham—Montrose	Carlton—Wharfedale	Lewisham—Dartmouth	Carnegie—Southesk
Granby—Rutland	Castlereagh—London	Loftus—Ely	Clifton—Darley
Hamilton—Abercorn	Castlerosse—Kennare	Lymington — Ports-	Clonmore—Wicklow
Hartington—Devonshire	Chewton—Wedgegrave	mouth	Cochrane—Dundonald
Kildare—Leinster	Clanfield—Peel	Maidstone—Winchelsea	Devlin—Westmeath
Tavistock—Bedford	Clive—Powis	Maitland—Lauderdale	Dunglass—Home
Titchfield—Portland	Coke—Leicester	Malden—Essex	Elcho—Wemyss & March
	Cole—Enniskillen	Mandeville—Manchester	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
	Cranborne—Salisbury	Melgund—Minto	Eskdail—*Dalkeith
	Cranley—Onslow	Milton—Fitzwilliam	Forrester—Verulam
	Curzon—Hove	Moore—Drogheda	Garlies—Galloway
	Dalrymple—Stair	Morpeth—Carlisle	Gillford—Clanwilliam
	Dangan—Cowley	Newport—Bradford	Glamis—Strathmore
	Deerhurst—Coventry	Parker—Macclesfield	Glenorchy — Breadal-
	Drumlanrig — Queens-	Pollington—Mexboro'	bane & H.
	berry	Ratandone—Willingdon	Herbert—Pembroke
	Duncannon—Bessboro'	St. Cyres—Idesleigh	Howard of Effingham—
	Dunsford—Middleton	Sandon—Harrowby	Effingham
	Dunwich—Stradbroke	Savernake—*Cardigan	Howland—*Tavistock
	Dupplin—Kinnoull	Stoford—Courtown	Hyde—Clarendon
	Ebrington—Fortescue	Stormont—Mansfield	Kenlis—*Bective
	Ednam—Dudley	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Leslie—Rothes
	Elmley—Beauchamp	Sudley—Arran	Loughborough—Rosstyn
	Elveden—Iveagh	Suirdale—Donoughmore	Mauchline—Loudoun
	Emlyn—Cawdor	Tamworth—Ferrers	Medway—Cranbrook
	Erleigh—Reading	Tarbat—Cromartie	Montagu of Kimbolton
	Errington—Cromer	Thurles—*Ossory	—*Mandeville
	Feilding—Denbigh	Tiverton—Halsbury	Montgomerie—Eglington
	Fincastle—Dunmore	Traprain—Balfour	Naas—Mayo
	FitzHarris — Malmes-	Weymouth—Bath	Newtown — Butler —
	bury	Windsor—Plymouth	Lanesborough
	Folkestone—Radnor	Wolmer—Selborne	North—Gaulford
	Forbes—Granard		Ogilvy—Airlie
	French—Ypres		Ossulston—Tankerville
	Garmoyne—Cairns	Barons (Lord —)	Paisley—*Hamilton
	Glenapp—Inchcape	Aberdour—Morton	Porchester—Carnarvon
	Glenworth—Limerick	Apsley—Bathurst	Primrose—Rosebery
	Hastings—Huntingdon	Ardee—Meath	Settrington—*March
	Hinchingsbrooke—Sand-	Ashley—Shaftesbury	Seymour—Somerset
	wich.	Balgovie—Leven	Stanley—Derby
	Ikerrin—Carrick	Balmiel—Crawford	Stavordale—Ilchester
	Jocelyn—Roden	Bingham—Lucan	Vaughan—Lisburne
	Kelburn—Glasgow	Brooke—Warwick	Willoughby de Eresby
	Kingsborough — King-	Bruce—Elgin	—Ancaster
	ston	Buckhurst—De La Warr	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Earls.			
Altamont—Sligo			
Bective—Headfort			
Brecknock—Camden			
Burlington — *Harting-			
ton			
Cardigan—Ailesbury			
Cassilis—Ailsa			
Dalkeith—Buccleuch			
Dumfries—Bute			
Euston—Grafton			
Hopetoun—Linthgow			
Lincoln—Newcastle			
Macduff—Fife			
March—Richmond			
Medina—Milford Haven			
Mornington—Wellington			
Mount Charles — Con-			
yngham			
Ossory—Ormonde			
Rocksavage—Cholm'ley			
Ronaldshay—Zetland			
Uxbridge—Anglesey			
Viscounts.			
Acheson—Gosford			
Adare—Dunraven			
Althorp—Spencer			
Amberley—Russell			
Andover—Suffolk			
Anson—Lichfield			
Bayham—*Brecknock			
Boyle—Shannon			
Brackley—Ellesmere			
Brocas—Jellicoe			

.. In addition to the above Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled "The Master of ——" e.g. "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland; "The Master of Carnegie," eldest son of Lord Carnegie and grandson of the Earl of Southesk.

Contractions used in pages 231-250.

Contractions.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title; the further addition of a \* implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S. or I. implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

# His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Note.—I, prefixed to date, signifies Membership of the Privy Council of Ireland, to which no appointments have been made since 1922.

Acland, Sir Francis Dyke, Bt. ....	1915	Connaught, H.R.H. Prince		Hodge, John	1916
Addison, Christopher	1916	Arthur of, K.C.	1910	Horne, Sir Robert S., G.B.E., K.C.	1919
Aga Khan, H.H. Aga Sultan		Cook, Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.	1914	Howard of Penrith, Lord, G.C.B.	1919
Sir Mahomed Shah, G.C.S.I.	1934	Cooper, A. Duff	1935	Howe, Earl, C.B.E.	1929
Aitchison, Lord, K.C.	1929	Cooper, Thomas M., G.B.E., K.C.	1935	Hughes, Hon. Wm. Morris, K.C.	1916
Alexander, Albert Victor	1929	Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt.	1921	Huntly, Marquess of	1881
Alness, Lord	1913	Craigavon, Visc.	1921	Illingworth, Lord	1916
Amery, Leopold Charles M. S.	1922	Craigmyle, Lord	1906	Innes, Hon. Sir J. Rose, K.C.M.G.	1915
Amulree, Lord, G.B.E.	1930	Crawford, Earl of, K.T.	1916	Inskip, Sir Thomas W. H.,	
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.	1920	Crews, Marquess of K.G.	1892	U.B.E., K.C.	1932
Andrews, John M.	1921	Cromer, Earl of, G.C.B.	1922	Inverforth, Lord	1919
Archdale, Sir Edward M., Bt.	1921	Cunningham, Samuel	1920	Isaacs, Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred,	
Arran, Earl of, K.P.	1917	D'Abernon, Visc., G.C.B.	1920	C.M.G.	1921
Ashfield, Lord	1916	Darlington, Lord	1917	Islington, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1911
Asbury, Sir John Meir	1925	Davidson, Sir John Colin		Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir	
Athlone, Earl of, K.C.	1931	Campbell, G.C.V.O., C.B.	1928	Francis Stanley, G.C.S.I.	1926
Atholl, Duke of, K.T.	1921	Dawson of Penn, Visc., G.C.V.O.	1929	Jameson, Andrew	1921
Atkin, Lord	1919	De La Warr, Earl	1936	Jameson, Lord, K.C.	1935
Atlee, Clement Richard	1935	Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1907	Johnston, Thomas	1931
Baker, Harold T.	1915	Derby, Earl of, K.C.	1903	Jowett, Frederick William	1924
Baldwin, Stanley	1920	Devonshire, Duke of, K.C.	1905	Jowitt, Sir Wm. Allen, K.C.	1931
Balfour, Earl of	[1895]	Dickinson, Lord, K.B.E.	1914	Kennedy, Thomas	1931
Banks, Sir John Eldon, G.C.B.	1915	Doughmore, Earl of, K.P.	1918	Kennet, Lord, G.B.E.	1922
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt., K.B.E.	1922	Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric,		King, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mac-	
Barnes, George Nicoll, C.B.	1916	G.C.M.G.	1933	kenzie, C.M.G.	1922
Barton, Sir Dunbar P., Bt.	1919	Duff, Hon. Sir Lyman Poore,		Laidlaw, Thomas K.	1922
Bates, Sir Dawson, G.B.E.	1921	G.C.M.G.	1919	Lal, Sir Shadi	1934
Bath, Marquess of, K.C.	1922	Dunedin, Visc., G.C.V.O.	1896	Lambert, George	1913
Bayford, Lord	1922	Eden, Robt. Anthony, M.C.	1934	Lampson, Godfrey L.T. Locker-	1928
Beauchamp, Earl, K.C.	1906	Elliot, Walter E., M.C.	1932	Lansbury, George	1929
Beaufort, Duke of, K.C.	1936	Ernie, Lord, M.V.O.	1916	Latham, Hon. Sir John G.,	
Beaverbrook, Lord	1918	Erskine, Hon. Sir William,		G.C.M.G.	1933
Belisha, Leslie Home	1935	G.C.M.G.	1930	Lawrence, Sir Paul Ogdon	1926
Benn, Capt. Wm. Wedgwood,		Fisher, Herbert A. L.	1916	Lee of Fareham, Visc., G.C.B.	1919
D.S.O.	1925	FitzAlan of Derwent, Visc.		Lindley, Hon. Sir Francis O.,	
Bennett, Hon. Richard B., K.C.	1930	K.G.	1918	C.M.G.	1929
Bessborough, Earl of, G.C.M.G.	1931	Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.	1924	Linthgow, Marq. of, K.T.	1935
Best, Richard, K.C.	1922	FitzRoy, Hon. Edward	1924	Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald C.,	
Bingley, Lord	1926	Forbes, Hon. George William	1920	G.C.M.G.	1925
Blanesburgh, Lord, G.B.E.	1915	Friend, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lovick		Liverpool, Earl of, G.C.B.	1917
Bledisloe, Visc., G.C.M.G.	1926	B., K.B.E.	1916	Lloyd, Lord, G.C.S.I.	1924
Bondfield, Margaret	1929	Gairford, Lord	1908	Lloyd, Hon. Sir William Fredk.,	
Borden, Hon. Sir Robt. Laird,		Geddes, Sir Auckland C.,		K.C.M.G., K.C.	1918
G.C.M.G., K.C.	1922	Geddes, Sir Eric, G.C.B.	1917	London, Bishop of, K.C.V.O.	1901
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T.		George, David Lloyd, O.M.	1905	Londonderry, Marquess of, K.G.	
Gruth	1920	Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., G.C.V.O.,		D.S.O.	1925
Bourne, Capt. Robert Croft	1925	Gloucester, H.R.H. Duke of,		K.C.	1933
Bowerman, Charles Wm.	1916	Gore, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-		Lowndes, Sir Geo., K.C.S.I., K.C.	1920
Brace, William	1916	Goschen, Visc., G.C.S.I.	1930	Lugard, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1920
Brown, Ernest, M.C.	1935	Graham, Hon. George Perry	1925	Lyons, Hon. Joseph A., C.B.	1932
Brown, James, G.B.E.	1930	Graham, Sir Ronald W., G.C.S.	1921	Lytton, Earl of, K.C.	1919
Brown, Hon. Thomas Watters	1921	Grahame, Sir G. Dixon, G.C.M.G.	1920	McCurdy, Charles Albert, K.C.	1920
Bruce, Hon. Stanley Melbourne,		Granard, Earl of, K.P.	[1918]	Macdonald, John A. Murray	1916
C.B.	1923	Granville, Earl, G.C.M.G.	1928	Macdonald, J. Ramsay	1924
Burgess, Henry Givens	1922	Greene, Sir Wilfrid, G.B.E., M.C.	1935	Macdonald, Malcolm	1935
Burns, John	1905	Greenwood, Arthur	1929	McKenna, Reginald	1907
Canterbury, The Archbishop of	1906	Greenwood, Lord	[1920]	Mackinder, Sir Halford John,	1926
Castletown, Lord, K.P.	1908	Greer, Sir F. Arthur	1927	Macley, Lord	1916
Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., G.B.	1912	Gretton, Col. John, C.B.E.	1926	Macmahon, James	1920
Cawley, Lord	1916	Guest, Capt. Hon. F. Edk E.,		Macmillan, Lord	1924
Cecil, Lord Hugh	1918	C.B.E.	1920	Macready, Gen. Sir Nevill, Bt.,	
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., K.C.	1915	Hacking, Douglas H., G.B.E.	1929	G.C.M.G.	1920
Chalmers, Lord, G.C.B.	1916	Hailsham, Visc. (Lord Chan-		Malan, Hon. Francois S.	1920
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville	1922	cellor)	1922	Manchester, Duke of,	1906
Chamberlain, Sir Austen, K.C.	1902	Halifax, Visc., K.C.	1922	Margesson, Capt. H. David R.,	
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer,		Harding, Maj. Hon. Alex-		M.C.	1933
C.I.	1907	ander, C.B.	1936	Maugham, Lord	1934
Clarendon, Earl of, G.C.M.G.	1931	Harding of Penhurst, Lord,		K.T., F.R.S.	1897
Clay, Lt.-Col. Herbert H. Spender,		K.O.	1904	Meighen, Hon. Arthur, K.C.	1920
C.M.G.	1929	Harral, Sir David, G.C.B.	1906	Merriman, Sir Frank Boyd	1933
Clerk, Sir G. Russell, G.C.M.G.	1926	Harrington, Sir Stanley	1918	Merrivale, Lord	[1916]
Clinton, Lord	1926	Herbert, Sir Dennis H., K.B.E.	1933	Midleton, Earl of, K.P.	1897
Clive, Sir Robt. Hy., G.C.M.G.	1934	Hewart, Lord, K.C.	1918	Mildmay of Flete, Lord	1916
Clyde, Jas. Avon, K.C.	1916	Hills, Major John Waller	1929	Molony, Sir Thomas F., Bt.	1913
Clynes, John Robert	1918	Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt.,		Monsell, Visc., G.B.E.	1923
Coates, Hon. Joseph Gordon,		G.C.S.I.	1922	Moore, Sir William, Bt.	1921
M.C.	1926	Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd.		Morison, Lord	1920
Colebrooke, Lord, G.C.V.O.	1914	Henry, Bt.	1909	Morrison, Herbert Stanley	1932
Colville, Lt.-Col. David John	1936	Hobhouse, Henry	1902	Morrison, William S., M.C.	1936
Colwyn, Lord	1924			Mottistone, Lord, C.B.	1909
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of,					
K.G.	[1900]				

Mount Temple, Lord .....	1924	Rockley, Lord, G.B.E. ....	1917	Stanley, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir	
Moyne, Lord, D.S.O. ....	1924	Romer, Sir Mark L. ....	1929	George F., G.C.S.I. ....	1927
Muhammad Akbar Nazar Ali		Rothermere, Visc. ....	1917	Stanley, Oliver, M.C. ....	1934
Hydari, Nawab Sir .....	1936	Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T.,		Stannmore, Lord, K.C.V.O. ....	1932
Mulock, Hon. Sir William,		K.C.S.I. ....	1932	Stonehaven, Lord, G.C.M.G. ....	1922
K.C.M.G. ....		Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt.,		Stratherron, Lord, [1919] ..	1918
Myers, Hon. Sir Michael, K.C.M.G.,	1925	G.C.B. ....	1920	Sutherland, Duke of, K.T. ....	1936
K.C. ....		Runciman, Hon. Walter .....	1908	Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B. ....	1922
Nathan, Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew,	1931	Rushcliffe, Lord, C.B.E. ....	1931	Swinton, Visc., G.B.E. ....	1922
G.C.M.G. ....	1914	Russell of Killowen, Lord ....	1928	Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk.	
Newton, Lord .....	1915			H., G.C.S.I. ....	1928
Nicholson, Col. William G. ....	1926	St. Davids, Visc., G.B.E. ....	1914	Thankerton, Lord .....	1922
Noel-Buxton, Lord .....	1924	Salisbury, Marquess of, K.G. ....	1908	Thomas, James Henry .....	1917
Norfolk, Duke of .....	1936	Salvesen, Hon. Lord .....	1922	Tilley, Sir John A. C., G.C.M.G.	1920
Noriman, Sir Henry, Bt. ....	1918	Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.C.B.	1908	Trevelyan, Sir Charles Philips,	
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O.	1923	Sanderson, Sir Lancelot .....	1926	Bt. ....	1924
Normand, Lord .....	1933	Sankey, Visc., G.B.E. ....	1928	Tyron, Maj. George Clement ..	1922
Oliver, Lord, K.C.M.G. ....	1924	Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur,		Tyrell, Lord, G.C.B. ....	1928
O'Neill, Sir Robert, Bt. ....	1921	K.C.S.I. ....	1934	Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B. ....	1908
Onslow, Earl of, G.B.E. ....	1926	Sargent, Sir Charles Hy .....	1923	Wallace, Capt. David E., M.C. ....	1936
Page, Hon. Earle C. Grafton ..	1929	Sassoon, Maj. Sir Philip		Wallis, Sir John Edward Power	1926
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer,		A.G.D., Bt., G.B.E. ....	1929	Ward, Wm. Dudley .....	1922
K.C.M.G. ....	1919	Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa, C.N. ....	1921	Warrington of Clyffe, Lord ..	1915
Parmer, Lord, K.C.V.O. ....	1914	Savage, Hon. Michael .....	1936	Watt, Hon. William Alexander	1920
Passfield, Lord .....	1924	Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C. ....	1927	Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement,	
Pearce, Hon. Sir George Foster,		Scullin, Hon. James Henry ..	1930	D.S.O. ....	1924
K.C.V.O. ....	1921	Selborne, Earl of, K.S. ....	1900	Weir, Lord, G.C.B. ....	1918
Peel, Earl, G.C.S.I. ....	1919	Selous Lord, K.B.E. ....	1924	White, Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas,	
Percy, Lord Eustace .....	1924	Shafesbury, Earl of, K.P. ....	1922	G.C.M.G. ....	1920
Perley, Hon. Sir George H.,		Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. C.,	1918	Wigram, Lord, G.C.B. ....	1932
G.C.M.G. ....	1931	K.C.B. ....	1924	Wiles, Thomas .....	1916
Phipps, Sir Eric C. E., G.C.M.G.	1933	Shaw, Thomas, C.B.E. ....	1886	Williams, Sir W. Ellis Hume,	
Pim, Jonathan .....	1914	Shuttleworth, Lord .....	1913	Bt., K.B.E., K.C. ....	1929
Plymouth, Earl of .....	1929	Simon, Sir John A., G.C.S.I.,		Willington, Marquess of, G.C.S.I.	1931
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt., K.C.	1911	K.C. ....	1923	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme,	
Pollock, Hugh M.D. ....	1921	Sinclair, Sir Archibald H. M.,		G.C.S.I. ....	1922
Portland, Duke of, K.O. ....	1886	Bt., G.C.B. ....	1931	Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood,	
Rankillour, Lord .....	1922	Slessor, Sir Henry .....	1929	G.C.I.E. ....	1914
Rankin, Sir George Claus. ....	1935	Smith, Hastings B. Lees. ....	1931	Wimborne, Visc. .... [1912]	1910
Rennell, Lord G.C.B. ....	1908	Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Jan Chris-		Winterton, Earl .....	1924
Rhayader, Lord .....	1916	tiaan, C.N. ....	1917	Wolmer, Visc. ....	1929
Rich, Hon. Sir George E.,		Snowden, Visc. ....	1924	Wood, Sir Kingsley .....	1928
K.C.M.G. ....	1936	Southborough, Lord, G.C.B. ....	1912	Wright, Lord .....	1932
Roberts, Fredk Owen .....	1924	Squires, Hon. Sir Richard A.,		Wylie, James Owens. ....	1909
Robertson, Sir Malcolm A.,		K.C.M.G., K.C. ....	1930	York, Archbishop of .....	1929
G.C.M.G. ....	1927	Stanhope, Earl, K.G. ....	1929	York, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. ....	1925
Roche, Lord .....	1934	Stanley Lord, M.C. ....	1934	Zetland, Marquess of, G.C.S.I. ....	1922

Clerk of the Council.—Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Haukey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Deputy Clerk and Registrar, E. C. E. Leadbitter.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. Douglas, Viscount Hailsham, Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Vernon Harington.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E., £2,500.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. F. Badeley, K.C.B., C.B.E. .... £3,000

Clerk Assistant, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,550

Reading Clerk, Robert Leslie Overbury...£1,161

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Lord Kilbracken, K.C., C.B.E. .... £1,953

Senior Clerks, Edward Vigors, C.B. (Principal Clerk of Private Bills and Private Committees); G. D. Luard; G. Proby (Principal Clerk, Judicial Office); C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals) ..... £953 to £1,161

Other Clerks, Colin Davidson, C.I.E., O.B.E. (Taxing Officer of Private Bill Costs); A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C. (Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs); A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; G. H. Eastwood; H. M. Burrows (Clerk attending the Table); D. Stephens £277 to £953

Accounting and Copying Department, Miss M. F. Court (Receiver of Fees and Accountant), £634 to £738; P. Johnson (Assitant Accountant) £387 to £565; Miss W. M. J. Phipps (Examiner Local Acts); Miss A. N. Phipps; Miss R. J. Griffith.

Librarian, C. T. Clay ..... £1,161

Asst. Librarian, F. G. G. Carr..... £396 to £634

Examiners of Standing Orders, Edward Vigors, C.B., £300; Lt.-Col. Sir R. Verney, O.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. .... £1,161

Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Lord Esmé Gordon-Leunox, G.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. .... £634

Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Edward Cockran, K.C.V.O., C.B., G.M.G. £1,161

Shorthand Writer, H. G. Wilde ..... fees.

Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid... £634



England, Great Britain, U. K.,  
and 57 Ireland (marked I).

# Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova  
Scotia (88, marked S).



NOTE. Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1810, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil, or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name and in writing as "Sir Robert A.—, Bt.") Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A.—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A.—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A.—."

Abdy, Sir Robt. Hy. Edw. ....	2850	Baring, Sir Godfrey .....	1921	Birkmyre, Sir Henry .....	1921
Abercromby, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. ....	21636	Barling, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., C.B.E., M.B. ....	1919	Black, Sir Alec .....	1918
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dyke, M.P. ....	2645	Barlow, Col. Sir Hilario W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. ....	2803	Black, Sir Robert A. S. ....	1922
Acland, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Henry Dyke, M.C., A.F.C., T.D. ....	2890	Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. ....	2902	Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas .....	1673
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto .....	2838	Barlow, Sir John Denham .....	2907	Blackwood, Sir Henry F. T. ....	1814
Adam, Col. Sir Ronald Forbes, D.S.O., C.B. ....	1917	Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague, K.B.E. ....	1921	Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter .....	1786
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas Agnew, Sir Fulke M. G. Noel Agnew, Sir George Wm. ....	1782	Barnewall, Sir Reginald John Barran, Sir John N. ....	1623	Blake, Sir Ulck .....	1622
Agnew, Sir George Wm. ....	21629	Barratt, Capt. Sir Francis H. G. Layland, M.C. ....	1895	Blake, Sir Cuthbert Patrick .....	1772
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas .....	1917	Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O.M. ....	1919	Blaker, Sir Reginald, M.P. ....	1919
Aird, Sir John Renton, M.C. ....	1901	Barrington, Sir Charles B. ....	2908	Blakiston, Sir Charles E. ....	2763
Albu, Sir George Werner .....	1912	Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. ....	1913	Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. J. ....	1809
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O. ....	2809	Barry, Sir Edward Arthur .....	1835	Blois, Capt. Sir Ralph B. M. ....	1686
Alexander, Sir Claud .....	2806	Barrett, Sir R. Harding .....	1899	Blomfield, Sir Thos. E. P. ....	1807
Alexander, Sir Douglas .....	1921	Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket .....	1913	Blossie, Maj. Sir Robert Lynch .....	1622
Alison, Com. Sir Archibald, O.B.E., R.N. ....	2852	Bartlett, Sir Walter de S. ....	1895	Blount, Sir Walter Aston .....	1624
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock .....	2858	Barwick, Sir John Storey .....	1912	Bhndun, Sir William .....	1766
Allen, Sir Francis Raymond Alayne, Lt.-Com. Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.C. ....	1769	Bass, Capt. Sir Wm. Arthur H. Bates, Sir Percy Elly, C.B.E. ....	1882	Blunt, Sir John Harvey .....	1720
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat, C.B.E. ....	2874	Batho, Sir Charles A. ....	1830	Boevey, Sir Launcelot V. H. Crawley .....	1784
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G. ....	1919	Bathurst, Maj. Sir Frederick Edw. Wm. Hervey, D.S.O. ....	1923	Boileau, Sir Maurice C. ....	1838
Anderson, Sir John .....	1920	Baynes, Sir William, F.C., M.C. ....	1828	Boles, Sir Gerald F. ....	1922
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell .....	2831	Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford .....	1801	Bolton, Sir Ian F. C. ....	1927
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo .....	21094	Beauchamp, Sir Brograve C., M.P. ....	1863	Bonham, Maj. Sir Eric H., C.V.O. ....	1852
Anstruther, Sir Eric Windham Carmichael— (Gt. B. 1798) .....	27000	Beauchamp, Col. Sir Frank .....	1911	Bonsor, Sir Reginald .....	1925
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. ....	2825	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Harry Procter .....	1918	Boord, Sir Richard William .....	1896
Arbuthnot, Brig.-Gen. Sir Duthmple, C.B., D.S.O. ....	1823	Beaumont, Sir George H. F. ....	1918	Booth, Sir Alfred Allen .....	1916
Archdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Mervyn, (Gt. B. & N.) .....	1928	Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon .....	1745	Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore .....	1760
Armstrong, Sir Nosbitt W. ....	2841	Beckett, Hon. Sir Gervase .....	1831	Boothby, Sir Seymour W. B. ....	1660
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, C.B. ....	2892	Bedingfield, Sir Hy. E. Puston .....	1921	Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf .....	1645
Armitage, Sir George A. C.M.G. ....	1738	Beckham, Sir Thomas .....	1661	Borrows, Sir Eustace .....	1646
Arnott, Sir John Alex. ....	1896	Beever, Sir Hugh Reeve, M.D. ....	1914	Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph .....	1836
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.C. ....	1841	Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, M.P. ....	1885	Boughton, Sir William St. Andrew Rouse .....	1641
Ashburnham, Sir Reginald .....	1661	Bell, Col. Sir Maurice H. L., C.M.G., T.D. ....	1895	Boulton, Sir D. Harold .....	1905
Aske, Sir Robert Wm., K.C., M.P. ....	1922	Bell, Sir John .....	1909	Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart, M.P. ....	1914
Austin, Sir William M. Byron Aykroyd, Sir William Hy. ....	1904	Bell, Capt. Sir C. W. Morrison .....	1905	Bowden, Sir Harold, C.B.E. ....	1915
Aykroyd, Sir Fredk. Alfred .....	1949	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Clive Morrison .....	1923	Bowen, Sir Edw. Crowther, M.C. ....	1921
Aylmer, Sir Gerald A. E. F. ....	1622	Bell, Sir Hy. C. Gratnam .....	1938	Bowler, Sir Alfred L. ....	1925
Bachhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett (Premier Baronet) .....	1611	Bellingham, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward H. C. P., O.M.C., D.S.O. ....	1923	Bowley, Sir Anthony H. M. ....	1923
Baddley, Sir John William .....	1922	Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E. ....	1924	Bowler, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn) .....	1884
Bage, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis .....	1867	Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B. ....	1924	Bowler, Sir George Henry .....	1660
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G. ....	1010	Bennett, Sir Albert James .....	1920	Bowler, Capt. Sir George E. W., M.C., M.P. ....	1933
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C. ....	1893	Berny, Capt. Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. ....	1929	Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert .....	1919
Baird, Capt. Sir David, M.C. ....	2809	Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp .....	1920	Boyle, Sir Edward .....	1904
Baker, Lt.-Col. Sir Dorington G. R. Sherston, I.M.S. ....	2796	Beynon, Sir J. Wyndham .....	1920	Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry .....	1618
Baker, Lt.-Col. Sir Randolph L., D.S.O., T.D. ....	2802	Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. Bigge, Sir L. Amherst Selby, K.B.E. ....	1920	Bradford, Sir Edward M. A. ....	1902
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. ....	1911	Billsland, Sir A. Steven, M.C. ....	1920	Brassey, Maj. Sir Leonard .....	1922
Banner, Sir Harwood Harwood .....	1924	Bingham, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert E. ....	1920	Brickwood, Sir Rupert R. ....	1927
Bannerman, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.B.E. ....	1622	Birchough, Sir J. Henry, C.M.G.C. ....	1920	Brinckman, Col. Sir Theodore F., C.B. ....	1831
Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert .....	21668	Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M.P. ....	1920	Brise, Col. Sir Edward A. Ruggles, M.C., T.D., M.P. ....	1935



Brooke, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Basil Stanlake, P.O. (N.I.), C.B.E., M.C.	1822	Champneys, Capt. Sir Weldon Dalrymple	1910	Critchett, Sir Geo. Montague, M.V.O.	1908
Brooke, Sir Francis Hugh	1903	Chance, Capt. Sir Roger, M.C.	1900	Croft, Sir James Herbert	1671
Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C.	1909	Charles, Sir Noel H. H., M.C.	1928	Croft, Sir John W. Graham	1818
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C.	1919	Chaytor, Sir William H. C.	1831	Croft, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry Page, C.B.O., M.P.	1924
Broughton, Maj. Sir Henry J. Deives	1661	Chetwode, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Sir Philip W., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1700	Crofton, Maj. Sir Morgan G., D.S.O.	1801
Broun, Sir James Lionel	1868	Chetwynd, Sir Victor J. Guy	1795	Crofton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Mauby R. H., D.S.O.	1838
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond	1863	Cheyne, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Joseph L., M.C.	1908	Crosbie, Sir William E. D.	1630
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves	1903	Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo.	1641	Croftold, Sir Arthur H., G.S.E.	1915
Brownrigg, Capt. Sir Douglas Egmont Robert, C.B., R.N.	1864	Child, Sir Coles John	1919	Cross, Sir William Coats	1912
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S.	1804	Child, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	1868	Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1909
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. W.	1895	Chitty, Sir Thos. Hy. Willes	1924	Cumming, Maj. Sir Alex. P.	1804
Brunner, Sir Felix J. M.	1908	Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S.	1806	Cunard, Sir Edward	1859
Brunton, Sir Stopford	1775	Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander	1871	Cuninghame, Sir Hussey B. Fairlie	1630
Buchanan, Sir Geo. H. M. Leith- Buchanan, Capt. Sir Charles J.	1878	Chubb, Sir John Corbin	1919	Cuninghame, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1672
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams, K.C.B.	1661	Church, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Geoffrey S., M.C.	1901	Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H.	1759
Bull, Sir Stephen J.	1923	Clark, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	1883	Cunyngham, Sir Colin Keith Dick	1669
Buller, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Mervyn E. Manningham, M.P.	1866	Clark, Sir George Ernest	1917	Cunynghame, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Percy F., O.B.E.	1702
Bullough, Sir George	1916	Clark, Maj. Sir Thomas	1918	Currie, Sir Walter L. R.	1847
Bunbury, Sir Charles H. N.	1681	Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart	1831	Curtis, Capt. Sir Roger C. M.	1794
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson	1787	Clarke, Sir Orme B., C.B.E.	1882	Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E.	1802
Burbridge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E.	1916	Clarke, Sir Rupert W. J.	1841	Cuyler, Sir George Halifax	1814
Burdett, Capt. Sir Francis	1610	Clay, Sir George Felix N.	1732	Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton	1697
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry	1665	Clayton, Sir Harold	1666	Dalrymple, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone, C.B.E.	1828
Burke, Capt. Sir Gerald Howe	1797	Clerk, Sir George James Robert	1887	Dalrymple, Sir Charles M.	1887
Burnett, Maj. Gen. Sir James L. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1626	Clerke, Sir John E. Longueville Clifford, Sir Charles Lewis	1905	Darell, Maj. Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O.	1795
Burnett, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Leslie Trew, C.B.E., T.D.	1913	Coates, Maj. Sir Edward C., O.B.E.	1903	Dashwood, Maj. Sir Robert H. S.	1684
Burney, Com. Sir Chas. Dennistoun, C.M.G.	1921	Coates, Sir Frederick G. L.	1905	Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay	1707
Burrard, Col. Sir Sidney Gerald, K.C.S.I.	1769	Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen-	1894	David, Sir Percival V. D. E.	1911
Burrell, Maj. Sir M. Raymond, C.B.E.	1774	Coats, Sir Stuart A.	1876	Davie, Maj. Sir W. Ferguson	1847
Burton, Sir Charles Peter	1813	Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1778	Davson, Sir Edward Rae	1927
Butler, Maj. Sir R. Pierce, O.B.E.	1628	Cockburn, Sir Robert	1905	Dawson, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Sir Hugh Trevor	1920
Butler, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Sir Reginald T., R.N.	1922	Codrington, Sir Wm. R.	1934	Dawson, Sir Benjamin	1929
Butler, Sir Wm. Waters	1926	Codrington, Sir Christopher	1907	De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1801
Buzzard, Sir Edwd. Farquhar, K.C.V.O., M.D.	1929	Coghill, Capt. Sir Marmaduke Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E.	1786	Debenham, Sir Ernest Ridley	1931
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell	1840	Collet, Sir Mark Edmund	1786	DeCrespigny, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Claude Raul Champion, C.B.	1805
Bynns, Maj. Sir Geoffrey R. S.	1934	Colleton, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert A. W., C.B.	1786	Deeley, Sir Harry M. Malinby De Hoghton, Maj. Sir James, C.B.E.	1611
Caird, Sir James	1928	Colman, Sir Jeromiah	1927	De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros	1808
Calthorpe, Capt. Sir Fitzroy H. Anstruther-Gough	1893	Colquhoun, <i>Lt. Col.</i> Sir Iain, D.S.O., M.C.	1886	Denny, Rev. Sir Henry L. L.	1782
Cameron, Sir John	1893	Colthurst, Sir George Oliver	1661	Denny, Sir Maurice E., C.B.E.	1913
Campbell, Capt. Sir Chas. Ralph Campbell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar)	1628	Congreve, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Sir Geoffrey Cecil, R.N.	1926	Dering, Sir Anthony, M.C.	1627
Campbell, Sir John Hume	1804	Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1821	Des Sausmerez, Sir Havillaud Walter	1928
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C.	1668	Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1863	Des Voeux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A.	1787
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1808	Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch, K.B.E.	1905	De Trafford, Capt. Sir Hun- phrey Edmund, M.C.	1841
Campbell, Maj. Sir Guy C.	1815	Cooper, Sir Chas. N. F. Paston	1905	Devitt, Sir Philip H.	1931
Campbell, Sir Thomas Cock- burn	1821	Cooper, Sir William G. Daniel	1622	Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon	1916
Campbell, Capt. Sir William Andrews Ava, M.C.	1831	Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1611	Dewey, Rev. Sir Stanley Daws D'Encourt, Sir Eustace Henry William Tonnyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.	1917
Campbell, Capt. Sir Eric F. D.	1831	Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole	1928	Dillon, Sir Robert Wm. C.	1801
Carden, Sir John Craven	1787	Cote, Sir Ralph Algernon	1821	Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth	1852
Carden, Maj. Sir Fredk. B. W.	1887	Cope, Sir Denzil	1905	Dillsdale, Sir John Holdsworth	1902
Cardew, Sir Thomas Park	1661	Cope, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Thomas George, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1885	Dixie, Sir George Douglas	1660
Cargill, Sir John Trall	1920	Cope, Maj. Sir William, T.D.	1907	Dixon, Sir John	1916
Carlie, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E.	1917	Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent	1763	Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas James, P.O. (N.I.)	1903
Carlie, Sir Wm. Walter, O.B.E.	1928	Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley	1805	Dodsworth, Sir Claude M. Smith	1784
Carmichael, Sir Eardley C. W. Gibson-Craig	1702	Cornwall, Sir Geo. Edw. A.	1821	Douville, Sir Gerald Guy	1814
Carnac, Sir Henry G. C. Rivett- Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C.	1836	Corry, Sir James P. I. M.	1905	Dornan, Sir Bedford L., O.B.E.	1923
Cave, Sir Edward Lambert	1920	Cory, Sir Clifford John	1925	Douglas, Sir James Stewart	1777
Cave-Browne	1641	Cory, Sir Vivian Donald	1925	Douglas, Sir James L. F.	1786
Cave, Sir Edward Charles	1896	Cotter, Sir Delaval J. A.	1921	Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1831
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E.	1661	Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers	1929	Doyle, Col. Sir Arthur H. J.	1820
Cayzer, Sir August Bernard T.	1921	Cotts, Sir W. C. Mitchell	1781	O'Dy, Sir Hastings Hadley	1663
Cayzer, Sir Chas. William, M.P.	1904	Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. Couthorpe, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir George Loyd, M.C., M.P.	1913	Drughorn, Sir John Frederick	1922
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. Robin, M.P.	1924	Cowan, Adm. Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.			
Chadwick, Sir Robt. Burton	1935	Craik, Sir Henry D., K.C.S.I.			
Chamberlain, Sir Henry W.	1823	Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.			
		Crisp, Sir Frank Morris			

Drummond, Sir James H. Williams.....	1828	Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. ....	1816	Green, Maj. Sir Francis Haydn	1901
Dryden, Sir Arthur .....	1733	Forbes, Sir John Stewart .....	1823	Greenaway, Sir Percy W. ....	1933
Duckworth, Sir Edward Dyce .....	1909	Ford, Sir Francis C. Rupert .....	1793	Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir Raymond,	
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip .....	1916	Ford, Sir Patrick J. ....	1929	D.S.O. ....	1900
Dugdale, Sir William E. S. ....	1936	Forwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Dudley		Greenwell, Maj. Sir Bernard E.	1906
Dunbar, Sir James G. H. R. ....	1864	Baines, C.M.C. ....	1895	Gregory, Sir Richard Arman .....	1931
Dunbar, Sir William E. S. ....	1868	Poster, Sir Augustus Vere .....	1831	Gresley, Sir Robert .....	1611
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. ....	1700	Poster, Col. Sir Wm. Yorke, B.E. ....	1838	Grey, Sir Charles George .....	1814
Dunbar, Maj. Sir Geo. Duff		Poster, Sir Thomas S. ....	1939	Grey, Sir John Foley .....	1711
Sutherland.....	1706	Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston .....	1814	Grierson, Maj. Sir Robert G.W.S.	1685
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. ....	1814	Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .....	1834	Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton .....	1922
Dunbar, Maj. Sir C. Dunbar		Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton, M.P. ....	1924	Grotian, Sir Herbert Beutl .....	
Hope.....	1664	Frank, Sir Howard F. ....	1930	G.C. ....	1934
Duncan, Sir C. E. Olver .....	1905	Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. ....	1660	Grove, Sir Gerald .....	1874
Duncombe, Maj. Sir E. Pamec-		Fraser, Sir Keith C. A. F. ....	1806	Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St.	
fort, D.S.O. ....	1859	Fraser, Sir John Malcolm, .....		L. L. ....	1867
Dundas, Sir Robt. W. Melville .....	1821	F.R.E. ....	1921	Gulie, Sir Anselm William E. ....	1783
Dundas, Sir Philip .....	1868	Freake, Sir Frederick C. M. ....	1882	Gull, Sir Richard Camron .....	1872
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, C.B.E. ....	1915	Frederick, Capt. Sir Charles E.		Gunning, Ben. Gen. Sir Charles	
Dunn, Sir John Henry .....	1921	St. J., C.B.E. ....	1723	Vere, C.B., C.M.G. ....	1778
Dunn, Sir James Hamet .....	1921	Freeling, Sir Charles Edward		Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon .....	1901
Dunell, Sir Francis, K.C.B. ....	1921	Luard .....	1828	Guthrie, Capt. Sir Consep T.	
Dunning, Sir Leonard .....	1930	Fry, Sir John Penso .....	1894	R., K.B.E. ....	1936
Dunz, Sir George Puxley .....	1774	Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, C.M. ....		Hadfield, Sir Rbt. Abbott, M.A.S.	1917
Dupree, Sir William .....	1921	C.V.O. ....	1920	Haggerston, Sir Hugh C. de M.	1643
Dunster, Sir Edward P. M. ....	1892	Fuller, Sir Gerard Fleetwood	1910	Hall, Maj. Sir Douglas B., D.S.O.	1689
Dunster, Sir Wm. Henry E. ....	1784	Furness, Sir Christopher .....	1913	Hall, Sir Martin J., C.B.E. ....	1689
Dyer, Sir John L. Swinerton .....	1678	Galloway, Maj. Sir John Payne-	1812	Hall, Sir Fredk. Henry .....	1993
Dyke, Sir Oliver H. A. Hart .....	1677	Gamble, Sir David .....	1897	Halsey, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter J.,	
Earle, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry,		Ganzoni, Capt. Sir F. John C.,		O.B.E. ....	1920
D.S.O. ....	1869	M.P. ....	1920	Hambling, Sir Guy .....	1924
Ebrahim, Sir Hussein Ali		Garthwaite, Sir William .....	1910	Hamilton, Maj. Sir Robt. C. ....	1646
Cummbloy .....	1910	Geary, Sir William N. M. ....	1782	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling .....	1673
Echin, Sir Norman D. F. ....	1721	Gethin, Col. Sir Richard W.		Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward	
Eckstein, Sir Bernard .....	1920	St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. ....	1665	Archibald Watkins .....	1819
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert .....	1672	Gibbes, Sir Philip A. Osborne	1774	Hammack, Sir George Fredk. ....	1834
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald		Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran .....	1752	Hampson, Sir Denys F. ....	1642
C.V.O. ....	1774	Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd .....	1926	Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .....	1667
Edwards, Sir John H. P. C. ....	1866	Gibson, Sir Meredith H. ....	1931	Hammer, Sir G. Wyndham .....	1774
Edwards, Sir John, Clive L. ....	1921	Gibbey, Sir H. Walter .....	1893	Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford .....	1921
Edgerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey-		Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir		Hansen, Sir Charles E. B. ....	1918
Eley, Sir Frederick .....	1917	John, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P. ....	1897	Hanson, Capt. Sir Gild. Stan-	
Ehott, Sir Gilbert A. Boswell		Gilmour, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert		hope .....	1887
Ehrmann, Sir John Reeves .....	1905	Gladston, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. ....	1926	Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund	1801
Elliott, Sir Ivo d'Oyly .....	1912	Gladstone, Sir John Evelyn .....	1846	Hardy, Sir Reginald .....	1876
Ellis, Sir R. Geoffrey, M.P. ....	1937	Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert .....	1759	Hare, Sir Ralph .....	1818
Elphinstone, Sir A. Logie .....	1910	Glyn, Capt. Sir Richard F., D.S.O.	1800	Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O.	1905
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G. ....	1816	Glyn, Maj. Sir Ralph G. C.,		Hartford, Maj. Sir George	
Elton, Sir Ambrose .....	1717	M.C., M.P. ....	1934	Arthur .....	1934
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J.,		Godfrey, Sir William M. ....	1785	Hartington, Sir Richard D. ....	1611
D.S.O. ....	1821	Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis .....	1935	Hartman, Sir Cecil Wm. Fran-	
Esmonde, Sir Laurence Grat-		Goff, Sir Park K.C. ....	1936	cis Stafford-King .....	1914
ton .....	1620	Goldney, Sir Fredk. Hastings	1880	Harnsworth, Sir Hildebrand	
Esplen, Sir Wm. Graham .....	1921	Goldsmid, Sir Osmond E.		Alfred B. ....	1922
Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington		D'Avigdor .....	1934	Harnsworth, Sir Leicester .....	1918
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse .....	1902	Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas .....	1866	Harris, Sir Percy Alfred, M.P.	1932
Evans, Sir Walter Harry .....	1920	Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. ....	1740	Harrison, Sir John Fowler .....	1922
Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne .....	1913	Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredk. ....	1911	Hart, Sir Bruce .....	1893
Everard, Sir Nugent Henry .....	1911	Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam .....	1922	Hartopp, Sir Fredk. Cradock .....	1796
Every, Maj. Sir Edwd. Oswald		Gould, Sir Patrick .....	1901	Hartwell, Sir Brodick C. D. A.	1805
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard .....	1887	Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. ....	1831	Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington	1831
Ewing, Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman		Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. ....	1876	Harvey, Sir Charles R. L. E. ....	1868
Archd. Orr, D.S.O. ....	1886	Gordon, Sir Henry Wm. Duff .....	1838	Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave,	
Fagge, Sir John Harry Lee .....	1660	Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith .....	1838	K.B.E. ....	1933
Fairbairn, Sir William Albert		Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. ....	1622	Hawkins, Sir John S. Cesar .....	1778
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. ....	1798	Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .....	1627	Hawley, Sir David Henry .....	1795
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter .....	1796	Goschen, Sir Edward Christian	1916	Haworth, Sir Arthur A. ....	1911
Farrington, Sir Henry A. ....	1818	Goschen, Sir Harry Wm. H. N.,		Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .....	1835
Fayrer, Lt.-Col. Sir Jos., C.B.E.		K.B.E. ....	1927	Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Kroll .....	1663
Felden, Sir William Henry .....	1896	Goulding, Sir William Basil .....	1904	Hay, Sir William Henry .....	1793
Ferguson, Sir Edwd. Johnson		Graft, Sir de Villiers .....	1911	Hay, Sir Charles John Dal-	
Fergusson, Gen. Sir Charles		Grace, Sir Valentine R. ....	1795	rymple, C.V.O. ....	1798
C.B., C.M.O., D.S.O., M.P. ....	1703	Greco, Sir Egerton Hood		Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .....	1622
Fergusson, Sir Thos. C. Colyer-	1866	Murray Hamond .....	1783	Head, Sir Fras. D. Somerville	1838
Folkes, Rev. Sir Francis A. S.,		Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart		Headon, Lt.-Col. Sir Cuth-	
M.V.O. ....	1774	Graham, Maj. Sir Reginald, D.S.O.	1662	bert M., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.	1935
Finnes, Maj. Hon. Sir Eustace		Graham, Sir Fredk. Fergus .....	1783	Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chad-	
Findlay, Sir John E. R., M.P. ....	1916	Graham, Sir John Frdk. Noble	1906	wyck, C.B.E. ....	1919
Fison, Sir Francis G., M.C. ....	1925	Grant, Sir Hamilton, A.C.S.I.,		Heath, Sir James .....	1904
Fitzgerald, Sir John J. ....	1905	K.C.L.E. ....	1868	Heathcote, Lt.-Col. Sir Gil-	
Fitzgerald, Capt. Sir Maurice		Grant, Sir Arthur L. ....	1705	bert R. ....	1733
(Knight of Kerry), M.C. ....	1880	Grant, Sir George Macpherson	1838	Heaton, Sir John Henniker .....	1912
FitzHerbert, Sir William .....	1783	Grant, Sir Alexander .....	1924	Hennessy, Maj. Sir George R.	
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue .....	1904	Gray, Sir William .....	1917	J., O.B.E. ....	1927
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .....	1917	Grayson, Sir Henry Mullenoux,		Henniker, Maj. Sir Robert	
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey-	1824	K.B.E. ....	1922	J. A., M.C. ....	1813
		Green, Sir Edward Lyceet .....	1886	Henry, Sir James H. ....	1922

Hepburn, Sir John K. T. Buchan		Jervis, Col. Sir John Henry		Lennard, Sir Thomas R. F. Barrett	1801
Herbert, Capt. Sir Sidney, M.P.	1815	Jervis-White	1797	Lennard, Sir Stephen A. H. F.	1880
Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W.	1836	Jessel, Sir George, M.C.	1883	Leon, Sir George Edward	1911
Hewett, Sir Harald G.	1813	Johnson, Sir E. Gordon	1755	Leslie, Wing-Com. Sir Norman	
Hewitt, Sir Joseph	1921	Johnson, Brig-Gen. Sir Hy. A. W., C.B.	1818	R. A. D., C.M.G., C.B.E.	1825
Heygate, Sir Frederick G.	1831	Johnstone, Sir Thomas Alexr.	1826	Leslie, Lt.-Col. Sir John	1876
Heywood, Lt.-Col. Sir Graham		Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredo. T.T.	1700	Lethbridge, Capt. Sir Wroth	1804
Percival, D.S.O.		Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1831	Lever, Sir Tresham J. P.	1911
Hicking, Sir William Norton	1917	Jones, Sir Evan Davies	1917	Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K.C.B.	1920
Hickman, Maj. Sir Alfred		Jones, Sir Walter Benton	1919	Lewings, Sir Richard V. II.	1704
Edward	1903	Jones, Sir John Prichard	1920	Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice	1913
Hill, Sir A. Norman	1919	Jones, Sir Arthur P. Probyn	1926	Lewis, Sir George James E.	1902
Hill, Sir George Rowley	1779	Jones, Capt. Sir Pryce Victor		Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr	1920
Hill, Sir Albert	1917	Pryce	1918	Lowthwaite, Sir William A.	1927
Hoare, Sir Edward O.B.	1784	Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon	1923	Loy, Sir Henry Gordon	1905
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	1786	Kaye, Sir Kenelm A. Lister	1812	Loyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor	1895
Hoare, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel		Keane, Maj. Sir John, D.S.O.	1801	Lighton, Sir Christopher R.	1791
J. G., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.	1809	Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres	1801	Lithgow, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas., M.C.	1925
Hobart, Lt.-Col. Sir Claud		Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.	1891	Llewellyn, Sir Charles L.	
Vere Cavendish, D.S.O., O.B.E.	1914	Kennaway, Capt. Sir John	1791	Dillwyn-Venables	1890
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir		Kennedy, Sir John R. B.	1836	Llewellyn, Sir David Richard	1922
Charles Edward Henry		Keyes, Adm. of the Fleet, Sir		Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan	
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W.	1921	Roger J. B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.	1919	Power Sinclair	1836
Hodson, Maj. Sir Edmund		Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon	1904	Locock, Sir Charles Bird	1857
Adair, D.S.O.	1789	Kinahan, Sir Edward H.	1887	Loder, Sir Giles Rolls	1887
Hogg, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay	1905	Hudson		Longman, Sir Hubert Hurry	1909
Hokroft, Sir Geo. Harry	1921	King, Capt. Sir Geo. Hy. J.	1792	Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller	1805
Holt, Sir Harry Cassie	1909	Duckworth	1815	Loraine, Rt. Hon. Sir Percy	
Holden, Sir George	1919	King, Sir George Adolphus	1888	Iyham, K.C.M.G.	1864
Holder, Sir Henry Charles	1898	King, Sir John Westall	1888	Louis, Sir Charles	1806
Holderness, Sir Ernest William		Kinloch, Brig-Gen. Sir David		Low, Sir Walter John Morrison	1908
Elmslie	1920	A. G.B., M.V.O.	1886	Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon	1918
Holland, Sir R. Sothorn	1917	Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E.	1873	Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. B., D.S.O.	1824
Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick	1907	Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S.	1885	Lucas, Sir Jocelyn Morton	1887
Holt, Sir Edward	1916	Kirkwood, Sir A. Santiago	1909	Lucy, Maj. Sir H.W. Cameron	
Holt, Sir Richd. Durning	1935	Knightley, Rev. Sir Henry F.	1798	Ramsay-Fairfax	1836
Home, Sir John	1871	Knill, Sir John Stuart	1893	Lushington, Maj. Sir Arthur	
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John	1966	Knott, Sir Thomas Garbutt	1917	P. D.	1791
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph	1920	Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S.	1705	Lyle, Col. Sir Archibald, M.C.	1929
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip	1868	Lacon, Lt.-Col. Sir George H. O., D.S.O.	1813	Lvle, Sir C. E. Leonard	1932
Hope, Sir Harry	1932	Laey, Sir Pierce	1921	McAlpine, Sir Alfred Robert	1918
Hopkins, Sir John Wells W.	1929	Lake, Capt. Sir Atwell H., O.B.E., R.N.	1711	Macara, Sir Charles D.	1911
Horlick, Sir Peter J. C.	1914	Lakin, Sir Richard	1920	Macartney, Sir William Isaac	1799
Hornby, Sir Henry Russell	1899	Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald	1795	McConnell, Sir Joseph, M.P.	1900
Horne, Sir Wm. Edgar	1929	Lambart, Sir Oliver F.	1911	McCowan, Sir David	1934
Horsfall, Sir John Donald	1909	Lamont, Sir Norman	1910	McCullagh, Sir Crawford	1935
Hort, Sir Fenton George	1767	Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866	Macdonald, Sir Godfrey M., M.B.E.	1825
Hoskyns, Sir Clement E., M.C.	1876	Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B.	1913	McFarland, Sir Basil A. T.	1914
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.	1887	Langham, Sir H. Charles A.	1669	MacGregor, Commod. Sir Mal-	
Hoyle, Lt.-Col. Sir Emmanuel, O.B.E.	1922	Langman, Maj. Sir Archibald	1806	colm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N.	1795
Hughes, Sir Reginald J.	1773	Laurie, Sir Hercules Robt.	1777	Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC.	1828
Hulse, Sir Hamilton Westrow	1739	Larcom, Maj. Sir Thomas Per-		McGrigor, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles	
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell	1905	ceval, D.S.O.	1889	Colquhoun, O.B.E.	1831
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes	1906	Latham, Sir Herbert Paul, M.P.	1910	Mackenzie, Sir Hector D., M.C.	1703
Hutchinson, Sir Eric A. O.	1923	Latta, Sir John	1866	Mackenzie, Sir L. Roderick K.	1703
Hyde, Sir Charles, O.B.E.	1922	Lauder, Sir John N. D. Dick-	1869	Mackenzie, Sir Robert E.	1873
Ingilby, Lt.-Col. Sir William H.	1866	Laurie, Sir Wilfrid E.	1834	Mackenzie, Sir Robert H. Muir	1805
Ingram, Sir Herbert	1893	Lawrence, Sir Alexander W.	1858	Mackenzie, Col. Sir Victor	
Innes, Sir James Bouchier	1868	Lawrence, Sir William	1867	Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O.	1890
Isham, Capt. Sir Vere	1627	Lawrence, Col. Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.	1906	Mackintosh, Sir Harold V.	1935
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William	1921	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1831	Mackintosh, Capt. Sir Hum-	
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montrosor	1815	Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1941	phrey	1776
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather, C.B.E.	1869	Lawson, Capt. Sir Digby	1900	Maclean, Col. Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B.	1906
Jackson, Brig-Gen. Sir Thomas		Lawson, Sir Peter Grant	1905	McIntock, Sir William, O.B.E.	
Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O.	1902	Lea, Sir Sydney	1892	Macleod, Sir John M. Norman	1924
Jackson, Capt. Sir Hugh N.	1913	Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.	1818	McLeod, Sir Murdoch Camp-	
Jackson, Sir Henry, M.P.	1935	Leeds, Sir Reginald A. St. J.	1812	bell	1925
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund	1932	Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James	1804	Macure, Col. Sir John E. S.	1898
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas	1931	Lees, Lt.-Col. Sir John Victor		McMahon, Sir William P.	1817
James, Sir Gavin F.	1823	E., M.C.	1897	Macnaghten, Sir Fias. Alexr.	1836
Jardine, Sir Alexander	1672	Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves	1908	Macraedy, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir	
Jardine, Sir Ernest	1919	Le Fleming, Sir William H.	1705	C. F. Nevill, P.O., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (m) C.B. (c).	1923
Jardine, Sir John W. Buchanan	1885	Legard, Sir Digby A. H.	1660	MacRobert, Sir Alasdair W.	1922
Jardine, Maj. Sir Colin Arthur, D.S.O., M.C.	1916	Leicester, Sir Peter F. F.	1671	Maddon, Lieut. Sir Charles	
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John, M.P.	1922	Leigh, Sir John, M.P.	1918	Edward, R.N.	1919
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	1908	Leighton, Sir Richard T.	1910	Madge, Sir Frank William	1919
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee	1857	Leith, Lt.-Col. Sir Alex., M.C.	1910	Madhwal, Sir Chinubhai	1913
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B.	1661	Leith, Sir Robert Ian A.		Magnay, Capt. Sir Christopher	
Jenks, Sir Maurice	1932	Forbes	1923	B. Wm., M.C.	1844
Jenner, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter		Le Marchant, Brig-Gen. Sir		Magnus, Sir Philip M.	1917
K. W., D.S.O.	1868	Edward Thomas, C.B.E.	1841	Mahon, Sir George E. J.	1819
				Maitland, Sir John	1818



Maitland, Sir Arthur J. D.		Muntz, Sir Gerard P. G.	1902	Perceval (see Note, p. 218)	1631
Ramsay-Steele	1917	Murphy, Sir George Francis	1912	Perks, Sir R. Malcolm M.	1908
Makgill, Sir Donald A. A.	1627	Murray, Sir John	1628	Petit, Sir Franje Dinshaw	1890
Makins, Sir Paul A.	1903	Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward		Peto, Sir Basil Edward, M.P.	1927
Malcolm, Sir Michael A. J.	1663	Robert, D.S.O.	1630	Peto, Sir Henry	1855
Mallet, Sir Edward Wm. St.		Murray, Sir William Keith	1673	Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander	1918
Malins, Sir William James	1791	Musgrave, Sir Christopher N.	1782	Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas	1776
Mander, Sir Charles Arthur	1935	Musgrave, Sir N. Courtenay	1611	Philipps, Sir Henry E. E.	1887
Mann, Sir Edward	1912	Nairn, Sir Michael	1904	Philipps, Sir Laurence R.	1929
Mansel, Sir John P. F.	1905	Nairn, Sir Robert Spencer		Philipps, Sir Lionel Francis	1912
Mappin, Sir Charles T. H.	1622	T.D.	1933	Philipps, Sir Lionel L. Faudel	1897
Markham, Sir Charles	1886	Nairne, Sir John Gordon	1917	Piers, Sir Charles Pigott	1602
Marling, Sir John S. V.	1912	Napier, Capt. Sir Alex. Lennox	1627	Pigot, Brig-Gen. Sir Robert	
Marr, Sir Leslie L.	1882	Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox	1867	D.S.O., M.C.	1764
Marriott, Sir Wm. J. Smith	1919	Neal, Sir William Phené	1931	Pigott, Sir Berkeley	1808
Marsden, Sir John Denton	1774	Neave, Sir Thomas L. H.	1795	Pilditch, Sir Philip Edward	1929
Matheson, Sir Roderick M.C.	1882	Neeld, Lt.-Col. Sir Audley D.		Pile, Col. Sir Frederick A.	1900
Mathias, Sir Richard	1917	C.B., M.T.O.	1859	D.S.O., M.C.	
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert		Nelson, Sir James Hope	1912	Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas	
E., K.T.	1681	Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.	1802	Edwd. Milborne-Swinerton	1635
Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling		Neville, Sir Reginald J. N.	1907	Poir, Sir Hugo C. D.	1912
K.T.	1682	Newman, Sir Cecil G. J.	1912	Pole, Sir John G. Carew	1628
Ditto	O.B.	Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard	1895	Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten	1791
Maxwell, Sir Patrick I. Heron	1707	Newson, Sir Percy Wilson	1921	Pollen, Sir John L. Hungerford	1795
Middlecott, Sir Hubert M.	1868	Newton, Sir Harry K., O.B.M.	900	Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk.	
Mellor, Sir John S. Paget, M.P.	1808	Newton, Sir Louis Arthur	1924	K.C.	1866
Melvin, Sir Martin John	1924	Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd.	1859	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1872
Menteth, Sir William Fredk.	1933	Nicholson, Sir John N.	1892	Poore, Sir Edward	1795
Stuart		Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W.	1929	Porter, Sir Geo. Swinburne	1809
Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus J. M.	1838	Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners	1628	Porter, Sir John S. Horsburgh	1902
Meyer, Sir Anthony J.	1802	Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher		Pound, Sir John Lulham	1905
Meyrick, Maj. Sir George	1910	W., D.A.O.	1906	Powell, Sir Richard G. D.	1897
Llewellyn Tapps Gervais		Noble, Sir George John Wm.	1902	Power (see Note, p. 256)	1836
Meyrick, Capt. Sir Thomas F.	1791	Noble, Sir John Henry Brune	1923	Power, Sir John Cecil, M.P.	1902
Middlebrook, Sir Haro d.	1880	Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	1915	Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward	1902
Middlemore, Sir William H.	1919	Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles	1795	Prescott, Capt. Sir Geo. L.L.B.	1794
Middleton, Sir Charles A.	1662	Nugent, Capt. Sir George G. B.	1806	Preston, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward	
Milbank, Capt. Sir F.R. Powlett	1882	Nugent, Sir Walter R.	1831	Hulton, D.S.O., M.C.	1815
Milbanke, Sir John C. Peniston	1661	Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans	1909	Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1805
Milburn, Sir Leonard John	1905	Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith	1922	Price, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles	
Mildmay, Capt. Sir Anthony		Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S.	1903	Fredk. Ruggie	1804
St. John, M.C.	1772	Oakeley, Sir Chas. John	1790	Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1815
Miles, Capt. Sir Chas. W. B. I.	1859	O'Brien, Maj. Sir Timothy C.	1849	Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green	1874
Milais, Sir Geoffrey Wm.	1885	O'Connelly, Sir Charles F.	1823	Priestman, Sir John	1934
Miller, Capt. Sir C. J. Hubert	1705	O'Connell, Sir Maurice J. A.		Primrose, Sir William Louis	1903
Miller, Sir Francis Norie	1936	M.C.	1860	Pringle, Sir Norman H.	1683
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic	1788	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K.	1626	Pyke, Sir W. R. Dudley	1926
Mills, Sir Frederick, M.P.	1921	Ogle, Col. Sir Edmund A.	1816	Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden	1866
Milman, Sir Francis	1800	Ogden, Sir Erik James	1920	Quilter, Sir W. Eley Cuthbert	1897
Milne, Admiral Sir Archibald		O'Loghlen, Sir Charles H. R.	1838	Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward	1813
Berkeley, G.O.V.O., E.C.H.		O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh		Raeburn, Sir Wm. Norman	
Milner, Sir William F. V. M.	1876	P.C. (I. & N.I.), M.P.	1929	C.B.E., K.C.	1923
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald	1917	Onslow, Sir Richard W.	1797	Ralli, Sir Eustratio L., M.C.	1912
Moir, Sir Arrol	1920	Oppenheimer, Sir Michael B.G.	1921	Ramsay, Maj. Sir James	
Molony, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas		Orde, Sir Simon A. Campbell	1790	Douglas, M.V.O., T.D.	1666
Francis	1925	Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler	1662	Ramsay, Sir Alexander B.	1806
Molynieux, Sir Ernest	1730	Osborne, Sir Francis	1629	Ramsden, Sir John F.	1689
Moncreiffe, Sir David G.	1685	Outram, Maj. Sir Francis D.		Rankin, Sir Hubert C. R.	
Monson, Sir Edmund St. J. D. J.	1905	O.B.E.	1858	Stewart	1898
Montgomery, Sir Henry J.		Owen, Sir John Arthur	1813	Rasch, Col. Sir F. Carne	1903
Purves-Russell	1801	Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe	1920	Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1831
Montgomery, Sir Alexander		Taget, Sir John Rahere, K.C.	1871	Rawlinson, Sir Alfred F.	1891
Cecil	1808	Taget, Sir Richard Arthur S.	1886	Rea, Sir Walter Russell	1935
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G.	1855	Taget, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil W.		Read, Sir George	1661
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest	1887	C.M.G., D.S.O.	1897	Readhead, Sir James Halder	1922
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary	1919	Palmer, Maj. Sir Geoffrey F.N.	1660	Reckitt, Sir Philip B., O.B.E.	1894
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton	1923	Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale	1791	Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton	1911
Moore, Rt. Hon. Sir William		Palmer, Sir Anthony F. M.	1886	Rees, Sir Richard L. E. M.	1919
P.C. (I. & N.I.)	1932	Parker, Sir Wm. S. Hyde	1681	Reid, Sir David Douglas	1936
Mordaunt, Sir Henry John	1911	Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, O.B.E.	1841	Reid, Sir Douglas Nielson	1922
Morgan, Maj. Sir David Hughes	1925	Parsons, Col. Sir Herbert J. F.	1918	Reid, Sir Edward James	1897
Morria, Capt. Sir Tankerville		Psley, Maj. Sir T. E. Sabine	1794	Renals, Sir Herbert	1895
R. A., M.C.	1806	Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1794	Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine	1903
Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald	1781	Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1821	Renwick, Sir John Robert	1921
Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards	1868	Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur	1916	Renwick, Sir Robert B.	1927
Mostyn, Capt. Sir Pym George		Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	1882	Reynolds, Sir John F. R.	1923
J., M.C.	1670	Pease, Capt. Sir Richard Arthur	1920	Rhodes, Sir John Phillips	1919
Mott, Sir Basil, C.B.	1930	Pechell, Lt.-Col. Sir Augustus		Rich, Lt.-Col. Sir Almeric	
Mount, Sir Wm. Malcolm	1921	A. Brooke, R.A.M.C.	1797	E. F.	1791
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer	1923	Peck, Sir Francis H. G.	1874	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H.	
Mowat, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred L.		Peel, Sir Robert	1800	Stewart	1830
D.S.O., M.C.	1932	Peel, Col. Hon. Sir Sidney		Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis	1924
Mowbray, Sir George Robert	1880	Cornwallis, C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	1935	Richardson, Lt.-Col. Sir Philip	
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay	1892	Peirse, Maj. Sir Hy. B. De la	1814	Wigham, O.B.E., V.D.	1929
Munro, Sir Geo. Hamilton	1834	Poor Beresford, D.S.O.	1814	Richmond, Sir Fredk. Henry	1929
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1825	Pelly, Sir Harold	1933	Ricketts, Sir Claude A. F.	1828
		Penny, Sir Fredk. George, M.P.		Riddell, Sir John B.	1628





Warrington, Sir Marshall G. C.	1905	Wigram, Sir Charles R. Hy.	1892	Wittewronge, Sir John C. B.	
Warner, Col. Sir Edward Com-		Wigram, Sir Clifford W.	1805	Lawes	1882
tenay Thomas, D.S.O., M.C.		Wilbraham, Sir Philip W.		Wolsley, <i>Rev.</i> Sir Win	
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B.	1784	<i>Baker.</i>		Augustus	1745
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A.		Williams, Sir Hugh G., M.C.	1776	Wolsley, Sir Edric Charles J.	1638
<i>M. &amp; F.</i>		Williams, Sir William Law	1798	Wood, Sir John	1778
Waterhouse, Sir Edgar L.	1875	Williams, Sir Michael Osmond	1866	Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1817
Waterlow, Sir Wm. James	1873	Williams, Col. Sir Robert	1909	Wood, Sir Arthur S. Lindsay	1897
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey	1930	Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys,	1515	Wood, <i>Maj.</i> Sir S. Hill Hill	1921
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. L.	1866	<i>D.S.O., R.C.</i>		Worley, Sir Arthur	1928
Watson, Sir Geoffrey	1895	Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis	1918	Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838
Watson, Sir Norman James	1918	Hume, K.B.E., K.C.	1922	Wrasall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1813
Wauchope, Sir John D. Don	1867	Williams, Sir Robert	1922	Wrey, <i>Rev.</i> Sir Albany	
Webb, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry	1916	Williams, Sir Evan	1935	Bonchier S.	1628
Wedderburn, <i>Maj.</i> Sir John		Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1642	Wright, Sir Arthur C. Coy.	1903
A. Ogilvy.		Wills, Sir Ernest Salter	1904	Wright, Col. Sir W. Charles,	
Webb, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B.	1803	Wills, Sir George P. Vernon	1923	<i>K.H.B., G.B.</i>	1920
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd.		Wilshire, Sir Gerard Arthur		Wrightson, Sir Thomas G. L.D.	1900
<i>W.</i>		Maxwell	1841	Wynn, Col. Sir Herbert L. W.	
Wendler, Sir Derrick Julius	1905	Wilmot, Sir John Ralph	1759	Williams, <i>C.B., D.S.O.</i>	1688
Wheeler, Sir Arthur	1930	Wilmot, Sir John Eardley	1821	Yarrow, Sir Harold E. C.M.G.	1916
Whelan, Sir Trevor Wood	1860	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Marvon	1601	Yate, Col. Sir Charles Edward,	
Whitchester, Sir George	1860	Wilson, <i>Maj.</i> Sir M. Bromley	1757	<i>C.S.I., C.M.G.</i>	1921
Whitaker, Col. Sir Albert		Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Mathew		Young, Sir C. Alban, K.C.M.G.	1769
Edward, <i>C.B., D.S.O.</i>	1916	R. H. S., D.S.O.	1874	Young, Sir George, M.V.O.	1813
White, Sir Achenbald W.	1802	Wilson, Sir James Robertson	1906	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1821
White, Sir George Stanley	1904	Wilson, Sir John M. H.	1920	Younger, Sir William	1911
White, Sir R. Dymoke	1922	Wingate, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Reginald,			
White, Lt.-Col. Sir Geoffrey		<i>G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., J.C.M.G.,</i>	1920		
Dalrymple	1926	<i>D.S.O.</i>	1755		
Whitehead, Sir Rowland E.		Wilmington, Sir Fias. S. W.			
<i>A.</i>		Wiseman, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G.	1628		
Whitely, Lt.-Com. Sir Herbert	1889	Eden, <i>C.B., C.M.G.</i>			
M. Huntington	1918	Whitney, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Henry E.W.	1776		
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1898	Fetherstonhaugh			

*Registrar of Baronetage, Sir H. R. Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Home Office, S.W. 1.*  
*Asst. do., P.T. Sherry, M.H.F.*

### \* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.	Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.	Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
The Duke of York.	Barons, in same order as Dukes.	<i>M.V.O., G.B.E., M.H.F.</i>
Sovereign's Younger Brothers.	Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.	Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Sovereign's Uncles.	Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.	Baronets' younger Sons.
Sovereign's Nephews.	Vice Chamberlain of Household.	Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Ambassadors.	Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.	Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	High Commissioners.	Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives.
Lord High Chancellor.	Viscounts' eldest Sons.	Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron descends to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baronesses.
Archbishop of York.	Earls' younger Sons.	Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.
Prime Minister.	Barons' eldest Sons.	For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commander, see p. 278.
Lord President of the Council.	Knights of the Garter if Commoners.	LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank.	
Lord Privy Seal.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	
Five following State Officers if Dukes:	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty).	Lord Chief Justice of England.	
(2) Earl Marshal.	Master of the Rolls.	
(3) Lord Steward.	President of the Probate Court.	
(4) Lord Chamberlain.	The Lords Justices of Appeal.	
(5) The Master of the Horse.	Judges of the High Court.	
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:	Viscounts' younger Sons.	
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;	Barons' younger Sons.	
5. Those created since the Union	Sons of Life Peers.	
Ministers and Envoys.	Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.	
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.	
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.	Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.	
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	<i>G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.</i>	
Dukes' eldest Sons.	Knights Commanders of the above Orders.	
Five above State Officers if Earls.	Knights Bachelor.	
Earls, in same order as Dukes.	Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.	
Younger Sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Serjeants at law.	
Marquesses' eldest Sons.	Masters in Lunacy.	
Dukes' younger Sons.	<i>S.C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; D.S.O.</i>	
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.	Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.	
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.	Baronets' eldest Sons.	
Earls' eldest Sons.		
Marquesses' younger Sons.		
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.		
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of consecration.		
Five above State Officers if Barons.		

\* For *Scottish Precedency*, see p. 743. For fuller tables (and for *Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 25s. net. A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order* (the only list so published), of all holders of these decorations will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE."

# Orders of Chivalry.

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

*Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks).*

### THE SOVEREIGN.

*Lady of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN MARY.*

H.R.H. the Duke of York.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.  
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.  
H.M. the King of Italy.  
H.M. King Alfonso XIII.  
H.M. the King of Sweden.  
H.M. the King of Norway.  
H.M. the King of Denmark.  
H.M. the Emperor of Japan.  
H.M. the King of the Belgians.  
The Duke of Portland.  
The Duke of Bedford.  
The Marquess of Crewe.  
The Earl of Selborne.

The Earl Beauchamp.  
The Earl of Derby.  
The Duke of Devonshire.  
The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.  
The Marquess of Bath.  
The Marquess of Salisbury.  
The Marquess of Londonderry.  
The Earl of Harewood.  
The Viscount Fitz-Alan of Derwent.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain.  
The Earl of Athlone.  
The Duke of Abercorn.  
The Lord Desborough.  
The Earl of Londale.  
The Earl of Scarborough.

The Viscount Halifax.  
The Earl of Lytton.  
The Earl Stanhope.

*Privy Seal, The Bishop of Winchester.  
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.  
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.  
Garter Principal King of Arms,  
Sir Gerald W. Wollaston, K.C.V.O.,  
K.C.  
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen.  
Sir William F. Pulteney, G.C.V.O.,  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Secretary, Frank Herbert Mitchell,  
C.V.O., C.B.E.*

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

*Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).*

### THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. The Duke of York.  
H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester.  
H.R.H. The Duke of Kent.  
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.  
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.  
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.  
The Earl of Mar and Kellie.  
The Duke of Atholl.  
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.  
The Marquess of Bute.  
The Lord Elphinstone.

The Marquess of Linlithgow.  
The Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.  
The Duke of Sutherland.  
Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell, Bt.  
The Earl of Home.  
Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bt.  
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.  
The Earl of Leven and Melville.  
Cameron of Lochiel.

*Chancellor, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.  
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A.  
Lyon King of Arms and Secretary,  
Sir Francis James Grant, K.C.V.O.,  
W.S., F.S.A., Scot.  
Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen.  
Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour, Bt.,  
C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.*

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

*Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)*

### THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Duke of York.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.  
The Lord Castletown.  
The Earl of Granard.  
The Earl of Arran.

The Earl of Shaftesbury.  
The Earl of Donoughmore.  
The Viscount Powerscourt.  
The Earl of Midleton.  
The Earl of Cavan.  
The Duke of Abercorn.

*Ulster King of Arms, Registrar,  
and Knight Attendant, Maj. Sir  
Neville R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.  
Genealogist, (Vacant).  
Usher of the Black Rod, (Vacant).*

## THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

*Ribbon, Crimson. Motto, Tria juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)*



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



G.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.N.E.; Dean of the Order, The Dean of Westminster; Bath King of Arms, Gen. Sir W. P. Brithwaite, G.C.B. Registrar and Secretary, Admiral Richard Greville Arthur Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, K.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.; Generalist, Alfred Tiego Butler, M.C.; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Air Vice-Marshal Charles A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.; Deputy Secretary, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, C.V.O., G.N.E.; Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.—Limited to 57 Military and 29 Civil Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.); 161 Military and 112 Civil Knights Commanders (K.C.B.); 702 Military and 368 Civil Companions (C.B.).

### THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.



O.M.Civ

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter one, crossed sceptres. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

#### MILITARY.

Field Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

#### CIVIL.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.  
Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bt.  
Sir Chas. Scott Sherrington, G.B.E.  
Sir James George Frazer, F.R.S.  
Lord Rutherford, F.R.S.  
Sir George A. Grierson, K.C.I.E.  
Samuel Alexander.  
George Macaulay Trevelyan, O.B.E.  
[Philip Wilson Steer.

Sir William H. Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.  
John William Mackail.  
John Macosfield.  
Ralph Vaughan Williams.  
Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S.  
Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Storer, G.A.V.O.



O.M.Mil

### THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Since enlarged eight times.) Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges.

Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.



Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR, Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, The Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India; Secretary (in India), Sir B. J. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

### THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818)

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. Motto, Auspiciis melioris evli.



THE SOVEREIGN; Grand Master, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.; Prelate, Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of St. Albans, D.D.; Chancellor, The Marquess of Willington, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., F.D.; Secretary, Sir John L. Maclay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.; King of Arms, Sir F. A. Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B.; Registrar, Sir H. F. Batherbee, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Admiral A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G.; Chancery, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

### THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

(Since enlarged eight times.) Ribbon, Imperial Purple. Motto, Imperatricis auspiciis.



Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; Grand Master, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; Secretary (in India), Sir B. J. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

### THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. Motto, Victoria.



G.C.V.O.

THE SOVEREIGN; Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain; Secretary, The Private Secretary to the King; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



K.C.V.O.

### THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII. in 1902. It has no connexion with the Royal Victorian Order, is bestowed only on special occasions, and confers no precedence on its holders.

### THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division). Motto, For God and the Empire.



G.B.E.

THE SOVEREIGN; Grand Master and Principal Dame Grand Cross, H.M. Queen Mary; Prelate, Rt. Rev. The Bishop of London; King of Arms, Adm. Sir Herbert Leonard Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O.; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; Secretary, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into Military and Civil divisions in Dec., 1928.



K.B.E.

### THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1903 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown at the head of this paragraph. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—Knight Principal, Sir Gerald Wollaston, K.C.V.O.; Vice-Principal, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P.; Hon. Registrar, Sir Park Goff, Bt., K.C., M.P.; Clerk, Miss E. Blackwell; Registry and Library, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.







ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and the Order is open to both sexes.

MEN.

Adams, William George Stewart, D.C.L.  
Barnes, Rt. Hon. George N.  
Binyon, Robert Laurence, LL.D.  
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Stanley M., M.C.  
Carlile, Rev. John C., C.B.E., D.D.  
Carlile, Rev. Preb. Wilson, D.D.  
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.P.  
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., M.C.  
Davidson, Rt. Hon. Sir John Colin Campbell, C.O.V.O., C.B., M.P.  
Davies, William John.  
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.  
Jones, Rev. John Daniel, D.D.  
Jones, Thomas, LL.D.  
Layton, Sir Walter Thomas, C.B.E.  
Lidgett, Rev. John Scott, D.D.

Lothian, Marquess of.  
Lucas, Edward Verrall, LL.D.  
Lyons, Rt. Hon. Joseph A.  
Mansbridge, Albert, LL.D.  
Nowbolt, Sir Henry, LL.D.  
Page, Thomas Etholbert, Litt. D.  
Parker, James.  
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Hugh McDowell, D.C. (N.I.).  
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.  
Koyden, Sir Thomas, Bt.  
Ripper, Prof. William, D.Sc.  
Rowntree, Benjamin Seebohm.  
Sastri, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa.  
Seddon, James Andrew.  
Sheppard, Rev. Hugh R. L., D.D.  
Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Jan C.  
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.  
Tweedsmuir, Lord, G.C.M.G., D.C.L.

Wardle, George James.  
White, Very Rev. John, D.D., LL.D.  
Wilson, Prof. John Dover, Litt.D., F.R.S.

WOMEN.

Barrett, Florence Elizabeth Willey, Lady, C.B.E., M.D.  
Baylis, Lillian Mary, LL.D.  
Carruthers, Mrs. (Violet Markham).  
Haldane, Elizabeth.  
Horniman, Annie Elizabeth Fredericka.  
Royden, Agnes Maude.  
Swanwick, Mrs. Helena Maria.  
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.  
Trevelyan, Mrs. Janet Penrose.  
Tuckwell, Gertrude Mary.  
Walker, Jane Harriet, M.D.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by some form of a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

FIRST CLASS.

H.M. Queen Mary.  
H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll, C.I., C.B.E., R.N.C.  
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, C.I., C.B.E.  
Victoria Alberta, Marchioness of Milford Haven.  
H.M. the Queen of Norway.  
Princess Louise Marie Elizabeth, formerly Grand Duchess of Baden.  
H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, C.I., C.B.E.  
Queen Elisabeth of the Hellenes.  
Princess Margaret of Prussia.  
H.H. Princess Marie Louise, C.I., C.B.E.  
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania, C.I.  
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, C.I.  
H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.  
H.R.H. Princess Alfonso d'Orleans-Bourbon.

THIRD CLASS.

Emily Theresa, Dowager Baroness Amphil.  
Louisa Jane, Dowager Countess of Artrint.  
Edith, Dowager Countess of Lytton, C.I.  
Verena Maud, Viscountess Churchill.

FOURTH CLASS

Hon. Mrs. Grant.  
Mrs. John Haughton.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. Enlarged January 30, 1900. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

H.M. Queen Mary.  
H.M. the Queen of Norway, V.A.  
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania, V.A.  
H.R.H. the Princess Louise, G.B.E., V.A., R.N.C.  
H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, G.B.E., V.A.  
H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., V.A.  
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, V.A.  
H.H. Princess Marie Louise, G.B.E., V.A.  
H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gackwar.

H.H. Rani Sahib Nundkumar Bai Bhugwat Sinh Jareja, of Gondal.  
H.H. the Maharani Sahiba of Udaipur.  
H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore.  
H.H. the Maharani of Bikanir.  
Mary, Baroness Kinloss.  
Lady Jane Emma Crichton, C.B.E.  
Edith, Dowager Countess of Lytton.  
Lady George Hamilton.  
Margaret, Dowager Baroness Amphil, G.B.E.  
Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of Minto.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.  
Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe.  
Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford, C.B.E.  
Mary Adelaide, Countess of Wiltlington, G.B.E.  
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Viscountess Halifax.  
Pamela, Countess of Lytton.  
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Goschen.  
Jeannette Hope, Lady Birdwood.  
Lady Ali Shah.  
Lady Beatrix Taylour Stanley, C.B.E.



## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

*Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.*

Bestowed in recognition of special services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

## THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

*Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.*

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and Assistants of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively made) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

## OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

*A full list of all Orders, Decorations and Medals and Orders regarding the wearing of them will be found in WHITAKER'S YEARBOOK.*

**The Royal Red Cross (R.R.C.)**—For ladies, founded 1883. is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

**The Distinguished Service Cross.**—1914—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901, is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

**The Military Cross.**—1915—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

**The Distinguished Flying Cross.**—1918—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

**The Air Force Cross.**—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

**The Indian Order of Merit.**—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

**The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal** (1st Class, gold; 2nd Class, silver).—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

**The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.**

**The Albert Medal.**—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877. "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

**The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.**—1914—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A.; and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

**The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.**—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

**The Distinguished Conduct Medal.**—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

**The Distinguished Flying Medal.**—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal.**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

**The Military Medal.**—M.M.—

**The Edward Medal.**—Established by King Edward VII. in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quartermen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

**The King's Police Medal.**—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120.

**The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Gallantry.**—E.G.M.—Awarded in recognition of acts of gallantry. All ranks are eligible for the Medal of the Military Division; there is also a Medal of the Civil Division.

**Life Saving Medal of the Order of St. John.**

*N.B. All the above Medals are worn before War Medals.*

**The Meritorious Service Medal.**—M.S.M.—Since Sept., 1923, granted only to recipients of the Meritorious Service Annulet.

**The Volunteer Officers' Decoration.**—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission, and have served twenty years. It is still awarded to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and to Volunteer Forces Overseas.

**The Territorial Decoration.**—T.D.—Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers at twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

**The Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.**—R.N.D.—and **Medal.**—Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of this Service.

**The Imperial Service Medal.**—May be granted only to Members of Civil Services in the U.K., India, the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, in other than the administrative and clerical grades.

**The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service.**—Is restricted in the Military Division to ranks below that of Warrant Officer, and in the Civil Division to persons not eligible for appointment to the five Classes of the Order.

**The Voluntary Medical Service Medal.**—V.M.S.D. and **M.R.H.S.**—Instituted 1902.

**Service Medal of the Order of St. John.**

**The Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.**—Both sexes; was established in 1899.

*Ancient Irish Titles.*

- The Fox (O'Siunnach), Major Brabazon Hubert Maine Fox, b. 1868, suc. 1919.*  
*The Knight of Glin (28th), Desmond Windham O'Ho FitzGerald, b. 1901, suc. 1936.*  
*The Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice FitzGerald, Bt., M.C., b. 1884, suc. 1916.*  
*The MacDermott, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward MacDermott, b. 1862, suc. 1904.*  
*The McGillicuddy of the Reeks? Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch McGillicuddy, D.S.O., b. 1882, suc. 1921.*  
*The O'Connor Don, Owen Phelin O'Connor, b. 1870.*  
*The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, b. 1896.*  
*The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William O'Donovan, C.B., b. 1861.*  
*The O'Gorman, Muthghamham, Col. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, b. 1845.*  
*The O'Grady of Kilgobhane, Gerald Vigors de Courcy O'Grady, b. 1913.*  
*The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmair, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, b. 1853, suc. 1897.*  
*The O'Moine Mor, Chief of Hyamine, Capt. Cornelius D. O'Kelly, suc. 1892.*  
*The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Capt. Arthur Donel McMurrough O'Morchoe, b. 1892, suc. 1921.*  
*The O'Rourke, Surg.-Lt.-Commander Patrick Joseph Alfred O'Rourke, R.N., b. 1898, suc. 1917.*  
*The O'Shea of Kerry, Desmond Gerald George O'Shea, b. 1899, suc. 1935.*

# Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, 267 and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE  
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

*Peers and Baronets are not included in this list; for Knights Bachelor, see pp. 279-285.*

NOTE.—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*) but in writing, the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross or Knight Commander is addressed as "Lady —."

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Abdul Qayum, <i>Nawab Khan Bahadur</i> Sir, K.C.I.E.<br/>         Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I.<br/>         Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.<br/>         Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.<br/>         Adams, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.<br/>         Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.<br/>         Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.<br/>         Addison, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Albert Percy, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.<br/>         Addison, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.O.<br/>         Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, P.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.<br/>         Ahmad Husain, <i>Nawab Maulvi</i> Sir, K.C.I.E.<br/>         Alderson, Sir Edward H., K.C.B., K.B.E.<br/>         Alexander, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.<br/>         Ali Rajpur, H.H. <i>Raja</i> Sir Pratap Singh, <i>Raja</i> of, K.C.I.E.<br/>         Allason, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard Bannatine, K.C.B., C.M.G.<br/>         Allen, <i>Paym.-Rear-Admiral</i> Sir Bertram C., K.C.B., M.V.O.<br/>         Allen, Sir Hugh Percy, G.C.V.O.<br/>         Allen, <i>Col. Hon.</i> Sir James, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., T.D.<br/>         Allen, <i>Col.</i> Sir Stephen S., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.<br/>         Allen, Sir Walter McArthur, K.B.E.<br/>         Allen, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.<br/>         Altham, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.<br/>         Alwar, <i>Col. H.H.</i> the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.<br/>         Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E., K.C.<br/>         Anderson, Sir Alan G., G.B.E., M.P.<br/>         Anderson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.<br/>         Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.<br/>         Anderson, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert Murray McChye, K.C.M.G.<br/>         Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.<br/>         Appaji Rao Sitole, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sardar Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.<br/>         Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.<br/>         Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.<br/>         Argyle, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Stanley Seymour, K.B.E., M.B.<br/>         Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.<br/>         Ashford, Sir Cyril E., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.<br/>         Ashley, Sir Percy W. L., K.B.E., C.B.<br/>         Asser, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Joseph John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.O.P.<br/>         Aston, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George Grey, K.C.B.<br/>         Atkins, <i>Col.</i> Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.<br/>         Atkinson, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Arthur J., K.B.E.<br/>         Atkinson, Sir Edmund H. Tindal, K.C.B., C.B.E.<br/>         Atkinson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E.<br/>         Atta, Sir Nana Ofori, K.B.E.<br/>         Aylesworth, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Allen B., K.C.M.G., K.C.</p> | <p>Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama Ayyar Ramaswami, K.C.I.E.<br/>         Baber Shum Shere Jang, Bahadur Rana, <i>Gen.</i> Sir, O.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.<br/>         Backhouse, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Roger R. C., K.C.I.H., M.C.<br/>         Bacon, Sir Edward D., K.C.V.O.<br/>         Bacon, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.<br/>         Budgeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.<br/>         Budgeley, Sir Vincent W., K.C.B.<br/>         Budgeley, Sir Henry J. F., K.C.B., C.B.E.<br/>         Buhawalpur, <i>Maj.</i> H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.<br/>         Baillie, Very Rev. Albert Victor, K.C.V.O., D.D.<br/>         Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.<br/>         Bainbridge, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edmond Guy T., K.C.B.<br/>         Baird, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harry B. D., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.<br/>         Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar, K.B.E., C.I.E.<br/>         Baker, Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E., A.R.A.<br/>         Baker, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Lewis Clinton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.<br/>         Baldwin, <i>Col.</i> Sir John G., K.C.M.G., C.B.<br/>         Ball, Sir George Joseph, K.B.E.<br/>         Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, K.C.M.G.<br/>         Bankart, <i>Surg.-Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O.<br/>         Banks, Rt. Hon. Sir Eldon, G.C.B.<br/>         Banks, <i>Col.</i> Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.<br/>         Banswara, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.<br/>         Banting, Sir Frederick Grant, K.B.E., D.S.O.<br/>         Baria, <i>Maj.</i> H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.<br/>         Bark, Sir Peter, G.C.V.O.<br/>         Barker, Sir Wilberforce Ross, K.C.I.E., C.B.<br/>         Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, K.B.E.<br/>         Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.<br/>         Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.<br/>         Barnes, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.<br/>         Baroda, Gekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.<br/>         Barraclogh, <i>Col.</i> Sir (Samuel) Henry E., K.B.E., V.D.<br/>         Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.<br/>         Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E., M.P.<br/>         Barrow, <i>Gen.</i> Sir George de S., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.<br/>         Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.<br/>         Bartholomew, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.<br/>         Barton, Sir Sidney, G.B.E., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.<br/>         Barton, Sir Wm. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.<br/>         Barttelot, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Brian H. F., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.<br/>         Barwell, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.O.</p> | <p>Bates, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.<br/>         Batterbee, Sir Harry F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.<br/>         Bavin, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Thomas R., K.C.M.O.<br/>         Bayley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry Dennis Readett, K.B.E.<br/>         Bayly, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.<br/>         Bently, Sir Edward W., G.B.E., K.O.<br/>         Beatty, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Guy A. H., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.<br/>         Beaumont, Sir Henry Hammond Dawson, K.C.M.G.<br/>         Beeman, <i>Eng.-Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.<br/>         Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.<br/>         Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.<br/>         Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, G.C.M.O.<br/>         Bell, Sir Robert Duncan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.<br/>         Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.<br/>         Bell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur L. Lyndon, K.C.B., K.C.M.O.<br/>         Benares, <i>Capt.</i> H.H. Sir Narayan Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.<br/>         Bennett, Sir Francis N. Curtis, K.C.V.O.<br/>         Bennett, <i>Hon.</i> Sir John Robert, K.B.E.<br/>         Bontinck, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Rudolf W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.<br/>         Berry, Sir William John, K.C.B.<br/>         Best, <i>Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Matthew Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.<br/>         Best, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.<br/>         Best, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.<br/>         Bethell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Hugh K., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.<br/>         Beveridge, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.<br/>         Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.<br/>         Beynon, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.<br/>         Bhairon Singh, <i>Maharaj</i>, Sir, K.C.S.I.<br/>         Bhopal, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>, The Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.<br/>         Bhore, Sir Joseph Wm., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.<br/>         Bigham, <i>Hon.</i> Sir F. Trevor R., K.B.E., C.B.<br/>         Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.<br/>         Bikanir, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.<br/>         Bingley, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.<br/>         Birch, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.<br/>         Bircham, Sir Bernard Edward Halsay, G.C.V.O.<br/>         Bird, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wilkinson Dent, K.B.E., C.B., C.B.F., D.S.O.<br/>         Blackwell, Sir Emley R. H., K.C.B.<br/>         Blair, <i>Hon.</i> Sir James Wm., K.C.M.G.<br/>         Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.<br/>         Blenkinsop, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Layton John, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.A.V.O.</p> |
|--|--|--|

- Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.  
 Blood, Gen. Sir Bindon, G.C.B.,  
 G.C.I.E.  
 Blunt, Sir Edward A. H., K.C.I.E.,  
 G.C.I.E.  
 Bobbili, The Raja of, A.C.I.E.  
 Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.  
 Bolton, Sir Horatio Norman, K.C.I.E.,  
 C.S.I.  
 Bond, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.  
 Bond, Surg. Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald  
 St. G. S., K.C.B.  
 Bonn, Sir Max Julius, K.B.E.  
 Bonython, Hon. Sir J. Langdon,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Booth, Sir George A. W., K.B.E.  
 Boothby, Sir Robert T., K.B.E.  
 Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird,  
 G.C.M.G., K.C.  
 Bottomley, Sir Wm. Cecil, K.C.M.G.,  
 G.C.I.E.  
 Bourdillon, Sir Bernard H., K.C.M.G.,  
 K.B.E.  
 Bourke, Maj.-Gen. Sir George D.,  
 K.C.M.G., G.B., R.A.M.C.  
 Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E.,  
 F.R.S.  
 Bowen, Sir George Bevan, K.B.E.  
 Bowen, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Tom  
 Ince Webb, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Bower, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hamilton,  
 K.C.B.  
 Bower, Capt. Sir (J.) Wm. Nott,  
 K.C.V.O.  
 Bowhill, Air Marshal Sir Frederick  
 William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.C.M.G.,  
 K.B.E.  
 Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar Rennie,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Boyce, Maj.-Gen. Sir William G. B.,  
 K.C.M.G., G.B., D.S.O.  
 Boyd, Sir Alexander William  
 Keown, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Boyd, Sir Donald James, K.C.I.E.  
 Boyd, Sir Harry, K.C.V.O.  
 Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Boyle, Adm. Hon. Sir Algernon  
 D. E. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.A.O.  
 Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.  
 Bracken, Sir Geoffrey T. H., K.C.I.E.,  
 C.S.I.  
 Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule,  
 K.B.E.  
 Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., O.M., K.B.E.,  
 F.R.S.  
 Braithwaite, Gen. Sir Walter P.,  
 G.C.B.  
 Brand, Group Capt. Sir Christopher  
 Joseph Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O.,  
 M.C., D.F.C.  
 Brand, Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert G.,  
 G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.  
 Bray, Sir Denys de S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Brennan, Sir John F., K.C.M.G.  
 Bridges, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Tom  
 M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Briggs, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Jas.,  
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
 Briggs, Adm. Sir Charles J.,  
 K.B.E.  
 Brind, Lt.-Gen. Sir John E. S.,  
 K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Brock, Admiral of the Fleet Sir  
 Osmond De B., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.,  
 K.C.V.O.  
 Brockman, Sir Edward Lewis,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Brooke, Rr. Adm. Sir Basil V.,  
 K.C.V.O.  
 Brooking, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry T.,  
 K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.  
 Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.  
 Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.  
 Brown, Col. Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.  
 Brown, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir Harold  
 Arthur, K.C.B.  
 Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.  
 Brown, Col. Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E.,  
 D.S.O., T.D.  
 Browne, Col. Lord Arthur Howe,  
 K.B.E., C.B.  
 Browning, Adm. Sir Montague E.,  
 G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
 Bruce, Adm. Sir Henry Harvey,  
 K.C.B., M.V.O.  
 Bruche, Maj.-Gen. Sir Julius H.,  
 K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Brunker, Maj.-Gen. Sir James,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I.,  
 C.I.E.  
 Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.  
 Bryan, Col. Sir Herbert, K.B.E.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.  
 Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.  
 Bulfin, Gen. Sir Edward S., K.C.B.,  
 C.V.O.  
 Bullard, Sir Reader, William, K.C.M.G.,  
 C.I.E.  
 Buller, Adm. Sir Henry Tritton,  
 G.C.V.O., C.B.  
 Bullock, Sir Christopher L., K.C.B.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.  
 Burdon, Sir Ernest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.  
 Burdwan, Maharajahdhiraj of, G.C.I.E.,  
 K.C.S.I.  
 Burgess, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. L. H.  
 Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Burmester, Adm. Sir Rudolph M.,  
 K.B.E., G.B., C.M.G.  
 Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.  
 Burnett, Air Marshal Sir Charles  
 Stuart, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Burns, Sir Alan Guthbert Maxwell,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Burstall, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry E.,  
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.  
 Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.  
 Bushe, Sir Henry Grattan, K.C.M.G.,  
 C.B.  
 Butcher, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Jas.,  
 K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G.,  
 C.B.  
 Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes,  
 K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G.C.S.I.,  
 G.C.I.E.  
 Butler, Capt. Sir Thomas Dacres,  
 K.C.V.O.  
 Byrne, Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A.,  
 G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Cadman, Sir John, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Cadogan, Hon. Sir Alexander  
 Montagu George, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.  
 Calthorpe, Admiral of the Fleet  
 Hon. Sir Somerset Arthur Gough,  
 G.C.B. (M), G.C.M.G., C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Cameron, Gen. Sir Archibald R.,  
 K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Cameron, Sir Donald Charles,  
 G.C.M.G., K.B.E.  
 Cameron, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald  
 Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.  
 Cameron, Sir Edward John,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Campbell, Sir Archibald Y. G.,  
 K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D.  
 Campbell, Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.B.,  
 D.S.O.  
 Campbell, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G.  
 Campbell, Sir Gordon J. Huntly,  
 K.B.E.  
 Campbell, Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Campbell, Sir Ronald Hugh,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Campion, Col. Sir William Robert,  
 K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.  
 Capper, Maj.-Gen. Sir John M.,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
 Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.  
 Carr, Sir Hubert Winch, K.C.I.E.  
 Carter, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Bonham,  
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G.,  
 C.I.E.  
 Cartor, Lt.-Col. Sir Gordon, K.C.V.O.  
 Cartor, Maj.-Gen. Sir John T.,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
 Carter, Most Rev. William M.,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Carter, Sir Richard H. A., K.C.I.E.,  
 C.B.  
 Cassels, Gen. Sir Robert A., G.C.B.,  
 D.S.O., A.D.C. (M).  
 Cassidy, Sir Maurice Alan, K.C.V.O.,  
 C.B., M.D.  
 Cater, Sir Alexander N. L.,  
 K.C.I.E.  
 Cayley, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter de  
 Saumarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Chamberlain, Col. Sir Noville F. F.,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
 Chambers, Sir Edmund K., K.B.E.,  
 C.B.  
 Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.B.E.,  
 C.B.  
 Chamler, Sir Edward M. de C.,  
 K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Sir John Robt.,  
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.  
 Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Charles, Lt.-Gen. Sir James R. E.,  
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Charlton, Admiral Sir Edward F.  
 D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
 Chatfield, Admiral of the Fleet Sir  
 Alfred Ernie Montacute, G.C.B.,  
 K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, G.C.I.E.,  
 K.C.S.I.  
 Chauvel, Gen. Sir Harry Geo.,  
 G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
 Chave, Capt. Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.  
 Chaytor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward W.  
 C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D.  
 Cheate, Sir George Lenthall, K.C.B.,  
 C.V.O., F.R.S.  
 Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.  
 Chetwode, Adm. Sir George K.,  
 K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Chichester, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arlington,  
 A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Childs, Maj.-Gen. Sir Borlase E.  
 Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Chilton, Sir Hy. Getty, G.C.M.G.  
 Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.  
 Chrysal, Sir George W., K.C.B.  
 Citrine, Sir Walter McLennan,  
 K.B.E.  
 Clark, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Clark, Sir William Henry, K.C.S.I.,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Clarke, Hon. Sir Francis Grenville,  
 K.B.E.  
 Clarke, Hon. Sir Fredk. Jas.,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Clarke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Travers  
 Edwards, K.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Clay, Sir Joseph Miles, K.C.I.E.,  
 C.S.I., O.B.E.  
 Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E.,  
 M.V.O.  
 Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.  
 Clementi, Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G.  
 Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Russell,  
 G.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Clifford, Capt. Hon. Sir Bodo E. H.,  
 K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A.O.



- Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, *G.C.M.G.*,  
*G.B.E.*  
Climo, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill,  
*K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Clive, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George S., *K.C.B.*,  
*C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Clive, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Henry,  
*G.C.M.G.*  
Close, Sir Charles F., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*,  
*C.M.G.*, *F.R.S.*  
Coaker, *Hon.* Sir William Ford,  
*K.B.E.*  
Coates, *Col.* Sir William, *K.C.B.*,  
*C.B.E.*, *V.D.*  
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., *K.B.E.*, *M.V.O.*, *M.P.*  
Cobham, Sir Alan John, *K.B.E.*  
Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of,  
*G.I.E.*  
Cochrane, *Com.* Hon. Sir Archibald  
D., *K.C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*, *R.N.*  
Cockran, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E.,  
*K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*  
Cocks, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Alfred  
Clement, *K.B.E.*  
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred  
Edward, *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.*  
Cohen, Sir Leonard Lionel, *K.C.V.O.*  
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, *K.B.E.*  
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry,  
*K.C.V.O.*  
Coleridge, *Gen.* Sir John F. S.D.,  
*K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, *K.C.V.O.*, *M.D.*  
Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley  
Cecil James, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.M.G.*,  
*G.C.V.O.*  
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, *K.C.S.I.*  
Colyer, Sir James Frank, *K.B.E.*  
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, *K.B.E.*  
Connibere, Sir Charles Wellington,  
*K.B.E.*  
Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kembell,  
*K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, *G.C.M.G.*  
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott, *K.C.B.*  
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., *K.C.B.*  
Cope, Sir Arthur S., *K.C.V.O.*, *R.A.*  
Corbett, Sir Geoffrey L., *K.B.E.*,  
*G.I.E.*  
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., *K.C.V.O.*  
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward  
Spiller, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
Corkran, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E.,  
*K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*  
Cornwallis, *Col.* Sir Kinahan,  
*K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*  
Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Norton,  
*K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas,  
*K.B.E.*  
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A.,  
*K.C.B.*  
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., *K.C.M.G.*  
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., *G.C.M.G.*,  
*G.I.E.*, *K.C.S.I.*  
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., *G.I.E.*,  
*K.C.S.I.*, *M.P.*  
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor,  
*K.B.E.*  
Craigie, Sir Robert Leslie, *K.C.M.G.*,  
*C.B.*  
Crawford, Sir Wm. Smith, *K.B.E.*  
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, *G.C.B.*,  
*K.C.V.O.*  
Crerar, Sir James, *K.C.S.I.*, *G.I.E.*  
Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir George  
Arthur Charles, *G.C.V.O.*  
Croker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Leicester,  
*K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*  
Crookshank, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydney  
D., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, *G.I.E.*, *D.S.O.*,  
*M.V.O.*  
Crosby, Sir Josiah, *K.B.E.*, *G.I.E.*  
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Fred-  
erick, *K.C.M.G.*  
Cruise, Sir Richard R., *G.C.V.O.*,  
*F.R.C.S.E.*  
Crump, Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, *K.C.I.E.*,  
*C.S.I.*  
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., *K.C.B.*  
Cubitt, *Gen.* Sir Thomas A., *K.C.B.*,  
*C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Cunning, Sir John Ghest, *K.C.I.E.*,  
*C.S.I.*  
Cunningham, Sir George, *K.C.I.E.*,  
*C.S.I.*, *G.B.E.*  
Cunningham, Sir George Miller,  
*K.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Currie, Sir James, *K.C.M.G.*, *K.B.E.*  
Currie, Sir James T., *K.C.B.*  
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Arthur, *K.C.V.O.*,  
*R.N.*  
Curtis, Sir Richard James, *K.B.E.*  
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey,  
*K.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Dadabhoj, Sir Maneckji Byramji,  
*K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.I.E.*  
Dajit Singh, Raja, Sir, *K.B.E.*, *C.S.I.*  
Dalrymple, Hon. Sir Hew Hamilton,  
*K.C.V.O.*  
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William, *K.B.E.*  
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, *K.C.S.I.*,  
*K.C.I.E.*  
Dane, Sir Louis W., *G.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*  
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, *K.C.I.E.*  
Daniel, Sir Augustus M., *K.B.E.*,  
*M.P.*  
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F.,  
*K.C.M.G.*  
Daniels, Sir Percy, *K.B.E.*  
Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton,  
*K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *T.D.*  
Das Daga, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir Bishe-  
shar, *K.C.I.E.*  
Datta, *Maj.* H. H. Maharaja of,  
*G.C.I.E.*, *K.C.S.I.*  
Davenport, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William  
Bromley, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*,  
*D.S.O.*, *T.D.*  
Davidson, Rt. Hon. Sir John Colin  
Campbell, *G.C.V.O.*, *C.H.*, *C.B.*, *M.P.*  
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H.,  
*K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Davidson, Sir Lionel, *K.C.S.I.*  
Davies, Sir Alfred, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John,  
*K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *K.C.V.O.*  
Davies, Sir John Thomas, *K.C.B.*  
Davies, Sir Joseph, *K.B.E.*  
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, *G.C.M.G.*  
Davison, Sir William Hy., *K.B.E.*,  
*M.P.*  
Dawkins, Sir Horace C., *K.C.B.*,  
*M.B.E.*  
Dawson, Sir Vernon, *K.C.I.E.*  
Deane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dennis,  
*K.C.I.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
De Bartolome, *Admiral* Sir Charles  
M., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R.  
S., *K.C.B.* (m), *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.* (c),  
*M.V.O.*  
Deedes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles P.,  
*K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
De'Evigle, Sir Howard, *K.B.E.*  
Delevigne, Sir Malcolm, *K.C.B.*,  
*K.C.V.O.*  
De Lisle, *Gen.* Sir Henry De  
Beauvoir, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, *K.B.E.*  
de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey  
Fitzhervey, *G.C.I.E.*, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.V.O.*,  
*C.B.E.*  
Denham, Sir Edward B., *G.C.M.G.*,  
*K.B.E.*  
Denison, Sir Hugh, *K.B.E.*  
Dennis, Sir Alfred H., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert,  
*K.B.E.*  
De Salis, Sir Cecil Fane, *K.C.B.*  
De Salis, *Admiral* Sir William Fane,  
*K.B.E.*, *M.V.O.*  
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis,  
*K.C.M.G.*  
Deverell, *Field-Marshal* Sir Cyril  
John, *G.C.B.*, *K.B.E.*  
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, *K.B.E.*  
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Armine Brereton,  
*K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*  
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of,  
*K.C.S.I.*  
Dewrance, Sir John, *G.B.E.*  
Dholpur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaj  
Rada of, *G.C.I.E.*, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.V.O.*  
Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of,  
*G.C.I.E.*, *K.C.S.I.*  
Diamond, Sir William Henry,  
*K.B.E.*  
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert,  
*K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *G.V.O.*  
Dick, Sir William Reid, *K.C.V.O.*,  
*R.A.*  
Dickinson, Sir Alwin R., *K.C.M.G.*  
Sir, Nawab of, *Khan Bahadur*  
*Nawab* Sir Shah Jehan Khan,  
*K.B.E.*  
Dixon, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert  
Bland, *K.C.B.*  
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Mac-  
pherson, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Domville, *Adm.* Sir Barry Edward,  
*K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*  
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*  
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B.  
von, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*  
Doughty, Sir Arthur G., *K.B.E.*,  
*C.M.G.*  
Douglas, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry P.,  
*K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*  
Dowding, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh  
C. T., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*  
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod,  
*K.B.E.*  
Drax, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Reginald  
Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Ernie-  
rle, *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Dreyer, *Adm.* Sir Frederic C., *K.C.B.*,  
*C.B.E.*  
Drummond, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Eric,  
*G.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne,  
*K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*  
Du Cane, *Gen.* Sir John Philip,  
*G.C.B.*  
Duff, *Adm.* Sir Arthur A. M.,  
*K.C.B.*  
Duff, Sir Arthur Cuningham Grant,  
*K.C.M.G.*  
Duff, Sir C. Patrick, *K.C.B.*, *G.V.O.*  
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., *K.B.E.*,  
*C.M.G.*  
Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Poore,  
*G.C.M.G.*, *L.D.*  
Dugan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Winston  
Joseph, *K.C.M.G.*, *K.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*  
Dukes, Sir Paul, *K.B.E.*  
Duncan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, *K.C.B.*,  
*C.M.G.*, *G.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*  
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawa  
of, *K.C.S.I.*  
Dunhill, *Col.* Sir Thomas P., *K.C.V.O.*,  
*C.M.G.*, *M.D.*  
Dunnett, Sir James Macdonald,  
*K.C.I.E.*  
Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., *K.C.M.G.*  
Dyson, Sir Frank Watson, *K.B.E.*,  
*F.R.S.*  
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, *K.C.M.G.*  
Earle, Sir Lionel, *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.*,  
*C.M.G.*  
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H.  
M., *K.B.E.*, *C.H.*, *M.V.O.*  
Egerton, Sir Brian, *K.C.I.E.*  
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le  
Clere, *K.C.B.*  
Egerton, Sir Walter, *K.C.M.G.*  
Elder, Sir James A. M., *K.B.E.*  
Eliot, Hon. Sir Montague Charles,  
*K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.E.*  
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., *K.C.B.*,  
*K.C.M.G.*, *K.C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*

- Ellington, *Adj. Chas. Marshall* SR  
Edwd. Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G.,  
C.B.E.
- Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L.,  
K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E.
- Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
- Ellis, Sir Chas. E., O.B.E., K.C.B.
- Ellis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F.  
Heston, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
- Ellis, Sir William Hy., O.B.E.
- Ellison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F.,  
K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Elphinstone, Sir George Keith B.,  
K.B.E.
- Emerson, Sir Herbert W., K.C.S.I.,  
C.B.E., C.B.E.
- Engle, Col. St. Thos. Esq., K.C.M.G.,  
M.V.O., A.M.S.
- Erskine, Col. Sir Arthur Edward,  
G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Erskine, Rt. Hon. Sir William  
Augustus Forbes, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet,  
K.C.M.G.
- Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.,  
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Evans, *Adm.* Sir Edward R. G. R.,  
K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.,  
K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
- Everett, *Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G.,  
K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Eyres, Sir Harry Charles Augustus,  
K.C.M.G.
- Ezekiel, Sir Percy H., K.C.M.G.
- Fagan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.,  
C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I.
- Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G.,  
LL.D.
- Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A.,  
K.C.B.
- Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dal-  
rymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert,  
K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M.,  
K.C.B., G.V.O.
- Fass, Sir H. Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B.,  
O.B.E.
- Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. God-  
frey, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
- Fawcus, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold B.,  
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
- Fell, Sir Bryan Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I.
- Fell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Matthew H. G.,  
K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
- Penton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
- Ferguson, *Admiral* Sir James  
Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Fetherstonhangh, *Adm.* Hon. Sir  
Herbert Mende, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B.,  
F.R.S.
- Field, *Adm.* of the Fleet Sir Fredk.  
L., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
- Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W.,  
K.C.V.O.
- Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren,  
G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
- Fisher, *Admiral* Sir William Words-  
worth, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
- Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
- FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles,  
G.C.M.G.
- Fitzpatrick, Sir James A. O.,  
K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Fletcher, Sir A. G. Murchison,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Flett, Sir John S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
- Forber, Sir Edward R., K.C.B.,  
C.B.E.
- Forbes, *Adm.* Sir Charles M., K.C.B.,  
D.S.O.
- Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
- Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ford, *Gen.* Sir Richard V. T.,  
K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour  
John, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
- Foster, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard F. C.,  
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fountain, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Fowle, Col. Sir Walter Hamilton,  
K.B.E.
- Fowler, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
- Fowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman,  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Mc-  
Kenzie, K.C.B.
- Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I.,  
C.I.E.
- Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore,  
K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F.  
R., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
- Freinante, *Adm.* Sir Sydney R.,  
G.C.B., M.V.O.
- French, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wilfred F.,  
K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir  
Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.
- Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
- Fuller, *Adm.* Sir Cyril T. M., K.C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E.,  
C.M.G.
- Fuller, *Hon.* Sir George W.,  
K.C.M.G.
- Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir Eric John  
Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos.,  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel,  
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Game, *Adj. Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip  
Woodcott, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,  
D.S.O.
- Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie,  
K.B.E., LL.D.
- Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert,  
K.B.E.
- Garran, Sir Robert Randolph,  
K.C.M.G., K.C.
- Gascoigne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ernest  
F. O., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gaselee, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gaskell, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur,  
K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F. A.,  
K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gaunt, *Adm.* Sir Guy R. A.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Gauntlett, Sir Major Frederic,  
K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C.,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.
- Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B.(c),  
G.B.E., K.C.B.(m).
- Gollibrand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John,  
K.C.B., D.S.O.
- German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
- Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, *Khan*  
*Bahadur Sheikh* Sir, K.C.S.I.
- Gibb, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan, K.B.E.,  
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
- Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
- Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn,  
K.C.S.I.
- Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas  
Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
- Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric S.,  
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Glancy, Sir Bertrand J., K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I.
- Glancy, Sir Reginald Isidoro Robert,  
K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
- Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Thomas  
William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
V.D.
- Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward,  
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederic M.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Goaddy, Sir Kenneth Weldon,  
K.B.E.
- Godley, *General* Sir Alex. J.,  
G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Godwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles A. C.,  
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Goffe, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
- Goldfinch, Sir Philip Hy. Macarthur,  
K.B.E.
- Gondal, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
- Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
- Goodenough, *Admiral* Sir William  
E., G.C.B., M.V.O.
- Goodman, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey  
D., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.,  
T.D.
- Goodwin, *Eng. - Vice-Adm.* Sir  
George G., K.C.B.
- Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (T. H.) John  
C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
- Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, O.B.E.
- Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton,  
K.C.B.
- Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.
- Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George  
Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy.,  
K.B.E.
- Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la  
Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Gowan, Sir Hyde C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Mal-  
colm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
- Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson,  
K.B.E.
- Gower, Sir Robert V., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,  
M.P.
- Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, K.C.B.,  
K.B.E.
- Gowers, Sir Wm. Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward  
Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Graham, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I.,  
K.C.I.E.
- Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm.,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, G.B.E.
- Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles J. C.,  
K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Grant, *Admiral* Sir E. Percy F. G.,  
K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Grant, Sir Francis James, K.C.V.O.
- Grant, *Admiral* Sir Heathcote S.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
- Grant, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip G.,  
K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
- Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry McI. W.,  
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
- Green, *Eng. - Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald  
Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Green, *Admiral* Sir John F. E.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.

- Greene, *Hon.* Sir Walter Massy, *K.C.M.G.*  
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, *K.C.B.*  
Greg, Sir Robert H., *K.C.M.G.*  
Greig, *Wing-Comm.* Sir Louis, *K.B.E.*  
C.V.O.  
Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason, *K.C.M.G., M.D.*  
Greville, Sir George, *K.C.M.G.*  
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, *K.B.E.*  
M.P.  
Grier, Sir Selwyn Macgregor, *K.C.M.G.*  
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, *O.M.*, *K.C.I.E.*  
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph E. H., *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*  
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., *K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.*  
Grigg, Sir Percy James, *K.O.N.*, *K.C.S.I.*  
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., *K.C.H.*, *K.C.I.E.*  
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., *K.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.*  
Gullett, *Hon.* Sir Henry S., *K.C.M.G.*  
Gurbakish Singh Bedi, Sir, *K.B.E.*, *C.I.E.*  
Gurney, Sir Hugh, *K.C.M.G., M.A.*  
Gwyer, Sir Maurice L., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.*  
Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Wm., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Haggard, *Adm.* Sir Vernon H. S., *K.O.N.*, *C.M.G.*  
Haig, Sir Harry G., *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*  
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolsley, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*  
Haking, *Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrnc, *C.B.E.*, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*  
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aymer L., *C.M.G.O.*, *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hall, Sir A. Daniel, *K.C.B.*, *F.R.S.*  
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King, *K.C.B.*, *C.V.O.*  
Hall, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert H. Clark, *K.B.E.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hall, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Wm. Basil, *K.C.B.*, *C.B.E.*  
Hall, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Reginald, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, *D.C.I.*  
Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, *Waff.*, *K.C.B.*  
Halsey, Sir Laurence E., *K.B.E.*  
Halsey, *Adm.* Sir Lionel, *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.B.*  
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, *K.B.E.*  
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, *K.C.B.*  
Hamilton, Sir Horace P., *K.C.B.*  
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hammond, Sir E. Laurie L., *K.C.S.I.*, *C.B.E.*  
Hands, Sir Harry, *K.B.E.*  
Handyside, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Hankey, *Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*  
Harding, Sir Alfred J., *K.C.M.G.*  
Harding, Sir Edward John, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*  
Hardy, *General* *Hon.* Sir John F. Gathorne, *C.B.*, *C.V.O.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *A.D.C.C.*  
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart W., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
Harrington, *Gen.* Sir Charles H., *C.B.*, *K.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hari Singh, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, *C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*, *K.C.V.O.*  
Harman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Anthony E. Wentworth, *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Harman, Sir Charles A. King, *K.C.M.G.*  
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., *K.B.E.*, *F.R.S.*  
Harper, Sir Charles H., *K.B.E.*, *C.M.G.*  
Harrel, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David, *G.C.B.*, *G.B.E.*, *K.C.V.O.*, *L.S.O.*  
Harris, Sir Arthur A. H., *K.B.E.*  
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, *K.B.E.*  
Harris, Sir Charles, *G.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Harris, Sir C. Alexander, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, *C.V.O.*  
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, *K.C.M.G.*, *V.D.*  
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, *K.B.E.*  
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., *K.B.E.*  
Harrison, Sir John, *K.B.E.*  
Harrison, Sir William Montagu Graham, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.*  
Hart, Sir George Sankey, *K.B.E.*, *C.I.E.*  
Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *V.D.*  
Hartigan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James A., *K.C.M.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *D.C.H.*  
Hartog, Sir Philip J., *K.B.E.*, *C.I.E.*  
Harvey, Sir Henry P., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
Harwood, Sir Ralph E., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.I.E.*  
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, *K.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*  
Haworth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt, *K.B.E.*  
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, *K.C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *R.N.R.*  
Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W., *K.C.S.I.*  
Hayzen, *Hon.* Sir John Douglas, *K.C.M.G.*  
Headlam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hearst, *Hon.* Sir William Howard, *K.C.M.G.*  
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, *G.B.E.*, *K.C.B.*  
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.*  
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.V.O.*  
Hedley, *Col.* Sir W. Coote, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*  
Behr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *I.M.S.*  
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, *K.B.E.*  
Henderson, Sir Neville M., *K.C.M.G.*  
Henderson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald Guy Hamann, *K.C.B.*  
Hencker, *Gen.* Sir William C. G., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, *K.B.E.*  
Henriques, Sir Philip G., *K.B.E.*  
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., *K.B.E.*  
Herbert, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Dennis H., *K.B.P.*, *M.P.*  
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, *K.B.E.*  
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.V.O.*, *K.B.E.*, *M.D.*  
Hewett, Sir John P., *C.S.I.*, *K.B.E.*, *C.I.E.*  
Hewitt, *Air Marshal* Sir Edgar R. Ludlow, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.P.*  
Howlett, Sir Wm. Meyrick, *K.C.M.G.*  
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, *K.C.B.*  
Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John F. A., *K.C.B.*, *K.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, *A.F.C.*  
Higgins, Sir John Michael, *C.M.O.*  
Hildyard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thornton, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hiley, *Col.* Sir Ernest Haviland, *K.B.P.*  
Hiley, Sir Ernest Varvill, *K.B.E.*  
Hill, Sir Arthur Wm., *K.C.M.G.*, *F.R.S.*  
Hill, Sir George F., *K.C.B.*, *Litt.D.*  
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*  
Hindley, Sir Clement D. M., *K.C.I.E.*, *V.D.*  
Hipwood, Sir Charles, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, *K.C.B.*  
Hitchcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Basil F. B., *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hoare, Sir Reginald H., *K.C.M.G.*  
Hobbs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Talbot, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *V.D.*  
Hodges, *Admiral* Sir Michael H., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*  
Hodgson, Sir Robert McL., *K.B.E.*, *C.M.G.*  
Hodson, Sir Arnold W., *K.C.M.G.*  
Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., *K.B.E.*, *V.D.*  
Holden, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel Loft, *K.C.B.*, *F.R.S.*  
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*, *C.V.O.*  
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.I.E.*, *D.S.C.*, *F.R.S.*  
Hollis, Sir Alfred Claud, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*  
Holman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., *K.B.E.*  
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, *K.B.E.*  
Holmes, Sir Charles John, *K.C.V.O.*  
Holt, Sir Follett, *K.B.E.*  
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Home, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Fraser, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hood, *Hon.* Sir Alexander Nelson, *K.C.V.O.*  
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*  
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., *K.C.B.*  
Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., *K.B.E.*  
Hopkinson, Sir Henry Lennox, *K.C.V.O.*  
Hore, Sir Charles F. Adair, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*  
Horne, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robt. Stevenson, *G.B.E.*, *K.C.*, *M.P.*  
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, *A.M.S.*  
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, *G.B.E.*, *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Reginald, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Hotson, Sir John Ernest B., *K.C.S.I.*, *C.B.E.*  
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*  
Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*  
Howorth, Sir Rupert B., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*  
Hubback, Sir John Austin, *K.C.S.I.*  
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, *G.C.B.*, *K.C.I.E.*  
Hudson, Sir W. Frank, *K.C.I.E.*  
Hugessen, Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull, *K.C.M.G.*  
Humphreys, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*  
Humphreys, *Col.* Sir George Wm., *K.B.E.*, *M.I.C.E.*  
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*, *K.B.E.*, *C.I.E.*  
Hunloke, *Maj.* Sir Philip, *K.C.V.O.*  
Hunt, *Admiral* Sir Allen Thomas, *K.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*  
Hunter, Sir George B., *K.B.E.*, *D.S.C.*

- Hunza, The Mir of, *K.C.I.E.*  
Huroomb, Sir Cyril W., *K.B.E., C.B.*  
Hurst, Sir Alfred W., *K.B.E., C.B.*  
Hurst, Sir Cecil F. B., *C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.*  
Hutchings, Sir Alan, *K.B.E.*  
Hyde, *Adm.* Sir George Francis, *K.C.B. C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A.N.*  
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H. H. the Nizam of, *G.C.S.I., G.B.E.*  
Indore, H. H. *ex-Maharaj* Holkar of, *G.C.I.E.*  
Inge, Very Rev. William Ralph, *K.C.V.O., D.D.*  
Ingfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., *K.B.E.*  
Innes, Sir Charles Alex., *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*  
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir James Rose, *K.C.M.O.*  
Ironside, *Gen.* Sir William Edmund *K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
Irvin, Sir John Haunel, *K.B.E.*  
Irvine, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Hill, *G.C.M.O.*  
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jns. Murray, *K.C.M.O., C.B., M.D.*  
Isaacs, Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred, *G.C.M.O.*  
Ismail, Sir Mirza Mahomed, *K.C.I.E., G.B.E.*  
Jackson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cholmondeley, *K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
Jackson, Sir Herbert, *K.B.E., F.R.S.*  
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.O.*  
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.*  
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Thomas, *K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.*  
Jackson, Sir Wilfrid E. F., *K.C.M.G.*  
Jacob, *Field Marshal* Sir Claud W., *G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.*  
Jaipur, H. H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.I.E.*  
Jaisahmer, H. H. Maharawal of, *K.C.S.I.*  
James, *Hon.* Sir Walter H., *K.C.M.O., K.O.*  
James, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Milbourne, *K.C.B.*  
Jamieson, Sir James Wm., *K.C.M.O.*  
Jammu and Kashmir—see Hari Singh.  
Jaura, H. H. the Nawab of, *K.C.I.E.*  
Japp, Sir Henry, *K.B.E.*  
Jarmay, Sir John Gustavo, *K.B.E.*  
Jeffrey, Sir John, *K.C.B., C.M.K.*  
Joffreys, *Gen.* Sir George Darell, *K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.*  
Jeudwine, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., *K.C.B., K.B.E.*  
Jind, *Col.* H. H. Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, *K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.*  
Jodhpur, *Maj.* H. H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.*  
Johns, Sir Arthur W., *K.C.B., C.B.E.*  
Johnson, *Col.* Sir Robert Arthur, *K.C.V.O., K.B.E., T.D.*  
Johnston, Sir Frederick Wm., *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*  
Johnston, Sir Reginald Fleming, *K.C.M.G., G.B.E.*  
Johore, H. H. Sultan of, *G.C.M.O., G.B.E.*  
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, *K.B.E.*  
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, *K.B.E.*  
Jones, Sir Francis A., *K.B.E., C.B.*  
Jones, Sir Roderick, *K.B.E.*  
Jones, Sir Thomas George, *K.B.E.*  
Jones, Sir William John, *K.B.E.*  
Jordan, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Richard, *K.C.M.O.*  
Joseph, Sir Francis L'E., *K.B.E.*  
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, *K.C.I.E.*  
Jubbah, The Raja of, *K.C.S.I.*  
Junagadh, H. H. the Nawab of, *G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.*  
Kahur, *Maj.* H. H. the Raja of, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*  
Kalat, *Capt.* H. H. the Khan of, *G.C.I.E.*  
Kameshwara Singh, *Maharaja* Sir, *K.C.I.E.*  
Kapurthala, *Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.*  
Karauli, H. H. the Maharaja of, *K.C.S.I.*  
Karslake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry, *K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
Kashmir—see Hari Singh.  
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, *K.B.E., C.I.E.*  
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., *K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.*  
Keane, Sir Michael, *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*  
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, *K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.*  
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindesay, *K.C.B.*  
Keith, Sir Wm. John, *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*  
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G. W., *K.B.E., C.B.*  
Kelly, *Adm.* Sir William A. Howard, *G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.*  
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., *K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*  
Kennard, Sir Howard Wm., *K.C.M.O., C.V.O.*  
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, *K.C.M.S.*  
Kenrick, Sir George, *K.B.E.*  
Kent, Sir Stephenson, *K.C.B.*  
Kenyon, Sir Freder. G., *G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D.*  
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., *G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.*  
Keppel, *Hon.* Sir Derek, *G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.*  
Kerr, Sir Archibald J. K. C., *K.C.M.G.*  
Korr, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Munro, *K.B.E., C.B.*  
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., *K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*  
Keyes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Terence H., *K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.*  
Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*  
Killik, Sir Stephen H. M., *G.B.E., K.C.V.O.*  
Kindersley, Sir Robert M., *G.B.E.*  
King, Sir Alexander F., *K.C.B.*  
Klug, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles W., *K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.O.*  
Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Fredk., *K.C.B.*  
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., *K.B.E.*  
Kirke, *Gen.* Sir Walter Mervyn St. George, *K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
Kirkpatrick, *General* Sir Geo. Macaulay, *K.C.B., K.C.S.I.*  
Kirwan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram R., *K.C.B., C.M.G.*  
Kisch, Sir Cecil H., *K.C.I.E., C.B.*  
Kishan Parshad, *Maharaja*, *G.C.I.E.*  
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, *K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.*  
Kitson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry K., *K.B.E., C.B.*  
Kittermaster, Sir Harold Baxter, *K.C.M.G., K.B.E.*  
Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.*  
Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, *K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.*  
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. F., *K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.*  
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., *K.C.B.*  
Knox, Sir Geoffrey George, *K.C.M.G.*  
Knox, *Gen.* Sir Harry H. S., *K.C.B., D.S.O.*  
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, *K.B.E.*  
Knuthsen, Sir Louis Francis Roebuck, *K.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.D.*  
Kolhapur, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.*  
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. Maharao of, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.*  
Krishnaura Acharya Rao Bahadur Sir Vangal, *K.C.I.E.*  
Kutch, H. H. the Maharao of, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.*  
Laine, Sir Abraham James, *K.C.I.E.*  
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., *K.C.B.(M), K.C.M.O., C.B.(C).*  
Lake, Sir Richard S., *K.C.M.O.*  
Lamb, Sir Harry H., *G.B.E., K.C.M.G.*  
Lamb, Sir John, *K.C.B.*  
Lambagron, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*  
Lambe, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles, *Livercolt*, *K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
Lambert, Sir Geo. Bancroft, *K.C.S.I.*  
Lampson, Sir Miles W., *K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.*  
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., *K.C.M.O., C.B.*  
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., *K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*  
Larke, Sir William James, *K.B.E.*  
Larken, *Adm.* Sir Frank, *K.C.B., C.M.G.*  
Latham, Rt. Hon. Sir John G., *G.C.M.G., K.C.*  
Latimer, Sir Courtenay, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*  
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, *K.B.E.*  
Laurie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy R., *K.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O.*  
Law, Sir W. Algernon, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*  
Lawford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T. B., *K.C.B.*  
Lawrance, *Maj.* Sir Arthur S., *K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley, *K.C.S.I.*  
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., *G.C.B.*  
Lawson, Sir Arnold, *K.B.E.*  
Lawson, *Hon.* Sir Harry S. W., *K.C.M.O.*  
Laycock, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., *K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.*  
Learnmouth, *Admiral* Sir Fredk. C., *K.B.E., C.B.*  
Leathes, Sir Stanley M., *K.C.B.*  
Leo, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., *K.C.B., C.M.G.*  
Leo, *Hon.* Sir Walter Hy., *K.C.M.G.*  
Leslie, Sir Norman A., *K.B.E.*  
Leslie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter Stewart, *K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
Lethem, Sir Gordon James, *K.C.M.C.*  
Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury, *K.B.E.*  
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, *K.B.E.*  
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*  
Levita, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil B., *K.C.V.O., C.B.E.*  
Lewis, Sir Alfred E., *K.B.E.*  
Lewis, Sir Willmot, *K.B.E.*  
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, *K.C.B.*  
Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., *K.C.M.G., C.B.*  
Limbi, Thakor Saheb of, *K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.*  
Lindley, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Oswald, *G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.*  
Lindsay, Sir Charles W., *K.B.E.*  
Lindsay, Sir Harry A. F., *K.C.I.E., C.B.E.*  
Lindsay, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Charles, *G.C.M.O., K.C.B., C.V.O.*  
Lister, *Col.* Sir William Tindall, *K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.D.*  
Littl, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles J. C., *K.C.B.*



- Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Llewellyn, Sir William, G.O.V.O., F.R.A.  
 Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, V.C., K.C.B., A.M.S.  
 Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.  
 Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour-, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.C.  
 Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.  
 Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.  
 Long, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Longmore, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.  
 Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.  
 Lowndes, Rt. Hon. Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.  
 Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.  
 Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.  
 Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.  
 Ludlow, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B., V.D., T.D.  
 Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.  
 Lutyens, Sir Edwin Landseer, K.C.I.E., R.A.  
 Lyne, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Thomas J. S., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.  
 MacAlpine, Sir Thomas Malcolm, K.B.E.  
 Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.  
 Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.  
 Macaulay, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.  
 MacBrien, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James H., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 MacCallum, Sir Mungo William, K.C.M.G., LL.D.  
 MacCormick, *Col.* Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D.  
 McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Macdonald, Sir George, K.C.B., D.Litt.  
 Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.  
 Macdonough, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
 MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry D. F., K.B.E., T.D., K.C.  
 McGowan, Sir Harry Duncan, K.B.E.  
 McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.  
 McIntyre, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.  
 McKechnie, Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.  
 Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.  
 Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.  
 Mackie, Sir Horatio George Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B.N.  
 Mackintosh, Sir Ashley W., G.O.V.O., M.D.  
 MacLagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Macleay, Sir James William Ronald, G.O.M.G.  
 Macleod, Sir James McIver, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.  
 McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.  
 MacMichael, Sir Harold A., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Macmillan, *Gen.* Sir Cyril Norman, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.G.C.  
 MacMunn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.  
 McNabb, *Surgr.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir Daniel J. P., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E.  
 MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.  
 Macnail, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.  
 Maconachie, Sir Richard R., K.B.E., C.I.E.  
 McPhee, *Hon.* Sir John Cameron, K.C.M.G.  
 McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.  
 Maffey, Sir John Loader, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 Mailhar, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.  
 Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.  
 Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Maler Kotia, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Malkin, Sir Herbert Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Malleon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.  
 Malta, Most Rev. Maurus Caruana, Bp. of, K.B.E.  
 Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Mandi, *Capt.* H. H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.  
 Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.  
 Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Manipur, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.  
 Manisty, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir H. W. Eldon, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.  
 Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.  
 Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.  
 Mant, Sir Regd. Arthur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Marchant, Rev. Sir James, K.B.E., LL.D.  
 Marden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.  
 Marjoribanks, Sir Norman Edward, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Marler, *Hon.* Sir Herbert M., K.C.M.G.  
 Marr, *Hon.* Sir Charles W. C., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.  
 Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.  
 Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.  
 Martin, Sir George Wm., K.B.E.  
 Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.  
 Martyn, Sir Henry L., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.  
 Massingberd, *Field Marshal* Sir Archibald A. Montgomery, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.  
 Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.  
 Matheson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Torquhil George, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Matthews, Very Rev. Walter R., K.C.V.O., D.D.  
 Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.  
 Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Max Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.  
 Maxse, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.  
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.  
 Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 May, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Maybury, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.I.C.E.  
 Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.  
 Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Clarkson M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Maynard, Sir Herbert John, K.C.I.E.  
 Mayurbhanj, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.  
 Maze, Sir Fredk. William, K.B.E.  
 Mears, Sir Edward Grimwood, K.C.I.E.  
 Megaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John W. D., K.C.I.E., I.M.S.  
 Mehta, Sir Chunnilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.  
 Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick S., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.  
 Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.  
 Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Menzies, Sir Frederick Norton Kay, K.B.E., M.A.  
 Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.  
 Metcalfe, Sir Herbert Aubrey Francis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.  
 Michell, Sir Robert Carminowe, K.C.M.G.  
 Middleton, Sir John, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.  
 Middleton, Sir Thomas H., K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Midwinter, *Capt.* Sir Edward C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Miéville, Sir Eric Charles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.  
 Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.  
 Milne, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.  
 Milne, Sir John S. Wardlaw, K.B.B., M.P.  
 Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, K.C.V.O.  
 Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.  
 Miraj (Junior), Chief of, K.C.I.E.  
 Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.  
 Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.  
 Mitchell, *Hon.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.  
 Mitchell, *Prof.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.  
 Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 Mitter, Sir Brojendra Lal, K.C.S.I.  
 Mody, Sir Hormusji Peroshav, K.B.E.  
 Moens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W. H. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.  
 Molyneux, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Richard F., K.C.V.O.  
 Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.  
 Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.  
 Montgomery, Sir C. Hubert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.  
 Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson, K.C.I.E., G.V.O.  
 Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, K.C.M.G.  
 Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.V.C.  
 Moors, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Guise, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.  
 Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.

- Merv. H.H. the Maharaja of, Nesworthy, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.,  
 Mounsey, Sir George A., K.C.M.G.,  
 C.B., O.B.E.  
 Mudhol, Lt. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.  
 Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E.  
 Muhammad Akbar Khan, Maj. Nawab Sir, K.B.K., C.I.E.  
 Muhammad Habibulla, Khan Bahadur Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Muhammad Mazamitullah Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Sir, K.C.I.E.  
 Mulcahy, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.  
 Mulock, Rt. Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.  
 Munro, Air Vice-Marshal Sir David, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.B.  
 Murdoch, Lt.-Col. Sir James Anderson, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Murray, Sir Alexander Robertson, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.  
 Murray, Gen. Sir Archibald J., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.V.O., D.S.O.  
 Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.  
 Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.  
 Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.  
 Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.  
 Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, K.C.M.G.  
 Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm D., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.  
 Murray, Brig.-Gen. Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.  
 Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.  
 Myers, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., O.B.E.  
 Mysore, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, C.I.E.  
 Mysore, H.H. the Yavara of, C.I.E.  
 Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.  
 Nance, Surg.-Capt. Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.  
 Nasmith, Adm. Sir Martin Eric Dunbar, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt., K.C.B.  
 Nathan, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.B.  
 Nawanagar, H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, K.C.S.I.  
 Nazim-ud-Din, Sir Kwaja, K.C.I.E.  
 Nelson, Sir Arthur E., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Newall, Air Marshal Sir Cyril L. N., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.  
 Newland, Maj.-Gen. Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.  
 Newman, Sir George, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.  
 Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.  
 Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., G.V.O.  
 Nicholl, Sir Edward, K.B.E.  
 Nicholls, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.  
 Nicholson, Adm. Sir Douglas R. L., G.C.M.G., G.V.O.  
 Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.  
 Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.  
 Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., O.B.E., K.C.B.  
 Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.  
 Nizam-ud-Din, Kwaja Sir, K.C.I.E.  
 Noble, Vice-Adm. Sir Percy L. H., K.C.B., G.V.O.  
 Norris, Very Rev. William Foxley, K.C.V.O., D.D.  
 Northcote, Sir Geoffrey A. Stafford, K.C.M.G.  
 Northey, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Northmore, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
- Nesworthy, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.,  
 Notley, Comm. Sir Franke B. S., K.B.I., C.D., R.N.R.  
 Noyce, Sir Frank, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.  
 Oakley, Sir John Hubert, A.B.E.  
 O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Ferry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 O'Donnell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.  
 O'Dowda, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.  
 O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.  
 Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.  
 Ogilvie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Holland, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.C.F.E.  
 O'Keefe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.  
 Oldfield, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leopold Charles Louis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Olive, Sir James William, K.B.E.  
 Oliver, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Fras., G.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), M.V.O.  
 Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., L.L.D.  
 Ommanney, Admiral Sir R. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.  
 O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.  
 Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.  
 Oram, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir Hy. John, K.C.B.  
 Orange, Sir Hugh William, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.  
 Orcha, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.  
 Orr, Maj. Sir Charles W. J., K.C.M.G.  
 Orton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ernest F., K.C.I.E., C.B.  
 Osborn, Sir N. Francis B., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Ovey, Sir Edmond, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.  
 Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.  
 Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, Gen. Sir, O.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., G.V.O.  
 Palanpur, Maj. H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.  
 Palin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Palitana, Thakore Sahib of, K.C.I.E.  
 Palmer, Sir H. Richmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Pauna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
 Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.  
 Paris, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald, K.C.B.  
 Parkhill, Sir Archdale, K.C.M.G.  
 Parkinson, Sir A. C. Cosmo, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Parr, Hon. Sir Christopher James, G.C.M.G.  
 Parry, Sir F. Sydney, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Parsons, Sir Alfred Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.  
 Paterson, Sir Reginald J. G. C., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.  
 Patiala, Maj.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.  
 Patrick, Sir Neil James Kennedy-Cochran, K.B.E.  
 Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir Annepa P., K.C.I.E.  
 Patterson, Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart B. A., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 Peacock, Sir Edward Robert, G.C.V.O.  
 Peacock, Sir Walter, G.C.V.O.  
 Pearce, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Foster, K.C.V.O.
- Pears, Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.  
 Pearson, Gen. Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.  
 Peat, Sir Harry, K.B.E.  
 Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Peden, Hon. Sir John Beterley, K.C.M.G., K.C., C.L.B.  
 Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.  
 Peel, Sir William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.  
 Peirse, Adm. Sir Richard H., K.C.B.(m), K.B.E., C.B.(c), M.V.O.  
 Pelham, Sir Edward H., K.C.B.  
 Pelly, Adm. Sir Henry Bertram, K.C.V.O., C.B.  
 Pension, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.  
 Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.  
 Perceval, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Percival, Sir John Hope, K.B.E.  
 Percival, Col. Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Percival, Rev. Prebendary Lancelot Jefferson, K.C.V.O.  
 Percy, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Pereira, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil E., K.B., C.M.G.  
 Perley, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, G.C.M.G.  
 Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper, G.C.V.O., M.D.  
 Perry, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.  
 Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.  
 Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, K.B.E.  
 Phayre, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur, K.C.B.  
 Phillimore, Admiral Sir Richd. F., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.  
 Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Phillips, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.  
 Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams, K.C.B., K.B.E.  
 Phipps, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C. E., G.C.M.G., G.V.O.  
 Piggott, Sir G. Bettsworth, K.B.E.  
 Pike, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.  
 Pin, Sir Alan William, K.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E.  
 Pinney, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.  
 Pollard, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Fleetwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Poisson, Col. Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Ponsonby, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Poole, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Poole, Sir Reginald, W. E. Lane, K.C.V.O.  
 Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.  
 Popham, Air Chief Marshal Sir Henry Robert M. Brooke, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.O.  
 Porbandar, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.  
 Porter, Col. Sir (H.E.) Bruce Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.  
 Pound, Adm. Sir A. Dudley P.R., K.C.B.  
 Powell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B.  
 Power, Lt.-Col. Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.  
 Powers, Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.  
 Prabhaskar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.  
 Pratt, Sir John T., K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Prendergast, Admiral Sir Robert John, K.C.B.  
 Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.  
 Preston, Adm. Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.

Price, Col. Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G.,  
V.D.  
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.  
Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.  
Prout, Lt.-Col. Sir William Thomas,  
K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.H.  
Pryce, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry E. ap  
Rhys, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Pryn, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir William  
W., K.B.E., C.B.  
Pryor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Pomeroy  
Holland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
M.V.O.  
Pulteney, Lt.-Gen. Sir William P.,  
G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Radcliffe, Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles  
Delme, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.  
Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton,  
K.C.V.O.  
Radhanpur, H.H. the Nawab of,  
K.C.I.E.  
Rae, Sir James, K.B.E.  
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, G.B.E.,  
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
Rajni, Sir George, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
Rajappa, Maj. H.H. the Maharaja  
of, K.C.S.I.  
Ramasamy Chetty Kandasamy  
Shannukham Chetty, Sir, K.C.I.E.  
Ramprasad, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.  
Rampur, Capt. H.H. the Nawab of,  
K.C.S.I.  
Ramesy, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Alex-  
ander R. M., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.  
Ramsay, Lt.-Col. Sir John, K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.  
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.  
Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick W. M.,  
K.C.M.G.  
Rankine, Sir Richard S. D.,  
K.C.M.G.  
Ransom, Hon. Sir Ethelbert Alfred,  
K.C.M.G.  
Ratlam, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of,  
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.  
Read, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.  
Reading, Sir Claude Hill, K.C.M.G.  
Ready, Gen. Sir Felix F., G.B.E.,  
K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Rodmayne, Sir Richard A. S.,  
K.C.B.  
Roed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.  
Rees, Sir Milson, G.C.V.O.  
Roid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.I.  
Roid, Sir William James, K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.I.  
Roilly, Lt.-Col. Sir Bernard Radwon,  
K.C.M.G., C.I.E., G.B.F., D.S.O.  
Roith, Sir John Charles Walsham,  
G.B.E., LL.D.  
Rewa, H.H. the Maharaja of,  
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.  
Reynolds, Sir Leonard Wm., K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.I.  
Reynolds, Maj. Sir Percival Reuben,  
K.B.E.  
Rhodos, Sir Cambell W., K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.F.  
Rhodos, Col. Hon. Sir R. Heaton,  
K.C.V.O., K.B.E., V.D.  
Rich, Rt. Hon. Sir George E.,  
K.C.M.G.  
Richards, Sir Arthur F., K.C.M.G.  
Richardson, Maj.-Gen. Sir George B.,  
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.  
Richmond, Adm. Sir Herbert W.,  
K.C.B.  
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.  
Ridout, Maj.-Gen. Sir Dudley H.,  
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.  
Rieu, Sir Jean Louis, K.C.S.I.  
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.  
Ritchie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald B.,  
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Ritchie, Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G.  
Rivett, Sir Albert C. David, K.C.M.G.,  
D.S.C.  
Robb, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk. S.,  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.  
Roberts, Sir Alex. Fowler, K.B.E.  
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.M.  
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I.,  
K.C.M.G., C.I.E.  
Robertson, Sir Macpherson, K.B.E.  
Robertson, Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm  
Arnold, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.  
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.  
Robertson, Sir Wm. Charles F.,  
K.C.M.G.  
Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.  
Robinson, Rear-Adm. Sir Hy. Rus-  
sell, K.C.M.G.  
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.  
Robinson, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Blibe,  
G.B.E., K.C.M.G.  
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, G.C.B., C.B.E.  
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P.,  
K.C.M.G.  
Rodwell, Sir Cecil Hunter, G.C.M.G.  
Rogers, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard,  
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.M.S.  
Rolleston, Col. Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.,  
D.S.O., I.D.  
Romer, Gen. Sir Cecil F., G.C.B.,  
K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Rose, Vice-Adm. Sir Frank F.,  
K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Rosenthal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles,  
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., F.R.I.B.A.  
Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith,  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
Rostron, Capt. Sir Arthur Henry,  
K.B.E., R.N.R.  
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.  
Rowlatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney A. T.,  
K.C.S.I.  
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew  
Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
Russell, Sir Claud F. W., K.C.M.G.  
Russell, Paym. Rear-Adm. Sir  
Henshaw R., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.  
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.  
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael W.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.  
Russell, Hon. Sir Odo W. T. V.,  
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.  
Ryan, Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Ryrie, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Granville  
de L., K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.  
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.  
Sailana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.  
St. John, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. Beau-  
champ, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.  
St. Johnston, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas  
Roginad, K.C.M.G.  
Sais, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
Salmond, Marshal of the Royal Air  
Force, Sir John M., G.C.B., C.M.G.,  
C.V.O., D.S.O.  
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.  
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.  
Santhar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.  
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis,  
G.C.B., G.B.E.  
Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.  
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.  
Sangli, Chief of, K.C.I.E.  
Sankey, Col. Sir H. Stuart, K.B.E.,  
C.V.O., V.D.  
Sansom, Sir George B., K.C.M.G.  
Sapru, Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur,  
K.C.S.I.  
Saravak, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.M.G.  
Satow, Sir Harold E., K.C.M.G.,  
G.B.E.  
Savantvadi, Maj. H.H. Raja of,  
K.C.S.I.  
Saville, Sir Leopold H., K.C.B.  
Scallion, Gen. Sir Robert I., G.C.B.,  
K.C.I.E., D.S.O.  
Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.

Schuster, Sir Claud, G.C.B., C.V.O.,  
K.C.  
Schuster, Lt.-Col. Sir George Ernest,  
K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.G.  
Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Binny,  
K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.  
Scott, Hon. Sir Ernest S., K.C.M.G.,  
M.V.O.  
Scott, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Scott, Sir R. Russell, K.C.B., C.S.I.  
Scott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Edwin,  
K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.  
Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.  
Selby, Sir Walford H. M., K.C.M.G.,  
C.B., C.V.O.  
Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal,  
K.C.I.E.  
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.  
Seymour, Maj. Sir Edward, K.C.V.O.,  
D.S.O., O.B.E.  
Seymour, Lt.-Col. Sir Roginad H.,  
K.C.V.O.  
Shackleton, Sir David James, K.C.B.  
Share, Paym. Rear-Adm. Sir Ham-  
net H., K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., R.N.  
Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk.  
Chas., K.C.B.  
Shea, Gen. Sir John S. M., G.C.B.,  
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.  
Sheppard, Admiral Sir Thomas  
Dawson Lees, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.  
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott,  
G.M., G.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.  
Sherwood, Col. Sir Arthur Percy,  
K.C.M.G., M.V.O.  
Shipway, Sir Francis E., K.C.V.O.,  
M.D.  
Shirlcliffe, Sir George, K.B.E.  
Shone, Lt.-Gen. Sir William T.,  
K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Sifton, Sir James D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
Sikandar Hyat Khan, Khan Bah-  
dur Capt. Sardar Sir, K.B.E.  
Sikkin, H.H. the Maharaja of,  
K.C.I.E.  
Silleen, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arnold F.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman,  
K.C.V.O.  
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook,  
G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C., M.P.  
Simpson, Sir George C., K.C.B., C.B.E.,  
F.R.S.  
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.  
Sinclair, Adm. Sir Edwin S. Alex-  
ander, G.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.O.G.N.  
Sinclair, Adm. Sir Hugh F. P., K.C.B.  
Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Sir Walrond A. F.,  
K.B.E.  
Singer, Admiral Sir Morgan,  
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
Sircar, Sir Nripendra Kath, K.C.S.I.  
Sirohi, H. H. Maharao of, G.C.B.E.,  
K.C.S.I.  
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.  
Skelton, Eng. Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald  
Wm., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O.,  
F.R.C.S.  
Skinner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Cyrilac  
Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Sladen, Com. Sir Sampson, K.B.E.,  
R.N.  
Slater, Sir Alexander Ransford,  
G.C.M.G., G.B.E.  
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.  
Smart, Com. Sir Morton, K.C.V.O.,  
D.S.O., M.D., R.N.V.R.  
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.  
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor,  
K.B.E.  
Smith, Adm. Sir Aubrey C. H.,  
K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.

- Smith, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, *Stileman, Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry, *Thuilleir, Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F.,  
K.C.M.G. K.B.E. K.C.B., C.M.G.  
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, K.C.V.O. Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., Thurston, Sir T. George O., K.B.E.  
Smith, Sir Frank E., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.B. Thwaites, *Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.,  
F.R.S. K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen.  
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G. Stokes, Sir Hopetoun G., K.O.I.E.,  
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B. C.S.I.  
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E. Stonor, *Hon.* Sir Harry Julian G.C.V.O.  
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E. Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel  
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, A.M., K.C.V.O., C.B. Todhunter, Sir Chas. George,  
K.B.E. Storrs, Sir Ronald H. A., K.C.M.O., K.C.S.I.  
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E. C.B.E. Tomlinson, Sir George J. F.,  
Smith, Sir Osborne Arkell, K.C.I.E. C.M.G., C.B.E. Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E.  
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham Tower, Sir Reginald T., K.C.M.G.,  
C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B. C.V.O.  
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E. Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré,  
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.M.G. Townsend, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.,  
K.O.B., K.C.V.O. C.B.E.  
Smith, Sir J. E. Masterton, K.C.B. Towse, *Capt.* Sir (E.) Beachcroft  
Smith, *Rt. Rev.* John Taylor, K.C.B., Beckwith, *Wt.* K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
G.V.O., D.D. Travancore, H.H. the Maharajah of,  
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, *VC*, G.C.I.E.  
K.C.B. Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis  
Smyth, Sir Samuel A., K.C.I.E., Harper, K.C.M.O., A.M.S.  
C.S.I. Tripura, H.H. the Maharaja of,  
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E. K.C.S.I.  
Snell, Sir John F. C., G.B.E., M.I.C.E. Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.  
Snow, Sir Sydney, K.B.E. Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K.,  
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Troup, Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
Song Ong Siang, Sir, K.B.E., V.D. Truter, Sir Theodorus Gustaf,  
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E. K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh  
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. K.C.B., C.M.G.  
Souter, Sir Charles Alexander, Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles  
K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Tudor, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
Southern, Sir W. Thomas, K.B.E., Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O.,  
C.M.G. G.B.E., K.C.B., G.V.O.  
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E. Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh S.,  
Spender, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid B., K.C.B., K.B.E.  
C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Turner, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George  
Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur R., K.B.E., C.B.  
Charles, K.C.M.O., C.B. Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.  
Spickernell, *Paym.-Capt.* Sir Frank Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W.,  
Todd, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N. *Wt.* K.C.B., K.C.M.O., D.S.O.  
Spinks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charlton W., Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.  
K.B.E., D.S.O. Tweedie, *Adm.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.B.  
Spriggs, Sir Edmund I., K.C.V.O., M.D. Tyrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E.,  
Squires, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Richard Ander- C.M.G.  
son, K.C.M.G., K.C. Tytler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry C.,  
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., G.C.B., G.B.E. K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.  
Standen, Sir Bertram P., K.C.I.E., Udaipur, H.H. the Maharana of,  
C.S.I. G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.  
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, K.B.E., Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Col.* Sir,  
R.N.V.R. G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.  
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Brad- Upcott, Sir Gilbert C., K.C.B.  
shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B. Van Rynveld, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hel-  
Stanley, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, G.B.E., perus Andreas, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
C.B., M.V.O. Vansittart, Sir Robert G., G.C.M.G.,  
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir K.C.B., M.V.O.  
George F., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir  
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G. Casimir Cartwright, K.B.E., C.B.,  
Stanton, Sir Ambrose Thomas, C.M.G.  
K.C.M.G., M.D.  
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.  
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.B.E.  
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.  
Steel, *Air Marshal* Sir John Miles, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.  
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.  
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.  
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.  
Stewart, Sir Findlater, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., C.S.I.  
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James P.M. Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.  
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H. Keith, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, K.B.E.



Wakely, Sir Leonard D., K.C.I.E., C.B.	Welch, <i>Surg.-Rear-Adm.</i> Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.	Welliesley, Sir Victor A. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilson, <i>Col.</i> Sir Murrrough J., K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.	Wemyss, <i>Capt.</i> Sir (M.) Francis Colchester, K.B.E.	Wilson, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Reginald Victor, K.B.E.
Walker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George T. Forester, K.C.B.	Wernher, <i>Col.</i> Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O.	Wilson, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Samuel H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.	Weston, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Aylmer G. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Wilson, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Guy D.A. Fleet- wood, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wallace, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.I.E.
Wallace, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Whigham, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Robert D., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.	Whiskard, Sir Geoffrey G., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.	White, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Wingfield, Sir Charles J. F. R., K.C.M.G.
Walton, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.	White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.	Winstedt, Sir Richard O., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Walton, Sir James A., K.C.V.O.	White, <i>Col.</i> Sir William Hale, K.B.E., M.D.	Winter, <i>Col.</i> Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walwyn, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Humphrey T., K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O.	White, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Wm. Thomas, G.C.M.G.	Wollaston, Sir Gerald Woods, K.C.V.O.
Wankauer, <i>Capt.</i> H. H. Maharam Raf Sahab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.	Wood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh, K.B.E., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Ward, <i>Maj.</i> Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.	Whitley, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Ward, Sir Lancelot E. Farrington —, K.C.V.O.	Wight, Sir Alex. Fredk., K.C.S.I.	Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Wardrop, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Alexander E., G.C.B., C.M.G.	Whigham, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Kenneth, G.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Woods, Sir Wilfrid W., K.C.M.G.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Wilberforce, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Woodward, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ware, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wilford, Sir Thos. Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.	Woodward, <i>Paym. Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Henry William, K.C.B.
Warner, Sir George R., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Wilkinson, <i>Major.</i> Sir Neville R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.	Woon, <i>Gen.</i> Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.	Wilkinson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Worthington, <i>Col.</i> Sir Edward S., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.V.	Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.	Wortley, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Willans, Sir Frederic Jeune, K.C.V.O., M.R.C.S.	Wright, Sir Almoth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Waterlow, Sir Sydney P. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Willcox, <i>Col.</i> Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.	Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Watney, <i>Col.</i> Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.	Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.	Wynnie, Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Watson, <i>Col.</i> Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	Williams, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur J. Allen, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.I.C.E.	Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Watson, Sir Frank P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.E.	Yarr, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir (M.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Watson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.	Williams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.	Young, <i>Capt.</i> Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Watson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Hugh Dudley Richards, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	Williams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Hugh Bruce, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Young, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Watt, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.	Williams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John Han- bury, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Young, Sir Hubert Winthrop, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wauchope, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Arthur Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Williams, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John L. V. Seymour, K.B.E., T.D.	Young, <i>Hon.</i> Sir James Alexander, K.C.V.O.
Waugh, Sir Alexander Telford, K.C.M.G.	Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B. K.C.B.	Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, K.C.M.G.
Webb, <i>Col.</i> Sir A. Lisle Ambrose, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wilson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Alexander, K.C.B.	Young, Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
Webb, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.	Young, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Weigall, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.	Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Weir, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Geo. Alexander, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wilson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Younghusband, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Weir, Sir John, K.C.V.O., M.B.	Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.	Younghusband, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Welby, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.		Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

# ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The brothers of the Sovereign are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the youngest brother the sister, in the order of their own seniority. Thus after the Duke of York would come the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, daughters of the Duke of York; the Duke of Gloucester; the Duke of Kent and Prince Edward; then the Princess Royal and her children; then, as King

George V. had no brother, his sisters, with the children of the elder in preference to the younger sister; then the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, Queen Marie of Rumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne). After traversing the Saxe-Coburg branch, we treat similarly those of Connaught and Albany.

# 278 Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire.

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of ———, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

## DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS.

H.M. Queen Mary, G.O., V.A., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Darley, Florence Countess of, D.B.E.	Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, G.B.E.
H.R.H. Princess Louise, C.I., V.A., G.B.E., R.R.C.	Davidson, Margaret Alice, Lady, D.B.E.	McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, C.I., V.A., D.B.E., R.R.C.	Dawson, Almée Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.	Macdonald, Ethel, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, C.I., V.A., G.B.E.	Donnan, The Lady, D.B.E.	McKroy, Dame Anne Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, C.I., V.A., G.B.E.	Do Sausaroz, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.	Mair, Dame Sarah Elizabeth Siddons, D.B.E., L.L.D.
Abercorn, Duchess of, D.B.E.	Dixon, Edith Lady, D.B.E.	Melchett, The Dowager Lady, D.B.E.
Aberdeen and Temair, The Dowager Marchioness of, G.B.E.	Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.	Monro, The Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.	Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady Smith, D.B.E.	Montrose, The Dowager Duchess of, G.B.E.
Amphill, The Lady, C.I., G.B.E.	Dovo, Dame Jane Frances, D.B.E.	Narsingarh, H.H. the Rani-Regent of, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Edith Marion, Lady, D.B.E.	Evans, Dame Regina, D.B.E.	Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P.	Findlay, Harriet Jane, Lady, D.B.E.	O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olive St. Clair, The Lady, G.B.E.	Forster, The Lady, G.B.E.	Ogilvie Gordon, Dame May, D.B.E.
Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary, D.B.E.	Furse, Dame Katherine, G.B.E.	Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.	George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.	Oran, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bedford, The Duchess of, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.	Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth, D.B.E.	Godman, Dame Alice May, D.B.E.	Paget, Dame Rosalind, D.B.E.
Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrice, Viscountess, D.B.E.	Gosford, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.	Pankhurst, Dame Christabel, D.B.E.
Brittain, Dame Alida Luisa, D.B.E.	Greenwood, The Lady, D.B.E.	Pearson, Ethel Maud, Lady, D.B.E.
Brown, Dame Edith Mary, D.B.E., L.R.O.P.	Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.	Penrose, Dame Emily, D.B.E., D.C.L.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., R.R.C.	Harcourt, The Dowager Viscountess, G.B.E.	Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgiana, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
Burnett, Dame Maud, D.B.E.	Hennessey, Dame Una Constance Pope, D.B.E.	Raid, Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.	Heseltine, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.	Rhonda, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.	Hoare, The Lady Maud, D.B.E.	Rice, Dame Margaret Ker Pryse, D.B.E.
Cadbury, Dame Elizabeth Mary, D.B.E.	Houston, Lady (Lucy, Lady Byron), D.B.E.	Ridley, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Casson, Dame Sybil (Sybil Thorncliffe), D.B.E., L.L.D.	Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G.B.E.	Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Cavan, The Countess of, D.B.E.	(The Viscountess Northcliffe).	St. Albans, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
Chamberlain, Dame Ivy Muriel, G.B.E.	Hughes, Dame Ethel Mary, G.B.E.	Shakespeare, Dame Ethel Mary Roder, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.	Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Simon, Kathleen, Lady, D.B.E.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.	Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendoline, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Connor, Dame Annie Jean, D.B.E., M.D.	Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.	Smith, Dame Anne Beadsnore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.	Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary D.B.E., M.S. Doc.
Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.	Jersey, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.	Still, Dame Alicia Frances Jane Lloyd, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor, D.B.E., R.R.C.	King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.B.E.	Stradbroke, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Cruikshank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.	Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.	Lennox, Lady Algernon Gordon, D.B.E.	Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
D'Aroy, Dame Constance Elizabeth, D.B.E., M.D.	Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.	Take, Dame Margaret Janson, D.B.E.
	Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.	Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne, G.B.E. (Civil, D.B.E. (Military)).
	Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.	Walker, Dame Edith Campbell, D.B.E.
	Lytal, Dame Beatrix Margaret Hudson, G.B.E.	Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
		Wenlock, Annie, Lady, G.B.E.
		Willingdon, The Countess of, C.I., G.B.E.
		Wingate, Caroline Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.

## Scottish Celtic and Territorial Titles.

Chiefs and landowners in Scotland are entitled to add to their surnames, patronymical or territorial, designations derived from their clan or estate. Form of signature is prescribed by 1672 cap. 47. When so used, these titles are legally regarded as part of the surname, and in address "Esq." is omitted, being inferred. Such titles are admissible in official documents and registers; are also borne by wife, heir and daughters, and when derived from actual land-ownership, or by descent, are assumable without further formality. Otherwise a Lyon Court certificate of recognition is required.

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.  
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., &c., &c.)

NOTE.—Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —" (Christian name), and in writing as Sir A—B—, (Christian and surname). Wives of Knights Bachelor as Lady — (surname only).

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Durrani Sir, C.B.E., D.S.O.	Atcherley, Maj.-Gen. Sir Llewellyn W., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Roll, Sir Ernest A. S., C.B.E.	Bower, Sir Percival, M.P.
Abdul Husain, Khan Bahadur Sir.	Ackey, Sir Albert K.	Roll, Sir James, C.V.O.	Boys, Sir Charles V., F.R.S.
Abdul Karim Abu Ahmed Khan Ghuznavi, Haji Sir.	Atkins, Sir Ivor A., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Roll, Sir John Ferguson.	Brackenbury, Sir Henry Britten.
Abdul Qadir, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Sir.	Atkinson, Hon. Sir Cyril.	Roll, Sir John W. Anderson.	Bradley, Col. Sir A. Montague.
Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	Austin, Sir Harold, B. G., C.B.E.	Rollhouse, Sir Gerald, C.B.E.	Bramhall, Rai Bahadur Sir Upendra Nath.
Abdusamad Khan, Sahabzada Sir, C.B.E.	Aylmer, Sir Wm. Beck.	Rollman, Sir C. Harold, M.B.E.	Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St. John.
Abercrombie Sir John R., M.C.	Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Qazi Sir, C.B.E., D.S.O.	Rennett, Sir Henry W. R.	Branson, Hon. Sir George A. H.
Abrahams, Sir Sidney Solomon.	Ba, Sir Maung.	Renhun, Sir Wm. Gurney.	Brass, Capt. Sir William, M.P.
Acland, Sir Hugh T. Dyke, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Badgerow, Sir George Washington, C.M.G., C.V.O.	Rennett, Hon. Sir Charles Alan.	Bray, Sir Edward Hugh, C.B.E.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.	Bagnall, Sir John.	Rennett, Capt. Sir Ernest N., M.P.	Brayshaw, Sir Maurice Wm.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.E., K.C.	Bagshawe, Sir Arthur W. G., C.M.G., M.B.	Rennett, Sir F. Sowerby.	Bressy, Sir Charles Herbert, C.M., C.B.E.
Adami, Sir Leonard C.	Baillie, Sir James B., O.B.E.	Rennett, Sir Norman Godfrey, M.B.E.	Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.B.E.
Adamson, Sir John E., C.M.G.	Baird, Sir Wm. Macdonald.	Rennett, Sir Reginald Benson, Sir Frank R.	Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue.
Addison, Sir James.	Bairdston, Sir Edward C., M.D.	Rennett, Sir Edmund M.D.	Brierley, Col. Sir Charles Isherwood, C.B.E.
Ahmad Khan, Sir Shafat.	Baker, Sir Alfred.	Rennett, Sir George M.D.	Brigshouse, Sir Samuel.
Ainscough, Sir Thomas M., C.B.E.	Baker, Sir John, M.D.	Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas.	Bright, Sir Charles, F.R.S.E.
Aird, Sir John.	Baker, Sir William T. W.	Berry, Sir James, F.R.C.S.	Broadbridge, Sir Geo. Thos.
Aitrey, Sir Edwin.	Baker, Sir Albert.	Berryman, Sir Fredk. Henry.	Broadway, Sir Alan Brice.
Aitchison, Sir Stephen Harry.	Ballantyne, Sir Henry.	Bertram, Hon. Sir Anton, K.C.	Brock, Sir Laurence George, C.B.
Albery, Sir Irving James, M.C., M.P.	Banerji, Sir Albion Rajkumar, C.S.I., C.B.E.	Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.	Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Alcock, Sir Walter G., M.V.O.	Banks, Hon. Judge Sir R. Mitchell, K.C.	Biffen, Sir Rowland H., F.R.S.	Brooke, Sir John Reeve, C.B.
Alden, Sir Percy.	Bansal Motilal, Raja Bahadur Sir.	Biggart, Sir Thomas.	Brown, Sir Edward, L.D.
Ali Muhammad Khan, Dohavi, Sir.	Bantock, Sir Granville, D.M.S.	Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.	Brown, Lt.-Col. Sir Norman S., T.D.
Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Divan Bahadur, Sir.	Bapna, Raj Bahadur Sir Sanyal M., C.B.E.	Biggs, Sir Albert Ashley.	Brown, Prof. Sir Walter Langdon, M.D.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.	Barber, Sir M. Fairless.	Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Sir.	Brown, Sir Wm. Nicholson.
Allard, Sir George Mason.	Barber, Sir George Wm.	Bilfinoria, Sir Shapurji Bonanji, M.B.E.	Browne, Sir George Buckston, F.R.C.S.
Allen, Sir Ernest K., C.B.E.	Barclay, Sir Robt. Noton.	Birchall, Maj. Sir John D., T.D., M.P.	Browne, Sir George Washington, F.R.S.A.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.	Barclay, Sir Thomas, L.L.B.	Bircham, Sir Bertram O., M.C.	Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton.
Allison, Sir Richard J., C.B.E., C.B.E.	Barcroft, Prof. Sir Joseph, C.B.E., F.R.S.	Bird, Sir Charles Hayward, C.B.E.	Browne, Sir Philip Henry, C.B.E.
Alom, Sir Charles Carrick.	Barcker, Capt. Sir D. Wilson.	Bird, Sir Harry.	Bruce, Sir Robert.
Alston, Sir Charles Ross.	Barker, Sir Henry Edward.	Bird, Sir William B. M.	Bruce, Sir Wallace.
Amalawannar Kaungasabi, Sir.	Barker, Sir Herbert A.	Birkett, Sir Thomas W.	Brunton, Sir William.
Amos, Sir Herbert Brown.	Barker, Sir Rayner Child.	Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., L.S.O.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur Sir Chittoor.	Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.	Black, Sir Arthur Wm.	Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benjn.
Anthlinga Ayyar Ayyangar.	Barnes, Sir Thomas Jas., C.B.E.	Blackburn, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles E., C.B.E.	Buck, Sir Edward J., C.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas., C.S.I., D.D.	Barnett, Lt.-Col. Sir Louis Edward, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	Blackmer, Sir Geo. F., C.B.E., C.B.E.	Buck, Sir Percy C., M.S. Doc.
Anderson, Sir Francis, L.D.	Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.	Blackmore, Sir Charles H., C.B.E.	Buckland, Sir Hy. James.
Anderson, Sir George, C.S.I., C.B.E.	Barran, Sir Rowland H.	Blain, Sir Herbert Edwin, C.B.E.	Buckland, Sir Philip Lindsay.
Anderson, Sir Maurice, M.V.O.	Barratt, Sir Albert.	Blair, Sir Reginald, M.P.	Buckland, Sir Thomas.
Anderson, Capt. Sir Maxwell H. Maxwell, C.B.E., R.N.	Bart, Sir Jacob William, C.B.E.	Blake, Lt.-Col. Sir George Reginald.	Buckleton, Sir Henry.
Anderson, Sir Robert A., C.M.G.	Barthorpe, Sir Fredk. Jas.	Blamey, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Albert, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Bucknill, Hon. Sir Alfred Townsend, C.B.E.
Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert N.	Bartolo, Sir Augusto, L.D.	Blindell, Sir James, M.P.	Budge, Sir Henry Sinclair Campbell, C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, C.B.E.	Barton, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. B.	Blomfield, Sir Reginald T., B.A.	Bulmer, Sir James William.
Anderson, Sir Francis Robt. Angell, Sir R. Norman.	Barton, Sir John George, C.B.	Board, Sir Wm. John, C.B.E.	Burke, Lt.-Col. Richard J., C.I.A.
Appleby, Sir Alfred.	Barton, Sir William.	Bois, Sir Stanley.	Burman, Sir John B.
Archibald, Maj. Sir Robert George, C.M.G.	Bateman, Sir Stanley L.	Bolam, Sir Robert A., C.B.E.	Burn, Sir Richard, C.S.I.
Arkwright, Sir John S.	Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, C.B.E.	Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoj.	Burnet, Sir John Jas., R.A.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.	Batten, Sir John Kaye.	Bomon Behram, Sir Jehangir Bomanji.	Burrol, Sir William.
Ashbridge, Sir Noel.	Bayer, Sir Horace.	Bonner, Sir Geo. Albert.	Burt, Sir Bryce Chudleigh, C.I.F., M.B.E.
Aspell, Sir John.	Bayley, Sir John.	Bonython, Sir J. Lavington.	Burton, Sir Bunnell H.
Aspinall, Sir Algernon, C.M.G., C.B.E.	Beardsell, Sir William A.	Booth, Sir Charles Henry.	Burton, Sir Montague.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.	Beare, Sir Thomas Hudson.	Boscawen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith.	Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Astbury, Rt. Hon. Sir John Melfr.	Beasley, Sir Horace C., C.B.E.	Bose, Sir Jagadis Chandra, C.S.I., C.B.E.	Burton, Sir William J. M.
	Beattie, Sir John Carruthers.	Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.	Butters, Lt.-Col. Sir John Henry, C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
	Beatty, Sir Kenneth James.	Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.	
	Beauchamp, Sir Harold.	Bowater, Maj. Sir Frank.	
	Beaumont, Sir John W. F., K.C.		
	Beazley, Sir Raymond, D.Litt.		
	Beck, Sir Raymond.		
	Bechamell, Lt.-Col. Sir John Geo., D.S.O.		
	Belcher, Sir Charles F., C.B.E.		

- Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.  
Buccan, Sir Howard S.  
Caccagnani, Sir Panayiotis  
Leizou.  
Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert,  
c.s.i., c.i.f.  
Cahill, Sir Joseph R., c.m.g.  
Caine, Sir Derwent Hall.  
Caldwell, Sir Andrew,  
c.m., c.b.e.  
Caldier, Sir James Charles,  
c.b.e.  
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.  
Callender, Sir Thomas O.  
Cameron, Sir David Young,  
r.a.  
Campbell, Sir Archibald H.  
Campbell, Sir Edward T.,  
m.p.  
Campbell, Sir George Rid-  
doch.  
Campbell, Capt. Sir Mal-  
colm, m.b.e.  
Campbell, Sir Rollo Fredk.  
Graham.  
Cann, Sir Wm. Moore.  
Carden, Sir Herbert.  
Carnecross, Hon. Sir Walter  
C. F., v.d.  
Carpendale, Vice-Adm. Sir  
Charles D., c.b.  
Carpenter, Maj. Sir Archi-  
bald Boyd Boyd, m.p.  
Carpenter, Sir Hy. Oort H.  
Carpenter, Sir Walter Ran-  
dolph.  
Carr, Sir Emsley.  
Carr, Sir William.  
Carter, Sir Frank W., c.i.e.,  
c.b.e.  
Carter, Hon. Sir Wm. Morris,  
c.b.e.  
Cator, Sir Ralph B. P.  
Caulcutt, Sir John.  
Caw, Sir James Lewis.  
Chadwick, Sir David T.,  
c.s.i., c.i.e.  
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.  
Chambers, Sir Cornelius.  
Chapais, Hon. Sir Joseph  
A. T.  
Chapel, Sir William.  
Chapman, Sir Samuel, m.p.  
Chappell, Sir Ernest, c.b.e.  
Charles, Hon. Sir Ernest  
Bruce, c.b.e.  
Charteris, Hon. Sir Evan  
E. K.  
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c.i.e.  
Chaudhuri, Raja Sir Gan-  
matha Nath Ray.  
Cherry, Sir John Arnold,  
c.i.e.  
Chevis, Sir William.  
Ohjaaj Ram, *Chandhri* Sir,  
c.i.f.  
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H.  
Warden S., r.n.v.r.  
Chinoy, Sir Rahimtoola.  
Chisholm, Hon. Sir Joseph  
A.  
Chitham, Sir Charles Carter,  
c.i.e.  
Chitty, Sir Joseph H. P.  
Choksy, *Khan Bahadur* Sir  
Nasravanji Hormasji, c.i.e.  
Chow Shou-Son, Sir.  
Christophers, Col. Sir Samuel  
L., c.i.e., o.b.e., l.m.s.  
Chubb, Sir Lawrence Wens-  
ley.  
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.  
Cilento, Sir Raphael W.,  
m.d.  
Clark, Sir Wm. Owens.  
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.  
Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Rothe,  
c.s.i., o.b.e.  
Clarke, Sir Reginald, c.i.e.  
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil.  
Clarry, Sir Reginald G.,  
m.p.  
Clausen, Sir George, r.a.
- Clauson, Hon. Sir Albert  
Charles, c.b.e.  
Clavering, Sir Albert.  
Clayton, Sir G. Christopher,  
c.b.e.  
Clegg, Sir James Travis.  
Clegg, Sir John Charles.  
Clode, Sir W. Baker, k.c.  
Clough, Sir Robert.  
Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H.,  
c.i.e., c.b.k., v.d.  
Coates, Sir Leonard James.  
Cochrane, Sir Cecil A., p.c.l.  
Cocke, Sir Hugh Golding.  
Cockerell, Sir Sydney, C.,  
litt.d.  
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. Sir  
George Kynaston, c.b.  
Cockerline, Sir Walter Hrbt.  
Codling, Sir William  
Richard, c.b., c.v.o., c.b.f.  
Cohen, Sir Benj. Arthur,  
k.c.  
Colebatch, Hon. Sir Hal  
Pateshall, c.m.c.  
Collier, Sir George H., c.i.e.  
Collins, Sir George.  
Collins, Sir Thomas.  
Colvin, Sir Clement Preston,  
o.b.e., v.d.  
Colvin, Sir George L., c.b.,  
c.m.g., d.s.o.  
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.  
Connell, Sir Isaac.  
Connolly, Hon. Sir James  
Daniel.  
Connor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frank  
Powell, d.s.o., f.r.c.s.  
Conyngham, Col. Sir Gerald  
P. Lennox, r.e.  
Cook, Sir Albert R., c.m.g.,  
o.b.e., m.d.  
Cook, Sir Edmund Ralph,  
c.b.e.  
Cook, Sir Edward Mitch-  
ener, c.s.i., c.i.e.  
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy., d.s.c.  
Cook, Hon. Sir Tasker K.  
Cooke, Sir E. G. Stenson.  
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose.  
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin,  
a.k.a., f.r.i.b.a.  
Cope, Sir Ralph.  
Costello, Sir Leonard W. J.  
Cotton, Sir Harry Evan  
Auguste, c.i.e.  
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.  
Couper, Sir John Chas.,  
m.v.d., o.b.e.  
Couper, Sir Thomas, c.s.i.  
Court, Sir Josiah, m.d.  
Courtis, Sir John W.  
Coventry, Hon. Sir Regd.  
Wm., k.c.  
Coward, Sir Cecil Allen.  
Coward, Sir Henry, nus.d.  
Cowlin, Sir Francis N.  
Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy.  
Coxen, Maj. Sir Wm. Geo.  
Coyajee, Sir Jahangir Coo-  
verjee.  
Craddock, Sir Walter M.,  
d.s.o., m.c.  
Craig, Sir Ernest Gordon.  
Craigie, Prof. Sir William  
Alexander.  
Crane, Sir Edmund Frank.  
Craven, Com. Sir Chas. W.,  
c.b.f., h.v.  
Crawford, Sir Homewood,  
c.v.o.  
Crawford, Sir Raymond  
H. P., m.d.  
Cripps, Maj. Sir Frederick  
W. B., d.s.o.  
Cripps, Hon. Sir R. Stafford,  
k.c., m.p.  
Crittall, Sir Valentine Geo.  
Crooks, Sir James.  
Crossman, Hon. Sir Charles  
Stafford.  
Orosthwaite, Sir Bertram  
M., v.d.
- Crozier, Maj. Sir Thos. Hy.  
Crump, Sir Louis Charles.  
Cumming, Sir Arthur Herbert.  
Cunliffe, Sir John R. E.  
Cunliffe, Sir Joseph Herbert,  
k.c.  
Cunningham, Sir Charles  
B., c.s.i.  
Cunningham, Sir Edward  
Sheldon.  
Cunninghame, Sir James  
Fraser, o.b.e.  
Currie, Sir William Craw-  
ford.  
Dalal, Sir Barjor Jamshedji.  
Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee,  
c.i.e.  
Dale, Sir Henry H., c.b.e.,  
m.d.  
Dampier, Sir William C. D.,  
f.r.s.  
Daniel, Sir John.  
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund,  
c.b.  
Darley, Sir Bernard D'O.,  
c.i.e.  
Darracott, Sir William.  
Das, Sir Kedar Nath, c.i.e.,  
m.d.  
Dastur, Sir Hormasdyar  
Phiroz.  
Davenport, Sir Henry E.  
Daukes, Lt.-Col. Sir Clendon  
T., c.i.e.  
Davidson, Sir Nigel G.,  
c.b.e.  
Davie, Sir Hy. Augustus  
Ferguson, c.b.  
Davies, Sir Alfred T., c.b.e.  
Davies, Sir Henry, c.b.,  
i.s.o.  
Davies, Maj. Sir George  
Frederick, m.p.  
Davies, Sir Richard, c.b.e.  
Davies, Sir Thomas, c.v.o.,  
o.b.e.  
Davies, Sir Walford, nus.d.  
Davies, Sir William Rees.  
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.  
Davis, Sir David.  
Davis, Sir Edmund.  
Davis, Sir Robert Henry.  
Davis, Sir Steuart S., c.m.g.  
Davison, Sir Joseph.  
Davson, Sir Chas. Simon.  
Davy, Sir William.  
Daw, Sir William Herbert.  
Dawber, Sir Edward Guy,  
r.a.  
Dawson, Sir Arthur J.,  
c.b.e.  
Dawson, Sir Philip, m.p.  
Day, Sir A. Cecil, c.m.g.,  
c.b.e.  
Deane, Sir Geo. Campbell.  
Deedes, Lt.-Col. Sir Wynd-  
ham Henry, c.m.g., d.s.o.  
de Freitas, Sir Anthony,  
o.b.e.  
de Glanville, Sir Oscar,  
c.i.e., o.b.e.  
De la Fosse, Sir Claude  
Fraser, c.i.e.  
Deller, Sir Edwin, l.l.d.  
Denby, Sir Ellis.  
Denning, Sir Howard, c.i.e.  
Dent, Sir Francis Henry,  
c.v.o.  
de Pass, Sir Eliot Arthur.  
Devine, Sir Hugh Berchmans  
de Villiers, Hon. Sir Jean  
Etienne Reenan.  
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., k.c.  
Dilley, Sir Arthur G., m.b.e.  
Dinsbaw, Sir Hormusjee  
Cowsajee, m.v.o., o.b.e.  
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.  
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.  
Dobson, Col. Sir William  
W., v.d., t.d.  
Dodd, Sir Robert J. S., c.s.i.  
Dolby, Maj. Sir George  
Alexander.
- Donald, Sir James, c.s.i.,  
c.i.e.  
Doncaster, Sir Robert, o.p.z.  
Doodly, Sir Charles W., o.p.z.  
Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert L.,  
c.m.g.  
Downes, Sir Arthur H., m.d.  
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan, m.p.  
Drage, Sir Benjamin.  
Drake, Sir Hugh Garrard  
Tyrwhitt.  
Drayton, Sir Hy. Lumley.  
Dudley, Sir Wm. Edward,  
o.b.e.  
Duggan, Lt.-Col. Sir Jam-  
shedji N., c.i.e., o.b.e.  
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.  
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.  
Dunlop, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert  
Wm. Layard, c.i.e., d.s.o.  
du Parcq, Hon. Sir Herbert.  
Durrant, Sir Arthur L.  
c.b.e., m.v.o.  
Dyer, Sir Alfred.  
Dyett, Capt. Sir Gilbert J.C.,  
c.m.g.  
Eborall, Sir Ernest A.,  
c.b.e.  
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy  
Currimbhoy, c.b.e.  
Eddington, Maj. Sir Arthur Stan-  
ley, m.s.c., f.r.s.  
Eddis, Sir Basil E. Garth.  
Edelston, Sir Thomas D.  
Edge, Capt. Sir William,  
m.p.  
Edmonds, Brig.-Gen. Sir  
James Edward, c.b., c.m.g.  
Edmondson, Maj. Sir Albert  
James, m.p.  
Edwards, Sir Charles, c.b.e.,  
m.p.  
Eggar, Sir Henry C., m.v.o.  
Elder, Sir William Stewart  
Duke, m.d.  
Elliott, Sir George, o.b.e.  
Elliott, Sir James Sands.  
Ellis, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles  
Henry Brabazon Heaton,  
c.b.e.  
Ellissen, Lt.-Col. Sir Her-  
bert, c.b.e.  
Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot H.  
Elverston, Sir Harold.  
Erskine, Sir James M.  
Monteith.  
Essex, Sir Richard Walter.  
Ethernott, Sir George H.,  
o.b.e.  
Evans, Sir Alfred Henry.  
Evans, Sir Arthur J., f.r.s.  
Evans, Sir Geoffrey, c.i.e.  
Evans, Hon. Sir John  
William, c.m.g.  
Evans, Sir Robert C.  
Evans, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos.  
John Carey, c.m., i.m.s.  
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawney.  
Everett, Sir Percy Winn.  
Evershed, Sir Sydney Herbt.  
Ewart, Sir John Murray,  
c.i.e.  
Ezra, Sir Alwyn.  
Ezra, Sir David Elias D.  
Fairbairn, Sir George.  
Fairweather, Sir Wallace.  
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.  
Farlow, Sir Sydney C. Net-  
leton King.  
Farmer, Sir John Bretland,  
f.r.s.  
Farouqi, *Khan Bahadur*  
*Nawab* Sir Kazi Goham  
Mohiuddin.  
Farquharson, Sir Arthur W.  
Farwell, Hon. Sir Christo-  
pher, J. W.  
Faulkner, Sir Alfred Ed-  
ward, c.b., c.b.e.  
Fawcett, Sir Charles G. H.  
Fay, Sir Sam.  
Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo,  
c.m.g., m.d.



- Ferguson, Hon. Sir David G.  
Fermor, Sir Lewis Leigh.  
O.B.E.  
Flores, Sir Cecil, K.C.  
Folkes, Sir Henry, M.P.  
Fondlay, Sir Chas. Stewart.  
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.  
Firoz Khan Noon, Malik  
Sir.  
Firth, Sir Harries.  
Firth, Sir William John.  
Fiset, Surg.-Gen. Sir Eugene.  
C.M.G., D.S.C., M.D.  
Fisher, Sir Edward Knapp.  
Fisher, Sir Stanley.  
Fitzroy, Sir Charles Edward.  
Fitzgadge, Sir William F.  
M.V.O.  
Fleming, Sir John Ambrose.  
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight.  
F.R.I.C.A.  
Fletcher, Sir E. Ernest.  
Fletcher, Com. Sir E. Lionel.  
C.B.E., R.N.R.  
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.  
Flower, Sir Archibald  
Dennis.  
Flux, Sir Alfred Wm., C.B.  
Foley, Sir Ernest J., C.B.  
Ford, Lt.-Col. Sir Bertram  
J. T.  
Ford, Sir James Henry.  
Forrest, Sir John Wm., O.B.E.  
Forrest, Sir Walter.  
Forster, Sir Martin O., D.S.C.  
Forster, Sir Samuel J., O.B.E.  
Forster, Sir Thos. Edwards.  
E.C.  
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour.  
Foster, Sir William, C.I.E.  
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.  
Fox, Sir Cyril F., Ph.D.  
Fox, Sir Frank, O.B.E.  
Fox, Sir John Charles.  
Francis, Sir John.  
Franklin, Sir Leonard E.  
O.B.E.  
Fraser, Sir Colin.  
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.  
Fraser, Sir John George.  
C.M.G.  
Fraser, Sir John Hugh R.,  
C.I.E., O.B.E.  
Fraser, Sir Matthew Pol-  
lock, K.C.  
Fraser, Capt. Sir Wm. Jocelyn  
Jan, C.B.E., M.P.  
Frazer, Sir Francis V.  
Frazer, Sir James George.  
O.M., F.R.S.  
Freemantle, Lt.-Col. Sir  
Francis, O.B.E., T.D., M.D.,  
M.P.  
Fremantle, Sir Selwyn  
Howe, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.  
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.  
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.  
Fry, Sir William.  
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.  
Fynn, Hon. Sir Percival D.,  
L.C.M.G.  
Furness, Sir Robt. Howard.  
Gadie, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony,  
T.D.  
Gajapati, Sir Rajkumar  
Vijaya Ananda.  
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.  
Galloway, Sir David James.  
Gammell, Sir Sydney James.  
Ganesh, Datta Singh, Babu  
Sir.  
Gardiner, Sir Robert S.  
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.  
Garnar, Sir James W.  
Garnean, Sir J. J. George.  
Garvin, Sir Thomas Forrest.  
Gater, Sir George Henry,  
C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Gauvain, Sir Henry John,  
M.D.  
Gebbie, Sir Frederick St.  
John, C.I.E.  
Gelder, Sir Alfred.  
Gentle, Sir William B.  
Gepp, Sir Herbert W.  
German, Sir Edward.  
Ghosal, Sir Jyotsnanath,  
C.S.I., C.I.E.  
Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim  
Khan.  
Gibbon, Sir Ioan Gwilym,  
C.B., C.B.E.  
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew,  
C.V.O., I.S.O.  
Gidney, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry  
A. J., I.M.S.  
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrrell, K.C.  
Gilles, Sir Robert Sidney.  
Gillett, Sir George M.  
Gillies, Sir Harold D., C.B.E.,  
F.R.C.S.  
Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pes-  
lonji.  
Gluckstein, Sir Samuel.  
Goddard, Hon. Sir Rayner.  
Godfrey, Sir Ian.  
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.  
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.  
Goenka, Rai Bahadur Sir  
Badridas, C.I.E.  
Gokul Chand Narang, Sir,  
Ph.D.  
Goldstone, Sir Frank Walter.  
Gollan, Sir Hy. C., C.B.E., K.C.  
Gooch, Sir Henry Cubit.  
Goodchild, Sir William A.,  
C.M.G.  
Goode, Sir Richard A. J.,  
C.M.O., C.B.E.  
Goodenough, Sir Francis  
Wm., C.B.E.  
Goodman, Sir William G. T.  
Goodwin, Sir William V. S.  
Gradwell.  
Gordon, Hon. Sir Alexander.  
Gordon, Hon. Sir David John.  
Gore, Col. Sir St. John Cor-  
bet, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.  
Gott, Sir Charles Henry.  
Gour, Sir Hari Singh, D.C.L.  
Govind, Balvant Pradhan,  
Sir.  
Govind, Dinanath Madgav-  
kar, Sir.  
Graham, Sir Aubrey Gregor.  
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.  
Graham, Sir J. Crossland.  
Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir  
James Drummond, C.B.,  
C.I.E.  
Graham, Sir Robert.  
Graham, Hon. Sir Thos.  
Lyndoch.  
Grain, Sir Peter.  
Grannum, Sir Edward Allan,  
C.M.G.  
Grant, Sir Robt. W. L.  
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.  
Greaves, Sir William Ewart.  
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.  
Green, Sir Alan Michael,  
C.I.E.  
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.  
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid  
A., O.B.E., M.C.  
Greer, Rt. Hon. Sir F. Arth.  
Greer, Sir Harry.  
Gregory, Sir Holman.  
Gregory, Sir John Roger  
Burrow.  
Greig, Sir Robert B., L.L.D.  
Gresley, Sir Herbert Nigel,  
C.B.E., D.S.C.  
Grey, Sir Geo. Duncan, L.L.D.  
Grey, Sir John Howarth.  
Grier, Sir Edmund W., K.C.A.  
Grierson, Sir Andrew, S.S.O.  
Grierson, Sir Herbert J. C.,  
L.L.D.  
Griffin, Sir Charles James.  
Griffith, Sir Francis C.,  
C.S.I., O.B.E.  
Griffith, Sir John Purser.  
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford,  
C.B.E.  
Grose, Sir James Trevilly.  
Grundy, Sir Cathbert C.  
Gunson, Sir James Henry,  
C.M.G., C.B.E.  
Gyi, Sir Joseph Augs.,  
Maung.  
Hacking, Sir James.  
Hadow, Sir Raymond Pat-  
rick, C.I.E.  
Hadow, Sir William Henry,  
C.B.E., M.S.D.  
Haggas, Sir James Ellison.  
Hague, Sir Harry.  
Haldane, Sir William S.  
Hall, Sir Arthur John, D.S.C.  
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.  
Hall, Sir Hugh.  
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch,  
C.I.E., M.V.O.  
Hamilton, Maj. Sir Colling-  
wood George C., M.P.  
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.  
Hamilton, Sir Frederic  
Howard.  
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm.  
Hamilton, Sir Sidney Orme  
Rowan.  
Hammerton, Sir John A.  
Hanbury, Sir Cecil, M.P.  
Handover, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry  
George.  
Hannay, Sir Hugh A. M.,  
V.D.  
Hannon, Sir Patrick J. H.,  
M.P.  
Hansell, Sir Edward Wm.,  
K.C.  
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.  
Harari, Sir Victor R.,  
Pasha, C.M.G.  
Harden, Prof. Sir Arthur,  
D.S.C., F.R.S.  
Hardie, Sir David.  
Hardwicke, Sir Cedric.  
Hargreaves, Sir Walter E.  
Harnsworth, Sir Harold C. A.  
Harper, Sir Kenneth Brand.  
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir  
Stanley.  
Harris, Sir John H.  
Harrison, Sir Edwd. Richard.  
Harrowing, Sir John Henry.  
Hart, Sir Ernest S. W., M.B.E.  
Hart, Sir W. Edward, O.B.E.  
Hartley, Brig.-Gen. Sir  
Harold Brewer, C.B.E., M.C.  
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton  
Smith, C.V.O., M.D.  
Harty, Sir Herbert Hamilton,  
M.S.D.  
Harvey, Sir Charles M.  
Barclay, M.P.  
Harvey, Sir George, M.P.  
Harvey, Sir John Martin.  
Harvey, Sir John Musgrave.  
Harvey, Maj. Sir Samuel E.  
Hashmatullah Khan, Maj.  
Sir Khan.  
Huslam, Sir John, M.P.  
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.  
Hastings, Sir Patrick, K.C.  
Haultain, Hon. Sir Fredk.  
Wm. Gordon.  
Haward, Sir Harry E.  
Hawke, Hon. Sir John An-  
thony.  
Hawkey, Sir Alfred James.  
Hay, Sir David Allen,  
O.B.E.  
Hay, Sir Harley H. Dal-  
rymple.  
Hays, Sir Marshall.  
Hayward, Sir Fred.  
Head, Sir Henry, M.D., L.L.D.  
Headlam, Capt. Sir Edward  
James, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
R.I.M.  
Heal, Sir Ambrose.  
Heald, Sir Benjamin Her-  
bert, V.D.  
Hearn, Col. Sir Gordon  
Risley, C.I.E., D.S.O.  
Hedstrom, Sir John May-  
nard.  
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.  
Henderson, Sir Thomas.  
Henderson, Lt.-Col. Sir  
Vivian L., M.C.  
Henderson, Sir William, C.B.  
Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh  
George, C.B.E.  
Herdman, Hon. Sir Alexan-  
der L.  
Herdman, Sir Robt. Ernest.  
Hetherington, Sir Hector  
J. W., L.L.D.  
Hewett, Sir F. Stanley,  
M.V.O.  
Heyman, Sir Herman M.  
Hiam, Sir Fred.  
Hicks, Sir Cedric Stanton.  
Hicks, Lt.-Col. Sir Maxwell,  
C.B.E.  
Hicks, Sir Seymour.  
Higgins, Sir Sydney Geo.,  
C.B.E.  
Higham, Sir Chas. F.  
Higham, Sir Thomas Edwd.  
Hilbery, Hon. Sir Malcolm.  
Hill, Sir Enoch.  
Hill, Sir Leonard E.  
M.C.S.S., F.R.S.  
Himbury, Sir Wm. Henry.  
Hind, Sir Jesse Wm.  
Hissau, and din Bahadur,  
Maj. Sardar Wazirzada  
Sir, C.I.E., I.D.S.M.  
Hobday, Prof. Sir Fredk. T.  
G., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S.  
Hodgson, Sir William (1921).  
Hodgson, Sir William (1935).  
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.  
Holberton, Sir Edgar J.,  
C.B.E.  
Holdsworth, Sir Wm. Searle,  
K.C.  
Holland, Sir Edward John.  
Holland, Sir Henry Trist-  
ram, C.I.E.  
Holmes, Sir Hy Nicholas.  
Holt, Capt. Sir Hy. Gisborne.  
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.  
Home, Sir John H. M.  
Honey, Sir de Symon: M. G.,  
C.M.G.  
Hopkins, Sir Frederick G.,  
O.M., D.S.C.  
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.  
Hopwood, Sir William.  
Horden, Sir Samuel.  
Hormasji Bhiwandiwalla,  
Khan Bahadur Sir Dosa-  
bhai.  
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.  
Hornell, Sir William W.,  
C.S.I.  
Hornsby, Sir Bertram, C.B.E.  
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.  
Horton, Sir Henry.  
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.  
Hose, Sir John Walter,  
C.S.I.  
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.  
Houston, Sir Thos., O.B.E.,  
M.D.  
Howard, Sir Albert, C.I.E.  
Howarth, Sir Alfred.  
Huddleston, Sir Arthur J.,  
C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Hudson, Sir Leslie Sewell.  
Huggard, Sir Walter C., K.C.  
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.  
Hughes, Sir Thomas Raffles,  
K.C.  
Hughman, Sir Ernest M.  
Hume, Sir George H., M.P.  
Humphrey, Sir John.  
Humphreys, Hon. Sir Tra-  
vers.  
Humphries, Sir Herbert H.,  
C.B.E.  
Humphries, Sir Sydney R.  
White.  
Hungerford, Sir Alex.  
Wilson.  
Hunt, Sir John, O.B.E.  
Hunt, Sir William Duffus.



- Marten, Sir Amberson B.  
 Martin, Sir Alec.  
 Martin, Sir Charles James,  
 C.M.G., D.Sc., D.C.L.  
 Martineau, Sir Philip H.  
 Martineau, Sir William  
 Mason, Sir David, O.B.E.  
 Matthews, Sir Herbert.  
 Matthews, Sir Ronald W.  
 Mattinson, Sir Miles, K.C.  
 Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E.,  
 D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Maxwell, Sir John, C.M.G.  
 Maxwell, Sir William.  
 May, Sir Chichester Gould,  
 M.D.  
 Mechan, Sir Henry.  
 Mecedry, Sir James.  
 Meff, Sir William.  
 Mehta, Sir Hormusji Man-  
 eckji.  
 Mehta, Sir Lallubhai Samal-  
 das, C.I.E.  
 Mehta, Sir Mangaldas Vij-  
 bhukandas, O.B.E.  
 Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nand-  
 shankar, C.S.T.  
 Mehta, Sir Sorabji Bezonji,  
 C.I.E.  
 McInish, Sir Charles Wm.  
 Meller, Sir Richard J., M.P.  
 Mellor, Sir Frank.  
 Mellor, Sir George.  
 Melrose, Sir John.  
 Mendi, Sir Charles.  
 Menendez, Maj. Sir (M.) Ray-  
 mond.  
 Mexieca, Hon. Sir Arturo,  
 L.L.D.  
 Merrett, Col. Sir Charles  
 Edward, C.B.E., V.D.  
 Merriman, Rt. Hon. Sir  
 Frank Boyd, O.B.E.  
 Middleton, Sir George.  
 Miers, Sir Henry Alex.  
 Mifsud, Sir Ugo Pasquale,  
 L.L.D.  
 Milford, Sir Humphrey  
 Sumner, D.Litt.  
 Miles, Sir John Charles.  
 Millbourn, Sir Ralph.  
 Miller, Sir Ernest.  
 Miller, Sir Frederick Daw-  
 son, K.C.  
 Mirza Zaffar Ali, Khan  
 Bahadur Sir.  
 Mitchell, Sir George A.  
 Mitchell, Sir Miles Ewart.  
 Mitchell, Sir Peter Chal-  
 mers, C.B.E., L.L.D., F.R.S.  
 Mitchell, Sir Wm. Foot.  
 Mitchell, Sir William Lane-  
 M.P.  
 Mitcheeson, Sir George G.,  
 M.P.  
 Moberly, Sir Walter Hamil-  
 ton, D.S.O., D.Litt.  
 Molyneux, Sir Percy.  
 Mond, Sir Robert L., L.L.D.  
 Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.  
 Montagu, Sir Ernest Wm.  
 Sanders.  
 Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.  
 Moody, Sir George Edward  
 James.  
 Moore, Sir Fred Denby.  
 Moore, Sir Fredk. William.  
 Moore, Sir Harold J. de  
 Courcy.  
 Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.  
 Morell, Sir Stephen Joseph.  
 Morgan, Sir Benjamin  
 Howell.  
 Morgan, Col. Sir Charles  
 Langbridge, C.B.E.  
 Morgan, Sir Gilbert Thomas,  
 O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Morgan, Sir John David.  
 Morine, Hon. Sir Alfred  
 Bishop, K.C.  
 Morris, Sir Ernest William,  
 C.B.E.  
 Morris, Sir Frank.  
 Morris, Sir Harold Spencer,  
 M.B.E., K.C.  
 Morris, Sir Samuel M.  
 Morrison, Sir William.  
 Mortimer, Sir Ralph, G.E.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Morton, Sir James, L.L.D.  
 Moti Sagar, Rai Bahadur  
 Sir.  
 Mottram, Sir Thos. Harry,  
 C.B.E.  
 Mountstephen, Sir Wm  
 Henry.  
 Moxham, Sir Harry O.  
 Moylan, Sir John Fitz-  
 Gerald, C.B., C.B.E.  
 Muhammad Akbar Nazar  
 Ali Hydari Nawab Rt.  
 Hon. Sir.  
 Muhammad Bazzillah, Khan  
 Bahadur, Sir, C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Muhammad Ejaz Rasul  
 Khan, Raja Sir, C.S.T.  
 Muhammad Hayat Khan  
 Noon, Nawab Malik Sir,  
 C.S.T.  
 Muhammad Iktal, Dr  
 Sheikh Sir.  
 Muhammad Mehr Shah  
 Nawab Sayad Sir.  
 Muhammad Saadulla, Mau-  
 lavi Saigud Sir.  
 Muhammad Yakub, Mau-  
 lavi Sir.  
 Muhammad Yusuf, Haji Sir.  
 Muhammad Yusuf, Aawab  
 Sir.  
 Muir, Sir Robert, M.D.  
 Mukharji, Rai Bahadur Sir  
 Lal Gopal.  
 Mukerji, Sir Mammatha  
 Nath.  
 Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur  
 Sir Satya Chandra, C.B.E.  
 Mules, Sir Horace C., C.S.I.,  
 M.V.O., O.B.E.  
 Mulla, Sir John Ashley.  
 Mullings, Sir Clement T.,  
 C.S.I.  
 Munday, Sir William L.  
 Munroe, Sir Harry Court-  
 hope, K.C.  
 Murchison, Sir C. Kenneth.  
 Murdoch, Sir Keith A.  
 Murison, Sir William.  
 Murphy, Sir Stephen James.  
 Murray, Sir Hugh, C.I.E.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Musto, Sir Arnold A., O.I.E.  
 Muthiah David Devadoss,  
 Sir.  
 Myers, Sir Dudley B., O.B.E.  
 M.L.S., Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.  
 Naei, Sir Conrad J., C.B.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Nail, Col. Sir Joseph, D.S.O.,  
 D.Litt., M.P.  
 Napier, Sir Walter J., C.S.I.  
 Narayan Bhanja Deo, Raja  
 Sir, O.B.E.  
 Nariman, Sir Tremulji Bhi-  
 kaji.  
 Nanavati, Khan Bahadur Sir  
 Behramji Hormasji, C.I.E.  
 Nash, Sir Vincent.  
 Nawaz Khan, Maj. Nawab  
 Sir Ahmad, C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Needham, Sir Christopher T.  
 Needham, Col. Sir Richard  
 Arthur, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S.  
 Neill, Sir Thomas.  
 Nelson, Sir Amos.  
 Nelson, Sir Frank.  
 Newbolt, Sir Francis G.,  
 K.C.  
 Newbolt, Sir Hy. J., C.B.,  
 D.Litt.  
 Newbould, Sir Babington B.  
 Newland, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry  
 Simpson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.  
 Newman, Lt.-Col. Sir John  
 R. Proytman.  
 Newsam, Sir Clement H.  
 Newton, Capt. Sir Hibbert  
 A. S., M.B.  
 Neylan, Sir Daniel, C.B.E.  
 Ngata, Hon. Sir Apirana  
 Turupa.  
 Nicholson, Sir John Rum-  
 ney, C.M.G.  
 Nicholson, Sir William.  
 Nicholson, Sir William  
 Newnam Prior.  
 Nizam - ud - Din Ahmad,  
 Maulvi Nawab, Sir, C.I.E.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Noble, Sir William.  
 Noon, Sir Malak, C.S.I.  
 North, Sir Jonathan.  
 Norval, Sir James.  
 Nugent, Sir Roland Thos.  
 Nunn, Prof. Sir Thos. Percy,  
 D.Sc.  
 Oakden, Sir Ralph, C.S.I.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Oatley, Sir George Herbert.  
 Obeyesekere, Sir James  
 Peter.  
 O'Connell, Rev. Sir John  
 Robt.  
 O'Connor, Sir Terence James,  
 C.M., M.P.  
 O'Connor, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm.  
 Frederick Travers, C.S.I.,  
 C.I.E., C.V.O.  
 Odgers, Sir Chas. Edwin.  
 Oliver, Sir Arthur M., O.B.E.  
 Oliver, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles  
 F., T.D.  
 Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.  
 Onkar Mull Jatia, Rai  
 Bahadur Sir, O.B.E.  
 Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.  
 O'Reilly, Sir Lennox Arthur  
 Patrick.  
 Orr, Sir John Boyd, D.S.O.,  
 M.C., M.D.  
 Owen, Sir David John.  
 Owen, Sir James G.  
 Owen, Sir William Cecil.  
 Oxley, Sir Alfred James  
 Alice, C.B.E.  
 Paddon, Lt.-Col. Sir Stanley  
 S. W., C.I.E.  
 Page, Sir Archibald.  
 Page, Sir Arthur, K.C.  
 Pain, Sir Charles John.  
 Paish, Sir George.  
 Pakemao, Sir John R., C.B.E.  
 Parker, Sir Alfred Living-  
 ston.  
 Parker, Sir George Phillips.  
 Parlett, Sir Harold George,  
 C.M.G.  
 Parry, Sir Edward Abbott.  
 Parsons, Hon. Sir Angus.  
 Parsons, Sir John Herbert,  
 D.Sc.  
 Partridge Sir Bernard.  
 Pascoe, Sir Edwin Hall.  
 Pattinson, Sir Robert.  
 Paul, Sir Harisankar.  
 Peacock, Sir Peter.  
 Pearce, Sir Standen L.,  
 C.B.E., D.Sc.  
 Pearce, Sir John Slocombe.  
 Pearson, Sir Herbert G.  
 Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick,  
 C.B.E.  
 Pearson, Sir Ralph S., C.I.E.  
 Peers, Sir Charles R., C.B.E.  
 Pellatt, Col. Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.  
 Pemberton, Sir Max.  
 Pengilly, Sir Alexander.  
 Pepper, Sir Francis Henry.  
 Perkins, Col. Sir Edwin  
 King, C.B.E., V.D.  
 Perring, Col. Sir J. Ernest.  
 Perring, Sir William George.  
 Perry, Sir William.  
 Peter, Sir John Charles.  
 Petrides, Sir Philip Bertie.  
 Petrie, Sir David, C.I.E.,  
 C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Petrie, Prof. Sir William  
 M. Flinders, F.R.S.  
 Petter, Sir Ernest W.  
 Pettigrew, Sir Andrew  
 Hislop.  
 Phibbs, Sir Charles.  
 Philip, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert  
 Wm.  
 Phillips, Sir John Randall,  
 O.B.E., M.B.  
 Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.  
 Pickering, Sir Geo. Hunter.  
 Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.  
 Piggott, Sir Henry H., C.B.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Piggott, Sir Theodore Caro.  
 Pink, Sir Harold Rufus.  
 Pinkham, Lt.-Col. Sir  
 Charles, O.B.E.  
 Pitkeathly, Sir James S.,  
 C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.,  
 D.S.O.  
 Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-  
 Plowman, Sir George  
 Thomas, C.M.G.  
 Plummer, Sir Edgar Stroud.  
 Pochkhanawala, Sir Sohrabji  
 Nusservanji.  
 Poie, Sir Felix John Clawett.  
 Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert.  
 Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald  
 Wilde.  
 Pollock, Sir Henry Edward,  
 K.C.  
 Poole, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas  
 G., V.D.  
 Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry.  
 Portal, Sir Spencer John.  
 Porter, Hon. Sir Samuel  
 Lowry.  
 Porter, Sir William Hal-  
 dane, C.B.  
 Poulton, Sir Edwd. B., D.Sc.,  
 F.R.S.  
 Powell, Sir George Allan,  
 C.B.E.  
 Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.  
 Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Ashe-  
 ton, O.B.E., T.D., M.P.  
 Prain, Lt.-Col. Sir David,  
 C.M.G., C.I.E., I.M.S.  
 Prashad Sing, Sir Raja  
 Raghunandan.  
 Pratt, Sir Henry Sheldon.  
 Pratt, Sir John William.  
 Preece, Sir Arthur Henry.  
 Prescott, Maj. Sir Wm. Hy.  
 Prestige, Maj. Sir John  
 Theodore.  
 Preston, Sir Walter R., M.P.  
 Preston, Sir William E.  
 Price, Maj. Sir Charles W.M.  
 Price, Sir Keith Wm.  
 Price, Sir William.  
 Priestley, Sir Joseph C.,  
 K.C.  
 Pringle, Col. Sir John W., O.B.  
 Pritchard, Sir Albert Ed-  
 ward.  
 Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring.  
 Prosser, Sir John, C.V.O., W.S.  
 Pugh, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.  
 Pulley, Sir Charles Thornton.  
 Pulicino, Sir Philip, L.L.D.  
 Purves, Col. Sir Thos. F.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Quarmby, Sir John Sykes.  
 Quarmby, Sir Arthur Scott,  
 L.L.D.  
 Quin, Sir Stephen B.  
 Rae, Sir James Stanley.  
 Rafi-du-din Ahmad, Maulvi  
 Sir.  
 Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis,  
 Rao Bahadur Sir, C.I.E.  
 Raghupati Venkataratnam  
 Nayudao Garu, M. R. Ry.  
 Diwan Bahadur Sir.  
 Raine, Sir Walter.  
 Raman, Sir Chandrasekhara  
 Venkata.  
 Ramsay, Sir William M.,  
 D.D.  
 Ramsden, Sir Engene J. S.  
 H., O.B.E., M.P.

- Randle, Sir John S.  
 Rankin, Rt. Hon. Sir George  
 Chair  
 Raouf, Khan Bahadur Sir  
 Muhammad Abdul Sayid.  
 Raws, Col. Sir Wm. Lennon,  
 C.B.E.  
 Rawson, Sir A. Cooper, M.P.  
 Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra,  
 C.I.E.  
 Ray, Sir William, M.P.  
 Raza Ali, Sir Sayid.  
 Read, Sir Alfred Henry.  
 Reed, Hon. Sir John Ranken,  
 C.B.E.  
 Read, Col. Sir Joseph.  
 Reid, Sir William, M.S.E.  
 Rentoul, Sir Gervais S. C.,  
 K.C.  
 Rhodes, Sir Edward.  
 Rhodes, Brig.-Gen. Sir God-  
 frey D., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Richards, Sir Henry Maun-  
 sell, C.B.  
 Richardson, Sir Albion H.,  
 C.B.E., K.C.  
 Richardson, Sir Thos. Wm.  
 Richmond, Sir Bruce L.  
 Richmond, Sir Robert  
 Daniel, C.I.E.  
 Riddle, Sir Ernest O.  
 Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie.  
 Ritchie, Sir John.  
 Robertson, Sir Hugh S.  
 Roberts, Sir Charles G. D.  
 Roberts, Sir David Charles,  
 L.L.D.  
 Roberts, Sir Ernest H. G.  
 Roberts, Col. Sir George F.,  
 O.B.E., T.D.  
 Roberts, Lt.-Col. Sir James  
 Reid, C.I.E., I.M.S.  
 Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey,  
 F.R.C.S.  
 Robertson, Sir Charles Grant,  
 C.V.O.  
 Robertson, Sir George Stuart,  
 K.C.  
 Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.  
 Robertson, Sir John, C.M.G.,  
 O.B.E., M.D.  
 Robertson, Sir Johnston  
 Forbes.  
 Robinson, Sir Arnold P.  
 Robinson, Sir Arthur D.  
 Robinson, Sir Roy L., O.B.E.  
 Robinson, Sir Sydney M.  
 Robinson, Sir Sydney Walter.  
 Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.  
 Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.  
 Roden, Sir Robert Blair.  
 Rodger, Sir Alexander, O.B.E.  
 Roe, Sir Allott Verdon, O.B.E.  
 Roffey, Sir George Walter.  
 Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.  
 Rolleston, Sir Wm. G. S.  
 Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Mark  
 Lemon.  
 Ronald, Sir Landon.  
 Roney, Sir Ernest.  
 Rosbotham, Sir Samuel  
 Thomas, M.P.  
 Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.  
 Rosling, Sir Edward.  
 Ross, Sir Edward Denison,  
 C.I.E., Ph.D.  
 Ross Masood, Syed Sir.  
 Rosenstein, Prof. Sir  
 William.  
 Rothera, Sir Percy, O.B.E.  
 Rouse, Sir Alexander Mac-  
 donald, C.I.E.  
 Rowbotham, Sir S. Hanson.  
 Rowbotham, Sir Thomas.  
 Rowe, Sir Reginald P. P.  
 Rowland, Sir Leonard  
 Broomfield.  
 Rowley, Sir Arthur L. S.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Roxburgh, Col. Sir John A.,  
 V.D., L.L.D.  
 Roxburgh, Sir Thomas Lau-  
 rence, C.M.G.
- Roy, Sir Ganendro Prosad.  
 Royle, Sir George, C.B.E.  
 Russell, Sir Alexander F.  
 Russell, Sir Charles L. S.  
 Russell, Sir Edward John,  
 O.B.E.  
 Russell, Sir Thomas Guthrie.  
 Russell, Sir Walter W., C.V.O.  
 R.A.  
 Russell, Sir Wm. Allison.  
 Rutherford, Sir David Carter.  
 Rutter, Sir Frederick W. P.  
 Rylands, Sir Wm. Peter.  
 Sadul Singh, Col. Rao Baha-  
 dur Sir Thakur, C.I.E.  
 Saklatvala, Sir Naoroji  
 Japuji, C.I.E.  
 Salmon, Maj. Sir Isidore,  
 C.B.E., M.P.  
 Salus, Sir Hubert A., C.I.E.  
 San Crombe Po, Sir, C.S.K.,  
 M.D.  
 Sanders, Sir Edgar O.  
 Sanderson, Rt. Hon. Sir  
 Lancelot, K.C.  
 Fanger, Sir Ernest.  
 Sargant, Rt. Hon. Sir  
 Charles Hy.  
 Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read.  
 Sargood, Sir Percy K.  
 Sarkar, Sir Jadu Nath, C.I.E.  
 Sarkar, Sir Nilratan, M.D.  
 Sarma, Sir Ramaswami  
 Srinivas, C.I.E.  
 Saxap, Sir Sahibji Maharaj  
 Anand.  
 Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan,  
 C.I.E.  
 Sathappa, Diwan Bahadur,  
 Sir Chettiar.  
 Saul, Sir Ernest W. Win-  
 gate.  
 Saunders, Sir Chas. E., D.S.C.  
 Savill, Sir Edwin.  
 Scarles, Sir Edward J., O.B.E.  
 Schneider, Sir Gualterus S.,  
 K.C.  
 Scott, Sir Andrew.  
 Scott, Sir Angus N.  
 Scott, Sir Gilbert, V.R.I.B.A.  
 Scott, Sir Henry Milne, K.C.  
 Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie, C.E.  
 Seager, Sir William H.  
 Seal, Sir Brajendranath, D.S.C.  
 Segrave, Capt. Sir Thomas  
 George, C.B.E., R.N.R.  
 Seligman, Sir Charles D.  
 Semple, Lt.-Col. Sir David,  
 M.D.  
 Senior, Sir Fredo. William.  
 Sennett, Sir Richard  
 Christopher.  
 Sethna, Sir Phiroze Curset-  
 jee, O.B.E.  
 Seward, Sir Albert Charles,  
 S.C.D., F.R.S.  
 Sexton, Sir James, C.B.E.  
 Shadi Lal, Rt. Hon. Sir.  
 Shah Muhammad Sulaiman,  
 Sir, L.L.D.  
 Shad Nawaz Khan Bhutto,  
 Khan Bahadur Sir, C.I.E.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Shakhud-Din, Khan Baha-  
 dur Sir Chaudhri.  
 Sharp, Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 Sharpe, Sir Montagu, K.C.  
 Sharpe, Sir William Rutton  
 Serle.  
 Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth.  
 Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney.  
 Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.  
 Shead, Sir Samuel G.  
 Sheddin, Sir George.  
 Sheddin, Sir Lewis, C.B.E.  
 Shoe, Sir George R. F.  
 Shelmerdine, Lt.-Col. Sir  
 Francis laude, C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Shental, Sir Ernest.  
 Shenton, Sir William E. L.  
 Shepherd, Sir Harry Percy.  
 Shepperson, Sir Ernest W.,  
 M.P.
- Sheridan, Sir Joseph.  
 Sheridan, Sir Philip C.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Sherlock, Sir Alfred Parker.  
 Shields, Sir Douglas.  
 Shipstone, Sir Thomas.  
 Short, Sir Frank, R.A.  
 Shou-Son, Sir Chow.  
 Shute, Col. Sir John Joseph,  
 C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.  
 Siddeley, Sir John D., C.B.E.  
 Simon, Sir Ernest Darwin.  
 Simpson, Sir Jas. Fletcher.  
 Simpson, Sir John Hope,  
 C.I.E.  
 Simpson, Sir Maurice George,  
 F.S.I.  
 Sinclair, Sir John Robt.  
 Singleton, Hon. Sir John  
 Edward.  
 Smet, Sir Herbert K.  
 McDonnell.  
 Sitwell, Sir Sidney A. H.  
 Sivagnanam, Diwan Baha-  
 dur Sir Tinnevelly Nalla-  
 yappa Pillai.  
 Skinner, Sir Harry Ross.  
 Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn.  
 Slade, Sir James Benjn.  
 Sleigh, Sir Wm. Lowrie.  
 Slessor, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry,  
 K.C.  
 Smalley, Sir Herbert, J.D.  
 Smiles, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter  
 D., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.P.  
 Smith, Sir Allan Rae, O.B.E.  
 Smith, Sir Clarence.  
 Smith, Sir E. O. Wyldbore.  
 Smith, Sir Frederick.  
 Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo.  
 Adam, D.D.  
 Smith, Sir Grafton Elliot,  
 M.D.  
 Smith, Sir Harold Glegoult.  
 Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh  
 Bateman Protheroe, O.B.E.  
 Smith, Sir James Cowlis-  
 haw, C.I.E.  
 Smith, Sir John James.  
 Smith, Sir Jonah Walker,  
 M.P.  
 Smith, Sir Joseph B. G., C.I.E.  
 Smith, Sir Lindsey.  
 Smith, Sir Philip Colville,  
 C.V.O.  
 Smith, Sir Robert W., M.P.  
 Smith, Sir Thomas, V.D.  
 Smith, Sir Alfred van  
 Waterschoot Lucie.  
 Smith, Sir Hy. Moncrieff,  
 C.I.E.  
 Smith, Sir William Joseph  
 Pearman.  
 Smith, Sir Henry Scott.  
 Smith, Sir Hy. Sutcliffe.  
 Smith, Sir Henry White,  
 C.B.E.  
 Smith, Sir Walter Buchanan,  
 C.M.G., M.C.  
 Smith, Sir William Wright,  
 F.R.S.E.  
 Smithers, Sir Waldron, M.P.  
 Smyly, Sir E. Crampton.  
 Smyly, Sir William J., M.P.  
 Smyth, Sir Robert Middle-  
 ton Watson.  
 Snagge, Hon. Honour Judge  
 Sir Thomas M.  
 Somervell, Sir Arthur, M.S.D.  
 Somervell, Sir Donald B.,  
 O.B.E., K.C., M.P.  
 Soucheon, Sir Louis, C.B.E.  
 Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.  
 Sowden, Sir William John.  
 Speakman, Sir Harry.  
 Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.  
 Spence, Sir Alexander,  
 O.B.E.  
 Spence, Sir Reginald Arthur.  
 Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.  
 Spicer, Sir Evan.  
 Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Hy.,  
 M.B.
- Sprawson, Maj.-Gen. Sir  
 Cuthbert A., C.I.E.  
 Sprigge, Sir Squire, M.D.  
 Spott, Sir Fredk. L.  
 Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.  
 Spurling, Sir Salisbury S.,  
 C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D.  
 Squire, Sir John Collings.  
 Srivastava, Sir Jwala Prasad.  
 Stampe, Sir William L.  
 Stanley Maj. Sir Charles  
 Wentworth.  
 Stanton, Sir Herbert Edwin  
 Pelham Hughes, R.A.  
 Stavridi, Sir John.  
 Statham, Hon. Sir Charles  
 Ernest.  
 Stend, Sir Chas., C.B.E., M.V.O.  
 Stephen, Sir Colin O.  
 Stephens, Sir Alfred.  
 Stephens, Sir Wm. E. Rey-  
 nolds.  
 Sterry, Sir Wasey, C.B.E.  
 Steward, Sir Hy. A. Holden.  
 Stewart, Hon. Sir Frederick  
 H.  
 Stewart, Sir Halley.  
 Stewart, Sir Robert.  
 Stockton, Sir Edwin F.  
 Stoll, Sir Oswald.  
 Stone, Sir Gilbert.  
 Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.  
 Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.  
 Strangman, Sir Thomas  
 Joseph.  
 Strathearn, Lt.-Col. Sir John  
 Calderwood, C.B.E., M.D.  
 Stringer, Hon. Sir Thos.  
 Walter.  
 Strongo, Sir Herbert Cecil.  
 Stuart, Sir Louis, C.I.E.  
 Stupart, Sir Robert F.  
 Sturrock, Sir John C. R.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Sueter, Rear-Adm. Sir Mur-  
 ray, F.C.B., M.P.  
 Surden, Sir Wilfrid Hart.  
 Suhrawardy, Sir Zahadur  
 Rahim Zahid.  
 Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha,  
 Sardar Sahib Sir, C.I.E.  
 Sultan Ahmad, Sir.  
 Sundar Singh, Sardar Baha-  
 dur Majithia, Sir, C.I.E.  
 Sutherland, Sir Geo. H.  
 Sutherland, Sir John D.,  
 C.B.E., L.L.D., F.R.S.E.  
 Swan, Sir Alexander Brown.  
 Sweetman, Sir Henry.  
 Swift, Hon. Sir Rigby.  
 Tagore, Sir Rabindranath.  
 Tait, Sir Thomas.  
 Talbot, Hon. Sir Geo. John.  
 Talbot, Sir William John.  
 Tallis, Sir George.  
 Tandy, Brig. Sir Edward A.  
 Tasker, Maj. Sir Robert I.,  
 T.D., M.P.  
 Taylor, Sir Alfred Jesse  
 Swenson, O.B.E.  
 Taylor, Sir Allen.  
 Taylor, Sir Andrew Thomas.  
 Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams.  
 Taylor, Sir Herbert John.  
 Taylor, Sir James B., C.B.E.  
 Taylor, Sir John Wilson.  
 Taylor, Sir Lionel Alex. G.  
 Taylor, Sir Thomas.  
 Taylor, Sir Thomas M., C.B.E.  
 Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald,  
 D.S.C.  
 Tebbitt, Sir Alfred St. Valery.  
 Tegart, Sir Chas. Augustus,  
 O.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.  
 Teller, Hon. Sir Joseph  
 Matthias.  
 Tenell, Sir Courtney.  
 Terry, Sir Francis Wm.  
 Terry, Sir Richard R., M.S.D.  
 Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence.  
 Thakurdas, Sir Purbottom-  
 das, C.I.E., M.B.E.  
 Thomas, Sir Brumwell.



Thomas, Sir Daniel L.	Verney, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.	Webber, Sir Arthur Frederick Clarence.	Wilson, His Hon. Judge Sir
Thomas, Sir Iltyd.	Vickers, Sir William, C.B.E.	Webber, Sir Robert John.	Herbert Wm. Lush, K.C.
Thomas, Sir Samuel J.	Villiers, Sir Francis Edward Earle.	Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, C.B., C.M.G.	Windham, Com. Sir Walter George, R.N.R.
Thomas, Sir William Hy., M.B.E.	Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister Vorn, Sir Manmohandas Kamaji.	West, Sir Frederick J., C.B.E.	Windham, Sir Wm., C.B.E.
Thomlinson, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Thompson, Sir Luke.	Voules, Sir Francis Minchin, C.B.E.	West, Sir Glyn H.	Winniford, Sir John Fredk.
Thompson, Sir Wm. Ernest.	Wadia, Sir Cursetji Nowroji, C.B.E.	West, Sir James Grey, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.	Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard.
Thompson, Sir William G.	Walder, Hon. Sir Samuel R.	West, Sir Leonard H., O.B.E.	Withers, Sir John James, C.B.E., M.P.
Thompson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.S.C., F.R.S.	Waldron, Col. Sir Wm. J. Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, C.S.I.	Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.	Witt, Sir Robt. Clermont, C.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Cl. Clair.	Walker, Sir Henry, C.B.E.	Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.	Woinewley, Sir Walter James, M.P.
Thomson, Sir William, L.D.	Walker, Sir John W. Thompson, O.B.E.	White, Sir George Ernest.	Wood, Sir Charles Edgar.
Thomson, Sir William Brown.	Walker, Sir Norman, M.D.	White, Sir Thomas.	Wood, Sir Henry J.
Thornely, Sir Arnold.	Wall, Sir Frederick Joseph.	Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm.	Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
Threlford, Sir Wm. Lacon, M.B.E.	Wallace, Sir Edward H.	Whitson, Sir Thomas B.	Wood, Maj. Sir Murdoch McKenzie, O.B.E.
Tilley, Sir George.	Wallace, Sir John S. Stewart, C.B.	Whitty, Sir John Tarlton, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Woodall, Sir Ambrose E., M.D.
Tirumalai Desikachiar, Devan Bahadur Sir.	Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.	Whyte, Sir Wm. Ed., O.B.E.	Woodgate, Sir Alfred, C.B.E.
Tobin, Sir Alfred A., K.C.	Waller, Sir David Grierson.	Wightman, Sir Owen Wm., C.B.E.	Woods, Sir James Edward.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.	Wallis, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Power.	Wilberforce, Sir Herbert W. W.	Woods, Sir Raymond W., C.B.E.
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas S.	Walmsley, Sir Hugh.	Wilkie, Sir David Percival, O.B.E., F.R.S.	Woods, Sir Robert Stanton, M.D.
Topping, Sir Hugh R.	Walsh, Sir Cecil, K.C.	Wilkins Capt. Sir George Hubert, M.C.	Woodward, Sir Arthur Smith, F.R.S.
Tottenham, Sir Alex. R. L., C.I.E.	Walton, Col. Sir Cusack, D.S.O.	Wilkinson, Sir George Henry.	Woodward, Sir Arthur Stanley, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Tout, Hon. Sir Frederick H.	Walton, Sir Geo. O'Donnell.	Williams, Sir Howell Jones.	Woolley, Sir Charles L., D.Litt.
Tovey, Sir Donald F., Mus. Doc.	Warburg, Sir Oscar Emanuel, O.B.E.	Williams, Sir I. Thomas.	Worthington, Sir John V.
Towle, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.	Ward, Sir Thomas R. J., C.I.K., M.V.O.	Williams, Sir John Fischer, C.B.E., K.C.	Worthington, Sir Percy S., F.R.I.B.A.
Train, Sir John, M.P.	Warner, Sir Lionel A. P., C.B.E.	Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort, K.C.	Wreford, Sir Ernest H.
Travers, Sir Walter Lancelot, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Waters, Sir Harry George.	Williams, Sir Richard John.	Wrench, Sir Charles A.
Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry.	Watkins, Sir Percy Emerson.	Williams, Sir Wm. Richard.	Wrench, Maj. Sir John Evelyn L., C.M.G.
Trench, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Hy. Chevenix, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Watlington, Sir Henry W., O.B.E.	Williamson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederic H., C.B., C.B.E.	Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.
Trethowan, Hon. Sir Arthur King.	Watson, Sir Alfred Henry.	Williamson, Sir Horace, C.I.E., M.B.E.	Wright, Sir Charles T. H., L.D.
Tritton, Sir William A.	Watson, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.	Williamson, Sir James.	Wright, Sir Herbert.
Tudball, Sir William.	Watson, Sir D. Milne, L.D.	Williamson, Sir Walter J. Franklin, O.M.G.	Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Turner, Sir Ben, C.B.E.	Watson, Sir Duncan, M.I.E.E.	Willis, Sir Edward William.	Wright, Sir William Owen, O.B.E.
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. George.	Watson, Sir Francis.	Willis, Col. Sir George Henry, C.I.E., M.V.O.	Wylie, Sir Francis James.
Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus.	Watson, Sir Hugh W. Allan.	Willson, Sir Walter Stuart James.	Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, L.D.
Tyler, Sir Henry H. Francis Macdonald, C.I.E.	Watson, Sir John Charles, M.B.E., K.C.	Wilson, Sir George Henry.	Yahio Khan, Sir Muhammad, C.I.E.
Underhill, Sir Arthur.	Watson, Sir John Mathewson.	Wilson, Sir Robert.	Young, Sir Alfred Karney.
Unwin, Sir Raymond.	Watson, Sir Malcolm, M.D.	Wilson, Sir Frederick Roy.	Young, Sir Fredk. Wm.
Upton, Sir Thomas E. T.	Watts, Sir Thomas, M.D.	Wilson, Sir Samuel.	Young, Sir John D.
Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter.	Wayland, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Abraham, M.P.	Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant.	Young, Sir Robert, O.B.E., M.P.
Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji.	Wazir Hazan, Sayyid Sir.	Wilson, Sir Wm. Courthorpe T., K.C.	Zafarullah Khan, Sir Chaudhury
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.	Webb, Sir Chas. Morgan, C.I.E.	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Eric E. B. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Zimmerman, Prof. Sir Alfred E.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.	Webb, Sir Montagu de P., C.I.E., C.B.E.		
Vasanji Trikamaji Mulji, Sir.			
Vasudeva Raja, Sir Vengadad Raja, C.I.E.			
Venkatasubrahas, Sir Mutta.			
Vepa Ramasam Pantalu, Sir.			



**THE VICTORIA CROSS. VC.**

The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).  
FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1856.*



The VC is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a bronze Maltese Cross,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." A special annuity of £10 a year is granted to every recipient below Commissioned Rank, with an additional £5 a year for every bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £50. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Empire.

**A LIST OF SURVIVING RECIPIENTS.**

Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F. (C.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	Burrett, Maj. John C. (Leic. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ....	1918
Adlam, Capt. Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	Barron, Corp. Colin (Canad. Infy.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Agar, Capt. Augustus W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1919	Barter, Capt. Fredk. M.C. (Indian Army), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Amev, Capt. William (R. War. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Bassett, Lieut. Cyril R. G. (N. Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Andrew, Capt. Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Beak, Maj. Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Angus, L.-Corp. W. (H.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915	Bees, Corp. W. (Canad. Inf.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1901
Archibald, Sapper Adam, (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Bessley, Pte. William (Rt. Bde.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Auten, Lt.-Com. Harold, D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Belcher, Capt. D. W. (L.R.B.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Axford, L.-Corp. Thomas L., M.M. (Aust. I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Bell, Lt. F. W. (W. Australia), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1901

Bellow, <i>Capt. Edward D.</i> (Brit. Columbia R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915	Daniels, <i>Maj. H.</i> , m.c. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i> ....	1915
Bennett, <i>Capt. E. P.</i> , m.c. (Worce. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Darwan Sing Negi, <i>Nalk</i> (Garhwal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Bent, <i>C.-S.-M. S. J.</i> (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914	Davoy, <i>Corpl. Philip</i> , m.m. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Bingham, <i>R.-Adm. Hon. E.</i> , o.n.s. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Davies, <i>Corpl. John Thomas</i> (S. Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Bishop, <i>Air Vice-Marshal William Avery</i> , d.s.o. (bar), m.c., d.p.c. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Davies, <i>Sergt. Joseph</i> (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Bissett, <i>Lieut. William D.</i> (A. & S. H.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Davies, <i>Maj.-Gen. I. A. E. Price</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o., a.d.c. (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901
Blackburn, <i>Capt. Arthur S.</i> (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Davies, <i>Capt. Richard B.</i> , d.s.o. (A.I.C.), u.s., <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Bloomfield, <i>Capt. Wm. Anderson</i> (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Dawson, <i>Capt. Jas. Lennox</i> (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915
Bonour, <i>Lt. Charles G.</i> , d.s.c. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Day, <i>Corpl. Sidney J.</i> (Suff. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Booth, <i>Capt. Frederick C.</i> , d.c.m. (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Dean, <i>Maj. Donald J.</i> (R.W. Kent R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Borella, <i>Lieut. Albert C.</i> , m.m. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Dean, <i>Lieut. P. T.</i> (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Boulter, <i>Lt. Wm. Ewart</i> (N'hants R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	de Wiart, <i>Maj.-Gen. Adrian Carton</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o., a.d.c. (4th Dn. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Bourae, <i>Lt.-Com. Roland</i> , d.s.o. (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Dinesen, <i>Lieut. Thomas</i> (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Boyle, <i>R.-Adm. E. Courtney</i> (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915	Dobson, <i>Capt. Claude C.</i> , d.s.o. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1919
Bradley, <i>Lieut. Fredk. H.</i> (R.F.A.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Dobson, <i>Lt.-Corpl. F. W.</i> (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Brereton, <i>Pte. Alexander</i> (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Doogan, <i>Pte. John</i> (1st D.G.), <i>Lancs. Nk.</i> ..	1881
Brooks, <i>C.-Sgt.-M. Edward</i> (Oxf. & B. L. I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Dorrell, <i>Lt. Col. G. T.</i> , m.c. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Brooks, <i>Sergt. Oliver</i> (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915	Douglas, <i>Maj.-Gen. H. E. M.</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o. (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Brown, <i>Corpl. Walter Ernest</i> , d.c.m. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Downie, <i>Sergt. Robert</i> (R. Dub. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Bryan, <i>Lt.-Corpl. Thomas</i> (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Dugut, <i>Maj. Alexis C.</i> (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901
Buchanan, <i>Capt. Angus</i> (S.W. Bord.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Doyle, <i>C.-Sergt.-Maj. Martin</i> , m.m. (R. Munst. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Burges, <i>Lt.-Col. Dan</i> , d.s.o. (Glouce. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Drain, <i>Sergt. J. H. C.</i> (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Burman, <i>Sergt. William Francis</i> (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Dresser, <i>Pte. Tom</i> (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Burt, <i>Corpl. Alfred A.</i> (Herts R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915	Drummond, <i>Lt.-Com. Geoffrey H.</i> (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Butler, <i>Pte. Wm. Boynton</i> (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Duffy, <i>Pte. James</i> (R. Innis. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Ilye, <i>Sergt. Robert</i> (Welsh Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Dunmore, <i>Maj. Earl of</i> , d.s.o., m.v.o. (16th Lrs.), <i>Upper Swat</i> ..	1897
Ilyne, <i>Pte. Thomas</i> (1st Lancers), <i>Sudan</i> ..	1898	Dunstan, <i>Lieut. William</i> (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915
Cutrey, <i>Pte. J.</i> (York. and Lanc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915	Dwyer, <i>Lt. John James</i> (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Caldwell, <i>Sergt. Thomas</i> (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Edwards, <i>Corpl. Frederick J.</i> (Midd. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Calvert, <i>Sergt. Laurence</i> , m.m. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Edwards, <i>Pte. Thos.</i> (Black Watch), <i>Sudan</i> ..	1884
Campbell, <i>Adm. Gordon</i> , d.s.o. (2 bars), (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Edwards, <i>and Lieut. Wilfrid</i> (K. O. York. L. I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Campbell, <i>Brig.-Gen. John Vaughan</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o. (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Egerton, <i>Sergt. Ernest Albert</i> (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Carmichael, <i>Sergt. John</i> (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Elcock, <i>Corpl. Roland</i> (Roy. Scots), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Carpenter, <i>R.-Adm. Alfred Fras. B.</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Elcough, <i>Sergt. H.</i> (10th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Carroll, <i>Pte. John</i> (Ans. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	English, <i>Maj. W. John</i> (A.S.C.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901
Cartwright, <i>Pte. George</i> (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Evans, <i>C.-S.-M. George</i> (Manch. Regt.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Cator, <i>Sergt. Harry</i> (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Evans, <i>Lt.-Col. Lewis Pugh</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o. (Black Watch), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Chater, <i>Pte. George W.</i> (E. York. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Farmer, <i>Lt.-Col. Donald D.</i> (King's R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy</i> (Bhopal Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Finch, <i>Sergt. N. Augustus</i> (R.M.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Christian, <i>Pte. Harry</i> (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Findlater, <i>Piper G.</i> (Gord. Highrs.), <i>Tirah</i> ..	1897
Christie, <i>Lt.-Cpt. John Alex.</i> (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Findlay, <i>Maj. George de C. E.</i> , m.c. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Clarke, <i>Sergt.-Maj. James</i> (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Forshaw, <i>Capt. William T.</i> (Manchester R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915
Clements, <i>Corpl. J. J.</i> (Rimgtn's Guides), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Foss, <i>Lt.-Col. C. C.</i> , d.s.o. (Bedfs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915
Cloutman, <i>Maj. Brett M.</i> , m.c. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Foster, <i>Corpl. Edward</i> (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Coffin, <i>Maj.-Gen. Clifford</i> , c.b., d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Freyberg, <i>Maj.-Gen. Bernard C.</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o. (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Collins, <i>Sergt. John</i> , d.c.m. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Frickleton, <i>Lieut. Samuel</i> (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Colkman, <i>Lt.-Corpl. William H.</i> , d.c.m. m.m. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Frisby, <i>Capt. Cyril Hubert</i> (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Colvin, <i>Capt. Hugh</i> (Chesh. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Fuller, <i>Lt.-Corpl. W.</i> (Welch R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Colvin, <i>Col. J. M.</i> Colquhoun (R.E.), <i>Mohmand</i> ..	1897	Fuller, <i>Lt.-Corpl. W. D.</i> (Gren. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915
Cooper, <i>and Lieut. Edward</i> (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Garforth, <i>Sergt. Chas. E.</i> (1st Hrs.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Coppins, <i>Corpl. Frederick George</i> (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Geary, <i>Rev. Benj. H.</i> , o.f. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1915
Costello, <i>Brig.-Gen. Edmond W.</i> , c.m.g., c.v.o., d.s.o. (I.A.), <i>Malakand</i> ..	1897	Gee, <i>Capt. Robert</i> , m.c. (Royal Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Counter, <i>Corpl. Jack Thomas</i> (King's R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Gobind Singh, <i>Madafdar</i> (Ind. Cav.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Coury, <i>Lt. Gabriel G.</i> (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Godley, <i>Pte. Sidney F.</i> (Roy. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Coverdale, <i>Lt. C. Hurry</i> , m.m. (Manch. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Goad, <i>Corpl. Herman James</i> (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Cox, <i>Pte. Christopher</i> (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Gordon, <i>Lt.-Corpl. B. S.</i> , m.m. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Craig, <i>Lt. J. M.</i> (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Gordon, <i>Col. W. E.</i> , c.b.e., a.d.c. (Gord. High.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Craundon, <i>Pte. H. G.</i> (18th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Gorle, <i>Lieut. Robert</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Crichton, <i>Pte. James</i> (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Gort, <i>Maj.-Gen. Viscount</i> , c.b.e., d.s.o., m.v.o., m.c. (Gren. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Crimmin, <i>Col. John</i> , c.b., c.i.e., v.d. (I.M.S.), <i>Burma</i> ..	1889	Gosling, <i>Batt. Sergt.-Major William</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Cross, <i>Corpl. Arthur Henry</i> (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Gourley, <i>and Lieut. Cyril E.</i> , m.m. (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Crowe, <i>Capt. John</i> (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Gowrie, <i>Brig.-Gen. Lord</i> , o.c.m.g., c.b., d.s.o. (bar), (Welch Gds.), <i>Sudan</i> ..	1880
Cruickshank, <i>Pte. Robert Edward</i> (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Graham, <i>Maj. John R. N.</i> (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Crutchley, <i>Capt. Victor Alexander</i> , d.s.c. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Grant, <i>Col. John Duncan</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o. (I.A.), <i>Tibet</i> ..	1904
Cunningham, <i>Pte. John</i> (E. York. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Grant, <i>Lt. John G.</i> (Wellington R. N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Currey, <i>Pte. W. M.</i> (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Greaves, <i>Sergt. Fred</i> (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Curtis, <i>Sergt. A. E.</i> (E. Surrey Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Greenwood, <i>Lt.-Col. Harry</i> , d.s.o. (and Bar), m.c. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Curtis, <i>Sergt. Horace A.</i> (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918		
Dalziel, <i>Driver Henry</i> (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918		

Gregg, Maj. Milton F., m.c. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Judson, Capt. Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Gregg, Sergt. William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Karanbahadur Rana, Naik (Gurkha Rifles), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Grieve, Capt. Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Kelly, Capt. Henry, m.c. (bar) (W. Riding R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Grimbaldeston, C.Q.M.S. William H. (K.O.S.B.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Kennedy, Lt.-Col. Wm. Clark, c.m.g., d.s.o. (bar) (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Grimshaw, Lt. John (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Kenny, Pte. Henry (Loyal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Grogan, Brig.-Gen. George Wm. St. G., c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o., A.D.C. (Worce. Regt.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Kenny, Pte. Thomas (Durham L. I.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Guy, Com. Basil John Douglas, d.s.o. (R.N.), <i>China</i> .....	1900	Kenny, Pte. Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Haime, Capt. Reginald L., m.c. (H.A.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Ker, Capt. Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Hall, Sergt. Arthur (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Kerr, Pte. John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Halliday, Gen. Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), <i>China</i> .....	1900	Keyzord, Lt. Leonard (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Halliwell, Lt.-Capt. Joel (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Khudadad Khan, Naik (29th Baluch.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914
Haltom, Pte. Albert (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Kinross, Pte. Cecil John (Canadian Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Hamilton, and Lt. John (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915	Kirby, Group-Capt. Frank H., c.b.e., D.C.M. (R.A.F.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900
Hamilton, Sergt. John Brown (High. L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Knight, and Lt. Alfred J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Hanna, Lieut. Robert (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Knight, Capt. H. J. (King's Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900
Hansen, Lt.-Col. Percy H., d.s.o., m.c. (Lincs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915	Knox, 2nd Lieut. Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Harvey, Capt. Fredk. M. W. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Konwal, Capt. Philip (Canadian Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Harvey, Pte. Jack (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Kulbir Thapa, Rifman (Gurkha R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Harvey, Pte. Norman (R. Innis. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Laidlaw, Sergt. Daniel (K.O.S.B.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Harvey, Pte. Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915	Lauder, Pte. David R. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Hayward, Capt. Regd. F. Johnson, m.c. (Wilts. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Laurent, Sergt. Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Heaton, Corp. Wm. (King's Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	Lawrence, Lt.-Col. B. T. T. (17th Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900
Heavyside, Pte. Michael (Inch. L. I.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Lawson, Pte. E. (Gord. High.), <i>Tirah</i> .....	1897
Hedges, Lieut. Frederick W. (Beds. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Leach, Lt. J. (Chester R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914
Henderson, Trooper H. S. (Bulawayo), <i>Rhodesia</i> .....	1896	Leak, Pte. John (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Herring, Maj. Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Leak, Lt.-Col. A. Martin (S.A. Const.), <i>S. Africa</i> , 1902; (R.A.M.C.), <i>Clasp, Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Hewitt, Corp. James (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Le Quesne, Lt.-Col. Ferd. Simeon (R.A.M.C.), <i>Burma</i> .....	1889
Hewitt, and Lieut. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Lewis, Pte. Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Hill, Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	Lister, Sergt. Joseph (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Hogan, Sergt. J. (Manchester R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914	Lloyd, Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen E. P., K.C.B. (A.M.S.), <i>Burma</i> .....	1893
Holbrook, Com. N. D. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914	Lowerson, Sergt. Albert David (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Holland, Maj. E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	Luke, Driver F. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914
Holland, Capt. John Vincent (Leinster R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	Lyall, Capt. Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Holmes, Lieut. F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914	McAulay, Sergt. John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Holmes, Pte. Thomas William (Can. Md. Rif.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	McCarthy, Lt. Lawrence D. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Hornby, Brig.-Gen. E. J. Phipps, c.b., c.m.g. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	McDougall, Sergt. Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Howell, Corp. Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	MacDowell, Maj. Thain W., d.s.o. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Hudson, Lt.-Col. Charles Edward, d.s.o., m.c. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	MacGregor, Maj. John, m.c., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Md. Rif.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Huffman, Capt. Jas. P. (West Riding R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	McIntosh, Pte. George (Gord. Highs.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Hughes, Pte. Thomas (Con. Rang.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	MacIntyre, Lt. David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Hull, Shoeing-Smith Chas. (1st Lrs.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	McNally, Sergt. William, M.M. (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Hunter, Corp. David Ferguson (High. L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	McNamara, Group Capt. Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Hutcheson, Capt. Bellenden, m.c. (Can. A.M.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	McNamara, Corp. John (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Hutchinson, Col. E. D. Brown Synge, c.b. (14th Hrs.), <i>South Africa</i> .....	1900	McNess, Lt.-Sergt. Fred (Scots G.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
Hutchinson, Lt.-Corp. James (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	Mallison, Lt.-Com. W. St. A. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Hutt, Corp. Arthur (R. Warwick R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	Martin, Lt.-Col. Cyril G., d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Ingram, Lt. George M., M.M. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Masters, Pte. Richard George (R.A.S.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Inkson, Lt.-Col. Edgar Thos., d.s.o. (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	Maufe, Capt. Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Insell, Group Capt. Gilbert S. M., m.c. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915	Maxwell, Lt. Joseph, m.c., D.C.M. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Inwood, Pte. Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917	May, Lt. H. (Scottish R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914
Ishar Singh, Subadar (28th Punjabis), <i>Waziristan</i> .....	1921	Mayson, Sergt. Tom F. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Jackson, Pte. William (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	Meekosha, Capt. Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
James, Maj. H., m.c. (Worce. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915	Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, m.c. (C.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916
James, Capt. Manley Angell, m.c. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Melvin, Pte. Charles R. (Highs.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Jarvis, Lt.-Capt. C. E. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1914	Merrifield, Lt. William, M.M. (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Jerrard, Fly-Offr. Alan (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Metcalf, Lt.-Capt. William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Johnson, Col. (Temp. Brigadier) Dudley G., d.s.o. (bar), m.c., A.D.C. (S.W. Bord.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Mequell, Capt. Godfrey, m.c. (Guides) (Posthumous), <i>Mohmand</i> .....	1935
Johnson, Lt. James (Northum. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Miles, Pte. Francis G. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Johnson, Sergt. William Hy. (Sher. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Mir Dast, Subadar (Coke's Rif.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1915
Johnstone, Maj. R. (Imp. Light Horse), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1899	Mitchell, Capt. Coulson N., m.c. (Canad. Engrs.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Jones, Col. C. Mansel, c.m.g., d.s.o. (W. York. R.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	Moffatt, Pte. M. (Leinster R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
Jones, Pte. Thos. Alfred, D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1916	Molyneux, Sergt. John (R. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
Joynt, Capt. William Donovan (Aust. I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918	Moon, Lt. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
		Moore, Capt. Montagu S.S. (Hants R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
		Mott, Sergt. Edward J., D.C.M. (Border R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
		Mountain, Sergt. Albert (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1918
		Moyney, Sergt. John (Ir. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917
		Mugford, Pte. Harold (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> .....	1917



Mullin, <i>Major</i> George Harry, m.c. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Smith, <i>Honour</i> Albert (R.A.), <i>Sudan</i> .....	1885
Murray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry Wm., c.m.g., d.s.o., d.s.m. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Smith, <i>Lt.-Sergt.</i> Edward, d.s.m. (Lane. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Murray, <i>Corp.</i> Jas. (Conn. Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i> .....	1881	Smith, <i>Sergt.</i> Issy (Manchester R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Myles, <i>Capt.</i> Edgar K. d.s.o. (Worc. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1910	Smith, <i>Col.-Sergt.</i> James (The Buffs), <i>Wohmand</i> .....	1897
Nasmith, <i>Adm. Sir</i> Martin E. r.c.n.b., <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Smith, <i>Pte.</i> James (Border R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1914
Neume, <i>Brigadier</i> P., d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Smyth, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> J.G. m.c. (Ludham Sikhs), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Nesbitt, <i>Capt.</i> R. C. (Massonland), <i>Rhodesia</i> .....	1896	Smyth, <i>Major-Gen.</i> Sir Nevill M. (Kent. I.D.G.), <i>Sudan</i> .....	1898
Newland, <i>Capt.</i> James E. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Spackman, <i>Sergt.</i> Charles Edward (Border R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Nickerson, <i>Major-Gen.</i> William Hy. S., c.m.g., (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	Stanton, <i>Sergt.</i> Percy Clyde, m.m. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Nurso, <i>Lieut.</i> G. E. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1899	Steele, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Gordon C. (R.N.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Ockendon, <i>Sergt.</i> James (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Steele, <i>Sergt.</i> Thomas (Seaforth H.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
O'Leary, <i>Lieut.</i> Michael (Connaught Rangers), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Stone, <i>Gunner</i> Charles Edwin, m.m. (R.I.A.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
O'Meara, <i>Pte.</i> Martin (Australia), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Storkey, <i>Capt.</i> Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
O'Neill, <i>Sergt.</i> John (Leinster R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Strachan, <i>Major</i> Henry, m.c. (Can. Cav.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Onions, and <i>Lieut.</i> George (Devon R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Stringer, <i>Pte.</i> George (Manch. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916
Ormsby, <i>Sergt.</i> John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Stuart, <i>Com.</i> Ronald Neil, d.s.o. (R.N.R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
O'Rourke, <i>Pte.</i> Michael J., m.m. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Sullivan, <i>Comd.</i> Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), <i>N. Russia</i> .....	1919
Palmer, and <i>Lt.</i> Fredk. Wm., m.m. (Roy. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Sykes, <i>Pte.</i> Ernest (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Parker, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Walter R. (Lt. M.L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Symons, <i>Capt.</i> Wm. J. (Australia), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Pearkos, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. Randolph, d.s.o., m.c. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Tandey, <i>Pte.</i> H., d.s.m., m.m. (W. Riding R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Peck, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Cyrus Wesley, d.s.o. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Thomas, <i>Sergt.</i> John (N. Staffs. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Peeler, <i>Sergt.</i> Walter (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Tollerton, <i>Pte.</i> R. (Cameron H.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1914
Phillips, <i>Capt.</i> Robert E. (R. War. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Tombs, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Joseph (King's R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Pittcher, <i>Pte.</i> O. Ernest, d.s.m. (R.N.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Towers, <i>Pte.</i> James (Scott. Rif.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Pitts, <i>Pte.</i> J. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	Towner, <i>Lieut.</i> Edgar Thomas, m.c. (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Pollard, <i>Capt.</i> Alfred O., m.c., d.s.m. (H.A.C.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Towse, <i>Capt.</i> Sir E. B. B., r.c.v.o., c.b.e. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1899
Pollock, <i>Lt.</i> James D. (Cam. High.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Toye, <i>Capt.</i> Alfred M., m.c. (Middx. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Pooll, <i>Capt.</i> A. H. Batten, m.c. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Train, <i>Comd.</i> Charles Wm. (Lond. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Potts, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Fredk. W.O. (Berks. Yeo.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Traynor, <i>Sergt.</i> W. B. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1901
Poulter, <i>Pte.</i> Arthur (W. Rid. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Turner, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir R. E. W., r.c.m., r.c.m.o., d.s.o. (R. Can. Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900
Procter, <i>Rev.</i> Arthur H. (King's R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Turnall, <i>Pte.</i> Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916
Quigg, <i>Pte.</i> Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Unwin, <i>Capt.</i> E. c.m.g., c.m.g. (R.N.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Ramsden, <i>Lieut.</i> H. E. (Protect. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1899	Upton, <i>Pte.</i> J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Ratcliffe, <i>Pte.</i> William, m.m. (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Vesle Corp. (Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916
Rayfield, <i>Lt.</i> Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Vickers, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur (Warwick R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Readitt, <i>Sergt.</i> John (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Vickers, <i>Capt.</i> Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Rees, <i>Sergt.</i> Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Vickers, <i>Sergt.</i> S. (Dorset R.), <i>Tirah</i> .....	1897
Rees, <i>Group-Capt.</i> Lionel W. B., o.b.e., m.c., a.f.c. (R.A.F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Walker, <i>Major</i> A. R. Hill (Nthrup R.), <i>Transvaal</i> .....	1881
Rendie, <i>Sergt.</i> T. E. (D.C.L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1914	Wallace, <i>Capt.</i> Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Reynolds, <i>Capt.</i> Henry, m.c. (R. Scots), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Wark, <i>Major</i> Blair A., d.s.o. (Aust.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Richards, <i>Sergt.</i> Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Waters, <i>Major</i> Arnold Horace S., d.s.o., m.c. (R.E.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Ricketts, <i>Pte.</i> Thos. (R. Newland R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Watt, <i>Ch. Skipper</i> Joseph (R.N.R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Ritchie, <i>Comd.</i> H. P. (R.N.), <i>Dar-es-Salaam</i> .....	1914	Weale, <i>Sergt.</i> Henry (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Ritchie, <i>Corpl.</i> Walter (Seaforth H.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Welch, <i>Sergt.</i> James (R. Berk. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Roberts, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. C., d.s.o., c.b.e., m.c. (Worc. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	West, <i>Wing-Commander</i> Ferdinand M.F., m.c. (R.A.F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Charles Graham, m.m. (R. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Wheeler, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> James Forbes, d.s.o., m.c. (Border R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	White, <i>Major</i> Archie Cecil T., m.c. (Green Howards), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William, o.b.e. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1899	White, <i>Pte.</i> Jack (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Robinson, <i>Capt.</i> Eric G., o.b.e. (R.N.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	White, <i>Lt.</i> Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Robson, <i>Pte.</i> H. H. (Royal Scots), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1914	Whitfield, <i>Sergt.</i> Harold (K. Shrop. L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Rochford, <i>Capt.</i> G. A. Boyd (Scots G.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Whittle, <i>Sergt.</i> John W., d.s.m. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Rogers, <i>Lt.</i> James (S. A. Constab.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1901	Wilcox, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Rouppell, <i>Major</i> G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Wilkinson, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Alfred (Manch. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Rutherford, <i>Capt.</i> Charles Smith, m.c., m.m. (Quebec R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Williams, <i>C-Sergt-Maj.</i> John H., d.s.m., m.m. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Ruthven, <i>Lt.</i> William (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Williams, <i>Seaman</i> William (R.N.R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917
Ryan, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aust.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Willie, <i>Major</i> Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Ryder, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (Middx. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Wood, <i>Pte.</i> Wilfred (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Sadler, <i>Lt.</i> Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918	Woodall, and <i>Lt.</i> Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Sage, <i>Pte.</i> Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917	Woods, <i>Pte.</i> James Park (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Sanders, <i>Lt.</i> George, m.c. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Woolley, <i>Rev.</i> Geoffrey H., m.c. (Qu. Vlc. Rif.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Sandes, <i>Lt.</i> Arthur J. T. Fleming (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Wright, <i>Brig-Gen.</i> Wallace D., c.s., c.m.o., d.s.o. (R. W. Surrey), <i>Sokoto</i> .....	1905
Saunders, <i>Sergt.</i> Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Wyatt, <i>Lt.-Sergt.</i> George H. (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915
Scott, <i>Q-M-Sergt.</i> R. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900	Wyllie, <i>Col.</i> Guy G. E., c.n., d.s.o. (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1900
Sheringer, <i>Col.</i> F. A. C. (Can. A. M.S.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915	Young, <i>Pte.</i> Thomas (Durh. L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Shahamand Khan, <i>Naik</i> (Punjab), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916	Zengol, <i>Sergt.</i> Raphael L., m.m. (Saskatchewan R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918
Shankland, <i>Capt.</i> Robert, d.s.m. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1917		
Sharpe, <i>Sergt.</i> C. (Lincs. R.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1915		
Shaul, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (High. L.I.), <i>S. Africa</i> .....	1899		
Shepherd, <i>Rfm.</i> Albert E. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1918		
Sinton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John A., o.b.e. (I.M.S.), <i>Gr. War</i> .....	1916		



# His Majesty's Ministers.

(Appointed June 7, 1935; reconstructed 1935 and 1936.)

## THE CABINET.

<i>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury</i>	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., b. 1867 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Lord President of the Council</i>	The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., b. 1866 (N. Lab.)	£2,000
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., T.D., b. 1887 (C.)	£2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., b. 1869 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Secretary of State for Home Affairs</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., M.P., b. 1873 (L. Nat.)	£5,000
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, b. 1872 (C.)	£10,000
<i>Secretary of State for War</i>	The Rt. Hon. A. Duff-Cooper, D.S.O., M.P., b. 1890 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs</i>	The Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P., b. 1897 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Secretary of State for India</i>	The Most Hon. Marquess of Zetland, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., b. 1876 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Secretary of State for the Dominions</i>	The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., b. 1901 (N. Lab.)	£5,000
<i>Secretary of State for the Colonies</i>	The Rt. Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, M.P., b. 1883 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Secretary of State for Air</i>	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Swinton, G.B.E., M.C., b. 1884 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Secretary of State for Scotland</i>	The Rt. Hon. Walter E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., b. 1890 (C.)	£2,000
<i>Minister of Health</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., b. 1876 (C.)	£5,000
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., b. 1870 (L. Nat.)	£5,000
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., b. 1880 (C.)	£4,500
<i>President of the Board of Education</i>	The Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P., b. 1896 (C.)	£2,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries</i>	The Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison, M.C., K.C., M.P., b. 1893 (C.)	£2,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i>	The Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown, M.C., M.P., b. 1881 (L. Nat.)	£2,000
<i>First Commissioner of Works</i>	The Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880 (C.)	£2,000
<i>Co-ordination of Defence</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, G.B.E., K.C., M.P., b. 1876 (C.)	£5,000
<i>Minister of Transport</i>	Major Rt. Hon. L. Hore-Belisha, M.P., b. 1898 (L. Nat.)	£2,000

## OTHER MINISTERS.

<i>Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P., b. 1871 (C.)</i>	£2,500
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Davidson, G.C.V.O., C.B., M.P., b. 1889 (C.)</i>	£2,000
<i>Minister of Pensions, Herwald Ramsbotham, O.B.E., M.C., M.P., b. 1887 (C.)</i>	£2,000
<i>Attorney-General, Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, O.B.E., K.C., M.P., b. 1889 (C.) (and fees; in 1929-30 £17,570)</i>	£4,500
<i>Solicitor-General, Sir Terence James O'Connor, K.C., M.P., b. 1891 (C.) (and fees; in 1929-30 £6,772)</i>	£4,000
<i>Paymaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Lord Hutchison of Montrose, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1873 (L. Nat.)</i>	unpaid
<i>Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Kenneth M. Lindsay, M.P., b. 1897 (C.)</i>	£1,000
<i>Treasurer—Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. D. J. Colville, M.P., b. 1894 (C.)</i>	£2,000
<i>Patronage Secretary, Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. Margesson, M.C., M.P., b. 1890 (C.)</i>	£2,000
<i>Junior Lords:—Sir J. Bindell, M.P., b. 1884 (L. Nat.), Hon. James Stuart, M.C., M.P., b. 1897 (C.), Com. A. R. J. Southby, M.P., b. 1886 (C.) each £1,000; Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones, M.C., M.P., b. 1884 (L. Nat.), and Capt. Hon. A. O. J. Hope, M.C., M.P., b. 1897 (C.)</i>	unpaid
<i>Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State:—</i>	
<i>Home, G. W. Lloyd, M.P., b. 1902 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Foreign, Viscount Cranborne, M.P., b. 1893 (C.); The Earl of Plymouth, b. 1889 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Dominions, The Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., T.D., M.P., b. 1895 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Colonies, The Earl De La Warr, b. 1900 (N. Lab.)</i>	£1,500
<i>India, R. A. Butler, M.P., b. 1902 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Air, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., b. 1888 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Parliamentary Secretaries:—</i>	
<i>War, Capt. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, b. 1891 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Do. (Financial), Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P., b. 1890 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., b. 1894 (C.)</i>	£2,000
<i>Trade, Dr. E. Leslie Burgin, M.P., b. 1887 (L. Nat.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Mines, Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank, M.P., b. 1893 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat Foreign Office and Board of Trade), Capt. Rt. Hon. D. E. Wallace, M.C., M.P., b. 1892 (C.)</i>	£2,000
<i>Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), The Earl of Feversham, b. 1906 (C.)</i>	£1,200
<i>Labour, Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead, M.C., M.P., b. 1890 (C.)</i>	£1,200
<i>Education, G. H. Shakespeare, M.P., b. 1893 (L. Nat.)</i>	£1,200
<i>Health, R. S. Hudson, M.P., b. 1886 (C.)</i>	£1,500
<i>Transport, Capt. Austin U. M. Hudson, M.P., b. 1897 (C.)</i>	£1,200
<i>Assistant Postmaster-General, Sir W. J. Womersley, M.P., b. 1878 (C.)</i>	£1,200
<i>Charity Commissioner, Edmund Clement Davies, M.P., b. 1884 (L. Nat.)</i>	unpaid
<i>Second Church Estates Commissioner, Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P., b. 1876 (N. Lab.)</i>	unpaid
<i>Scotland.</i>	
<i>Secretary of State (in the Cabinet), H. J. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, M.P., b. 1902 (C.)</i>	£2,000
<i>Under Secretary (Health), H. J. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, M.P., b. 1902 (C.)</i>	£1,200
<i>Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Thomas Mackay Cooper, O.B.E., K.C., M.P., b. 1892 (C.)</i>	£5,000
<i>Solicitor-General, James Scott Cumberland Reid, K.C., b. 1890</i>	£2,000
<i>Political Ministers of the Royal Household.</i>	
<i>Treasurer, Sir George Penny, Bt., M.P., b. 1876 (C.)</i>	£700
<i>Comptroller, Col. Sir A. L. Ward, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1876 (C.)</i>	£700
<i>Vice-Chamberlain, Maj. Sir G. F. Davies, M.P., b. 1875 (C.)</i>	£700
<i>Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Munster, b. 1905 (C.); The Viscount Gage, b. 1895 (C.)</i>	each £600
<i>CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS:—(Class I, £2,000; Class II, £1,200. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Class II Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainsford; Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, now Earl of Balfour.</i>	

## Conspectus of Present and

Date.	Prime Minister.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Jan. 25, 1826	Wellington	H. Goulburn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston .. Hastings .. Ed. F. L. Gower ..	W. H. Russell .. Sir G. Murray ..
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Sir W. Wynn .. Sir H. Parnell .. E. Ellice ..	Goderich .. Hon. E. Stanley ..
July 18, 1834	Macdonald	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice ..	Hon. T. S. Rice ..
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulburn	Wellington	J. C. Herries ..	Aberdeen ..
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice .. (F. T. Baring ..)	Lord J. Russell .. Normanby ..	Palmerston	Howick .. T. B. Macaulay .. Sir H. Hardinge .. Sir T. Fremantle .. Hon. S. Herbert ..	Glenelg .. Normanby .. Ld. J. Russell .. Stanley .. W. E. Gladstone ..
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulburn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen		
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston .. Granville ..	Hon. F. Maule ..	Grey ..
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Reresford ..	Sir J. Pakington .. Newcastle ..
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell .. Clarendon ..	Hon. S. Herbert .. Newcastle ..	Sir G. Grey .. Lord J. Russell .. Hon. S. Herbert .. Sir W. Molesworth .. H. Labouchere ..
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone .. Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Stanley .. Sir E. B. Lytton .. Newcastle .. E. Cardwell ..
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole .. T. S. S. Estcourt .. Sir G. C. Lewis .. Sir G. Grey ..	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel .. Hon. S. Herbert .. Sir G. C. Lewis .. de Grey & Ripon .. de Grey & Ripon .. Hartington ..	Stanley .. Sir E. B. Lytton .. Newcastle .. E. Cardwell ..
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone		Ld. J. Russell		
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon .. Hartington ..	E. Cardwell ..
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole .. G. Hardy ..	Stanley	Gen. Peel ..	Carnarvon ..
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt .. R. Lowe ..	G. Hardy .. H. A. Bruce ..	Stanley .. Clarendon ..	Sir J. Pakington .. Sir J. Pakington ..	Buckingham .. Buckingham ..
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	Granville	E. Cardwell	Granville .. Kimberley ..
Feb. 27, 1874	B. Disraeli .. (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby .. Salisbury ..	G. Hardy .. Col. F. A. Stanley ..	Carnarvon .. Sir M. H. Beach ..
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	W. E. Gladstone .. H. C. E. Childers ..	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers .. Hartington ..	Kimberley .. Derby ..
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley ..
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Granville ..
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury .. W. H. Smith .. 1st Lord	Ld. R. Churchill .. G. J. Goschen ..	H. Matthews	Salisbury	W. H. Smith .. E. Stanhope ..	E. Stanhope .. Knuttsford ..
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon ..
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon ..
July 2, 1895	Salisbury .. (Balfour 1st Ld.)	Sir M. H. Beach .. C. T. Ritchie .. A. Chamberlain ..	Sir M. W. Ridley .. C. T. Ritchie .. A. Akers-Douglas ..	Salisbury .. Lansdowne .. Lansdowne ..	Lansdowne .. St. J. Brodric .. St. J. Brodric .. H. O. A. Foster ..	J. Chamberlain .. J. Chamberlain .. A. Lyttelton ..
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour					
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C. Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane .. R. B. Haldane .. Haldane (Visc.) .. Col. J. E. B. Seely .. H. H. Asquith .. Kitchener .. Kitchener .. D. Lloyd George ..	Elgin ..
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone .. W. S. Churchill .. R. McKenna ..	Sir E. Grey		Crewe .. L. Harcourt ..
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon .. Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey .. Grey (Visc.) ..		A. Bonar Law ..
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George ..	A. Bonar Law .. A. Chamberlain .. Sir R. S. Horne	Sir G. Cave .. E. Shortt ..	A. J. Balfour .. Curzon ..	Derby .. Milner .. W. S. Churchill .. Sir L. W. Evans ..	Milner .. W. S. Churchill ..
Oct. 23, 1922	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. O. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire ..
May 22, 1923	S. Baldwin	S. Baldwin .. N. Chamberlain	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire ..
Jan. 22, 1924	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	A. Henderson	J. R. MacDonald	S. Walsh	J. H. Thomas ..
Nov. 4, 1924	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Sir W. Joynson Hicks	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir L. W. Evans	Dom. & Col. .. L. C. M. S. Amery ..
June 8, 1929	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	J. R. Clynes	A. Henderson	T. Shaw	J. H. Thomas .. Paisfield ..
Aug. 25, 1931	J. R. MacDonald .. Donald ..	P. Snowden .. N. Chamberlain ..	Sir H. Samuel .. Sir J. Gilmour ..	Reading .. Sir J. Simon ..	Crewe .. Hillisham ..	J. H. Thomas D. .. Sir P. C. Lister D. ..
June 7, 1935	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Sir S. Hoare	Halifax	J. H. Thomas D. .. M. MacDonald D. .. M. MacDonald D. .. J. H. Thomas C. .. W. Ormsby Goro, C. ..
Nov. 22, 1935	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Sir S. Hoare .. R. A. Eden ..	A. Duff-Cooper	

## Former Administrations.

Date.	Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858.)	Ld. Lieut. 1801-1921
Jan. 25, 1828	Lyndhurst ...	Bathurst ...	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries ...	Clarence ..... Melville .....	Melville ..... Ellenborough ..	Anglesey. Northum- berland Anglesey. Wellesley. Huddington. Huddington.
Nov. 22, 1830	Brougham ...	Lansdowne ..	Auckland .....	Sir J. Graham ..	C. Grant .....	Anglesey. Huddington. Huddington.
July 18, 1834	Brougham ...	Lansdowne ..	C. P. Thomson ..	Auckland .....	C. Grant .....	Muirgrave. Elrington.
Dec. 26, 1834	Lyndhurst ...	Rosslyn .....	A. Baring .....	de Grey .....	Ellenborough ..	de Grey. Heytesbury.
April 18, 1835	{ (In c'mission) Cottenham ...	{ Lansdowne .. Rosslyn .....	C. P. Thomson .. H. Labouchere ..	Auckland .....	Sir J. Hobhouse ..	de Grey. Heytesbury.
Sept. 6, 1841	Lyndhurst ...	Wharnccliffe..	Ripon .....	Huddington ..	Ellenborough ..	de Grey. Heytesbury.
July 6, 1846	{ Cottenham (In c'mission) Truro .....	{ Lansdowne .. Rosslyn .....	W. F. Gladstone Dalhousie ....	Huddington ..	Fitzgerald .... Ripon .....	de Grey. Heytesbury.
Feb. 27, 1852	St. Leonards ..	Lonsdale .....	Clarendon .....	Auckland .....	Sir J. Hobhouse ..	Bessborough Clarendon.
Dec. 28, 1852	Cranworth ...	Granville .....	H. Labouchere ..	Sir F. T. Baring ..	J. C. Herries ...	Eglinton.
Feb. 20, 1855	Cranworth ...	Granville .....	J. W. Henley ..	Northumberland	Sir C. Wood ..	St. Germans.
Feb. 25, 1858	Chelmsford ..	Salisbury .....	E. Cardwell ...	Sir J. Graham ..	Sir C. Wood ..	Carlisle.
June 18, 1859	{ Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville .....	Stanley of A. ...	Sir J. Graham .. Sir C. Wood ..	Sir C. Wood .. R. Vernon Stanley .....	Carlisle. Eglinton.
Nov. 6, 1865	Cranworth ...	Granville .....	J. W. Henley .. Donoughmore ..	Sir J. Pakington ..	Ellenborough .. Stanley .....	Carlisle. Wodehouse.
July 6, 1866	Chelmsford ..	Buckingham ..	T. M. Gibson ...	Somerset .....	Sir C. Wood ..	Wodehouse.
Feb. 27, 1863	Cairns .....	Marlborough ..	Sir S. Northcote ..	Sir J. Pakington ..	Cranborne ....	Abercorn.
Dec. 9, 1868	{ Hatherley Selborne .....	{ Richmond .. Aberdare .....	Richmond .....	H. L. Corry .....	Sir S. Northcote ..	Abercorn.
Feb. 21, 1874	Cairns .....	Richmond .....	J. Bright .....	H. C. Childers ..	Argyll .....	Spencer.
April 28, 1880	Selborne .....	Spencer .....	C. Fortescue ..	G. J. Goschen ..	Salisbury .....	Abercorn.
June 24, 1885	Halsbury .....	Richmond .....	Sir C. Adderley ..	G. Ward Hunt ..	Cranbrook .....	Marlborough.
Feb. 6, 1886	Herschell .....	Carlingford ..	Sandon .....	W. H. Smith ..	Hartington .....	Cowper. Spencer.
Aug. 3, 1886	Halsbury .....	Cranbrook .....	J. Chamberlain ..	Northbrook ..	Kimberley .....	Carnarvon. Aberdeen.
Aug. 18, 1892	Herschell .....	Kimberley .....	Richmond .....	Ld. G. Hamilton ..	Ld. R. Churchill ..	Londonderry. Zetland.
Mar. 3, 1894	Herschell .....	Rosebery .....	E. Stanhope .....	Ripon .....	Kimberley .....	Houghton.
July 2, 1895	Halsbury .....	Devonshire ..	A. J. Mundella ..	Spencer .....	H. H. Fowler ..	Houghton.
July 22, 1902	Halsbury .....	Devonshire ..	A. J. Mundella ..	Spencer .....	Ld. G. Hamilton ..	Cadogan.
Dec. 5, 1905	Loreburn .....	Crewe .....	J. Bryce .....	G. J. Goschen ..	Selborne .....	Dudley.
April 8, 1908	{ Loreburn .. Haldane ..	{ Wolverhampton Beauchamp .. Morley .....	G. T. Ritchie ..	Selborne .....	Ld. G. Hamilton ..	Dudley.
May 26, 1915	Buckmaster ..	Crewe .....	G. W. Balfour ..	Selborne .....	St. J. Brodrick ..	Dudley.
Dec. 7, 1916	{ Finlay .....	{ Curzon .....	Salisbury .....	Cawdor .....	J. Morley .....	Aberdeen.
Oct. 23, 1922	Cave .....	Salisbury .....	Lloyd George ..	Tweedmouth ..	W. S. Churchill ..	Worley (Visct.) Crewe .....
May 22, 1923	Cave .....	Salisbury .....	W. Runciman ..	A. J. Balfour ..	A. Chamberlain ..	Wimborne.
Jan. 22, 1924	Haldane .....	Parmoor .....	Sir A. Stanley ..	Sir E. Geldes ..	E. S. Montagu ..	Wimborne.
Nov. 4, 1924	{ Cave .....	{ Balfour .....	Sir A. Geddes ..	W. H. Long ..	Peel .....	Ypres. FitzAlan.
June 3, 1929	Sankey .....	Parmoor .....	Sir R. S. Horne ..	S. Baldwin .....	Peel .....	Ypres. FitzAlan.
Aug. 25, 1931	Sankey .....	S. Baldwin ..	Sir P. Lloyd- Greame .....	L.C.M.S. Amery ..	Peel .....	Sir S. Hoare.
June 7, 1935	Hailsham .....	{ J. R. Mac- Donald ..	Sir P. Lloyd- Greame .....	L.C.M.S. Amery ..	Peel .....	Sir S. Hoare.
Nov. 22, 1935	Hailsham .....	{ J. R. Mac- Donald ..	S. Webb .....	Chelmsford ...	Olivier .....	Thomson.
Jan. 22, 1924	{ Cave .....	{ Balfour .....	Sir P. Cunliffe ..	W. C. Bridgeman ..	{ Birkenhead Peel .....	Sir S. Hoare.
June 3, 1929	Sankey .....	Parmoor .....	W. Graham .....	A. V. Alexander ..	W. Benn .....	Thomson. Amulree.
Aug. 25, 1931	Sankey .....	S. Baldwin ..	Sir P. C. Lister ..	{ Sir A. Cham- berlain .. Sir B. Eyres Monsell ..	Sir S. Hoare ..	Amulree. London- derry
June 7, 1935	Hailsham .....	{ J. R. Mac- Donald ..	W. Runciman ..	Sir B. E. Monsell ..	Zetland .....	Sir P. C. Lister.
Nov. 22, 1935	Hailsham .....	{ J. R. Mac- Donald ..	W. Runciman ..	{ Monsell .....	Zetland .....	Swinton.

**THE NEW PARLIAMENT.**—The last Parliament of King George V met for the first time on *Nov. 26*, when the House of Commons unanimously re-elected Capt. E. A. FitzRoy as Speaker, on the motion of Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, seconded by Mr. T. Cape. Congratulations were tendered by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, the new Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Lloyd George, the "Father" of the House, and Mr. Maxton. King George's assent to the Commons' choice was given on the following day, and M.P.s were then sworn in, the Peers taking the oath in the other Chamber.

**THE KING'S SPEECH.**—Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on *Dec. 3*, King George and Queen Mary being unable to attend in person owing to the death earlier in the day of Princess Victoria. The King's Speech, read by the Lord Chancellor, referred to the imposition of "certain measures of an economic and financial nature" in regard to Italy, and declared that the Government would continue to exert their influence in favour of peace. The fulfilment of the country's obligations under the Covenant and the adequate safeguarding of the Empire made it "urgently necessary" that the deficiencies in the Defence Forces should be made good, and in due course proposals, limited to the minimum required for those purposes, would be laid before the Commons. Coming to domestic legislation, the Speech mentioned that a measure would be introduced for the unification of coal royalties under national control. An enquiry was to be made into the important matter of reviewing provisions for the safety of miners in the light of modern scientific knowledge. Proposals for making improved arrangements for assistance to the unemployed and for the insurance of agricultural workers against unemployment would be introduced. Other bills would guarantee a loan enabling the railway companies to increase transport facilities, promote civil air communications at home and throughout the Empire, deal with the problem of surplus productive capacity in the cotton-spinning industry, and raise the school-leaving age and improve educational services. The work of slum clearance would be pressed forward and a bill would be brought in to set up an organised service of salaried midwives. In the Upper House, Lord Birkenhead moved and Lord Sandhurst seconded the Address in reply, which was carried. The Address in the Commons was moved by Mr. W. W. Wakefield and seconded by Sir Charles Barrie. The Prime Minister, answering Mr. Attlee's criticism of the Government's foreign policy, said that they were determined to prevent, if possible, the tearing up of treaties. The official Labour amendment was moved by Mr. D. Grenfell on *Dec. 6*. It advocated peace, the reduction of armaments, and public ownership to abolish poverty, and regretted the omission from the Speech of proposals for dealing with unemployment. The amendment was negatived by 382 to 140 on *Dec. 9* and on the following day a Liberal amendment regretting the absence of constructive proposals for absorbing unemployed persons into industry was defeated by 350 to 143, the Address being carried by 281 to 139.

**KING EDWARD'S ACCESSION.**—Summoned for the first time in history by a wireless message, both Houses of Parliament met

within eighteen hours of the death of King George, on *Jan. 21*, to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward. This process was continued on the following day, when many messages of sympathy and tributes to King George received from foreign and Dominion Parliaments were read by the Speaker. "A message from His Majesty the King, signed with His Majesty's hand" was read by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker on *Jan. 23*. It expressed the assurance that each House mourned the death of his beloved father, who "devoted his life to the service of his people and to the upholding of constitutional government." "He was ever actuated by his profound sense of duty," wrote King Edward. "I am resolved to follow in the way he has set before me." Then Lord Halifax and the Prime Minister, in each Chamber, moved an Address, conveying deep sympathy to King Edward and Queen Mary, and expressing loyal devotion to the new monarch and the firm conviction that during his reign he would promote the happiness and protect the liberties of all his people. Lord Halifax said that there was no home under the British flag that did not feel King George's death as a personal loss. Ever faithful to the spirit of the Constitution, he had pointed the path of moderation when fires of party blazed dangerously. Lord Snell, Lord Mottistone and the Archbishop of Canterbury paid equally high tribute, and the Address was passed. In the Commons Mr. Baldwin said that King George's gift was a sense of duty which amounted almost to genius. "Thank God," he exclaimed, "this great and humble man knew before his death what his people thought of him. Thank God he fell asleep in the plenitude of his powers, peacefully, before pain had dimmed the acuteness of his mind or sapped the energy of his body." Of the new King, the Prime Minister said there could be unbounded confidence that he would establish the Throne more surely than ever on its only sure basis—the hearts of the people. Mr. Attlee said that every humble household felt that they had lost a friend, and Sir Archibald Sinclair said that King George had been to his people as a father to his family. The resolution to present the Address was adopted unanimously. Lords and Commons then proceeded to Westminster Hall to await the arrival from Sandringham of the remains of King George, and to lead the nation's last memorable tribute to a great sovereign and a great man.

**THE NEW CIVIL LIST.**—A message from King Edward regarding the provision of a new Civil List was read by the Speaker to the House of Commons on *March 11*. In this His Majesty expressed the desire that "the contingency of his marriage" might be taken into account and that suitable provision should be made for the Duke of York as heir-presumptive, though the King mentioned his intention to make that provision for the Duke of York while the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were vested in him. A Select Committee was appointed to go into the matter, and its report was published on *April 29*. Resolutions giving effect to the committee's recommendations were adopted by the House by large majorities on *May 5*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that whereas the old Civil List amounted to £470,000 a year the new total was only £410,000 a year. The true saving



was £36,900 a year, but that was only a minimum, because the actual saving would amount to a great deal more. A sum of £40,000 would remain undrawn so long as the King was unmarried. There was no Prince of Wales, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were to be vested in the King, and would be placed by His Majesty's desire at the disposal of the State. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence said that the Labour Party approved the decisions of the committee. In King Edward, he said, they had a man who was in more direct intimate association and friendship with the common people than anybody since the days of Charles II. He was quite certain that the strongest hold that the King had on the Empire was not in the splendour of his palaces or of his Court, but in the fact that he reigned in the hearts of his people, and not less in the hearts of the poorest and humblest than in those of the highest in the land. Sir Archibald Sinclair also supported the proposals on behalf of the Liberal Party. A formal amendment to reduce the sum from £410,000 to £409,000 was rejected by 238 to 102. The necessary Bill was read a second time on May 7, after the defeat by 202 to 95 of a motion by Mr. Attlee urging the transfer of the revenues of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster to the public Exchequer. In committee on May 11 Mr. A. P. Herbert made an unsuccessful attempt to increase from £1,200 to £4,000 the amount available annually for Civil List Pensions, his amendment being negatived by 185 to 110. The third reading was secured on May 12, the bill quickly passed through the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent on May 21.

**THE NATION'S DEFENCES.**—The problem of strengthening the defence forces of the country was the main concern of the Session. The first proposal was by a private members' bill to set up a Ministry of Defence with an advisory council, but this was withdrawn on Feb. 14. The Prime Minister announced on Feb. 27 that while he would retain the chairmanship of the Committee of Imperial Defence and of the Defence Policy Committee, another Minister would be appointed deputy chairman of these committees, with special duties to supervise and control the whole organisation and activity of the Committee of Imperial Defence and to co-ordinate executive action. Then came the issue of the important White Paper detailing the Government's defence policy, on which a full-dress debate took place in the House of Commons on March 9 and 10—just after Germany's denunciation of the Locarno Pact and the Versailles Treaty and the entry of German troops into the demilitarised Rhineland zone. Mr. Baldwin, moving a resolution approving the policy outlined, said that the steps proposed represented the minimum that was required. The Government's objective was to secure peace for the peoples of the British Empire and for the nations of the world, by means of collective security and friendships. A country which had made its preparations beforehand was in an incomparably stronger position than one which had not done so, and to secure peace we had to have increased armaments ready. Mr. Attlee moved a "no confidence" amendment, but said that the Labour Party supported the measures requisite for pooled security. Sir John Simon laid down

three principles for the Committee of Imperial Defence: that decisions on policy must remain with the Cabinet; that responsibility for execution must rest with the appropriate departments; and that the Committee must remain advisory and consultative. Mr. Churchill asked why the programme had been started so late, and Mr. Lloyd George urged that a proper industrial background was essential to proper defence, that State factories should be created, and that a resolute agricultural policy should ensure the food supply. Mr. Chamberlain wound up the debate by agreeing with the principles of Mr. Lloyd George's suggestions. The amendment was rejected by 378 to 155, and the Prime Minister's motion was carried by 371 to 153. The Lords on March 24 also approved the plans by 109 to 8. Meanwhile Sir Thomas Inskip was selected for the new appointment under the style of Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence with a salary of £5,000 a year. He outlined the progress he had made and the steps he had taken during a debate on May 21. He had already set on foot essential investigations into the questions of battleships, of the Fleet Air Arm and of food supplies in war time, and had established happy contacts with the Chiefs of Staff. He had taken practical steps in the matter of supplies and a detailed survey of resources had been finished. He could not accept forthwith the suggestion of a full-fledged Ministry of Munitions, though the Government's decision on that point was not irrevocable. Sir Thomas again reviewed the position on July 20, when he claimed that with regard to the Navy there was cause for confidence. While maintenance and replacement were proceeding normally, addition and expansion on a growing scale were continuous. As to the Army, he said that the Royal Filling Factory at Woolwich was to be transferred to inland places, and new sources of supply of munitions were being found. Mr. Churchill asked for a secret session, but Mr. Chamberlain said this would stimulate baseless suspicions, though there would be no objection to a deputation of members to the Prime Minister, which, in fact, took place before the adjournment.

**THE BUDGET.**—Mr. Chamberlain's fifth Budget—described by himself as giving "Safety before Comfort," and by the Liberals as one of "shattered hopes"—was introduced on April 21. He first referred to the "astonishing" surplus of £2,941,000, despite the fact that he had had to find nearly £14,000,000 more than he had expected for Supply Services—"a really wonderful demonstration of the buoyancy of our finance." Dealing with the revenue of the preceding year, the Chancellor attributed large increases in the yield from death duties and income-tax to the improvement in the wealth of the public. After stating that on balance the National Debt showed a reduction during the year of £4,500,000 and that the Exchange Equalisation Account continued to show a profit, he said that in the coming year he proposed to maintain the fixed debt charge at £224,000,000, and, as a precaution, to take powers to borrow for the purpose of the contractual sinking fund. He had decided to set aside as a margin for the Supplementary Estimates for the Defence Services a sum of £20,000,000 to meet the additional expenditure foreshadowed in the

White Paper. The total for the Supply Services thus became £562,597,000, and, with £11,300,000 for other Consolidated Fund services, the total expenditure for 1936 was raised to £797,897,000. Turning to the estimated revenue, Mr. Chamberlain said he anticipated that the year would again show a considerable upward movement, and he was budgeting for increases totalling £10,500,000 in Customs and Excise, giving a yield of £314,000,000. He placed income-tax at £248,000,000, a rise of £10,000,000, surtax at £54,500,000, a growth of £3,500,000, and death duties at £89,000,000 or £1,000,000 more. The total for Inland Revenue he put at £420,000,000, and miscellaneous items brought the full estimate of revenue on the existing basis of taxation to £776,606,000, leaving him with a deficit of £21,291,000. The Chancellor next announced that he proposed to check the evasion of income-tax payment by methods such as the transfer of capital abroad by persons who lived here on the income from it, the formation of one-man companies, and the establishment of educational trusts making over money to children although the income was paid to parents as guardians. He expected to save £2,000,000 from the first two in the present year and £4,000,000 in a full year, and from the stopping of educational trusts he expected a saving of £2,500,000 in a full year. The latter sum enabled the Chancellor to increase the statutory income-tax allowance for children from £50 to £60, and to raise the general statutory allowance for married persons from £170 to £180, each concession costing £1,000,000 this year and £2,000,000 in a full year. Next he gave some assistance to the British lager beer trade by imposing a surtax of £1 a barrel upon beer imported from non-Empire countries. The Government, he announced, had decided to continue the Key Industry duties for another ten years, with certain additions and modifications. Arrangements were being made for the formation of a company to finance small businesses, either existing or to be formed, in the Special Areas, the State giving assistance in the expenses of management and guaranteeing against losses up to 25 per cent. of the total loans issued. The net result of these changes would be to increase the revenue by £1,025,000 and to reduce the deficit to £20,266,000. This amount he intended to cover out of the revenue. "Unless it is possible to come to some agreement upon a general scheme of disarmament," declared Mr. Chamberlain, "the cost of defence is going to rise swiftly during the next few years to a peak, and after that it will begin to descend, but the important point to bear in mind is that it will not descend to the old level." In future years, however, a part of the emergency expenditure might properly be met out of loans, in order that industry might not be crippled. The Chancellor said that he proposed to abstract from the Road Fund for the benefit of the taxpayer the £5,250,000 standing to its credit, and he announced that in future years the House would assess the needs of the Fund and vote the required sums instead of giving it the full proceeds of motor licence duties. The amount he had to find was thus reduced to £15,000,000. As the restoration of the country's defences was in the interests of all, it was only right and fair that all should

contribute to it. Therefore he proposed an increase in the standard rate of income-tax of 3d. in the pound, which he estimated would give him £12,000,000 this year. The taxation on tea would be raised by 2d. a pound, which he expected would provide £3,500,000 this year. Thus the revenue would be £798,381,000 and the expenditure £797,897,000, leaving a prospective surplus of £484,000. The Chancellor expressed the view that his new taxation would not seriously affect the improvement in trade or cause any undue hardship. He pointed out that the two main pillars of his financial policy had been the introduction of tariffs and the establishment of cheap money, and recalled that when the tariff was established there was an adverse balance of payments of £104,000,000 a year. The tariff had now converted that into a favourable balance of £37,000,000 and brought a revenue of £34,000,000 a year. After other interesting comparisons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the prospects appeared to promise a full continuance of the returning tide of prosperity. His hope of giving the taxpayer greater relief had been deferred, but, he concluded, "our safety is more to us than our comfort." During the debate on the following day, Mr. W. S. Morrison denied the suggestion that either the Government or any bank or banking house had in contemplation any loan or credit to Germany, except the ordinary commercial credits. Mr. Churchill, on April 23, declared that the defence programme should have been started at least a year earlier. He challenged the Government to deny that Germany had spent at least £800,000,000 on armaments in 1935 alone. He thought that in the lifetime of that Parliament there would either be a change in international relationships, which would call a real halt in the race, or an explosion, and he felt that a strong Britain might just swing the balance towards peace. Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government were watching the situation carefully, and they had reached the conclusion that it was not necessary at present to assume special powers over industries. The Finance Bill was read a first time on April 28 after all the resolutions had been carried, and the Special Areas (Reconstruction) Bill was also introduced. The latter measure was read a second time on May 7. The Chancellor said that it was an experiment, which, if it proved successful, might be enlarged. The provisions of the Bill, it was explained, would be automatically extended to areas other than those defined as special areas if Parliament so decided. The remaining stages were quickly passed and the Bill received the Royal Assent on May 29. The second reading of the Finance Bill was obtained on May 20 after a motion for rejection by Mr. Lees-Smith had been negatived by 291 to 136. During the debate Mr. Chamberlain said he was afraid that the country must make up its mind that for some time high taxation was going to be an inevitable evil. The Chancellor revealed during the third reading discussion on July 3 that a deficit for the year was already certain, and when the House of Lords gave the Bill a second reading on July 13 Lord Templemore went further and said that the deficit was estimated at £21,291,000, which was entirely due to the extra twenty millions having been allotted to the Defence Services. The Royal Assent was given on July 16.

**THE BUDGET LEAKAGE.**—Rumours of a "leakage" of Budget secrets were brought to the notice of the House of Commons on April 27, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Lloyd's were enquiring into the circumstances. As a result of that investigation, both Houses on May 5 adopted a resolution to establish a tribunal to enquire whether any unauthorised disclosure was made of information relating to the Budget. The tribunal heard evidence from a large number of witnesses, including Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Alfred Butt, and in their report found that there had been an unauthorised disclosure. The House of Commons on June 11 discussed the report, after Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Alfred Butt had both made personal statements. Mr. Thomas, who had previously resigned his office and who won a good deal of sympathy, refused to criticise the report, although he pointed out that there was no Court of Appeal from the tribunal. He declared that he never consciously gave a Budget secret away. He announced that he would resign his seat and said that he had no strength left to fight a bye-election; moreover, victory would not wipe out the stain. After recalling his 27 years as a member, Mr. Thomas passed slowly from the House to the accompaniment of a warm though subdued cheer. Sir Alfred Butt took a different line. He strongly denied having received any confidential information and declared that he had not intended to resign, but in view of Mr. Thomas's decision he would follow his example. He left the House in silence. During the debate which followed this painful scene, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had obtained an assurance from Lloyd's that all underwriters were being asked not to accept insurance of contingency risks unless the insurers had a legitimate interest to be covered. Lloyd's had also accepted his suggestion to accept no insurance of Budget risks between the end of the financial year and the opening of the Budget. The Government's motion accepting the findings of the tribunal was agreed to after the defeat, by 227 to 135, of a Labour amendment asking the Government to take appropriate action.

**THE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE.**—One of the first tasks to which the House of Commons gave attention was the consideration of Bills raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 in England, Wales and Scotland. They provided that exemption might be given if the local education authority were satisfied that employment of benefit to the child was available. The Bill for England and Wales also enabled local authorities, for the benefit of children over 11, to enter into agreements with the managers of voluntary schools to give financial aid towards the enlargement and improvement of existing voluntary schools, including the provision of land for sites. Moving the second reading on Feb. 13, Mr. Oliver Stanley explained that the school age would not be raised until Sept. 1, 1939, because it would not be possible for the vast majority of educational authorities to be ready before that date, owing to the problem of providing buildings and the training of teachers. The Bill, however, did not prevent any education authority raising the age earlier if its arrangements were complete. He estimated that as soon as the Bill came into effect they would

require something like 2,500 additional teachers, and within a year or two that number would be doubled. The most contentious part of the Bill, Mr. Stanley agreed, was that which dealt with the whole problem of exemptions. Exemption for employment was to be given only to a particular child for a particular employment. Local authorities would have complete discretion and could hold over exemptions until the end of a term. It was because of the exemption clauses that Mr. Lees-Smith moved the rejection of the Bill. Lord Eustace Percy declared that the Government could not drop exemptions, because they had been promised at the General Election. The amendment was negatived by 282 to 152, and the Bill was read a second time and sent to a Standing Committee. The third reading was agreed to on May 27, after a motion for rejection had been defeated by 229 to 33. During the Committee stage in the House of Lords on June 30, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to enable education authorities to give grants in respect of the alteration of junior non-provided schools to provide increased accommodation for children displaced by the necessary re-organisation of senior schools. This was opposed by the Government, but was carried by 32 to 29. The Peers gave the third reading on July 13, but when the Commons considered the amendments on July 23, they refused to agree with that sponsored by the Primate. The House of Lords accepted the position and the Royal Assent to the Bill was given on July 31, when both Houses adjourned for the summer recess.

**THE TITHE PROBLEM.**—An effort to settle the tithe question was made by the Tithe Bill, which was explained by Mr. Walter Elliot when he moved the second reading in the House of Commons on May 13. He said that tithe would be extinguished by the taking over by the Exchequer of the rights of the present tithe owners, who would be recompensed by a three per cent. Government stock, amounting to £70,000,000, redeemable in sixty years. The first half-yearly instalment of redemption annuity would become payable on April 1, 1937, and the rate would be £91 11s. 2d. per £100 of the tithe rent charge in place of £105 as now. The full life interest of incumbents whose incomes were below £500 would be assured, and pensions would be secured by means of a payment to Queen Anne's Bounty of a sum equivalent to the increased amount receivable in respect of non-agricultural land. It was expected that that sum would enable the Church to maintain the cathedrals, and £2,000,000 would be provided with a view to mitigating the hardships that would otherwise be suffered by the poorer clergy. The rating authorities would be compensated for loss of rates. The Bill was read a second time after a motion for rejection had been defeated by 258 to 132. In committee on the money resolution on May 19, Mr. Elliot said that the Government intended to move an amendment for the purpose of preserving fully the life interest of existing incumbents. No extra tithe would fall upon the tithe payer or the taxpayer, and the Church authorities would be empowered to devote for the purpose part of the stock which they would receive as compensation for the extinguishment of tithe.



During the report stage the Government had a majority of only three on a Conservative amendment providing that no action for the recovery of tithe should be taken until payment was at least three months overdue. The bill was given a third reading on *June 29*, an amendment for rejection being negatived by 251 to 128. Mr. Ramsbotham claimed that the scheme had been altered in such a way that the life interests of all existing incumbents of the Church of England had been safeguarded, and the Church had been given time to rearrange and improve their finances. The Archbishop of Canterbury stated on the second reading in the House of Lords on *July 7* that the Church authorities had neither asked for nor prompted the bill, and they would have been content to have tithe dealt with on the lines of the Act of 1925. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *July 31*.

**UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE LAND.**—One of the measures of social reform mentioned in the King's Speech was generally welcomed—the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Bill. Mr. Ernest Brown, moving the second reading on *Feb. 6*, said that it would bring about 750,000 agricultural workers into the unemployment insurance system, but under a separate scheme. The weekly rates of contribution by employers and employed would range from a penny to 4½d., according to the age and sex of the worker, and the Government would contribute at a rate equal to half the aggregate contribution of employers and employed. The weekly rates of benefit would range from 3s. 6d. and 4s. respectively to girls and boys under seventeen, to 12s. 6d. and 14s. respectively to women and men above twenty-one. The scheme would be self-contained from a financial point of view. There would be a separate account in the Unemployment Fund. Of the 750,000, about 50,000 would be women and girls and 700,000 men and boys. Mr. Buchanan moved its rejection on the ground that the rates of benefit were substantially lower than those of workers in industrial employment. His motion was rejected by 231 to 2, and the bill was read a second time and referred to a standing committee. The Royal Assent was given on *April 10*.

**THE MEANS TEST.**—Bitter opposition was shown to the new draft Unemployment Assistance Regulations when they came up for confirmation in the House of Commons on *July 21*. Mr. Brown, submitting the regulations for approval, said that the principles of relief must be that the rates and conditions of relief should not be the same as those of insurance benefit for that would wreck the contributory system, and that the test of need must be a household test in justice to the taxpayer and to the unemployed. He declared that some local authorities were far more generous with the taxpayers' money than with the ratepayers' money. Every one of the main changes proposed was in favour of the applicant, and the household test had been amended so that no member of a household would be forced to leave it. The regulations would benefit 200,000 cases and would distribute £750,000 a year more among the existing number of applicants. Mr. Arthur Greenwood said that the Labour Party would

accept no regulations which contained a means test because that meant subjecting the unemployed to the Poor Law. When the discussion was continued on the following day, Government speakers were interrupted frequently, and the House sat throughout the night until late on the third day allotted, producing the longest sitting for 55 years. While Sir John Simon was winding up the debate, three I.L.P. members were suspended for disorder. Eventually the closure had to be moved, and the Regulations were confirmed after several divisions which gave the Government majorities of about 200. The House of Lords approved them without a division on *July 27*.

**HELP FOR COTTON TRADE.**—An attempt to adapt cotton production to consumption was made in the Cotton Spinning Industry Bill, which was based on the report of the Colwyn Committee. Moving the second reading on *Feb. 4*, Mr. Runciman said that the Bill proposed that redundant spindles up to a considerable value should be wiped out and paid for out of funds provided by a levy on those who continued in the trade. It would also prevent the installation and working of new machinery in the first three years of the lifetime of the proposals. Mr. Clynes, moving the rejection, declared that the trade unions were against trying to reorganise a single section out of the four into which the industry was divided. His motion was defeated by 237 to 149, and the Bill was read a second time and sent to a Standing Committee. Mr. Runciman, on *March 31*, on the report stage moved a new clause to provide that the advisory committee should consist of six persons appointed by the Board of Trade, three of them after consultation with the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. This was agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time after the defeat, by 188 to 124, of a motion for rejection by Mr. Clynes. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *May 29*, the appointed day for the operation of the measure being subsequently fixed for *Sept. 14*.

**REORGANISING THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.**—A Government Bill to continue the sugar beet subsidy and to set up a Sugar Commission and place all the factories under a single corporation was given the Royal Assent on *May 21*. Moving the second reading on *Feb. 10*, Mr. Walter Elliot said that he hoped the amalgamation of the factories would be voluntary, but if it were compulsory, the scheme would not be too arbitrary. When the third reading was obtained on *April 7*, the Minister for Agriculture claimed that they were launching a big new industry in Great Britain, and were turning from a temporary to what they hoped would be a permanent basis. In the House of Lords, which gave a second reading on *May 7*, Earl De La Warr said that the scheme would keep in use some £5,000,000 worth of capital and nearly 400,000 acres of land, and would retain in employment at least 40,000 men.

**THE PROROGATION.**—Parliament reassembled on Oct. 29, after a three-months' recess, and was immediately prorogued, and the new Session opened on *Nov. 3*.



THE ninth Parliament of King George V. and the First of King Edward VIII. elected on November 14, 1935. 387 Conservatives; 33 Liberal Nationalists; 8 National Labour; 2 Nationals; 1 Independent. Total for National Government, 431. Labour 154; Liberals 17; Independent Liberals 4; Independent Labour Party 4; Independents 4; Communist 1. Total against National Government, 184.

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE, NOV., 1925.		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government	Opposition.	Government Majority.
England .....	230	255	7	492	363	129	+234
Wales & Monmouth .....	24	11	1	36	11	25	-14
Scotland .....	38	33	3	74	46	28	+18
Northern Ireland...	8	4	1	13	11	2	+9
Total .....	300	303	12	615	431	184	+247

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Com. = Communist; I. L. P. = Independent Labour Party; Ind. = Independent; Ind. L. = Independent Liberal; L. = Liberal; L. Nat. = Liberal Nationalist; Lab. = Labour; N. Lab. = National Labour; Nat. = Nationalist; Rep. = Republican.

The numbers before the Constituency provide a key to the Geographical List on pages 281-294.

	Maj.		Maj.
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir F. D., Bt. (L.), 277N. Cornwall .....	836	Beaumont, M. W. (C), 262Aylesbury .....	11,106
Acland, R. T. D. (L), 292Barnstaple .....	454	Beaumont, Hon. R. E. B. (C), 194Central Portsmouth .....	10,845
Adams, D. (Lab.), 307Consett .....	7,522	Beit, Sir A. L., Bt. (C), 44S.E. St. Pancras .....	1,636
Adams, D. M. (Lab.), 41S. Poplar .....	11,853	Belisha, Maj. Rt. Hon. L. Hore- (L), 191 Devonport .....	11,096
Adams, S. V. T. (C), 143W. Leeds .....	3,234	Bellenger, F. J. (Lab.), 404Bassetlaw .....	1,139
Adamson, W. M. (Lab.), 422Cannock .....	1,046	Bennett, Capt. Sir E. N. (N. Lab.), 494 Central Cardiff .....	4,860
Agnew, Lt.-Com. P. G., R.N. (C), 276Cam- borne .....	6,905	Benson, G. (Lab.), 285Chesterfield .....	4,884
Albery, Sir I. J., M.C. (C), 348Gravesend .....	4,444	Bere, R. de la (C), 457Evesham .....	12,523
Alexander, Rt. Hon. A. V. (Lab.), 215Hills- borough .....	3,304	Bernays, R. H. (L), 98N. Bristol .....	4,828
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 544Cent. Glasgow .....	3,521	Bevan, Aneurin (Lab.), 523Ebbw Vale .....	17,862
Allen, Lt.-Col. J. S., M.C., T.D. (C), 70W. Birkenhead .....	3,753	Birchall, Maj. Sir J. D., T.D. (C), 140N.E. Leeds .....	11,835
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (C), 609Armagh .....	unop.	Bird, Sir R., Bt. (C), 253W. Wolverhampton .....	4,830
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (C), 80Sparkbrook .....	9,446	Blair, Sir R. (C), 387Hendon .....	41,387
Ammon, C. G. (Lab.), 10N. Camberwell .....	5,777	Blaker, Sir R., Bt. (C), 388Spethorne .....	16,196
Anderson, Sir A. G., G.B.E. (C), 2City of London .....	unop.	Blindell, Sir J. (L. Nat.), 378Holland .....	11,898
Anderson, F. (Lab.), 282Whitehaven .....	352	Boothby, R. J. G. (C), 563E. Aberdeen .....	3,121
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (C), 96Cen- tral Bristol .....	1,516	Bossom, A. C. (C), 350Maidstone .....	15,304
Aske, Sir R. W., Bt., K.C., T.D. (L. Nat.), 178E. Newcastle .....	7,094	Boulton, W. W. (C), 212Central Sheffield...	420
Assheton, R. (C), 408Rushcliffe .....	12,971	Bourne, Capt. Rt. Hon. R. C. (C), 190 Oxford City .....	6,645
Astor, Viscountess (C), 193Sutton .....	6,097	Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (C), 1City of London .....	unop.
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (C), 346Dover .....	11,296	Bower, Lt.-Com. R. T., R.N. (C), 463Cleveland .....	2,732
Astor, Hon. W. W. (C), 16E. Fulham .....	1,054	Bowyer, Capt. Sir G. E. W., Bt., M.C. (C), 263Buckingham .....	5,688
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E. (C), 593Kinross and Western .....	5,169	Boyce, H. Leslie (C), 122Gloucester .....	3,879
Attlee, Maj. Rt. Hon. C. R. (Lab.), 50 Linthouse .....	7,245	Boyd, A. T. Lennox- (C), 258Mid Bedford .....	4,431
Baker, P. J. Noel (Lab.), 112Derby .....	2,753	Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore, M.C. (C), 235Wallasey .....	14,458
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (C), 456Bewdley .....	unop.	Bracken, B. (C), 38N. Paddington .....	7,228
Balfour, G. (C), 24Hamstead .....	21,347	Braithwaite, Maj. A. N., D.S.O., M.C. (C), 460Buckrose .....	3,327
Balfour, Capt. H. H., M.C. (C), 349Thanet .....	unop.	Brass, Capt. Sir W. (C), 354Clitheroe .....	3,752
Balford, Lord (C), 364Lonsdale .....	9,392	Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C. (C), 265Cam- bridge .....	7,650
Bainfield, J. W. (Lab.), 241Wednesbury .....	2,800	Brise, Col. Sir E. A. Ruggles, Bt., M.C., T.D. (C), 318Maldon .....	7,808
Barnes, A. J. (Lab.), 117S. East Ham .....	5,956	Broad, F. A. (Lab.), 119Edmonton .....	4,127
Barr, Rev. J. (Lab.), 582Coatbridge .....	4,414	Brocklebank, C. E. R. (C), 155Fairfield .....	7,441
Barrie, Sir C., K.B.E. (L. Nat.), 219South- ampton .....	12,946	Bromfield, W. (Lab.), 424Leek .....	6,013
Batey, J. (Lab.), 313Spennymoor .....	12,777	Brooke, W. (Lab.), 68Batley .....	2,828
Baxter, A. Beverley (C), 391Wood Green .....	21,823	Brown, Charles (Lab.), 406Mansfield .....	16,841
Beamish, Rear-Adm. T. P. H. (C), 442Lewes .....	7,089	Brown, Col. D. C. (C), 402Hexham .....	6,917
Beauchamp, Sir B. C., Bt. (C), 238E. Wal- thamstow .....	2,488	Brown, Rt. Hon. E., M.C. (L. Nat.), 558Leith .....	5,070
		Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (C), 260 Newbury .....	15,517
		Brown, Rt. Hon. J., O.B.E. (Lab.), 569S. Ayrshire .....	4,804

	Maj.		Maj.
Buchanan, G. (I.L.P.), 545 Gorbals	13,747	Crooke, J. B. (C), 72 Deritend	4,781
Bull, B. (C), 384 Enfield	17,036	Crossley, A. C. (C), 367 Stratford	12,495
Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir M. Manningham, Bt.	5,593	Crossley, J. F. E. (C), 385	18,040
Burghley, Lord (C), 399 Peterborough	1,455	Culverwell, C. T. (C), 100 West Bristol	995
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	13,628	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	21,762
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	4,195	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	2,256
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	2,355	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	8,086
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	10,036	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	unop.
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	14,171	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	5,771
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	27,141	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	5,188
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	12,877	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	7,142
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	5,875	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	10,690
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	10,318	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	33,518
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	2,255	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	12,370
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	984	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	1,353
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	45,593	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	4,117
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	5,599	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	4,046
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	12,373	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	4,955
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	4,438	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	699
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	5,121	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	unop.
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	7,371	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	15,427
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	21,852	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	439
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	24,931	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	2,070
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	581	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	8,232
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	21,889	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	6,460
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	1,016	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	17,090
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	4,937	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	13,829
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	5,580	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	8,765
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	5,011	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	4,595
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	316	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	17,719
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	20,419	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	5,578
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	2,645	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	3,598
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	16,499	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	6,899
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	1,545	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	20,354
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	14,055	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	5,073
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	10,209	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	1,843
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	1,203	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	7,643
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	13,646	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	9,099
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	1,337	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	24,816
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	3,423	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	7,153
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	11,050	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	10,442
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	2,090	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	67
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	6,505	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	unop.
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	9,741	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	149
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	4,205	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	14,646
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	3,362	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	14,145
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	3,098	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	3,361
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	20,721	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	12,647
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	14,229	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	4,513
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	27,392	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	24,751
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	13,442	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	14,239
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	3,368
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	541
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	5,791
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	1,228
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	1,899
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	13,621
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	19,852
Burke, W. A. (Lab.), 102 Burnley	unop.	Culverwell, P. (C), 612	10,368

		Maj.			Maj.
Findlay, Sir J. E., Bt. (C), 570	Banff	603	Hannah, I. C. (C), 251	Bilston	869
FitzRoy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A., D.C.L. (C), 397	Doverity (The Speaker)	8,167	Hannon, Sir P. J. H. (C), 79	Mosley	26,342
Fleming, E. L., K.C. (C), 171	Withington	23,316	Harbord, A., C.B.E. (L. Nat.), 123	St. Yarrow	5,340
Fletcher, Lt.-Com. R. T. H. (Lab.), 446	Nuneaton	5,237	Hardie, G. D. (Lab.), 554	Springburn	8,427
Foot, D. M. (L), 534	Dundee	5,175	Harris, Sir P. A. Bt. (L), 88	W. Bethnal Green	1,066
Fox, Sir G. W., Bt. (C), 410	Henley	12,770	Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E., T.D. (C), 291	West Derbyshire	unop.
Frankel, D. (Lab.), 51	Mid. End.	3,318	Harvey, Sir G. (C), 33	Kennington	545
Fraser, Capt. Sir Ian, C.B.E. (C), 43	N. St. Pancras	3,601	Harvey, Sir C. M. Barclay- (C), 564	Kier-dine	2,636
Fraser, J. A. Lovat- (N. Lab.), 425	Lichfield	3,258	Haslam, Dr. H. C. (C), 379	Horncastle	9,612
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. Sir F. E., O.B.E., T.D., M.D. (C), 337	St. Albans	17,510	Haslam, Sir J. (C), 87	Bolton	12,575
Furness, S. N. (L. Nat.), 229	Sunderland	16,518	Hayday, A. (Lab.), 187	W. Nottingham	2,710
Fyfe, D. P. M., K.C. (C), 160	West Derby	10,978	Heilgers, Capt. F. F. A. (C), 431	Bury St. Edmunds	unop.
Gallacher, W. (Com.), 576	W. Fife	593	Henderson, A. (Lab.), 423	Kingswinford	16
Ganzoni, Sir J., Bt. (C), 132	Ipswich	7,257	Henderson, J. (Lab.), 163	Ardwick	1,808
Gardner, B. W. (Lab.), 246	Upton	1,665	Henderson, T., C.B.E. (Lab.), 555	Pradeston	1,899
George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd, O.M. (Ind. L), 493	Caernarvon	9,609	Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (C), 380	Louth	7,444
George, Maj. G. Lloyd (Ind. L), 527	Pembroke	1,074	Hepburn, P. G. T. Buchan- (C), 121	E. Toxteth	7,016
George, Megan Lloyd (Ind. L), 504	Anglesey	4,182	Hepworth, J. (C), 91	E. Bradford	2,148
Gibbins, J. (Lab.), 161	W. Toxteth	2,004	Herbert, Maj. A. J. (C), 524	Monmouth	9,808
Gibson, C. G. (C), 477	Pudsey	11,425	Herbert, A. P. (Ind.), 486	Oxford Univ.	3,219
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (C), 551	Pollok	13,738	Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sir D. H., K.B.E. (C), 338	Watford	13,299
Gledhill, G. (C), 125	Halifax	2,632	Herbert, Capt. Sir S., Bt. (C), 59	Abbey	12,862
Gluckstein, L. H. (C), 185	E. Nottingham	9,291	Hicks, E. G. (Lab.), 61	E. Woolwich	4,842
Glyn, Maj. Sir R. G. C., Bt., M.C. (C), 259	Abingdon	unop.	Hill, A. G. E. (C), 538	N. Edinburgh	12,122
Goldie, N. B., K.C. (C), 240	Warrington	604	Hills, A. (Lab.), 476	Pontefract	2,526
Goodman, Col. A. W. (C), 27	N. Islington	3,385	Hills, Maj. Rt. Hon. J. W. (C), 478	Riv. on	21,668
Gore, Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (C), 426	Stafford	3,661	Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L. (C), 13	Chelsea	12,644
Gower, Sir R., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (C), 203	Gillingham	8,694	Holdsworth, H. (L), 93	S. Bradford	6,950
Graham, Capt. A. C. (C), 274	Wirral	25,816	Hollins, A. (Lab.), 227	Hanley	1,331
Graham, D. M. (Lab.), 583	Hamilton	8,165	Holmes, J. S. (L. Nat.), 317	Harwich	12,546
Granville, E. L. (L. Nat.), 428	Eye	13,993	Hope, Capt. Hon. A. O. J., M.C. (C), 71	Aston	10,355
Gray, W. J. Anstruther- (C), 586	N. Lanark	5,034	Hopkin, Maj. D., M.C. (Lab.), 508	Card-marthen	5,235
Greene, W. H. (Lab.), 14	Deptford	6,892	Hopkinson, A. (Nat.), 363	Mossley	2,170
Greene, W. P. C. (C), 254	Worcester	6,513	Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S., G.B.E. (C), 547	Hilthead	9,801
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab.), 234	Wakefield	3,404	Horsbrugh, Florence, M.B.E. (C), 533	Dundee	6,085
Grenfell, D. R., C.B.E. (Lab.), 515	Gower	13,393	Howitt, Dr. A. B., C.V.O. (C), 199	Reading	4,591
Gretton, Col. Rt. Hon. J., O.B.E., V.D. (C), 421	Burton	15,498	Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (C), 20	N. Hackney	1,080
Gridley, Sir A. B., K.B.E. (C), 223	Stockport	15,084	Hudson, R. S. (C), 221	Southport	18,233
Griffith, F. Kingsley, M.C. (L), 173	Middlesbrough West	925	Hulbert, N. J. (C), 224	Stockport	14,203
Griffiths, G. A. (Lab.), 472	Hemswoorth	21,265	Hume, Sir G. (C), 18	Greenwich	2,000
Griffiths, J. (Lab.), 509	Llanelli	16,221	Hunter, T. (C), 594	Perth	14,802
Grigg, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (C), 266	Altrincham	29,226	Hurd, Sir P. A. (C), 452	Devizes	4,535
Grimston, R. V. (C), 455	Westbury	5,065	Inskip, Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (C), 328	Fareham	21,233
Gritten, W. G. Howard (C), 126	Hartlepool	4,897	Jackson, Sir H., Bt. (C), 55	Central Wandsworth	4,323
Groves, T. E. (Lab.), 245	Stratford	5,975	Jagger, J. H. (Lab.), 164	Clayton	2,668
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (C), 102	Drake	6,078	James, Wing-Com. A. W. H., M.C. (C), 400	Wellingborough	372
Guest, Hon. Ivor (Nat.), 505	Brecon	2,169	Jarvis, Sir J. J., Bt. (C), 477	Guildford	23,551
Guest, Maj. Hon. O. M. (C), 11	N. W. Camberwell	813	Jenkins, A. (Lab.), 525	Pontypool	11,791
Guinness, T. L. E. B. (C), 67	Bath	12,020	Jenkins, Sir W. (Lab.), 517	Neath	unop.
Gunston, D. W., M.C. (C), 325	Thornbury	4,016	Joel, D. J. B. (C), 114	Dudley	2,449
Guy, J. C. M., M.C. (C), 536	Cent. Edinburgh	2,953	John, Will (Lab.), 501	W. Rhondda	unop.
Hacking, Capt. Rt. Hon. D. H., O.B.E. (C), 356	Charley	5,775	Johnson, R. P. Croom, K.C. (C), 415	Bridgewater	10,569
Hall, G. H. (Lab.), 497	Aberdare	unop.	Johnston, Rt. Hon. T. (Lab.), 596	W. Stirling	2,962
Hall, J. H. (Lab.), 52	Whitechapel	2,281	Jones, A. C. (Lab.), 481	Shipley	4,507
Hamilton, Sir G. C. (C), 131	Ilford	17,967	Jones, G. M. Garro- (Lab.), 529	N. Aberdeen	2,962
Hanbury, Sir Cecil (C), 300	N. Dorset	3,184	Jones, Sir G. W. H. (C), 53	Stoke Newington	3,765
			Jones, H. Haydn (L), 520	Merioneth	1,149

	Maj.		Maj.
Jones, Dr. J. H. Morris, M.C. (L. Nat.), 520 Denbigh .....	5,043	McGovern, J. (Lab.), 553 Shettleston .....	4,575
Jones, J. J. (Lab.), 244 Salford .....	13,901	McGhee, H. G. (Lab.), 475 Penistone .....	2,086
Jones, J. Lees (C.), 163 B. Akeley .....	5,462	McKie, J. H. (C.), 577 Galloway .....	unop.
Jones, Lewis (L. Nat.), 503 W. Swansea .....	2,081	McLaren, A. (Lab.), 226 Burslem .....	2,833
Jones, Morion (Lab.), 544 Morpeth .....	17,108	McLay, Hon. J. P. (L.), 560 Paisley .....	389
Keeling, L. H. (C.), 389 L. Wickenham .....	14,812	Maclean, Nell (Lab.), 546 Torquay .....	5,580
Kelly, W. T. (Lab.), 201 Rochdale .....	1,795	Macmillan, Capt. H. (C.), 225 Stockton .....	4,068
Kennedy, Rt. Hon. T. (Lab.), 557 Kirkcaldy .....	4,371	Macmillan, M. (Lab.), 580 Western Isles .....	1,345
Kerr, Lt.-Col. C. I., D.S.O., M.C. (L. Nat.), 559 Montrose .....	8,566	Macnamara, Capt. J. R. J. (C.), 314 Cheimsford .....	16,624
Kerr, H. W. (C.), 188 Oldham .....	2,422	Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (C.), 566 Argyll .....	1,774
Kerr, Prof. J. G., LL.D. (C.), 600 Scot. Univ.	4,387	Magnay, T. (L. Nat.), 121 Gateshead .....	2,958
Keyes, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger, Bt., G.O.B., K.O.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (C), 195 N. Portsmouth .....	11,451	Mainwaring, W. H. (Lab.), 500 E. Rhondda .....	8,433
Kimball, L. (C.), 373 Loughborough .....	743	Maitland, A. (C.), 347 Faversham .....	3,821
Kirby, B. V. (Lab.), 153 Everton .....	177	Makins, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., D.S.O. (C), 270 Knutsford .....	12,999
Kirkwood, D. (Lab.), 532 Dumbarton .....	9,500	Mander, G. Le M. (L.), 252 E. Wolverhampton .....	4,000
Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F., K.O.B., C.M.G. (C), 264 Wycombe .....	15,930	Margesson, Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. R., M.C. (C), 447 Rugby .....	7,844
Lamb, Sir J. Q. (C), 427 Stone .....	7,399	Markham, S. F. (N. Lab.), 186 S. Nottingham .....	4,596
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (L. Nat.), 294 South Molton .....	15,157	Marklew, E. (Lab.), 468 Colne Valley .....	3,779
Lampson, Comdr. O. S. Locker, C.M.G., D.S.O. (C), 76 Handsworth .....	15,225	Marshall, F. (Lab.), 211 Brightside .....	5,518
Lansbury, Rt. Hon. George (Lab.), 40 Bow & Bromley .....	13,357	Mason, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. K. M., D.S.O. (C), 108 N. Croydon .....	18,511
Latham, Sir P., Bt. (C), 465 Scarborough .....	6,542	Mathers, G. (Lab.), 588 Lindlough .....	3,175
Lathan, G. (Lab.), 216 Park .....	1,206	Maxton, J. (I. L.P.), 541 Bridgeton .....	8,740
Law, Sir A. (C), 287 High Peak .....	9,586	Maxwell, Capt. Hon. S. A. (C), 393 Kings Lynn .....	5,430
Law, R. K. (C), 136 S. W. Hull .....	3,431	Mayhew, Lt.-Col. J., T.D. (C), 116 N. E. Ham .....	533
Lawrence, F. W. Pethick- (Lab.), 537 E. Edinburgh .....	1,112	Meller, Sir R. J. (C), 438 M. Ham .....	9,152
Lawson, J. J. (Lab.), 306 Chester-le-Street .....	17,210	Mellor, Sir J. S. P., Bt. (C), 442 Tamworth .....	31,649
Leach, W. (Lab.), 93 Central Bradford .....	1,156	Messer, F. (Lab.), 232 S. Tottenham .....	4,613
Leckie, J. A. (L.), 237 Walsall .....	8,969	Mills, Sir F., Bt. (C), 148 E. Leyton .....	329
Lee, F. (Lab.), 282 N. E. Derby .....	9,580	Mills, Maj. J. D., T.D. (C), 329 New Forest .....	21,333
Leech, Dr. J. W. (C), 180 W. Newcastle .....	8,474	Milne, Sir J. S. Wardlaw, K.B.E. (C), 458 Kidderminster .....	16,099
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (C), 56 Clapham .....	6,090	Milner, Maj. J., M.C., T.D. (Lab.), 142 S. E. Leeds .....	9,360
Leighton, Maj. B. E. P. (C), 412 Oswestry .....	unop.	Mitchell, H. P. (C), 383 Brentford .....	8,272
Leonard, W. (Lab.), 552 St. Killox .....	6,297	Mitchell, Sir W. Laue- (C), 58 Streatham .....	17,478
Leslie, J. R. (Lab.), 312 Sedgfield .....	1,771	Mitcheson, Sir G. G. (C), 455 W. St. Pan- cras .....	2,365
Levy, T. (C), 471 Eiland .....	1,742	Montague, F. (Lab.), 20 W. Islington .....	2,060
Lewis, O. (C), 315 Colchester .....	5,876	Moore, Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell, C.B.E. (C), 531 Ayr .....	12,619
Liddall, W. S. (C), 150 Lincoln .....	2,684	Moreng, A. C. (C), 197 Preston .....	4,994
Lindsay, K. (N. Lab.), 568 Kilmarnock .....	6,557	Morgan, R. H. (C), 459 Stourbridge .....	5,301
Little, Sir. E. G. Graham- (Ind), 490 Lond. Univ. .....	5,040	Morris, J. P. (C), 207 N. Salford .....	4,632
Llewellyn, Lt.-Col. J. J., O.B.E., M.C. (C), 390 Uxbridge .....	10,727	Morris, O. Temple (C), 495 E. Cardiff .....	4,686
Lloyd, G. W. (C), 78 Ladywood .....	11,254	Morrison, Dr. G. A. (L. Nat.), 601 Scot. Univ. .....	3,664
Loftus, P. C. (C), 429 Lowestoft .....	7,716	Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert (Lab.), 21 S. Hackney .....	4,954
Logan, D. G. (Lab.), 157 Scotland, Lpool .....	7,664	Morrison, R. C. (Lab.), 231 N. Tottenham .....	8,009
Lumley, L. R. (C), 255 York .....	6,274	Morrison, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.C., K.C. (C), 322 Cirencester .....	unop.
Lunn, W. (Lab.), 480 Rothwell .....	14,120	Muff, G. (Lab.), 134 E. Hull .....	3,606
Lyons, A. M., K.C. (C), 144 E. Leicester .....	2,910	Muirhead, Lt.-Col. A. J., M.C. (C), 418 Wells .....	7,621
Mabane, W. (L. Nat.), 129 Huddersfield .....	13,165	Mulvey, A. J. (Nat. Abst.), 613 Fermanagh .....	3,978
MacAndrew, Lt.-Col. Sir G. G., T.D. (C), 567 Bute .....	9,033	Munro, P. (C), 516 Llandaff .....	1,442
McConnell, Sir J., Bt. (C), 608 Antrim .....	unop.	Nall, Col. Sir J., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 167 Hulme .....	5,851
McCorquodale, M. S. (C), 483 Sowerby .....	2,672	Naylor, T. E. (Lab.), 49 S. E. Southwark .....	4,997
Macdonald, G. (Lab.), 362 Ince .....	16,406	Nicolson, Hon. H. G., C.M.G. (N. Lab.), 146 W. Leicester .....	87
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay (N. Lab.), 602 Scott. Univ. .....	7,359	O'Connor, Sir T. J., K.C. (C), 184 Central Nottingham .....	8,513
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. M. (N. Lab.), 579 Ross .....	2,982	Oliver, G. H. (Lab.), 288 Ilkeston .....	10,601
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (L), 578 Inverness .....	7,688	O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir R. H., Bt. (C), 607 Antrim .....	unop.
Macdonald, Capt. P. D. (C), 341 I. of Wight .....	11,162	Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (L), 506 Caernarvon .....	1,497
McEntee, V. La T. (Lab.), 239 W. Waltham- stow .....	6,739	Paling, W. (Lab.), 485 Wentworth .....	29,304
McEwen, J. H. F. (C), 571 Berwick .....	5,540	Palmer, G. E. H. (C), 331 Winchester .....	12,767



	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
Parker, H. J. (Lab.), 319Romford.....	8,307	Sandeman, Sir A. N. Stewart, Bt. (C), 352Middleton.....	9,971
Parkinson, J. A., O.B.E., (Lab.), 247Wigan.....	10,304	Sanders, W. S., O.B.E. (Lab.), 3N. Battersea.....	5,203
Patrick, C. M. (C), 295Tavistock.....	4,053	Sanderson, Sir F., Bt. (C), 115Baling.....	18,500
Peake, Capt. O. (C), 139N. Leeds.....	16,844	Sandys, D. (C), 35Norwood.....	12,456
Peat, C. U., M.C. (C), 110Darlington.....	4,215	Sassoon, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (C), 130Hythe.....	6,671
Penny, Sir F. G., Bt. (C), 137Kingston-on- Thames.....	22,939	Savery, S. S. (C), 461Holdersness.....	11,901
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (C), 127Hastings.....	11,501	Scott, Lord W. Mountagu-Douglas-M.C. (C), 597Roxburgh.....	6,078
Perkins, W. R. D. (C), 324Stroud.....	10,149	Seely, Sir H., Bt. (L), 401Barnwick.....	634
Peters, Dr. S. J. (L.), 339Huntingdonshire.....	9,426	Selley, H. R. (C), 4S. Battersea.....	5,447
Petherick, M. (C), 278Penryn.....	3,031	Sexton, T. M. (Lab.), 303Barnard Castle.....	1,320
Pickthorn, K. W. M. (C), 489Camb. U. ...	3,464	Shakespeare, G. H. (L. Nat.), 182Norwich.....	11,369
Pilkington, R. A. (C), 370Widnes.....	527	Shaw, Maj. P. S., O.B.E. (C), 159Waretree.....	7,847
Plugge, L. F. (C), 202Chatham.....	5,897	Shaw, Capt. W. T. (C), 565Angus.....	4,583
Ponsonby, Col. C. E., F.D. (C), 352Sevenoaks.....	11,108	Shepperson, Sir E. W. (C), 333Leominster.....	1,715
Porritt, R. W. (C), 358Heywood.....	9,416	Shinwell, E. (Lab), 311Seaham.....	20,498
Potts, J. (Lab.), 65Burnsley.....	7,635	Short, A. (Lab.) 469Doncaster.....	7,952
Power, Sir J. C., Bt. (C), 250Wimbledon.....	19,364	Shute, Col. Sir J. J., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 154Exchange.....	4,412
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton, O.B.E., T.D. (C), 16Eust Levisham.....	6,449	Silkin, L. (Lab.), 12Peckham.....	100
Preston, Sir W. (C), 106Cheltenham.....	10,790	Silverman, S. S. (Lab.), 7175Nelson.....	4,315
Price, M. P. (Lab.), 323Forest of Dean.....	4,431	Simmonds, O. E. (C), 73Duddeston.....	3,262
Pritt, D. N., K.O. (Lab.), N. Hammersmith.....	1,634	Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., G.C.S.I., K.O. (L. Nat.), 484Spenn Valley.....	642
Procter, Maj. H. A. (C), 63Acrington.....	4,070	Simpson, F. B. (Lab.), 64Ashton.....	114
Purbrick, R. (C), 158Walton.....	8,544	Sinclair, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (L), 572Carlthess.....	7,450
Quibell, D. J. K. (Lab.), 375Brigg.....	203	Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (C), 615Belfast Univ.....	unop.
Kadford, E. A. (C), 170Kasholme.....	10,420	Smiles, Lt.-Col. Sir W. D., C.I.E., D.S.O. (C), 84Blackburn.....	24,462
Raikes, H. V. A. M. (C), 321S.E. Essex.....	970	Smith, Ben (Lab.), 5Rotherhithe.....	4,665
Ramsay, Capt. A. H. M. (C), 590Peablas.....	1,462	Smith, Bracewell (C), 9Dulwich.....	9,728
Ramsbotham, H., O.B.E., M.C. (C), 360Lancaster.....	13,578	Smith, Ellis (Lab.), 228Stoke.....	2,125
Ramsden, Sir E. J. S. H., O.B.E. (C), 92 N. Bradford.....	7,103	Smith, Rt. Hon. H. B. Lees- (Lab.), 473 Keighley.....	368
Rankin R. (C), 156Kirkcaldie.....	556	Smith, L. W. (C), 214Hillam.....	10,952
Rathbone, Eleanor (Ind.), 491Combined Universities.....	unop.	Smith, Maj. R. H. Dorman- (C), 330Peters- field.....	16,816
Rathbone, J. R. (C), 275Bodmin.....	2,753	Smith, Sir R. W. (C), 562Central Aberdeen.....	8,569
Rawson, Comm. Sir A. Cooper (C), 95 Brighton.....	41,437	Smith, Tom (Lab.), 474Normanton.....	20,599
Ray, Sir W. (C), 200Richmond.....	19,480	Smith, Sir J. Walker- (C), 66Barrow.....	217
Rayner, Maj. R. (C), 298Totnes.....	7,716	Smithers, Sir Waldron (C), 344Chislehurst.....	26,478
Reed, A. C. (C), 120Exeter.....	7,518	Somersett, T. (C), 604N. Belfast.....	unop.
Reid, Capt. A. S. Cunningham-, D.F.C. (C), 42St. Marylebone.....	23,175	Somervell, Sir D. B., O.B.E., K.O. (C), 268 Crewe.....	1,109
Reid, Sir D. D. (C), 610Down.....	46,088	Somerville, A. A., V.D. (C), 261Windsor.....	unop.
Reid, W. A. (C), 112Derby.....	12,670	Somerville, D. G. (C), 248E. Willesden.....	10,090
Remer, J. R. (C), 271Macclesfield.....	9,488	Sorensen, Rev. R. W. (Lab.), 149W. Leyton.....	128
Richards, R. (Lab.), 511Wrexham.....	5,283	Southby, Com. A. R. J., R.N. (C), 435Epsom.....	30,662
Rickards, G. W. (C), 482Skipton.....	5,059	Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L., O.B., C.B.E., M.C. (C), 105Carlisle.....	2,635
Riley, B. (Lab.), 113Derwbury.....	5,268	Spence, Maj. B. H. Neven-, M.D. (C), 592 Orkney.....	2,226
Ritson, J. (Lab.), 308Durham.....	6,607	Spens, W. P., O.B.E., K.C. (C), 343Ashford.....	12,985
Roberts, Rt. Hon. F. O. (Lab.) 242West Bromwich.....	938	Stanley, Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., M.C. (C), 357 Fylde.....	23,352
Roberts, W. H. W. (L), 280N. Cumberland.....	894	Stanley, Maj. Rt. Hon. O. F. G., M.C. (C), 450Westmorland.....	12,217
Robertson, Maj. J. A. Fitzwarrenne- Despencer-, O.B.E. (C), 453Salisbury.....	12,448	Stephen, Rev. C. (I.L.P.), 542Camthachie.....	884
Robinson, J. R. (C), 85Blackpool.....	34,916	Stewart, J. H. (L. Nat.), 595E. Fife.....	21,896
Robinson, W. A. (Lab.), St. Helens.....	3,981	Stewart, W. J. (C), 605S. Belfast.....	unop.
Ropner, Col. L., M.C., T.D. (C), 467Barkston Ash.....	9,189	Stewart, W. J. (Lab.), 309HoughtonleSpring.....	7,675
Roshotham, Sir S. T. (N. Lab.), 365Ormskirk.....	8,045	Storey, S. (C), 230Sunderland.....	16,277
Ross, Maj. Sir R., Bt., M.C. (C), 614Derry.....	unop.	Stourton, Hon. J. J. (C), 208S. Salford.....	304
Rowlands, G., O.B.E. (C), 512Flint.....	10,108	Strauss, E. A. (L. Nat.), 48N. Southwark.....	79
Rowson, G. (Lab.), 356Farnworth.....	5,201	Strauss, G. R. (Lab.), 34N. Lambeth.....	2,056
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W., D.O.L. (L. Nat.), 279St. Ives.....	unop.	Strauss, H. G. (C), 183Norwich.....	9,512
Russell, Maj. A. West (C), 233Tymemouth.....	5,858	Strickland, Capt. W. F. (C), 107Coventry.....	2,472
Russell, R. J. (L), 269Eddisbury.....	unop.	Stuart, Lord C. Crichton- (C), 272Northwich.....	4,027
Russell, S. H. M. (C), 355Darwen.....	1,164	Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (C), 591 Moray and Nairn.....	5,408
Salmon, Major Sir L., C.B.E. (C), 386Harrow.....	21,307		
Salt, E. W. (C), 82Ardley.....	6,838		
Salter, Dr. A. (Lab.), 6W. Bermondsey.....	4,929		
Samuel, Sir A. M., Bt. (C), 436Farnham.....	20,486		
Samuel, M. (C), 57Putney.....	11,393		

	Maj.		Maj.
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Sir Murray F., C.B. (C), 335 <i>Hertford</i> .....	9,701	Watson, W. McL. (Lab.), 535 <i>Dun rmlne</i> .....	1,423
Sutcliffe, H. (C), 369 <i>Royton</i> .....	10,600	Wayland, Sir W. A. (C), 343 <i>Cant- urn</i> .....	17,388
Tasker, Maj. Sir R. I. T.D. (C), 25 <i>Holborn</i> .....	7,329	Webb, Col. J. Baldwin, T.D. (C), 14 <i>Wrekin</i> .....	5,625
Tate, Mrs. H. B. (C), 416 <i>Ferne</i> .....	994	Wedderburn, H. J. Seryngeour (C), 595 <i>W. Renfrew</i> .....	3,499
Taylor, C. S. (C), 440 <i>Eastbourne</i> .....	unop.	Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon. J. C., D.S.O. (Lab.), 176 <i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i> .....	unop.
Taylor, Vice-Adm. E. A., O.M.G., C.V.O. (C), 39 <i>S. Paddington</i> .....	15,622	Weir, L. M. (Lab.), 598 <i>Clackmannan</i> .....	1,143
Taylor, R. J. (Lab.), 174 <i>Morpeth</i> .....	8,956	Wells, S. R. (C), 256 <i>Belford</i> .....	8,872
Taylor, W. Ross, O.B.E. (C), 430 <i>Wood-bridge</i> .....	13,907	Welsh, J. C. (Lab.), 581 <i>Bothwell</i> .....	7,139
Thomas, J. P. L. (C), 332 <i>Hereford</i> .....	9,381	Westwood, J. (Lab.), 561 <i>Stirling</i> .....	871
Thomson, Sir J. D. W., Bt. (C), 530 <i>S. Aberdeen</i> .....	13,453	White, H. Graham (L), 69 <i>E. Birkenhead</i> .....	6,694
Thorne, W., C.B.E. (Lab.), 243 <i>Plaistow</i> .....	11,763	Whiteley, W. (Lab.), 305 <i>Haydon</i> .....	9,526
Thurtle, E. (Lab.), 468 <i>Shoreditch</i> .....	6,929	Wickham, Lt.-Col. E. T. R., M.V.O. (C), 417 <i>Taunton</i> .....	8,224
Tinker, J. J. (Lab.), 147 <i>Leigh</i> .....	unop.	Wilkinson, Ellen (Lab.), 310 <i>Jarrow</i> .....	2,350
Titchfield, Marquess of (C), 407 <i>Newark</i> .....	8,666	Williams, Charles (C), 297 <i>Torquay</i> .....	17,935
Touche, G. C. (C), 439 <i>Brigate</i> .....	19,593	Williams, David (Lab.), 502 <i>E. Swansea</i> .....	unop.
Train, Sir J. (C), 543 <i>Canterbury</i> .....	8,336	Williams, E. J. (Lab.), 518 <i>Glasgow</i> .....	unop.
Tree, R. L. (C), 372 <i>Harborough</i> .....	10,590	Williams, H. G. (C), 109 <i>S. Croydon</i> .....	17,071
Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland, O.M.G., D.S.O. (C), 296 <i>Tiverton</i> .....	unop.	Williams, T. (Lab.), 470 <i>Don Valley</i> .....	18,259
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (C), 94 <i>Brighton</i> .....	41,626	Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (C), 381 <i>Rutland</i> .....	5,561
Tufnell, Lt.-Com. R. L. (C), 104 <i>Cambridge</i> .....	5,491	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir A. T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.M.G., D.S.O. (C), 336 <i>Hitchin</i> .....	9,035
Turton, R. H. (C), 466 <i>Thirsk &amp; Malton</i> .....	unop.	Wilson, C. H. (Lab.), 210 <i>Attercliffe</i> .....	7,629
Viant, S. P. (Lab.), 249 <i>W. Willesden</i> .....	2,930	Windsor, W. (Lab.), 133 <i>Central Hull</i> .....	1,600
Wakefield, W. W. (C), 454 <i>Scindon</i> .....	975	Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (C), 445 <i>Horslam</i> .....	29,012
Walkden, A. G. (Lab.), 99 <i>S. Bristol</i> .....	2,433	Wise, A. R. (C), 217 <i>Smethwick</i> .....	1,552
Walker, J. (Lab.), 585 <i>Motherwell</i> .....	439	Withers, Sir J. J., C.B.E. (C), 488 <i>Camb. U.</i> .....	4,149
Wallace, Capt. Rt. Hon. D. Euan, M.C. (C), 128 <i>Hornsey</i> .....	20,174	Wolmer, Rt. Hon. Visct. (C), 326 <i>Aldershot</i> .....	11,309
Ward, Col. Sir A. Lambert, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 135 <i>N. W. Hull</i> .....	5,234	Womersley, Sir W. J. (C), 124 <i>Grimsby</i> .....	1,727
Ward, Irene M. B., C.B.E. (C), 236 <i>Walsend</i> .....	2,379	Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir K. (C), 62 <i>W. Woolwich</i> .....	7,276
Warrender, Sir V., Bt., M.C. (C), 377 <i>Grant-ham</i> .....	6,185	Woods, Rev. G. S. (Lab.), 15 <i>Finsbury</i> .....	2,808
Waterhouse, Capt. C., M.C. (C), 145 <i>S. Leicester</i> .....	11,473	Wragg, H. (C), 284 <i>Belper</i> .....	828
Watkins, F. C. (Lab.), 19 <i>Central Hackney</i> .....	957	Wright, Squadron Ldr. J. A. C. (C) 75 <i>Erdington</i> .....	6,234
		Young, A. S. L. (C), 550 <i>Partick</i> .....	2,300
		Young, Sir R., O.B.E. (Lab.), 364 <i>Newton</i> .....	5,791

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (re-elected Nov. 26, 1935), Capt. The Rt. Hon. Edward A. FitzRoy, D.C.L., M.P. for Daventry .....	£5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O. ....	£700
Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. Sir D. H. Herbert, K.B.E., M.P. ....	£2,500
Deputy Chairman, Capt. Rt. Hon. R. C. Bourne, M.P. ....	£1,000
Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Horace Christian Dawkins, K.C.B., M.B.E. ....	£3,000
Clerk Asst., Gilbert F. Montrieu Campion, C.B. ....	£1,800
Second do., F. W. Metcalfe .....	£1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, W. K. Gibbons .....	£1,161 to £1,360
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, O. C. Williams .....	£1,161 to £1,360
Clerk of the Journals, C. R. Turner .....	£1,161 to £1,360
Senior Clerks, G. W. B. Throckmorton; B. H. Coode; A. W. M. Bull; C. R. P. Diver; E. A. Fellowes; R. A. W. Dent; L. A. Abraham; N. L. Lockton; S. St. G. S. Kingdom; E. J. H. Edenborough each £797 to .....	£1,058
Assist. Clerks, D. J. Gordon; B. St. G. Drennan; K. R. Mackenzie; S. C. Hawtrey; S. Gordon; T. G. B. Cocks; J. S. Crawford; H. R. M. Farmer; A. C. Marples; D. W. S. Lidderdale; T. G. Odling .. each £215 to ..	£738
Accountant, J. Luxford .....	£515 to £797
Assist. Accountant, C. L. Watson .....	£277 to £456
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John .....	£797
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brigadier Charles Alfred Howard, D.S.O. ....	£1,360
Deputy Serjeant, Walter H. Erskine, C.B.E. ....	£953
Assistant do., Major Ivor T. P. Hughes .....	£847
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Alan Campbell Don, D.D. ....	£515
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir F. Liddell, K.C.B., K.C. ....	£1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, O.B., C.I.E., C.V.O. ....	£953
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth, C.B.E. ....	£1,161 to £1,360
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto .....	£515 to £738
Shorthand Writer, H. G. Wilde .....	fees
Official Reports (Editor), T. H. Parr, O.B.E. ....	£680 to £738

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (M. = Men, W. = Women); C. = Conservative; Com. = Communist; I.L.P. = Independent Labour Party; Ind. = Independent; L. = Liberal; L. Nat. = Liberal Nationalist; Lab. = Labour; N. Lab. = National Labour; Nat. = Scottish, Welsh or Irish Nationalist; Nat. Absten. = Nationalist Abstentionist; Rep. = Republican. \* Denotes a Member of the late Parliament for the same, and † for a different, Constituency

England.

LONDON BOROUGH (62).

CITY OF LONDON (2).  
M. 22,043; W. 18,635  
1\*Sir V. Bowater, Bt., C. unop.  
2\*Sir A. G. Anderson, G.B.E.,  
C. unop.

BATTERSEA (2).

North, M. 22,623; W. 24,590  
3 W. S. Sanders, O.B.E.,  
Lab. 17,596  
\*Com. A. Marsden, R.N., C. 12,393  
South, M. 25,148; W. 30,398  
4\*H. R. Selley, C. 21,268  
H. G. Romeril, Lab. 15,821

BERMONDSEY (2).

Rotherhithe, M. 16,340; W. 17,559  
5 Ben Smith, Lab. 14,416  
\*Mrs. N. C. Runge, O.B.E.,  
C. 9,751  
West, M. 14,909; W. 15,894  
6\*Dr. A. Salter, Lab. 12,603  
F. Glanville, L. Nat. 7,674

BETHNAL GREEN (2).

North-East, M. 15,575; W. 17,234  
7 D. Chater, Lab. 11,581  
J. B. Hobman, L. 6,544  
South-West, M. 13,184; W. 14,300  
8\*Sir P. A. Harris, Bt., L. 9,011  
G. Jeger, Lab. 7,945

CAMBERWELL (2).

Dulwich, M. 18,249; W. 23,957  
9\*Bracewell Smith, C. 16,870  
Lt.-Col. J. V. Delahaye,  
D.S.O., M.O., Lab. 7,142  
Dr. C. R. Cooke-Taylor, L. 3,743  
North, M. 15,794; W. 16,723  
10 C. G. Ammon, Lab. 11,701  
†T. B. Martin, C. 5,924  
T. F. R. Dishar, Ind. 451

North-West,

M. 18,853; W. 21,821  
11 Maj. Hon. O. M. Guest, C. 11,744  
H. Hughes, K.O., Lab. 10,931  
H. J. Edwards, L. 1,462  
Peckham, M. 21,559; W. 24,267  
(Bye-election May 6, 1936.)  
12 L. Silkin, Lab. 13,007  
Capt. P. G. A. Harvey, C. 12,907

CHELSEA,

M. 15,486; W. 25,575  
13\*Col. Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G.  
Hoare, Bt., G.O.S.I.,  
G.B.E., D.C.L., C. 18,992  
G. S. Sandilands, Lab. 6,348

DEPTFORD,

M. 32,372; W. 35,654  
14 W. H. Green, Lab. 27,021  
Sir M. Campbell, M.B.E.,  
C. 20,129

FINSBURY,

M. 20,421; W. 22,315  
15 Rev. G. S. Woods, Lab. 13,408  
\*Sir G. M. Gillett, N. Lab. 10,600

FULHAM (2).

East, M. 23,000; W. 27,682  
16 Hon. W. W. Astor, C. 18,743  
\*J. C. Wilmut, Lab. 17,689  
West, M. 22,589; W. 26,891  
17\*Sir Cyril S. Cobb, K.B.E.,  
M.V.O., C. 18,461  
Dr. M. Follick, Lab. 14,978  
E. J. Johnson, L. 1,132

GREENWICH,

M. 30,247; W. 33,247  
18\*Sir George Hume, C. 22,526  
J. Reeves, Lab. 20,436

HACKNEY (3).

Central, M. 22,487; W. 26,503  
19 F. C. Watkins, Lab. 15,332  
\*J. C. Lockwood, C. 14,375  
North, M. 21,129; W. 26,165  
20\*Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C. 15,000  
F. G. Bowles, Lab. 13,920  
South, M. 20,196; W. 22,855  
21 Rt. Hon. Herbert Mor-  
rison, Lab. 15,830  
\*Frances Marjorie Graves,  
C. 10,876

HAMMERSMITH (2).

North, M. 20,883; W. 23,637  
22 D. N. Pitt, K.O., Lab. 15,464  
N. Bower, C. 13,830  
South, M. 19,020; W. 22,084  
23\*J. D. Cooke, F.R.C.S., C. 15,377  
W. T. Adams, Lab. 9,309

HAMPSTEAD,

M. 24,548; W. 41,027  
24\*George Balfour, C. 28,334  
H. Smith, Lab. 6,987  
J. L. Young, L. 3,396

HOLBORN,

M. 15,326; W. 17,315  
25 Maj. Sir R. I. Tasker,  
T.D., C. 11,654  
R. S. Jefferies, Lab. 4,325

ISLINGTON (4).

East, M. 27,372; W. 32,763  
26\*Thelma Cazalet, C. 18,243  
G. D. Jones, Lab. 13,810  
C. H. Blackburn, L. 2,670  
North, M. 28,703; W. 35,132  
27\*Col. A. W. Goodman, C. 20,744  
R. S. Young, Lab. 17,359  
South, M. 20,132; W. 22,056  
28 W. S. Cluse, Lab. 12,526  
\*T. F. Howard, D.C.M., C. 11,398  
West, M. 18,927; W. 20,250  
29 F. Montague, Lab. 11,340  
Viscount Duncannon, C. 9,280

KENSINGTON (2).

North, M. 25,617; W. 33,074  
30\*J. A. L. Duncan, C. 18,907  
F. Carter, Lab. 15,309  
J. S. Spon, L. 1,323

South, M. 22,248; W. 47,272  
31\*Sir W. H. Davison, K.B.E.,  
C. 38,297  
C. H. Hartwell, Lab. 4,779

LAMBETH (4).

Brixton, M. 23,673; W. 28,040  
32\*N. C. Colman, C. 17,414  
M. Lipton, Lab. 10,908  
A. S. Quick, L. 1,911  
Kennington, M. 20,835; W. 22,748  
33\*Sir George Harvey, C. 12,401  
L. W. Matters, Lab. 11,856  
North, M. 16,902; W. 18,309  
34\*G. R. Strauss, Lab. 10,577  
E. Terrell, L. 8,521  
Norwood, M. 25,926; W. 33,293  
35\*D. Sandys, C. 24,651  
C. W. Gibson, Lab. 12,195

LEWISHAM (2).

East, M. 39,933; W. 47,245  
36 Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton  
Pownall, O.B.E., T.D., C. 32,874  
Mrs. F. Corbet, Lab. 26,425  
West, M. 29,499; W. 36,130  
37\*Sir Philip Dawson, C. 27,173  
R. M. M. Stewart, Lab. 14,803

PADDINGTON (2).

North, M. 20,838; W. 27,026  
38\*B. Bracken, C. 17,153  
Mrs. C. S. Ganley, Lab. 9,925  
Dr. G. de Swietochowski,  
L. 1,795  
South, M. 19,098; W. 29,472  
39\*Vice-Adm. E. A. Taylor,  
C.M.G., C.V.O., C. 21,344  
R. W. Thomson, Lab. 5,722

POPULAR (2).

Bow and Bromley,  
M. 20,061; W. 21,592  
40\* Rt. Hon. George Lans-  
bury, Lab. 19,064  
H. E. Weber, C. 5,707  
South, M. 22,721; W. 23,510  
41\*D. M. Adams, Lab. 18,715  
Mrs. D. Spearman, C. 6,862

ST. MARYLEBONE,

M. 26,305; W. 41,423  
42\*Capt. A. S. Cunning-  
ham-Reid, D.F.O., C. 31,183  
Dr. Elizabeth Jacobs,  
Lab. 8,008

ST. PANCRAS (3).

North, M. 20,633; W. 25,427  
43\*Capt. Sir Ian Fraser,  
C.B.E., C. 16,888  
H. M. Tibbles, Lab. 13,287  
W. O. Hall, L. 1,259  
South-East, M. 18,600; W. 20,314  
44\*Sir A. L. Beit, Bt., C. 11,976  
Dr. S. W. Jeger, Lab. 10,340  
L. G. Bowman, L. 1,181  
South-West, M. 18,919; W. 20,985  
45\*Sir G. G. Mitcheson, C. 13,035  
J. E. Sears, Lab. 10,670

## SHOREDITCH.

- M. 28,422; W. 29,911  
 46 E. Thurtle, Lab. .... 18,602  
 S. Stopford Brooke,  
 L. Nat. .... 11,673

## SOUTHWARK (3).

- Central, M. 17,024; W. 18,502  
 47 Harry Day, Lab. .... 11,008  
 E. Stanford, N. Lab. ... 9,735  
 North, M. 13,999; W. 14,696  
 48\* E. A. Strauss, L. Nat. 8,086  
 G. A. Isaacs, Lab. .... 8,007  
 South-East, M. 16,839; W. 18,614  
 49 T. E. Naylor, Lab. .... 11,942  
 \*Lt.-Col. E. G. H. Powell,  
 C. .... 6,945

## STEPNEY (3).

- Limehouse, M. 17,780; W. 19,240  
 50\* Major Rt. Hon. C. R.  
 Attlee, Lab. .... 14,600  
 C. J. Busby, C. .... 7,355  
 Mile End, M. 17,194; W. 19,100  
 51 D. Frankel, Lab. .... 13,177  
 \*Dr. W. J. O'Donovan,  
 O.B.E., C. .... 9,859  
 Whitechapel and St. George's,  
 M. 18,919; W. 19,707  
 52 J. H. Hall, Lab. .... 13,374  
 \*B. Janner, L. .... 11,093

## STOKE NEWINGTON.

- M. 15,272; W. 18,936  
 53\* Sir G. W. H. Jones, C. 11,213  
 D. Weltzman, Lab. .... 7,448  
 J. H. Whitehouse, L. .... 2,364

## WANDSWORTH (5).

- Balham and Tooting,  
 M. 25,371; W. 31,185  
 (Bye-election, July 23, 1936)  
 54 Lt.-Col. G. Doland, C. 14,959  
 Capt. W. G. Miller, Lab. 12,889  
 Central, M. 18,019; W. 20,645  
 55\* Sir Henry Jackson, Bt., C. 14,728  
 F. W. Davies, Lab. .... 10,405  
 Clapham, M. 21,333; W. 26,279  
 56\* Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C. .... 17,458  
 Miss M. Whately, Lab. 11,368  
 Putney, M. 21,511; W. 28,390  
 57\* Marcus Samuel, C. .... 22,288  
 A. A. Watson, Lab. .... 10,895  
 Mrs. Van der Elst, Ind. 1,021  
 Streatham, M. 21,874; W. 30,193  
 58\* Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C. 25,429  
 A. M. Skeffington, Lab. 7,951

## WESTMINSTER (2)

- Abbey, M. 21,083; W. 25,555  
 59\* Capt. Sir S. Herbert,  
 Bt., C. .... 18,117  
 W. S. Kennedy, Lab. ... 5,255  
 St. George's, M. 21,235; W. 33,207  
 60\* Rt. Hon. A. Duff Cooper,  
 D.S.O., C. .... 25,424  
 Mrs. A. Freemantle, Lab. 4,643

## WOOLWICH (2).

- East, M. 20,546; W. 21,904  
 61\* E. G. Hicks, Lab. .... 17,563  
 Capt. J. E. Finn, C. .... 12,721  
 West, M. 26,368; W. 29,084  
 62\* Rt. Hon. Sir H. Kingsley  
 Wood, C. .... 24,649  
 G. Wansbrough, Lab. ... 17,373

## ENGLISH BOROUGH (198).

## ACCHINGTON.

- M. 24,557; W. 28,801  
 63\* Maj. H. A. Procter, C. 25,273  
 F. G. Burgess, Lab. .... 21,203

## ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

- M. 15,950; W. 18,839  
 64 F. B. Simpson, Lab. .... 14,140  
 \*Col. J. Broadbent, T.D.C. 14,026

## BARNLEY.

- M. 26,445; W. 25,632  
 65 J. Potts, Lab. .... 25,318  
 \*R. J. Soper, L. Nat. ... 17,683

## BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

- M. 21,314; W. 20,899  
 66\* Sir J. Walker-Smith, C. 18,136  
 P. G. Barstow, Lab. .... 17,919

## BATH.

- M. 20,314; W. 28,708  
 67\* T. L. E. B. Guinness, C. 20,670  
 S. R. Daniels, L. .... 8,650  
 G. G. Desmond, Lab. ... 7,185

## BATLEY AND MORLEY.

- M. 22,701; W. 27,167  
 68 W. Brooke, Lab. .... 21,182  
 \*W. D. Wills, C. .... 18,354

## BIRKENHEAD (2).

- East, M. 22,248; W. 24,137  
 69\* H. Graham White, L. .... 16,548  
 S. J. Hill, C. .... 9,854  
 Mrs. M. A. Mercer, Lab. 8,028  
 West, M. 19,769; W. 22,525  
 70\* Lt.-Col. J. S. Allen, M.C.,  
 T.D.C. .... 17,684  
 C. McVey, Lab. .... 13,931

## BIRMINGHAM (12)

- Aston, M. 19,951; W. 22,576  
 71\* Capt. Hon. A. O. J. Hope,  
 M.C., C. .... 18,933  
 R. P. Messel, Lab. .... 8,578  
 Deritend, M. 20,765; W. 21,313  
 72\* J. S. Crooke, C. .... 14,925  
 F. Longden, Lab. .... 10,144  
 Duddeston, M. 18,921; W. 20,223  
 73\* O. E. Simmonds, C. .... 12,146  
 G. F. Sawyer, Lab. .... 8,884  
 Edgbaston, M. 24,056; W. 31,418  
 74\* Rt. Hon. Neville Cham-  
 berlain, C. .... 28,243  
 J. Adshend, Lab. .... 6,391  
 Fridington, M. 34,390; W. 38,134  
 (Bye-election, Oct. 20, 1936).  
 75 Squadron Ldr. J. A. C.  
 Wright, C. .... 27,068  
 C. J. Simmons, Lab. ... 20,834

- Handsworth, M. 24,143; W. 29,424  
 76\* Com. O. Locker-Lampson,  
 C.M.G., D.S.O., C. .... 24,135  
 A. G. Chattaway, Lab. 8,910

## King's Norton.

- M. 26,672; W. 31,272  
 77 J. R. H. Cartland, C. 24,559  
 G. R. Mitchison, Lab. 18,684  
 Ladywood, M. 18,127; W. 21,053  
 78\* G. W. Lloyd, C. .... 18,565  
 H. Humphreys, Lab. ... 7,311  
 Moseley, M. 46,153; W. 55,016  
 79\* Sir P. J. H. Hannon, C. 43,885  
 J. Silverman, Lab. .... 17,543

- Sparkbrook, M. 20,828; W. 23,819  
 80\* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S.

- Amery, C. .... 17,509  
 H. Whittaker, Lab. ... 8,063  
 West, M. 19,258; W. 21,143  
 81\* Rt. Hon. Sir Austen  
 Chamberlain, K.G., C. 16,530  
 O. G. Willey, Lab. .... 9,159  
 Yardley, M. 32,659; W. 35,718  
 82\* E. W. Salt, C. .... 25,717  
 C. Jarman, Lab. .... 18,879

## BLACKBURN (2)

- M. 33,502; W. 47,316  
 83\* Capt. G. S. Elchard,  
 M.O., C. .... 37,932  
 84\* Lt.-Col. Sir W. D. Snider,  
 O.I.W., D.S.O., C. .... 37,769  
 J. Bell, Lab. .... 34,571  
 G. H. Walker, Lab. .... 34,423

## BLACKPOOL.

- M. 41,901; W. 58,628  
 85\* J. R. Robinson, C. .... 48,514  
 H. Thorncroft, Lab. 13,598  
 Dr. H. G. Purchase, L. 12,245

## BOLTON (2).

- M. 56,739; W. 67,380  
 86\* Maj. C. P. Entwistle,  
 M.C., K.O.C. .... 54,129  
 87\* Sir John Haslam, C. .... 52,405  
 Albert Law, Lab. .... 39,890  
 J. Lynch, Lab. .... 39,871

## BOOTLE.

- M. 23,128; W. 24,903  
 88 Eric Errington, C. .... 16,653  
 John Kinley, Lab. .... 13,285  
 Major J. Burnie, M.C., L. 4,319

## BOURNEMOUTH.

- M. 27,948; W. 45,387  
 89\* Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-  
 Croft, Bt., C.M.G., T.D.,  
 C. .... 32,645  
 M. S. Davidson, Lab. ... 13,279

## BRADFORD.

- Central, M. 21,909; W. 26,112  
 90 W. Leach, Lab. .... 16,397  
 \*G. H. Eady, C. .... 15,241  
 East, M. 20,848; W. 25,369  
 91\* J. Hepworth, C. .... 11,131  
 Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett,  
 I.L.P. .... 8,983  
 W. L. Heywood, Lab. 7,329  
 T. D. Fenby, L. .... 6,312

- North, M. 24,275; W. 30,891  
 92\* Sir E. J. S. H. Rams-  
 den, O.B.E., C. .... 21,150  
 Mrs. M. Wallhead-  
 Nichol, Lab. .... 14,047  
 R. Kenney, Ind. .... 4,684  
 South, M. 26,174; W. 32,452  
 93\* H. Holdsworth, L. .... 24,081  
 W. Hirst, Lab. .... 17,121

## BRIGHTON (2).

- M. 53,246; W. 76,110  
 94\* Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C.  
 Tryon, C. .... 60,923  
 95\* Com. Sir A. Cooper Raw-  
 son, C. .... 60,724  
 A. Gordon, Lab. .... 19,287  
 L. C. Cohen, Lab. .... 18,743



BRISTOL.

Central, *M.* 19,274; *W.* 21,954.  
 96\* Lord Apsley, D.S.O.,  
*M.C.*, T.D., *C.* ..... 15,774  
*J. J. Taylor, Lab.* ..... 14,258  
 East, *M.* 23,466; *W.* 25,509  
 97\* Hon. Sir S. Cripps, K.C.,  
*Lab.* ..... 22,009  
 Maj. A. G. Church, D.S.O.,  
*M.C.*, *N. Lab.* ..... 15,126  
 North, *M.* 23,457; *W.* 27,238  
 98\* R. H. Bernays, *L.* ..... 20,977  
*W. H. Ayles, Lab.* ..... 16,149  
 South, *M.* 27,437; *W.* 30,883  
 99 A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* ..... 22,586  
 \*N. Ker-Lindsay, *C.* ..... 20,153  
*J. O. M. Skelton, L.* ..... 2,090  
 West, *M.* 30,652; *W.* 42,601  
 100\* C. P. Culverwell, *C.* ..... 35,820  
*P. Williams, Lab.* ..... 15,058

BROMLEY,

*M.* 39,641; *W.* 50,801  
 101\* Sir B. T. Campbell, *C.* 39,741  
*C. W. Kendall, Lab.* ..... 11,800  
*H. C. Banting, L.* ..... 7,370

BURNLEY,

*M.* 30,516; *W.* 35,814  
 102 W. A. Burke, *Lab.* ..... 31,160  
 \*Vice-Adm. Gordon  
 Campbell, F.R.C.S.D.,  
*L. Nat.* ..... 26,965

BURY,

*M.* 20,288; *W.* 24,529  
 103\* A. E. L. Chorlton, C.B.E.,  
*C.* ..... 18,425  
 Dr. Edith Summer-  
 skill, *Lab.* ..... 12,845  
 Dr. D. McI. Johnson, *L.* 6,065

CAMBRIDGE,

*M.* 19,439; *W.* 24,758  
 104\* Lt.-Com. R. L. Tufnell,  
*C.* ..... 18,927  
 Dr. A. Wood, *Lab.* ..... 13,436

CARLISLE,

*M.* 17,358; *W.* 21,250  
 105\* Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears,  
 C.B., C.B.E., *M.C.*, *C.* 16,591  
 A. E. Townend, *Lab.* ..... 13,956  
 Miss B. Bliss, *L.* ..... 3,525

CHELTENHAM,

*M.* 15,449; *W.* 22,140  
 106\* Sir Walter Preston, *C.* 18,574  
 — Mrs. E. Pakenham,  
*Lab.* ..... 7,784

COVENTRY,

*M.* 43,879; *W.* 45,155  
 107\* Capt. W. F. Strickland,  
*C.* ..... 37,313  
 P. J. Noel-Baker, *Lab.* 34,841

CROYDON.

North, *M.* 38,159; *W.* 45,827  
 108\* Lt.-Col. Hon. G. K. M.  
 Mason D.S.O., *C.* ..... 36,383  
 F. Mitchell, *Lab.* ..... 17,872  
 South, *M.* 35,265; *W.* 43,438  
 109\* H. G. Williams, *C.* ..... 31,971  
 T. Crawford, *Lab.* ..... 14,900  
 D. W. Llewellyn, *L.* ..... 4,440

DARLINGTON,

*M.* 22,623; *W.* 25,053  
 110\* C. U. Peat, *M.C.*, *C.* ..... 22,320  
 A. L. Shepherd, *Lab.* ..... 18,705

DERBY (2),

*M.* 39,346; *W.* 43,225  
 111 W. A. Reid, *C.* ..... 37,707  
 (Bye-election, July 9, 1936)  
 112 P. J. Noel-Baker,  
*Lab.* ..... 23,419  
 Maj. A. G. Church,  
*N. Lab.* ..... 25,666

DEWSBURY,

*M.* 16,939; *W.* 19,936  
 113 Ben Riley, *Lab.* ..... 14,066  
 J. Kennell, *N. Lab.* ..... 8,798  
 \*Sir W. R. Rea, Bt., *L.* 6,933

DUDLEY,

*M.* 16,415; *W.* 17,406  
 114\* D. J. B. Joel, *C.* ..... 13,958  
 Rt. Hon. W. W. Benn,  
 D.S.O., D.F.C., *Lab.* 11,509

EALING,

*M.* 23,574; *W.* 32,083  
 115\* Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bt.,  
*C.* ..... 28,472  
 M. Auliff, *Lab.* ..... 9,972

EAST HAM.

North, *M.* 21,874; *W.* 24,378  
 116\* Lt.-Col. J. Mayhew, T.D.,  
*C.* ..... 15,295  
 T. W. Burden, *Lab.* ..... 14,762  
 South, *M.* 23,387; *W.* 24,563  
 117 A. J. Barnes, *Lab.* ..... 18,949  
 \*M. Campbell-Johnston,  
*C.* ..... 12,993

ECCLES,

*M.* 24,678; *W.* 28,298  
 118 R. A. Cary, *C.* ..... 22,310  
 J. Grierson, *Lab.* ..... 20,055

EDMONTON,

*M.* 29,677; *W.* 31,963  
 119 F. A. Broad, *Lab.* ..... 21,040  
 \*J. R. Rutherford, *C.* ..... 17,813

EXETER,

*M.* 20,691; *W.* 25,273  
 120\* A. C. Reed, *C.* ..... 21,192  
 J. Cripps, *Lab.* ..... 13,674

GATESHEAD,

*M.* 35,318; *W.* 37,765  
 121\* T. Magnay, *L. Nat.* ..... 28,772  
 J. Wilson, *Lab.* ..... 25,804

GLOUCESTER,

*M.* 16,227; *W.* 18,559  
 122\* H. Leslie Boyce, *C.* ..... 15,682  
 M. Turner-Samuels,  
*Lab.* ..... 11,803

GREAT YARMOUTH,

*M.* 16,850; *W.* 20,673  
 123\* Arthur Harbord, C.B.E.,  
*L. Nat.* ..... 16,988  
 W. J. Lewis, *Lab.* ..... 11,658

GRIMSBY,

*M.* 35,122; *W.* 37,467  
 124\* Sir W. J. Womersley, *C.* 25,470  
 H. B. Winton, *Lab.* ..... 23,743

HALIFAX,

*M.* 31,349; *W.* 39,297  
 125\* Gilbert Gledhill, *C.* ..... 24,103  
 A. W. Longbottom,  
*Lab.* ..... 21,471  
 A. Mitchell, *L.* ..... 8,736

HARTLEPOOLS, THE,

*M.* 27,427; *W.* 27,623  
 126\* W. G. Howard Gritten,  
*C.* ..... 21,828  
 C. A. Goutcher, *Lab.* ..... 16,931  
 J. Scott-Cowell, *L.* ..... 6,939

HASTINGS,

*M.* 17,959; *W.* 27,627  
 127\* Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace  
 Percy, *C.* ..... 20,905  
 W. W. Wood, *Lab.* ..... 9,404

HORNSEY,

*M.* 29,397; *W.* 40,770  
 128\* Capt. Rt. Hon. D. Euan  
 Wallace, *M.C.*, *C.* ..... 30,494  
 Mrs. M. Power, *Lab.* ..... 10,320  
 H. J. Baxter, *L.* ..... 6,206

HUDDERSFIELD,

*M.* 37,619; *W.* 45,484  
 129\* W. Mahane, *L. Nat.* ..... 37,009  
 W. Pickles, *Lab.* ..... 23,844

HYTHE,

*M.* 14,754; *W.* 20,451  
 130\* Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P.  
 Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E.,  
*C.M.G.*, *C.* ..... 15,359  
 R. H. Ellis, *L.* ..... 8,688

ILFORD,

*M.* 50,639; *W.* 56,297  
 131\* Sir George Hamilton, *C.* 43,208  
 P. Astins, *Lab.* ..... 25,241

IPSWICH,

*M.* 28,198; *W.* 32,445  
 132\* Sir John Gannon, Bt., *C.* 28,528  
 R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ..... 21,278

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (4).

Central, *M.* 19,206; *W.* 19,707  
 133 W. Windsor, *Lab.* ..... 14,851  
 \*Capt. B. K. Barton,  
*M.C.*, *C.* ..... 13,231  
 East, *M.* 24,980; *W.* 26,107  
 134 G. Muff, *Lab.* ..... 19,054  
 \*Brig.-Gen. J. J. H.  
 Nation, C.V.O.,  
 D.S.O., *C.* ..... 15,448  
 R. Stephens, *L.* ..... 4,133

North-West,

*M.* 21,243; *W.* 25,038  
 135\* Col. Sir A. Lambert  
 Ward, Bt., D.S.O.,  
 T.D., *C.* ..... 19,278  
 Lt.-Com. E. P. Young,  
 R.N., *Lab.* ..... 14,044

South-West, *M.* 24,102; *W.* 25,530

136\* Richard K. Law, *C.* ..... 17,406  
 John Arnott, *Lab.* ..... 13,975  
 F. V. Baxter, *L.* ..... 2,749

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,

*M.* 33,664; *W.* 40,812  
 137\* Sir P. G. Penny, Bt. *C.* 32,953  
 G. H. Loman, *Lab.* ..... 10,014  
 F. J. Powell, *L.* ..... 5,832

## LEEDS (6).

Central, M. 23,973; W. 27,209	
138* Hon. Richard Denman, N. Lab. ....	17,747
F. W. Lindley, Lab. ....	13,701
North, M. 29,204; W. 37,327	
139* Capt. Osbert Peake, C. 30,636	
L. J. Edwards, Lab. ....	13,792
North-East, M. 27,059; W. 33,450	
140* Maj. Sir J. D. Birchall, T.D., C. ....	25,915
A. J. Dobbs, Lab. ....	14,080
South, M. 20,958; W. 23,928	
141* H. C. Charleton, Lab. 15,223	
*B. N. H. Whiteside, C. 14,207	
W. Townend, Ind. ....	3,642
South-East, M. 22,646; W. 24,909	
142* Maj. J. Milner, M.C. ....	
I. D., Lab. ....	19,552
P. R. Le Mesurier, C. 10,192	
West, M. 24,706; W. 29,021	
143* S. V. T. Adams, C. ....	20,545
T. W. Stamford, Lab. 17,311	

## LEICESTER (3).

East, M. 27,505; W. 31,604	
144* A. M. Lyons, K.C., C. 20,442	
F. Gould, Lab. ....	17,532
F. Lawson, L. ....	3,509
South, M. 23,772; W. 30,728	
145* Capt. C. Waterhouse, M.C., C. ....	24,868
L. Maddock, Lab. ....	13,395
West, M. 24,985; W. 29,149	
146 Hon. Harold Nicolson, C.M.G., N. Lab. ....	15,821
J. Morgan, Lab. ....	15,734
Maj. H. E. Crawford, A.F.C., L. ....	4,621

## LEIGH,

M. 26,121; W. 28,143	
147* J. J. Tinker, Lab. ....	unop.

## LEYTON.

East, M. 16,246; W. 18,765	
148* Sir F. Mills, Bt., C. ....	10,836
A. E. Bechervaise, Lab. 10,507	
E. T. Malindine, L. ....	2,161
West, M. 22,283; W. 25,688	
149 Rev. R. W. Sorensen, Lab. ....	16,408
*Sir W. H. Sugden, C. 16,280	

## LINCOLN,

M. 18,705; W. 20,821	
150* W. S. Liddall, C. ....	17,948
G. Deer, Lab. ....	15,264

## LIVERPOOL.

East Toxteth, M. 23,012; W. 29,532	
151* P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn, C. ....	20,638
A. D. Dennis, L. ....	13,622
Edgehill, M. 19,219; W. 21,109	
152 A. Crichley, C. ....	13,882
J. H. Hayes, Lab. ....	13,581
Everton, M. 15,560; W. 16,715	
153 B. V. Kirby, Lab. ....	10,962
R. Etherton, C. ....	10,785
Exchange, M. 23,105; W. 23,299	
154* Col. Sir J. J. Shute, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., C. 17,439	
S. Mahon, Lab. ....	13,027

Fairfield, M. 22,136; W. 26,105	
155* C. E. R. Brocklebank, C. 18,596	
A. S. Moody, Lab. ....	11,155
Kirkdale, M. 16,678; W. 20,472	
156* R. Rankin, C. ....	10,540
J. Hamilton, Lab. ....	9,984
Rev. H. D. Longbottom, Ind. ....	6,677
Scotland, M. 18,443; W. 19,609	
157* D. G. Logan, Lab. ....	16,036
L. H. Wright, C. ....	8,372
Walton, M. 26,650; W. 30,486	
158* R. Purbrick, C. ....	22,623
F. L. McGhee, Lab. ....	14,079
Wavertree, M. 28,788; W. 34,062	
159 Maj. P. S. Shaw, O.B.E., C. ....	26,915
*J. J. Cleary, Lab. ....	19,068
West Derby, M. 26,884; W. 31,147	
160* D. P. M. Fyfe, K.O., C. 21,106	
J. Haworth, Lab. ....	10,218
D. K. Mitchell, L. ....	4,911

## West Toxteth,

M. 20,856; W. 23,778	
161* J. Gibbins, Lab. ....	18,543
R. Churchill, C. ....	16,539

## MANCHESTER (10).

Ardwick, M. 20,465; W. 22,849	
162 Joseph Henderson, Lab. 16,364	
*Capt. A. G. Fuller, C. 14,556	
Blackley, M. 20,326; W. 23,988	
163* J. Lees-Jones, C. ....	15,355
P. M. Oliver, C.B.E., L. 9,893	
W. E. Davies, Lab. ....	9,370
Clayton, M. 21,652; W. 24,823	
164 J. H. Jagger, Lab. ....	19,225
T. H. Hewlett, C. ....	16,557
Exchange, M. 22,681; W. 23,925	
165 P. T. Eckersley, C. ....	15,956
E. Mendel, Lab. ....	8,313
Sir George Paish, L. ....	5,228
Gorton, M. 21,737; W. 24,420	
166 J. Compton, Lab. ....	20,039
*E. A. G. S. Bailey, C. 15,833	
Hulme, M. 19,617; W. 22,831	
167* Col. Sir J. Nall, D.S.O., T.D., C. ....	17,072
Mrs. B. A. Gould, Lab. 11,221	
Moss Side, M. 18,769; W. 22,204	
168 W. R. Duckworth, C. 15,199	
L. M. Lever, Lab. ....	10,694
Platting, M. 21,428; W. 24,816	
169 Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, Lab. ....	18,352
J. W. Stansfield, C. ....	17,015

## Rusholme,

M. 19,946; W. 25,122	
170* E. A. Radford, C. ....	19,678
A. Knight, Lab. ....	9,258
Dr. P. McDougall, Ind. 2,525	
Withington, M. 35,640; W. 44,921	
171* E. L. Fleming, K.C., C. 35,564	
D. S. Morton, Lab. ....	12,248
W. C. Ross, L. ....	9,298

## MIDDLESBROUGH.

East, M. 18,244; W. 17,367	
172 A. Edwards, Lab. ....	12,699
B. C. Talbot, C. ....	12,632
*E. J. Young, L. ....	3,565

West, M. 23,389; W. 24,277	
173* F. Kingsley Griffith, M.C., L. ....	13,689
H. Kegie, Lab. ....	12,764
W. A. Spofforth, N. Lab. ....	11,387

## MORPETH,

M. 31,829; W. 30,250	
174 R. J. Taylor, Lab. ....	28,900
*Godfrey Nicholson, C. 19,944	
NELSON AND COLNE, M. 26,025; W. 30,282	
175 S. S. Silverman, Lab. 26,011	
*L. T. Thorp, K.C., Ind. 21,696	

## NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,

M. 22,185; W. 23,706	
176* Col. Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., Lab. ....	unop.

## NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (4).

Central, M. 17,723; W. 17,657	
177* A. Denville, C. ....	15,826
W. Monslow, Lab. ....	10,871

East, M. 24,336; W. 24,240	
178* Sir R. W. Aske, Bt., K.O., T.D., L. Nat. ....	23,416
B. B. Gillis, Lab. ....	16,322

North, M. 20,875; W. 26,628	
179* Sir N. Grattan-Doyle, C. 25,683	
E. Gilbert, Lab. ....	7,693

West, M. 26,843; W. 29,889	
180* Dr. J. W. Leech, C. ....	25,526
W. Taylor, Lab. ....	17,052

## NORTHAMPTON,

M. 28,821; W. 33,258	
181* Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt., C. ....	25,438
R. T. Paget, Lab. ....	23,983

## NORWICH (2).

M. 38,235; W. 46,101	
182* G. H. Shakespeare, L. Nat. ....	36,039
183 H. G. Strauss, C. ....	34,122
W. G. Hall, Lab. ....	24,670
C. J. Kelly, Lab. ....	22,055
A. Fenner Brockway, I.L.P. ....	6,737

## NOTTINGHAM (4).

Central, M. 18,310; W. 20,628	
184* Sir T. J. O'Connor, K.C., C. ....	18,706
J. W. Allitt, Lab. ....	10,193
East, M. 19,148; W. 23,403	
185* L. H. Gluckstein, C. ....	16,726
L. Freedman, Lab. ....	7,435
A. S. Comyns-Carr, L. ....	4,819

South, M. 19,012; W. 22,964	
186 S. F. Markham, N. Lab. 15,559	
T. J. May, Lab. ....	10,963
J. Mawdesley, L. ....	3,260

West, M. 24,196; W. 27,198	
187 A. Hayday, Lab. ....	19,697
*A. C. Caporn, C. ....	16,987

## OLDHAM (2).

M. 43,660; W. 50,758	
189* H. W. Kerr, C. ....	36,738
188 J. S. Dodd, L. Nat. ....	34,755
Rev. G. Lang, Lab. ....	34,376
M. B. Farr, Lab. ....	29,647
W. G. Ward, L. ....	8,543

OXFORD,

M. 16,950; W. 21,607  
190\* *Capt. Rt. Hon. R. C. Bourne*, C. ....16,306  
P. Gordon-Walker, *Lab.* 9,661

PLYMOUTH (3)

Devonport, M. 20,947; W. 21,408  
191\* *Maj. Rt. Hon. Leslie More-Belisha*, *L. Nat.* 20,852  
J. Brown, *Lab.* .....9,756  
Drake, M. 23,336; W. 25,858  
192\* *Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest*, C.B.E., D.S.O.,  
C. ....21,446  
J. J. H. Moses, *Lab.* .....15,368  
Sutton, M. 22,480; W. 25,060  
193\* *Viscountess Astor*, C. ....21,491  
G. Ward, *Lab.* .....15,394

PORTSMOUTH (3).

Central, M. 25,067; W. 25,491  
194\* *Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont*, C. ....21,578  
D. Freeman, *Lab.* .....10,733  
E. J. Thornley, *L.* .....3,612  
North, M. 26,070; W. 27,053  
195\* *Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger Keyes*, Bt.,  
G.C.B., K.C.V.O.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O., C. ....22,956  
E. T. Huraby, *Lab.* .....11,502  
South, M. 24,183; W. 30,280  
196\* *Maj. Sir H. R. Cayzer*,  
Bt., C. ....27,416  
J. W. Fawcett, *Lab.* .....9,043

PRESTON (2),

M. 37,907; W. 46,384  
197\* *A. C. Moreing*, C. ....37,219  
(By-election, Nov. 25, 1936)  
198

READING,

M. 30,979; W. 36,202  
199\* *Dr. A. B. Howitt*, C.V.O.,  
C. ....27,540  
Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab.* .....22,940  
J. W. Todd, *L.* .....2,685

RICHMOND (SURREY),

M. 25,397; W. 33,925  
200\* *Sir William Ray*, C. ....30,433  
L. Gassman, *Lab.* .....10,953

ROCHDALE,

M. 28,977; W. 34,877  
201 *W. T. Kelly*, *Lab.* .....22,281  
W. G. Murray, C. ....20,486  
G. E. Dodds, *L.* .....11,311

ROCHESTER (2),

Chatham, M. 21,503; W. 22,070  
202 *L. F. Plugge*, C. ....19,212  
H. Gaitskell, *Lab.* .....13,315  
Gillingham, M. 20,174; W. 20,097  
203\* *Sir Robert Gower*,  
K.C.V.O., O.B.E., C. ....18,726  
E. F. M. Durbin, *Lab.* 10,032

ROSSENDALE,

M. 21,337; W. 24,891  
204\* *R. H. Cross*, C. ....15,650  
E. Walkden, *Lab.* .....14,769  
A. Holgate, *L.* .....9,343

ROTHERHAM,

M. 29,259; W. 28,123  
205\* *W. Dobbie*, *Lab.* .....29,725  
T. W. Casey, *L. Nat.* 14,298

ST. HELENS,

M. 33,487; W. 32,055  
206 *W. A. Robinson*, *Lab.* 29,044  
\* *R. A. Spencer*, C. ....25,063

SALFORD (3),

North, M. 21,762; W. 25,795  
207\* *J. P. Morris*, C. ....19,904  
W. McAdam, *Lab.* .....15,272  
South, M. 20,966; W. 22,869  
208\* *Hon. J. J. Stourton*, C. 16,236  
Joseph Toole, *Lab.* .....15,932  
West, M. 21,182; W. 24,605  
209 *J. F. Emery*, C. ....19,245  
A. W. Haycock, *Lab.* 14,732  
P. Kenyon, *L.* .....2,492

SHEFFIELD (7).

Attercliffe, M. 20,647; W. 20,017  
210 *C. H. Wilson*, *Lab.* .....18,663  
\* *C. F. Pike*, C. ....11,034  
Brightside, M. 23,356; W. 23,895  
211 *P. Marshall*, *Lab.* .....18,985  
\* *H. F. Russell*, C. ....13,467  
Central, M. 18,330; W. 18,379  
212\* *W. W. Boulton*, C. ....13,828  
P.-C. Hoffman, *Lab.* .....13,408

Ecclesall, M. 19,655; W. 24,013  
213\* *Sir Geoffrey Ellis*, Bt.,  
C. ....22,819  
K. G. Brookes, *Lab.* .....18,173  
Hallam, M. 19,589; W. 24,551  
214\* *L. W. Smith*, C. ....21,298  
Miss G. Colman, *Lab.* 10,346

Hillsborough, M. 24,658; W. 25,816  
215 *Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander*,  
*Lab.* .....21,025  
\* *J. G. Braithwaite*, C. 17,721  
Park, M. 27,362; W. 28,759  
216 *G. Latham*, *Lab.* .....21,153  
\* *Sir A. Shirley Benn*,  
Bt., K.B.E., C. ....19,947

SMETHWICK,

M. 21,248; W. 23,447  
217\* *A. R. Wise*, C. ....16,575  
Dr. C. W. Brook, *Lab.* 15,023

SOUTHAMPTON (2),

M. 53,937; W. 56,104  
218\* *W. Cranen-Ellis*, C. ....44,896  
219\* *Sir Charles Barrie*,  
K.B.E., *L. Nat.* .....43,697  
T. Lewis, *Lab.* .....30,751  
R. Morley, *Lab.* .....30,028

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA,

M. 39,677; W. 52,992  
220 *H. Channon*, C. ....36,865  
M. Gladstone, *L.* .....11,934  
Miss H. M. Keynes, *Lab.* 7,796

SOUTHPORT,

M. 23,337; W. 34,614  
221\* *R. S. Hudson*, C. ....29,652  
R. C. Willis, *Lab.* .....11,419

SOUTH SHIELDS,

M. 31,264; W. 31,583  
222 *J. Chuter Ede*, *Lab.* .....22,031  
\* *Harcourt Johnston*, *L.* 12,932  
F. A. Burden, *N. Lab.* 10,784

STOCKPORT (2),

M. 41,381; W. 49,588  
223 *Sir Arnold Gridley*,  
K.B.E., C. ....43,882  
224 *N. J. Hulbert*, C. ....43,001  
J. H. Hudson, *Lab.* .....28,798  
C. T. Douthwaite, *Lab.* 27,528

STOCKTON-ON-TREES,

M. 27,489; W. 27,724  
225\* *Capt. H. Macmillan*, C. 23,285  
Susan Lawrence, *Lab.* 19,217  
G. L. Tossell, *L.* .....5,158

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (3).

Burslem, M. 20,254; W. 22,452  
226 *Andrew McLaren*,  
*Lab.* .....18,030  
\* *W. Allen*, K.O., *L. Nat.* 15,227  
Hanley, M. 22,505; W. 24,902  
227 *Arthur Hollins*, *Lab.* .....17,211  
\* *H. K. Hales*, C. ....15,880  
Stoke, M. 26,951; W. 30,007  
228 *Ellis Smith*, *Lab.* .....20,992  
\* *Mrs. Ida Copeland*, C. 18,867

SUNDERLAND (2),

M. 50,003; W. 53,925  
229 *S. N. Furness*, *L. Nat.* 49,001  
230\* *Samuel Storey*, C. ....48,760  
G. E. C. Catlin, *Lab.* .....32,483  
Mrs. L. Manning, *Lab.* 32,059

TOTTENHAM (2),

North, M. 26,545; W. 29,381  
231 *R. C. Morrison*, *Lab.* 21,075  
\* *E. Doran*, C. ....13,066  
L. C. A. Dubery, *L.* ... 2,697  
South, M. 21,079; W. 23,608  
232 *Fred Messer*, *Lab.* .....15,834  
\* *F. N. Palmer*, *N. Lab.* 11,221

TYNEMOUTH,

M. 20,825; W. 22,113  
233\* *Maj. A. West Russell*, C. 16,003  
Dr. S. Segal, *Lab.* .....10,145  
S. Holmes, *L.* .....7,868

WAKEFIELD,

M. 15,866; W. 17,349  
234\* *Rt. Hon. A. Greenwood*, *Lab.* .....15,804  
A. E. Greaves, C. ....12,400

WALLASEY,

M. 27,701; W. 34,953  
235\* *Lt.-Col. J. T. Moore-Grabazon*, M.C., C. ....27,949  
J. Airey, *Lab.* .....13,491

WALLSEND,

M. 27,321; W. 28,434  
236\* *Irene M. B. Ward*,  
C.B.E., C. ....23,842  
Rt. Hon. Margaret  
Bondfield, *Lab.* .....21,463

WALSALL,

M. 32,037; W. 33,920

237\* J. A. Leckie, L. Nat.

28,563

W. Graham, Lab.

19,594

J. A. Harper, Ind.

1,480

WALTHAMSTOW (2).

East, M. 21,098; W. 24,160

238\* Sir B. C. Beauchamp,

Mt., C. 16,866

H. W. Wallace, Lab.

14,373

West, M. 21,052; W. 22,795

239\* V. La T. McEntee, Lab.

17,613

Col. T. C. Catty,

C.M.G., D.S.O., C. 10,874

WARRINGTON,

M. 24,314; W. 25,288

240\* N. B. Goldie, K.O., C.

21,324

E. Porter, Lab.

20,720

WEDNESBURY,

M. 26,966; W. 27,532

241\* J. W. Banfield, Lab.

22,683

Rev. H. Dunnico, N.

Lab. 19,883

WEST BROMWICH,

M. 24,173; W. 25,675

242 Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts,

Lab. 19,113

R. Ashton, C.

18,175

WEST HAM (4).

Plaistow, M. 23,161; W. 24,334

243\* Will Thorne, C.B.E.,

Lab. 18,493

Miss M. D. Roddick, C.

6,730

Silvertown, M. 21,303; W. 20,776

244\* J. J. Jones, Lab.

18,177

Mrs. E. E. Tennant, C.

4,276

Stratford, M. 19,393; W. 20,651

245\* T. E. Groves, Lab.

14,427

F. H. G. H. Goodhart, C.

8,452

Upton, M. 18,936; W. 22,048

246\* B. W. Gardner, Lab.

13,685

S. R. Benson, C.

12,020

WIGAN.

M. 26,626; W. 29,158

247\* J. A. Parkinson, C.B.E.,

Lab. 27,950

R. Grant-Ferris, C.

17,646

WILLESDEN (2).

East, M. 32,080; W. 39,331

248\* D. G. Somerville, C.

25,613

M. Orbach, Lab.

15,523

Miss N. S. Parnell, L.

3,217

West, M. 27,213; W. 28,498

249 S. P. Viant, Lab.

19,402

S. Samuel, C.

16,472

WIMBLEDON,

M. 35,997; W. 44,286

250\* Sir J. C. Power, Bt., C.

36,846

T. Braddock, Lab.

17,452

WOLVERHAMPTON (3).

Bilston, M. 25,342; W. 26,186

251 I. C. Hannah, C.

18,689

D. L. Mort, Lab.

17,820

East, M. 22,118; W. 22,699

252\* G. Le M. Mander, L.

15,935

J. Brockhouse, C.

11,935

H. E. Lane, Lab.

4,985

West, M. 23,299; W. 26,238

253\* Sir R. Bird, Bt., C.

19,697

\* W. J. Brown, Ind.

14,867

Rev. R. Lee, Lab.

1,325

WORCESTER,

M. 15,676; W. 18,765

254\* W. P. C. Greene, C.

13,398

R. R. Fairbairn, L.

6,885

J. Ferguson, Lab.

6,152

YORK,

M. 25,256; W. 28,816

255\* L. R. Lumley, C.

25,442

R. Fraser, Lab.

19,168

ENGLISH COUNTIES (230).

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE (3).

Bedford, M. 22,537; W. 26,623

256\* S. R. Wells, C.

22,476

N. Mickle, Lab.

13,604

Luton, M. 33,702; W. 35,846

257\* E. Leslie Burgin, LL.D.,

L. Nat. 28,809

F. L. Kerran, Lab.

15,181

Mid, M. 20,135; W. 21,678

258\* A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C.

16,054

Milner Gray, L.

11,623

T. H. Knight, Lab.

4,224

BERKSHIRE (3).

Abingdon, M. 20,027; W. 20,816

259\* Major Sir R. G. C. Glyn,

Bt. M.O., C. unop.

Newbury, M. 24,186; W. 27,384

260\* Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton

Brown, C. 24,642

R. Russell, Lab.

9,125

Windsor, M. 25,860; W. 31,754

261\* A. A. Somerville, V.D.,

C. unop.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (3).

Aylesbury, M. 28,186; W. 33,129

262\* M. W. Beaumont, C.

24,728

Mrs. M. Wintring-

ham, L. 13,622

E. W. Shearer, Lab.

4,716

Buckingham,

M. 22,890; W. 24,422

263\* Capt. Sir G. E. W. Bow-

yer, Bt., M.O., C. 20,616

J. A. Sparks, Lab.

14,928

Wycombe, M. 41,916; W. 45,314

264\* Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F.

Knox, K.C.B., C.M.G.,

C. 34,747

Dr. E. A. Whitfield,

Lab. 18,817

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (1),

M. 26,090; W. 26,646

265\* Capt. R. G. Briscoe,

M.O., C. 19,087

Maj. J. R. Bellerby,

Lab. 11,437

J. W. Payne, L.

5,223

Altrincham, M. 45,642; W. 54,699

266\* Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M.

Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.O.V.O.,

D.S.O., M.C., C. 50,719

A. Moss, Lab.

21,493

City of Chester,

M. 20,032; W. 23,012

267\* Sir C. Capper, Bt., C.

16,882

F. H. G. Evans, L.

10,183

Miss A. L. Bulley, Lab.

6,450

Crewe, M. 25,689; W. 27,055

268\* Sir Donald B. Somer-

vell, O.B.E., K.O., C. 21,729

J. W. Bowen, Lab.

20,620

Eddisbury, M. 15,500; W. 16,401

269\* R. J. Russell, L. Nat. unop.

Knutsford, M. 21,234; W. 33,996

270\* Brig.-Gen. E. Makins,

C.B., D.S.O., C. 30,252

H. H. Heathcote-

Williams, L. 17,253

Macclesfield, M. 26,469; W. 32,060

271\* J. R. Remer, C.

24,249

G. Darling, Lab.

14,761

J. L. Poole, L.

7,151

Northwich, M. 28,167; W. 29,064

272\* Lord Colum Crichton-

Stuart, C. 24,316

T. Reid, Lab.

20,289

Stalybridge and Hyde,

M. 26,736; W. 31,644

273 P. R. R. Dmne, C.

25,502

R. M. Casasola, Lab.

20,421

Wirral, M. 37,735; W. 44,678

274 Capt. A. C. Graham, C.

41,617

S. Wormald, Lab.

15,801

CORNWALL (5).

Bodmin, M. 20,034; W. 22,156

275 J. R. Rathbone, C.

17,485

\* Isaac Foot, L.

14,732

H. Falconer, Lab.

2,486

Camborne, M. 20,369; W. 25,566

276\* Lt.-Com. P. G. Agnew,

R.N., C. 14,826

Sir Walter Peacock,

K.O.V.O., L. 7,921

H. R. G. Greaves, Lab.

7,375

Miss K. Spurrell, I.L.P.

592

Northern, M. 18,976; W. 22,197

277\* Rt. Hon. Sir F. D.

Acland, Bt., L. 16,872

E. R. Whitehouse, C.

16,036

Penryn and Falmouth,

M. 24,460; W. 28,099

278\* M. Petherick, C.

16,136

A. L. Rowse, Lab.

13,105

Sir R. W. Allen, L.

11,537

St. Ives, M. 17,572; W. 21,806

279\* Rt. Hon. Walter Runci-

man, D.O.L., L. Nat. unop.



CUMBERLAND (4).  
Northern, *M.* 13,701; *W.* 14,936  
280 *W. H. W. Roberts, L.* 12,521  
\**Maj. Sir F. Graham,*  
*Bt. C.* ..... 11,627  
Penrith and Cockermouth,  
*M.* 13,460; *W.* 15,290  
281† *Capt. A. V. G. Dower, C.* 14,456  
*H. Smith, Lab.* ..... 8,036  
Whitehaven, *M.* 16,966; *W.* 17,801  
282 *Frank Anderson, Lab.* 14,794  
\**W. Nunn, C.* ..... 14,442  
*T. Stephenson, I.L.P.* 1,004  
Workington, *M.* 20,031; *W.* 19,567  
283\* *Tom Cape, M.B.E., Lab.* unop.

DERBYSHIRE (8).  
*Belper, M.* 24,884; *W.* 26,317  
284\* *Herbert Wragg, C.* ..... 20,078  
*J. Lees, Lab.* ..... 19,250  
Chesterfield, *M.* 26,326; *W.* 26,432  
285 *George Benson, Lab.* 21,439  
\**R. J. E. Cobant, C.* ..... 16,555  
*R. G. Hill, L.* ..... 4,096  
Clay Cross, *M.* 23,674; *W.* 21,101  
(By-election, Nov. 5, 1936)  
286 *G. Ridley, Lab.* ..... 24,290  
*Miss B. Jackson, C.* ..... 8,042  
High Peak, *M.* 22,826; *W.* 26,363  
287\* *Sir Alfred Law, C.* ..... 19,145  
*B. W. Wright, Lab.* ..... 9,559  
*L. Radcliffe, L.* ..... 6,831  
Ilkeston, *M.* 22,202; *W.* 23,116  
288 *G. H. Oliver, Lab.* ..... 23,851  
*Sir C. Markham, Bt.,*  
*Nat.* ..... 13,520

North-Eastern,  
*M.* 29,370; *W.* 27,597  
289 *Frank Lee, Lab.* ..... 25,382  
*H. B. T. Cox, C.* ..... 15,802  
*A. T. Marwood, L.* ... 3,186  
Southern, *M.* 40,843; *W.* 41,804  
290\* *P. V. Emrys-Evans, C.* 31,321  
*F. A. P. Rowe, Lab.* 29,462  
Western, *M.* 20,405; *W.* 22,563  
291\* *Marquess of Harting-*  
*ton, M.B.E., T.D., C.* unop.

DEVONSHIRE (7).  
Barnstaple, *M.* 20,540; *W.* 25,290  
292 *R. T. Dyke Acland, L.* 19,432  
*B. G. Lampard-Vachell,*  
*C.* ..... 18,978  
Honiton, *M.* 19,889; *W.* 25,688  
293\* *C. Drew, C.* ..... 22,805  
*J. Morris, Lab.* ..... 8,916  
South Molton,  
*M.* 17,598; *W.* 18,578  
294\* *Rt. Hon. George Lam-*  
*bert, L. Nat.* ..... 20,767  
*H. F. Chilcott, Lab.* ... 5,610  
Tavistock, *M.* 20,530; *W.* 20,030  
295\* *C. M. Patrick, C.* ..... 17,475  
*J. A. Day, L.* ..... 13,422  
*C. H. Townsend, Lab.* 2,222

Tiverton, *M.* 18,086; *W.* 20,093  
296\* *Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-*  
*Troyte, C.M.G., D.S.O.,*  
*C.* ..... unop.  
Torquay, *M.* 25,478; *W.* 34,357  
297\* *Charles Williams, C.* ..... 27,003  
*H. Samways, L.* ..... 9,073  
*F. Scardfield Lab.* ... 6,377  
Totnes, *M.* 26,842; *W.* 31,592  
298 *Maj. R. Rayner, C.* ..... 24,815  
*E. R. Haylor, L.* ..... 17,639  
*W. R. Henwood, Lab.* 3,848

DORSET (4).  
Eastern, *M.* 29,209; *W.* 34,859  
299\* *G. R. Hall Caine, O.B.E.*  
*C.* ..... 25,520  
*F. W. Raffety, L.* ..... 11,349  
*E. J. Stocker, Lab.* ..... 10,823  
Northern, *M.* 15,479; *W.* 17,235  
300\* *Sir Cecil Hanbury, C.* 13,055  
*Hon. W. Borthwick, L.* 9,871  
*Capt. G. H. Pitt-Rivers,*  
*Ind.* ..... 1,771  
*Miss M. Whitehead, Lab.* 1,360  
Southern, *M.* 20,164; *W.* 23,335  
301\* *Viscount Cranborne, C.* 17,637  
*A. W. Wiltshire, Lab.* ..... 8,580  
*F. W. King, L.* ..... 4,255  
Western, *M.* 15,384; *W.* 17,433  
302\* *Maj. W. P. Colfox, M.C.,*  
*C.* ..... 13,825  
*G. E. Chappell, L.* ..... 11,735

DURHAM (11).  
Barnard Castle,  
*M.* 13,522; *W.* 13,787  
303 *T. M. Sexton, Lab.* ..... 11,458  
\**Lt.-Col. Sir C. M. Head-*  
*lam, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.,*  
*T.D., C.* ..... 10,138  
*A. Graham, L.* ..... 1,393  
Bishop Auckland,  
*M.* 20,819; *W.* 20,711  
304 *Hugh Dalton, D.Sc.,*  
*Lab.* ..... 20,481  
\**A. Charlton Curry, L.* 12,355  
Blaydon, *M.* 24,529; *W.* 23,477  
705 *W. Whiteley, Lab.* ..... 24,148  
*Col. C. E. Vickery,*  
*C.M.G., D.S.O., C.* ..... 14,622

Chester-le-Street,  
*M.* 26,649; *W.* 25,770  
306\* *John J. Lawson, Lab.* 29,111  
*C. R. Besley, C.* ..... 11,901  
Consett, *M.* 26,755; *W.* 24,912  
307 *David Adams, Lab.* ..... 25,419  
\**J. P. Dickie, L. Nat.* ..... 17,897  
Durham, *M.* 21,307; *W.* 21,446  
308 *J. Ritson, Lab.* ..... 21,517  
\**William McKeag, L.*  
*Nat.* ..... 14,910  
Houghton-le-Spring,  
*M.* 32,505; *W.* 32,898  
309 *W. J. Stewart, Lab.* ..... 30,665  
\**Col. R. Chapman, C.M.G.,*  
*D.S.O., T.D., C.* ..... 22,990

Jarrow, *M.* 24,021; *W.* 23,387  
310 *Ellen Wilkinson, Lab.* 20,324  
\**W. G. Pearson, C.* ..... 17,974  
Seaham, *M.* 34,386; *W.* 30,792  
311 *E. Shinnell, Lab.* ..... 38,380  
\**Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay*  
*MacDonald, N. Lab.* 17,882  
Sedgefield, *M.* 24,425; *W.* 23,485  
312 *J. R. Leslie, Lab.* ..... 20,375  
\**Roland Jennings, C.* ..... 18,604  
Spennymoor,  
*M.* 20,883; *W.* 19,683  
313\* *J. Buley, Lab.* ..... 21,473  
*M. D. McCarthy, C.* ... 8,696

ESSRX (8).  
Chelmsford, *M.* 31,401; *W.* 30,260  
314 *Capt. J. R. J. Mac-*  
*namara, C.* ..... 28,314  
*F. Hughes, Lab.* ..... 11,650  
Colchester, *M.* 21,208; *W.* 24,288  
315\* *Oswald Lewis, C.* ..... 19,915  
*H. Beaumont, Lab.* ..... 14,039  
Epping, *M.* 39,422; *W.* 47,755  
316\* *Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,*  
*C.H., C.* ..... 34,849  
*G. G. Sharp, L.* ..... 14,430  
*J. Ranger, Lab.* ..... 9,758  
Harwich, *M.* 22,600; *W.* 25,699  
317 *J. S. Holmes, L. Nat.* 21,716  
*A. E. Appelbe, Lab.* ... 9,170  
Maldon, *M.* 20,943; *W.* 22,452  
318\* *Col. Sir E. A. Ruggles-*  
*Brise, Bt., M.C., T.D.,*  
*C.* ..... 17,072  
*W. F. Toynbee, Lab.* ... 9,264  
*Miss H. Buckmaster, L.* 5,680  
Romford, *M.* 22,263; *W.* 85,676  
319 *H. J. Parker, Lab.* ..... 55,723  
\**W. G. Douglas Hutch-*  
*inson, C.* ..... 47,416

Saffron Walden.  
*M.* 19,971; *W.* 22,777  
320\* *R. A. Butler, C.* ..... 19,669  
\**Mrs. C. D. Rackham,*  
*Lab.* ..... 9,633  
South-Eastern,  
*M.* 48,298; *W.* 50,270  
321\* *H. V. A. M. Raikes, C.* 25,922  
*J. R. Oldfield, Lab.* ... 24,942  
*A. M. Matthews, L.* ... 7,797

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (4).  
Cirencester and Tewkesbury,  
*M.* 22,846; *W.* 25,706  
322\* *Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison,*  
*M.O., K.O., C.* ..... unop.  
Forest of Dean,  
*M.* 19,027; *W.* 18,616  
323 *M. P. Price, Lab.* ..... 16,768  
\**Sir J. V. Worthington,*  
*M.B.E.S., N. Lab.* ... 12,337  
Stroud, *M.* 24,835; *W.* 29,305  
324\* *W. R. D. Perkins, C.* 24,282  
\**Mrs. C. Borrett, Lab.* ... 14,133  
Thornbury, *M.* 27,532; *W.* 29,050  
325\* *D. W. Gunston, M.C., C.* 19,180  
*F. A. Heron, Lab.* ..... 15,164  
*Rev. W. J. Jenkins, L.* 6,104

## HAMPSHIRE (6).

Aldershot, *M.* 18,671; *W.* 22,685  
 326\* *Rt. Hon. Viscount*  
*Walmer, C.* ..... 17,730  
*V. G. Bailey, Ind.* ..... 6,421

## Basingstoke,

*M.* 23,026; *W.* 24,535  
 327\* *P. W. Donner, C.* ..... 18,549  
*J. M. Foot, Ind.* ..... 10,317  
*J. S. Whybrow, Lab.* ..... 3,207

Fareham, *M.* 32,328; *W.* 36,074

328\* *Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. H.*  
*Inskip, B.E., K.C., C.* 31,794  
*R. Mack, Lab.* ..... 10,561

New Forest and Christchurch,

*M.* 31,123; *W.* 35,708  
 329\* *Maj. J. D. Mills, T.D.*  
*C.* ..... 32,209  
*Mrs. C. M. Wadham,*  
*Lab.* ..... 10,876

Petersfield, *M.* 21,505; *W.* 24,150

330\* *Maj. R. H. Dorman-*  
*Smith, C.* ..... 22,877  
*J. C. L. Birch, Lab.* ..... 6,061

## Winchester,

*M.* 29,668; *W.* 32,520  
 331\* *G. E. Palmer, C.* ..... 28,506  
*A. L. Williams, Lab.* ..... 15,739

## HEREFORD (2).

Hereford, *M.* 18,419; *W.* 21,065

332\* *J. P. L. Thomas, C.* ..... 18,234  
*W. L. Dingley, L.* ..... 8,853  
*G. Clarke, Lab.* ..... 3,397

Leominster, *M.* 16,332; *W.* 17,747

333\* *Sir E. W. Shepperson, C.* 14,180  
*A. E. Farr, L.* ..... 12,465

## HERTFORD (5).

## Hemel Hempstead,

*M.* 21,390; *W.* 24,900

334\* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. C.*  
*Davidson, G.C.V.O.,*

*C.H., C.B., C.* ..... 20,074

*Mrs. M. Corbet Ashby,*

*L.* ..... 7,078

*C. W. James, Lab.* ..... 4,951

Hertford, *M.* 24,884; *W.* 27,386

335\* *Rear-Adm. Sir Murray*  
*F. Suter, O.B., C.* ..... 21,193

*Dr. R. S. Edwards, Lab.* 21,492

Hitchin, *M.* 24,065; *W.* 26,910

336\* *Lt.-Col. Sir A. T. Wilson,*  
*K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.,*

*D.S.O., C.* ..... 21,452

*G. S. Ludgren, Lab.* ..... 12,417

St. Albans, *M.* 43,231; *W.* 36,654

337\* *Lt.-Col. Sir F. E. Fre-*  
*manth, O.B.E., T.D.,*

*M.D., C.* ..... 33,743

*H. A. Franklin, Lab.* ..... 16,333

Watford, *M.* 31,202; *W.* 36,624

338\* *Rt. Hon. Sir Dennis*  
*Herbert, K.B.E., C.* ..... 28,196

*S. W. Morgan, Lab.* ..... 14,506

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE (1),

*M.* 18,551; *W.* 19,454  
 339\* *S. J. Peters, L.L.D.,*  
*L. Nat.* ..... 17,287  
*J. L. George, M.C., Lab.* 7,801

## ISLE OF ELY (1),

*M.* 26,443; *W.* 25,162  
 340\* *James A. E. de Roths-*  
*child, D.C.M., L.* ..... 17,671  
*W. F. C. Garthwaite, C.* 16,972

## ISLE OF WIGHT (1),

*M.* 27,325; *W.* 33,640  
 341\* *Capt. P. D. Macdonald,*  
*C.* ..... 26,748  
*W. J. Miller, Lab.* ..... 15,586

## KENT (11).

Ashford, *M.* 23,433; *W.* 25,481

342\* *W. P. Spens, O.B.E.,*  
*K.C., C.* ..... 21,323  
*R. B. Matthews, L.* ..... 8,338  
*W. J. Beck, Lab.* ..... 6,333

Canterbury, *M.* 24,804; *W.* 30,613

343\* *Lt. Col. Sir W. Way-*  
*land, C.* ..... 26,552  
*H. R. Adams, Lab.* ..... 9,164

Chislehurst, *M.* 39,746; *W.* 45,278

344\* *Sir Waldron Smithers,*  
*C.* ..... 38,705  
*W. T. Colyer, Lab.* ..... 12,227  
*J. A. Williams, L.* ..... 5,238

Dartford, *M.* 52,664; *W.* 53,779

345\* *F. E. Clarke, C.* ..... 38,242  
*Mrs. J. L. Adamson,*  
*Lab.* ..... 35,596

Dover, *M.* 28,117; *W.* 30,066

346\* *Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.* 25,884  
*W. H. Bennett, Lab.* ..... 14,588

Faversham, *M.* 28,391; *W.* 28,273

347\* *Adam Maitland, C.* ..... 22,881  
*H. N. Smith, Lab.* ..... 19,060

Gravesend, *M.* 25,076; *W.* 25,224

348\* *Sir Irving J. Albery,*  
*M.C., C.* ..... 20,438  
*B. Greene, Lab.* ..... 15,994

## Isle of Thanet,

*M.* 26,840; *W.* 36,053  
 349\* *Capt. H. H. Balfour,*  
*M.C., C.* ..... unop.

Maidstone, *M.* 23,770; *W.* 26,621

350\* *Alfred C. Bosman,*  
*F.R.I.B.A., C.* ..... 24,644  
*J. W. MacAlpine, Lab.* 9,340

Sevenoaks, *M.* 22,942; *W.* 25,617

351\* *Col. Charles Pensonby,*  
*T.D., C.* ..... 21,405  
*J. Horridge, L.* ..... 20,297

Tonbridge, *M.* 24,052; *W.* 32,054

352\* *Col. Rt. Hon. H. H. Spen-*  
*der-Clay, O.M.G., M.C.,*  
*C.* ..... 23,460

*F. M. Landau, Lab.* ..... 9,405

*Maj.-Gen. L. H. R.*

*Pope-Hennessy, O.B.*

*D.S.O., L.* ..... 5,403

## LANCASHIRE.

Chorley, *M.* 24,642; *W.* 28,580

353\* *Rt. Hon. D. H. Hack-*  
*ney, O.B.E., C.* ..... 23,061  
*A. Whiting, Lab.* ..... 17,286  
*R. Edwards, L.L.P.* ..... 1,305

Clitheroe, *M.* 20,197; *W.* 23,766

354\* *Capt. Sir W. Brass, C.* 21,103  
*S. S. Awbrey, Lab.* ..... 17,411

Darwen, *M.* 18,801; *W.* 22,589

355\* *S. H. M. Russell, C.* 15,299  
*Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert*  
*Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E.,*

*L.* ..... 14,125

*Mrs. F. Kerby, Lab.* ..... 7,778

Farnworth, *M.* 23,965; *W.* 27,774

356\* *Guy Rouson, Lab.* ..... 22,040  
*E. G. Unsworth, C.* ..... 16,839  
*J. M. Erskine, Ind.* ..... 3,763

Fylde, *M.* 36,545; *W.* 41,397

357\* *Rt. Hon. Lord Stan-*  
*ley, M.C., C.* ..... 39,731  
*T. McNamee, Lab.* ..... 16,379

Heywood and Radcliffe,

*M.* 26,268; *W.* 31,316

358\* *R. W. Porritt, C.* ..... 27,213  
*T. McLean, Lab.* ..... 17,797

Ince, *M.* 23,295; *W.* 23,625

359\* *Gordon Macdonald, Lab.* 26,334  
*H. Ryan, C.* ..... 9,928

Lancaster, *M.* 28,213; *W.* 34,579

360\* *H. Ramsbotham, O.B.E.,*  
*M.C., C.* ..... 26,632  
*R. P. Tomlinson, L.* ..... 13,054  
*C. Royle, Lab.* ..... 9,938

Lonsdale, *M.* 16,764; *W.* 19,405

361\* *Lord Balmil, C.* ..... 16,338  
*R. S. Armstrong, Lab.* 6,946  
*H. Maden, L.* ..... 5,391

Middleton and Prestwich,

*M.* 27,441; *W.* 32,612

362\* *Sir A. N. Stewart-San-*  
*denan, Bt., C.* ..... 27,369  
*J. Nuttall, Lab.* ..... 17,398

Mossley, *M.* 29,238; *W.* 33,125

363\* *Austin Hopkinson, Nat.* 24,569  
*H. M. Gibson, Lab.* ..... 22,399

Newton, *M.* 20,114; *W.* 20,207

364\* *Sir Robert Young, O.B.E.,*  
*Lab.* ..... 19,592

\* *R. C. Essenhigh, C.* ..... 14,201

Ormskirk, *M.* 34,460; *W.* 37,287

365\* *Sir S. T. Rosbotham,*  
*N. Lab.* ..... 27,624  
*F. V. King, Lab.* ..... 19,579

Royton, *M.* 22,258; *W.* 25,803

366\* *H. Sutcliffe, C.* ..... 20,510  
*R. F. Walker, L.* ..... 9,910  
*L. Onkes, Lab.* ..... 8,845

Stretford, *M.* 34,974; *W.* 39,722

367\* *A. C. Crossley, C.* ..... 34,874  
*T. Myers, Lab.* ..... 19,278

Waterloo, *M.* 22,375; *W.* 27,630

368\* *Capt. H. M. Bullock,*  
*M.B.E., C.* ..... unop.

Westhoughton,  
M. 20,359; W. 21,621  
369\* R. J. Davies, Lab. .... 21,093  
H. O. Dixon, C. .... 13, 851  
Widnes, M. 27,126; W. 27,389  
370 R. A. Pilkington, C. .... 24,457  
A. G. Cameron, Lab. .... 19,187

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bosworth, M. 25,981; W. 26,912  
371\* Sir William Edge,  
L. Nat. .... 22,969  
C. Rothwell, Lab. .... 15,816  
Harborough, M. 25,828; W. 29,569  
372\* Ronald Tree, C. .... 25,308  
R. McKinnon Wood,  
Lab. .... 14,718

Loughborough.

M. 22,522; W. 24,071  
373\* Lawrence Kimball, C. 15,396  
\*E. Winterton, Lab. .... 14,653  
W. Meakin, L. .... 6,003  
Melton, M. 25,736; W. 28,576  
374\* W. Lindsay Everard, C. 26,325  
A. E. Stubbs, Lab. .... 12,704

LINCOLNSHIRE (7).

Brigg, M. 25,178; W. 24,419.  
375 D. J. K. Quibell, Lab. 18,495  
\*Capt. M. J. Hunter, C. 18,292  
Gainsborough,  
M. 17,435; W. 17,569  
376\* Capt. H. F. C. Crook-  
shank, C. .... 12,597  
J. J. T. Ferens, L. .... 10,840  
E. Pittwood, Lab. .... 4,698

Grantham, M. 25,160; W. 26,334  
377\* Sir Victor Warrender,  
Bt., M.C., C. .... 22,194  
M. W. Moore, Lab. .... 16,009

Holland with Boston.  
M. 29,886; W. 30,498  
378\* Sir James Blindell, L.  
Nat. .... 25,162  
E. E. Reynolds, Lab. 13,264

Horncastle, M. 17,446; W. 19,405  
379\* Henry C. Haslam,  
Soc. D., C. .... 17,594  
F. J. Knowles, Lab. .... 7,982

Louth, M. 21,481; W. 23,007  
380\* Lt.-Col. A. P. Heneage,  
D.S.O., C. .... 19,705  
J. H. Franklin, Lab. .... 12,261

Rutland and Stamford,  
M. 17,382; W. 18,388  
381\* Lord Willoughby de  
Eresby, C. .... 16,799  
A. W. Gray, Lab. .... 11,238

MIDDLESEX (10).

Aeton, M. 22,342; W. 25,918  
382\* H. J. Duggan, C. .... 19,137  
W. McLaine, Lab. .... 13,559  
Brentford and Chiswick,  
M. 18,857; W. 22,993  
383\* P. P. Mitchell, C. .... 17,568  
F. W. Temple, Lab. ... 9,926

Enfield, M. 27,293; W. 30,848  
384 B. Bull, C. .... 24,046  
W. Mellor, Lab. .... 18,542  
Finchley, M. 26,156; W. 34,227  
385 J. F. E. Crowder, C. 26,960  
T. A. Robertson, L. .... 8,920  
C. G. Lacey, Lab. .... 6,533  
Harrow, M. 61,846; W. 68,870  
386\* Maj. Sir I. Salmon,  
O.B.E., C. .... 52,729  
Mrs. H. C. Bentwich,  
Lab. .... 31,422

Hendon, M. 74,570; W. 90,232  
387 Sir Reginald Blair,  
T.D., C. .... 69,762  
Mrs. A. B. White, Lab. 28,375  
B. E. Goldstone, L. .... 7,820  
Spelthorne, M. 36,285; W. 39,828  
388\* Sir Reginald Baker,  
Bt., C. .... 30,153  
Dr. L. Bernard Lab. .... 13,957

Twickenham,  
M. 42,619; W. 48,010  
389 E. H. Keeling, C. .... 37,635  
P. Holman, Lab. .... 22,823  
Uxbridge, M. 47,568; W. 50,965  
390\* Lt. Col. J. J. Llewellyn,  
O.B.E., M.C., C. .... 34,727  
L. M. Worsnop, Lab. .... 24,000  
W. Ridgway, L. .... 5,514

Wood Green.  
M. 37,780; W. 47,061  
391 A. Beverley Baxter,  
C. .... 36,384  
Miss D. Woodman, Lab. 14,561  
H. T. Fraser, L. .... 7,711

NORFOLK. (5)

Eastern, M. 24,503; W. 25,726  
392\* Viscount Elinley, L.  
Nat. .... 23,108  
N. R. Tillett, Lab. .... 10,461

King's Lynn,  
M. 23,759; W. 25,005  
393 Capt. Hon. S. A. Max-  
well, C. .... 17,492  
F. Emerson, Lab. .... 12,062  
F. Darvall, L. .... 5,418

Northern, M. 19,800; W. 21,570  
394\* T. R. A. M. Cook, C. .... 17,863  
Lady Noel-Buxton,  
Lab. .... 14,465  
Southern, M. 21,374; W. 21,920  
395\* J. A. Christie, C. .... 18,420  
C. G. Clark, Lab. .... 13,409

South-Western,  
M. 20,175; W. 20,118  
396 Somerset S. de Chair,  
C. .... 16,060  
S. Dye, Lab. .... 11,943

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE  
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH. (4)  
Daventry, M. 19,001; W. 20,094  
397\* Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitz-  
Roy, C. (Speaker) .... 18,934  
T. E. Barnes, Lab. .... 10,767  
Kettering, M. 27,450; W. 29,400  
398\* J. F. Eastwood, O.B.E.,  
C. .... 22,885  
J. R. Sadler, Lab. .... 21,042

Peterborough,  
M. 23,664; W. 25,609  
399\* Lord Burghley, C. .... 22,677  
E. A. J. Davies, Lab. 17,373  
Wellington,  
M. 22,132; W. 24,203  
400\* Wing-Comm. A. W. H.  
James, M.C., C. .... 18,085  
George Dallas, Lab. .... 17,713

NORTHUMBERLAND (3).

Berwick-upon-Tweed,  
M. 19,002; W. 21,676  
401 Sir Hugh Seely, Bt.,  
L. .... 15,779  
\*Lt. Col. A. K. J. Todd,  
C. .... 15,145  
Hexham, M. 17,096; W. 19,214  
402\* Col. D. C. Brown, C. .... 17,241  
E. Kinghorn, Lab. .... 10,324  
Wansbeck, M. 37,290; W. 39,058  
403\* Lt.-Col. B. Cruddas,  
D.S.O., C. .... 30,859  
E. Dowling .... 29,004

NOTTINGHAM (5).

Bassetlaw, M. 27,133; W. 26,389  
404 F. J. Bellenger, Lab. 21,903  
\*Rt. Hon. Malcolm  
MacDonald, N. Lab. 20,764  
Broxtowe, M. 28,678; W. 29,367  
405\* Frederick Seymour  
Cocks, Lab. .... 26,854  
P. E. Springman, C. .... 15,804  
Mansfield, M. 33,637; W. 33,614  
406\* Charles Brown, Lab. .... 31,803  
A. C. Spearman, C. .... 14,962  
Newark, M. 24,212; W. 25,733  
407\* Marquess of Pitchfield,  
C. .... 21,793  
A. W. Sharman, Lab. 13,127

Rushcliffe, M. 35,408; W. 43,669  
408\* R. Assheton, C. .... 32,320  
H. J. Cadogan, Lab. .... 10,349

OXFORD (2).

Banbury, M. 26,340; W. 24,342  
409\* Maj. Sir A. J. Edmond-  
son, C. .... 21,904  
W. E. Wade, Lab. .... 11,456  
Henley, M. 26,878; W. 28,420  
410\* Sir Gifford Fox, Bt., C. 22,024  
J. H. May, L. .... 0,254

SALOP (4).

Ludlow, M. 16,761; W. 16,967  
411\* Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-  
Clive, O.M.G., C. .... 16,355  
T. Hardwick, Lab. .... 6,146  
Oswestry, M. 21,664; W. 22,703  
412\* Maj. B. E. P. Leighton,  
C. .... unop.  
Shrewsbury, M. 19,973; W. 19,780  
413\* G. A. V. Duckworth, C. 18,401  
C. C. Poole, Lab. .... 9,606  
The Wrekin, M. 23,235; W. 22,235  
414\* Col. J. Baldwin-Webb,  
T.D., C. .... 20,665  
G. T. Garratt, Lab. .... 15,040

## SOMERSET (6).

Bridgwater, M. 19,876; W. 23,491  
 415\* R. P. Croom-Johnson,  
 K.C., C. .... 17,939  
 N. D. Blake, L. .... 7,370  
 A. W. Loveys, Lab. ... 6,240

Frome, M. 24,800; W. 26,782  
 416† Mrs. H. B. Tate, C. .... 19,684  
 R. W. G. Mackay, Lab. 18,690  
 P. W. Hopkins, L. .... 4,177

Taunton, M. 19,492; W. 22,945  
 417 Lt.-Col. E. T. R. Wick-  
 ham, M.V.O., C. .... 19,443  
 J. Lunnon, Lab. .... 11,219

Wells, M. 17,873; W. 19,963  
 418\* Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead,  
 M.C., C. .... 14,898  
 A. Jones, L. .... 7,277  
 W. J. Waring, Lab. ... 5,716

Weston-super-Mare,  
 M. 27,513; W. 36,104  
 419\* I. L. Orr-Ewing, C. .... 27,735  
 H. Scott Stokes, L. ... 7,883  
 G. H. Elvin, Lab. .... 6,625

Yeovil, M. 22,665; W. 25,465  
 420\* Maj. Sir G. F. Davies,  
 C. .... 17,640  
 J. D. Bateman, L. .... 12,482  
 A. E. Millett, Lab. .... 7,567

## STAFFORD (7).

Burton, M. 23,332; W. 24,778  
 421\* Col. Rt. Hon. J. Gretton,  
 O.B.E., V.D., C. .... 23,539  
 Mrs. G. Paling, Lab. .... 8,041

Cannock, M. 38,456; W. 38,279  
 422 W. M. Adamson, Lab. 27,922  
 \*Mrs. S. A. Ward, C. .... 26,876

Kingawinford,  
 M. 28,757; W. 29,733  
 423 Arthur Henderson,  
 Lab. .... 20,925  
 \*A. L. S. Todd, C. .... 20,909

Leek, M. 24,350; W. 26,525  
 424 W. Bromfield, Lab. .... 23,432  
 L. M. Thomas, N. Lab. 17,419

Lichfield, M. 33,358; W. 34,706  
 425\* J. A. Lovat - Fraser,  
 N. Lab. .... 23,489  
 G. H. Jones, Lab. .... 20,191

Stafford, M. 17,657; W. 18,641  
 426\* Rt. Hon. W. G. A.  
 Ormsby-Gore, C. .... 16,175  
 F. G. Lloyd, Lab. .... 12,514

Stone, M. 24,450; W. 26,258  
 427\* Sir J. Q. Lamb, C. .... 20,498  
 W. I. Simecock, Lab. ... 13,099

## EAST SUFFOLK (3).

Eye, M. 20,545; W. 20,789  
 428\* E. L. Granville, L. Nat. 21,606  
 H. L. Self, Lab. .... 7,613

Lowestoft, M. 23,526; W. 26,345  
 429\* P. C. Loftus, C. .... 21,064  
 Maj. F. J. Wise, Lab. 13,348

## Woodbridge,

M. 22,200; W. 24,503  
 430\* W. Ross-Taylor, O.B.E.,  
 C. .... 22,715  
 A. V. Smith, Lab. .... 8,808

## WEST SUFFOLK (2).

Bury St. Edmunds,  
 M. 19,687; W. 20,712  
 431\* Capt. F. P. A. Heilgers,  
 C. .... unop.

Sudbury, M. 15,889; W. 16,705  
 432\* Col. H. W. Burton,  
 O.B.E., C. .... 11,700  
 Alan Sainsbury, L. ... 8,344  
 Lt.-Com. H. Denton,  
 Lab. .... 3,670

## SURREY (7).

Chertsey, M. 33,281; W. 39,980  
 433\* Sir A. Boyd-Carpenter,  
 C. .... 31,484  
 M. B. Browne, L. .... 12,607

Eastern, M. 28,522; W. 35,803  
 434\* C. E. G. Campbell  
 Emmott, C. .... 33,776  
 Maj. H. E. Weaver,  
 Lab. .... 9,025

Epsom, M. 48,374; W. 57,470  
 435\* Com. A. R. J. Southby,  
 R.N., C. .... 49,948  
 Rev. Stanley Morgan,  
 Lab. .... 19,286

Farnham, M. 26,689; W. 33,432  
 436\* Sir A. M. Samuel, Bt.,  
 C. .... 28,211  
 D. M. Fraser, Lab. .... 7,725

Guildford, M. 30,902; W. 37,261  
 437 Sir J. J. Jarvis, Bt. C. 35,384  
 F. A. Campbell, Lab. 11,833

Mitcham, M. 43,126; W. 48,763  
 438\* Sir R. J. Meller, C. .... 35,230  
 P. Winterton, Lab. ... 26,087

Reigate, M. 26,447; W. 32,336  
 439\* G. C. Touche, C. .... 30,341  
 L. Lewis, Lab. .... 10,748

## EAST SUSSEX (4).

Eastbourne, M. 22,116; W. 31,141  
 440\* C. S. Taylor, C. .... unop.

East Grinstead,  
 M. 27,428; W. 33,877  
 (Bye-election July 23, 1936.)  
 441 Lt.-Col. R. S. Clarke,  
 C. .... 22,207  
 A. E. Millett, Lab. ... 5,708

Lewes, M. 24,810; W. 29,848  
 (Bye-election June 18, 1936.)  
 442 Rear-Adml. P. H.  
 Beamish, C. .... 14,646  
 A. G. Gordon, Lab. ... 7,557

Rye, M. 21,479; W. 28,019  
 443\* Col. Sir G. L. Courthope,  
 Bt., M.O., V.D., C. .... 22,604  
 Miss D. Morgan, L. ... 9,162

## WEST SUSSEX (2).

Chichester, M. 36,979; W. 44,260  
 444\* Maj. J. S. Courtauld,  
 M.O., C. .... 37,882  
 C. W. Higgins, Lab. ... 10,484

Horsham and Worthing,  
 M. 39,128; W. 50,385  
 445\* Rt. Hon. Earl Winter-  
 ton, C. .... 41,478  
 H. W. Paton, Lab. .... 12,466

## WARWICK (4).

Nuneaton, M. 46,017; W. 44,405  
 446 Lt.-Com. R. T. H.  
 Fletcher, Lab. .... 33,237  
 J. Moores, C. .... 28,000  
 W. T. Stanton, L. .... 7,384

Rugby, M. 22,360; W. 23,668  
 447\* Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. R.  
 Margesson, M.C., C. 20,905  
 H. W. Fenner, Lab. ... 13,061

Tamworth, M. 38,929; W. 44,041  
 448\* Sir J. S. Paget Mellor,  
 Bt., C. .... 42,675  
 J. Yates, Lab. .... 11,026

Warwick and Leamington,  
 M. 32,431; W. 38,660  
 449\* Capt. Rt. Hon. R. A.  
 Eden, M.C., C. .... 35,746  
 J. Perry, Lab. .... 10,930

## WESTMORLAND (1).

M. 20,277; W. 24,520  
 450\* Maj. Rt. Hon. O. F. G.  
 Stanley, M.C., C. .... 22,634  
 Mrs. E. V. Short, Lab. 10,417

## WILTSHIRE (5).

Chippenham, M. 18,047; W. 19,163  
 451\* Capt V. A. Cazalet,  
 M.C., C. .... 15,370  
 A. W. Stanton, L. .... 9,949  
 W. R. Robins, Lab. ... 3,527

Devizes, M. 16,533; W. 17,182  
 452\* Sir Percy A. Hurd, C. 14,438  
 Miss F. L. Josephy, L. 9,903

Salisbury, M. 20,520; W. 23,261  
 453\* Maj. J. A. St. G. Fitz-  
 warrenne-Despencer-  
 Robertson, O.B.E., C. 20,707  
 E. J. Plaisted, Lab. ... 8,259

Swindon, M. 23,661; W. 24,391  
 454 W. W. Wakefield, C. ... 20,732  
 \*Rt. Hon. C. Addison,  
 M.D., Lab. .... 19,757

Westbury, M. 18,899; W. 21,354  
 455\* R. V. Grimston, C. ... 15,804  
 C. C. Byers, L. .... 10,789  
 R. St. J. Reade, Lab. 5,641

## WORCESTERSHIRE (4).

Bewdley, M. 17,429; W. 21,360  
 456\* Rt. Hon. Stanley Bald-  
 win, C. .... unop.



Evesham, *M.* 20,762; *W.* 22,632  
 457 *R. de la Bere, C.* ..... 18,767  
*W. E. Warder, Lab.* 6,264  
*C. A. B. Williams, L.* 3,774

Kidderminster,  
*M.* 31,555; *W.* 36,542  
 458\* *Sir J. S. Wardlaw*  
*Milne, K.B.E., C.* ..... 28,494  
*C. Combes, Lab.* ..... 12,485

Stourbridge, *M.* 38,980; *W.* 41,618  
 459\* *Robert H. Morgan, C.* 24,898  
*Wilfred Wellock, Lab.* 19,597  
*D. L. Finemore, L.* ..... 12,684

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING (3).  
 Buckrose, *M.* 19,223; *W.* 22,676  
 460\* *Maj. A. N. Braithwaite*  
*D.S.O., M.C., C.* ..... 18,090  
*Maj. T. MacLeod, L.* ..... 14,763

Holderness, *M.* 27,297; *W.* 30,169  
 461\* *S. Servington Savery*  
*C.* ..... 22,229  
*Aline Mackinnon, L.* ..... 10,348  
*J. L. Schultz, Lab.* ..... 8,906

Howdenshire,  
*M.* 19,948; *W.* 24,145  
 462\* *Maj. W. H. Carver, C.* 18,155  
*E. Inker, L.* ..... 7,837  
*J. Richardson, Lab.* ..... 2,459

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING (4).  
 Cleveland, *M.* 30,897; *W.* 31,064  
 463\* *Lt.-Com. R. T. Bower*  
*R.N., C.* ..... 26,508  
*W. T. Mansfield, Lab.* 23,776

Richmond, *M.* 22,485; *W.* 25,173  
 464\* *Maj. T. L. Dugdale, C.* 25,088  
*A. J. Best, Lab.* ..... 7,369

Scarborough and Whitby,  
*M.* 24,695; *W.* 32,936  
 465\* *Sir Paul Latham, Bt.*  
*C.* ..... 23,210  
*J. Ramsay Muir, L.* ..... 16,668  
*T. W. Coates, Lab.* ..... 3,195

Thirsk and Malton,  
*M.* 20,764; *W.* 21,770  
 466\* *Robert Hugh Turton, C.* unop.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING (19).  
 Barksdon Ash,  
*M.* 26,295; *W.* 27,422  
 467\* *Col. L. Ropner, M.C.*  
*T.D., C.* ..... 25,714  
*F. Smithson, Lab.* ..... 16,525

Colne Valley,  
*M.* 25,560; *W.* 30,179.  
 468 *E. Marklew, Lab.* ..... 16,725  
*\*E. L. Mallallen, L.* ..... 12,916  
*M. G. Crofton, C.* ..... 10,917  
*W. G. Bagnall, Ind.* ..... 1,754

Doncaster, *M.* 33,810; *W.* 33,115  
 469 *A. Short, Lab.* ..... 29,563  
*\*A. H. E. Molson, C.* ..... 22,011

D n Valley, *M.* 35,523; *W.* 32,293,  
 47\* *T. Williams, Lab.* ..... 33,220  
*J. W. Arbuthnot C.* ..... 14,961  
 Elland, *M.* 21,827; *W.* 26,563  
 471\* *T. Lem, C.* ..... 19,598  
*C. Roden Buxton, Lab.* 17,856

Homeworth, *M.* 26,316; *W.* 22,537  
 472\* *George Arthur Griffiths*  
*Lab.* ..... 28,298  
*F. H. Collier, C.* ..... 7,032

Keighley, *M.* 22,630; *W.* 27,900  
 473 *Rt. Hon. H. B. Lees-*  
*Smith, Lab.* ..... 20,124  
*\*Capt. G. S. Harvie*  
*Watt, C.* ..... 19,756

Normanton, *M.* 22,102; *W.* 20,117  
 474\* *Tom Smith, Lab.* ..... 26,705  
*E. O. Moss, C.* ..... 6,106

Penistone, *M.* 30,122; *W.* 30,742  
 475 *H. G. McGhee, Lab.* ..... 23,869  
*\*C. W. H. Glossop, C.* ..... 20,783

Pontefract, *M.* 24,810; *W.* 24,090  
 476 *A. Hills, Lab.* ..... 15,783  
*V. B. Seely, L. Nat.* ..... 17,257

Pudsey and Otley,  
*M.* 24,879; *W.* 31,326  
 477\* *C. Granville Gibson, C.* 22,107  
*J. C. Smuts, L.* ..... 10,682  
*Miss L. A. Cox, Lab.* ..... 9,977

Ripon, *M.* 24,502; *W.* 33,657  
 478\* *Maj. Rt. Hon. J. W.*  
*Hills, C.* ..... 30,804  
*R. J. Hall, Lab.* ..... 9,116

Rother Valley,  
*M.* 32,448; *W.* 30,082  
 479 *F. Dunn, Lab.* ..... 33,271  
*Lt.-Com. A. G. Olliver, C.* 12,907

Rothwell, *M.* 31,794; *W.* 32,936  
 480\* *William Lunn, Lab.* ..... 31,472  
*Mrs. G. Beaumont, C.* 17,352

Shipley, *M.* 25,603; *W.* 32,067  
 481 *A. C. Jones, Lab.* ..... 16,102  
*P. G. Illingworth, L.* ..... 11,595  
*J. Howarth, C.* ..... 10,938  
*\*J. H. Lockwood, Ind.* ..... 6,025

Skipton, *M.* 23,623; *W.* 27,416  
 482\* *G. W. Richards, C.* ..... 22,847  
*J. P. Davies, Lab.* ..... 17,788

Sowerby, *M.* 21,060; *W.* 24,743  
 483\* *M. S. McCorquodale, C.* 18,707  
*W. J. Tout, Lab.* ..... 16,035

Spen Valley,  
*M.* 25,436; *W.* 29,922  
 484\* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon*  
*G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,*  
*K.C., L. Nat.* ..... 21,671  
*I. Thomas, Lab.* ..... 21,029

Wentworth, *M.* 32,847; *W.* 29,358  
 485\* *Wilfred Paling, Lab.* 37,471  
*A. G. Hargreaves, C.* ..... 8,167

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD (2).  
*M.* 19,626; *W.* 2,788  
 686 *A. P. Herbert, Ind.* .. 5,206  
 (By-Election, 1936)

CAMBRIDGE (2).  
*M.* 29,268; *W.* 4,340  
 488\* *Sir John James*  
*Withers, C.B.E., C.* ... 7,602  
 489\* *K. W. M. Pickthorn, C.* 6,917  
*H. L. Elvin, Lab.* ..... 3,453

LONDON (1).  
*M.* 12,111; *W.* 5,706  
 490\* *Sir E. G. Graham-*  
*Little, Ind. C.* ..... 8,958  
*Sir Norman Angell*  
*Lab.* ..... 3,918

COMBINED (2).  
 (Durham, Manchester, Liver-  
 pool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birming-  
 ham, Bristol and Reading).  
 Total Electorate 26,809  
 491\* *Eleanor Rathbone, Ind.*  
*unop.*  
 492\* *Sir R. H. Craddock*  
*G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.* unop.

Wales and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGH (1).

CAERNARVON DISTRICT,  
*M.* 16,272; *W.* 21,041  
 493\* *Rt. Hon. David Lloyd*  
*George, O.M., Ind. L.* 19,242  
*A. R. du Cros C.* ..... 9,633

CARDIFF (3).  
*M.* 22,626; *W.* 25,286  
 494\* *Capt. Sir E. N. Ben-*  
*nett, N. Lab.* ..... 16,954  
*J. Dugdale, Lab.* ..... 12,094  
*G. Brown, L.* ..... 3,863

East, *M.* 18,920; *W.* 22,156  
 495\* *O. T. Morris, C.* ..... 16,048  
*W. Bennett, Lab.* ..... 11,362  
*A. W. Pile, L.* ..... 2,623  
 South, *M.* 18,529; *W.* 20,151  
 496\* *Capt. Arthur Evans, C.* 14,925  
*†Maj. H. L. Nathan*  
*Lab.* ..... 14,384

MERTHYR TYDFIL (2).  
 Aberdare, *M.* 27,988; *W.* 26,031  
 497\* *G. H. Hall, Lab.* ..... unop.  
 Merthyr, *M.* 22,575; *W.* 21,267  
 498\* *S. O. Davies, Lab.* ..... 20,530  
*C. Staufield, I. L. P.* ... 9,640

## NEWPORT.

M. 27,842; W. 28,938  
 499\* Sir Reginald G. Clarry,  
 C. .... 23,306  
 P. Freeman, Lab. .... 21,755

## RHONDDA (2).

East, M. 23,403; W. 20,840  
 500\* W. H. Mainwaring,  
 Lab. .... 22,088  
 H. Pollitt, Cons. .... 13,655  
 West, M. 21,800; W. 19,232  
 501\* Will John, Lab. .... unop.

## SWANSEA (2).

East, M. 17,875; W. 18,065  
 502\* David Williams, Lab. unop.  
 West, M. 21,128; W. 23,235  
 503\* L. Jones, L. Nat. .... 18,784  
 P. Morris, Lab. .... 16,703

## WELSH COUNTIES (24).

## ANGLESEY,

M. 16,306; W. 17,624  
 504\* Megan Lloyd George,  
 Ind. L. .... 11,227  
 F. J. W. Williams, C. .... 7,045  
 H. Jones, Lab. .... 6,959

## BRECON AND RADNOR,

M. 24,870; W. 24,957  
 505 Hon. Ivor Guest, Nat. 22,079  
 Dr. L. Haden Guest,  
 M.C., Lab. .... 19,910

## CARMARVON,

M. 23,724; W. 25,560  
 506\* Maj. Goronwy Owen,  
 D.S.O., Ind. L. .... 17,947  
 Elwyn Jones, Lab. .... 16,450  
 Prof. J. E. Daniel, Ind. 2,534

## CARDIGAN,

M. 18,283; W. 21,524  
 507\* D. Owen Evans, L. .... 15,846  
 R. M. Hughes, Lab. .... 10,085

## CARMARTHEN (2).

Carmarthen, M. 23,121; W. 25,096  
 508 Maj. D. Hopkin, M.C.,  
 Lab. .... 18,146  
 \*Capt. R. T. Evans, L. 12,911  
 E. O. Kellett, C. .... 7,177

Llanelli, M. 35,674; W. 34,706  
 (Bye-election, March 26, 1936.)

509\* James Griffiths, Lab. 32,188  
 W. A. Jenkins, L. Nat. 15,967

## DENBIGH (2).

Denbigh, M. 20,923; W. 25,235  
 510\* Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones,  
 M.C., L. Nat. .... 17,372  
 J. C. Davies, L. .... 12,329  
 J. R. Hughes, Lab. .... 4,963

Wrexham, M. 28,206; W. 27,450

511 R. Richards, Lab. .... 23,650  
 \*Aled O. Roberts, L. .... 18,367

## FLINT,

M. 37,261; W. 40,507  
 512\* G. Rowlands, C.B.E., C. 26,644  
 J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 16,536  
 C. O. Jones, Lab. .... 16,131

## GLAMORGAN (7).

Aberavon, M. 25,165; W. 24,564  
 513\* W. G. Cove, Lab. .... unop.

Caerphilly, M. 23,722; W. 21,335

514\* Morgan Jones, Lab. .... 24,846  
 Mrs. G. T. Stouham, C. 7,738

Gower, M. 25,880; W. 26,496

515\* D. R. Grenfell, C.B.E.,  
 Lab. .... 26,632  
 G. C. Hutchinson, Nat. 13,239

## Llandaff and Barry,

M. 35,150; W. 38,543  
 516\* P. M. Munro, C. .... 29,099  
 C. Ellis Lloyd, Lab. .... 27,677

Neath, M. 23,398; W. 31,277

517\* Sir W. Jenkins, Lab. .... unop.

Ogmore, M. 25,774; W. 23,990

518\* E. J. Williams, Lab. .... unop.

Pontypridd, M. 25,656; W. 23,413

519\* D. L. Davies, Lab. .... unop.

## MERIONETH,

M. 13,633; W. 15,352  
 520\* H. Haydn Jones, L. .... 9,466  
 T. W. Jones, Lab. .... 8,317  
 C. Pibbs, C. .... 5,868

## MONMOUTH.

Abertillery, M. 20,969; W. 18,398

521\* George Daggar, Lab. .... unop.

Bedwellty, M. 23,965; W. 21,363

522\* Sir Charles Edwards,  
 C.B.E., Lab. .... unop.

Ebbw Vale, M. 20,612; W. 19,296

523\* Aneurin Bevan, Lab. .... 25,007  
 Miss F. E. Scarborough,  
 C. .... 7,145

Monmouth, M. 23,321; W. 24,471

524\* Maj. A. J. Herbert, C. 23,262  
 M. Foot, Lab. .... 13,454

Pontypool, M. 21,858; W. 20,029

525\* A. Jenkins, Lab. .... 22,346  
 L. Caplan, C. .... 10,555

## MONTGOMERY,

M. 15,165; W. 15,778  
 526\* E. C. Davies, K.O.,  
 L. Nat. .... unop.

## PEMBROKE,

M. 27,249; W. 29,288  
 527\* Maj. G. Lloyd George,  
 Ind. L. .... 16,734  
 G. E. Allison, C. .... 15,660  
 W. J. Jenkins, Lab. .... 12,341

## WELSH UNIVERSITY,

M. 4,845; W. 2,480  
 528\* Capt. Ernest Evans,  
 L. .... 2,796  
 I. Davis, Lab. .... 1,768

## Scotland.

## SCOTTISH BURGHS (23).

## ABERDEEN (2).

North, M. 25,252; W. 27,606  
 529 G. M. Garro-Jones, Lab. 16,952  
 \*J. G. Burnett, C. .... 13,970  
 A. F. Macintosh, J.L.P. 3,871

South, M. 23,531; W. 32,788

530\* Sir J. D. W. Thomson,  
 Bt., C. .... 25,270  
 G. R. McIntosh, Lab. .... 11,817

## AYR DISTRICT,

M. 23,976; W. 29,686  
 531\* Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell  
 Moore, C.B.E., C. .... 25,893  
 A. W. Brady, Lab. .... 13,274

## DUMBARTON DISTRICT,

M. 19,965; W. 19,779  
 532\* D. Kirkwood, Lab. .... 20,409  
 M. J. McCracken, C. .... 10,909

## DUNDEE (2).

M. 48,380; W. 64,018  
 534\* Florence Horsburgh,  
 M.B.E., C. .... 50,542  
 534\* D. M. Foot, L. .... 49,032  
 M. Marcus, Lab. .... 44,457  
 R. Gibson, K.C., Lab. 43,747

## DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,

M. 18,272; W. 19,862  
 535 W. McL. Watson, Lab. 16,271  
 \*Sir J. Wallace, L. Nat. 14,848

## EDINBURGH (5).

Central, M. 16,688; W. 19,513  
 536\* J. C. Morrison Guy,  
 M.C., C. .... 12,612  
 A. Gilzean, Lab. .... 9,659  
 Dr. R. A. Barlow, L. .... 1,086

East, M. 20,989; W. 24,008

537 F. W. Pethick-Law-  
 rence, Lab. .... 13,341  
 Miss M. G. Cowan, C. 12,229  
 \*D. M. Mason, L. .... 5,313

North, M. 20,777; W. 26,009

538 A. G. E. Hill, C. .... 20,776  
 G. Crawford, Lab. .... 8,654  
 Miss C. Macmillan, L. .... 1,798

South, M. 17,973; W. 30,311

539\* Sir Samuel Chapman,  
 C. .... 27,284  
 Mrs. B. Woodburn, Lab. 5,365

West, M. 26,716; W. 34,687

540\* Rt. Hon. T. M. Cooper,  
 O.B.E., K.C., C. .... 28,023  
 J. Welsh, Lab. .... 13,794

GLASGOW (15).  
Bridgeton, M. 18,700; W. 18,837  
541\*James Maxton, I.L.P. 17,691  
Col. A. D. MacInnes  
Shaw, D.S.O., C. .... 8,951  
S. Maclaren, Lab. .... 554

Camlachie, M. 20,204; W. 22,543  
542 Rev. Campbell Stephen,  
I.L.P. .... 15,070  
\*J. Stephenson, O.B.E.,  
K.C., C. .... 14,186  
W. Reid, Lab. .... 2,732

Cathcart, M. 20,309; W. 25,863  
543\*Sir John Train, C. .... 21,331  
A. A. MacGregor, Lab. 12,995

Central, M. 22,652; W. 21,852

544\*Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander,  
K.B.E., C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., C. 16,707  
R. R. Stokes, Lab. .... 13,186

Gorbals, M. 22,785; W. 23,291  
545\*G. Buchanan, I.L.P. 22,860  
M. Bloch, C. .... 5,824  
A. Burnett, Lab. .... 1,786

Govan, M. 20,419; W. 21,025  
546\*Neil Maclean, Lab. .... 15,791  
A. McClure, C. .... 10,211  
T. Taylor, I.L.P. .... 4,959

Hillhead, M. 14,518; W. 22,254  
547\* Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne,  
G.B.E., K.C., C. .... 18,367  
J. McCulloch, Lab. .... 8,566

Kelvingrove,  
M. 19,844; W. 22,993  
548\* Rt. Hon. W. E. Elliot,  
M.C., D.Sc., C. .... 15,100  
H. McNeill, Lab. .... 14,951  
H. J. Rae, L. .... 1,004

Maryhill, M. 25,446; W. 28,371  
549 J. J. Davidson, Lab. .... 21,706  
Lt.-Com. G. I. C. Hutchison, C. .... 17,735

Partick, M. 17,328; W. 19,671  
550 A. S. L. Young, C. .... 15,616  
A. S. McKinnlay, Lab. .... 13,316

Pollok, M. 18,751; W. 25,597  
551\*Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., G.C.V.O.,  
D.S.O., C. .... 22,408  
J. McInnes, Lab. .... 8,670

St. Rollox, M. 19,677; W. 20,309  
552\*William Leonard, Lab. 16,708  
H. Black, C. .... 10,411

Shettleston, M. 22,476; W. 24,220  
553\*J. McGovern, I.L.P. 18,377  
R. S. Russell, C. .... 13,802  
G. Beggs, Lab. .... 2,610

Springburn, M. 21,953; W. 23,237  
554 G. D. Hardie, Lab. .... 20,286  
J. McNicol, C. .... 11,859

Tradeston, M. 18,655; W. 18,927  
555 T. Henderson, O.B.E.,  
Lab. .... 12,253  
\*W. H. MacLean, Ph.D.,  
C. .... 10,354  
J. Carmichael, I.L.P. 3,422

GREENOCK,  
M. 22,294; W. 23,374  
(Bye-Election, Nov. 26, 1936.)

556

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,  
M. 20,620; W. 22,612  
557 Rt. Hon. Tom Kennedy,  
Lab. .... 19,457  
\*Albert Russell, K.O., C. 15,086

LEITH,  
M. 23,606; W. 26,327  
558\* Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown,  
M.C., L. Nat. .... 18,888  
D. C. Thomson, Lab. .... 13,818

MONTROSE DISTRICT,  
M. 13,113; W. 17,838  
559\* Lt.-Col. Charles Iain Kerr,  
D.S.O., M.C.,  
L. Nat. .... 15,198  
J. E. Harper, Lab. .... 6,632

PAISLEY,  
M. 25,411; W. 30,507  
560\*Hon. J. P. Maclay, L. 22,466  
Oliver Baldwin, Lab. 22,077

STIRLING AND FALKIRK  
DISTRICT,  
M. 21,789; W. 22,913  
561 J. Westwood, Lab. .... 17,958  
\*J. S. C. Reid, K.C., C. 17,087

# SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN & KINCARDINE (3).  
Central, M. 18,892; W. 21,092  
562\* Sir R. W. Smith, C. .... 14,697  
G. Stott, Lab. .... 6,128  
Dr. W. S. R. Thomas, L. 5,873  
Eastern, M. 17,317; W. 18,522  
563\* R. J. G. Boothby, C. .... 12,748  
F. Martin, Lab. .... 9,627

Kincardine and Western,  
M. 13,978; W. 15,550  
564\* Sir C. M. Barclay-Harvey, C. .... 12,477  
A. J. Irvine, L. .... 9,841

ANGUS,  
M. 14,671; W. 16,639  
565\* Capt. W. T. Shaw, C. .... 13,505  
W. Scott, L. .... 8,922

ARGYLL,  
M. 20,486; W. 23,230  
566\* F. A. Macquisten, K.C.,  
C. .... 13,260  
B. A. Murray, L. .... 11,486

AYR AND BUTE (3).  
Bute and Northern,  
M. 24,063; W. 29,618.  
567\* Lt. Col. Sir C. G. MacAndrew, T.D., C. .... 22,391  
M. Shiwell, Lab. .... 13,358

Kilmarnock, M. 21,187; W. 26,547  
568\* Kenneth Lindsay, N.  
Lab. .... 19,115  
J. Crawford, Lab. .... 12,558  
John Pollock, I.L.P. 3,582  
T. W. Campbell, Ind. 2,346

South Ayrshire,  
M. 20,546; W. 19,919  
569 Rt. Hon. James Brown,  
O.B.E., Lab. .... 18,190  
\*Maj. J. O. MacAndrew,  
C. .... 13,386

BANFF,  
M. 15,601; W. 16,917  
570 Sir J. E. Findlay,  
Bt., C. .... 11,771  
\*Maj. Sir M. M. Wood,  
O.B.E., L. .... 11,168

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,  
M. 23,534; W. 23,913  
571\* J. H. F. McEwen, C. 19,839  
J. J. Fraser, Lab. .... 14,299

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,  
M. 13,383; W. 14,410  
572\* Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G.,  
L. .... 12,071  
W. Bruce, Nat. .... 4,621

DUMBARTON,  
M. 28,310; W. 32,906  
(Bye-election, March 18, 1936)  
573 T. Cassels, Lab. .... 20,187  
A. P. Duffes, K.C., C. .... 19,203  
R. Gray, Scot. Nat. ... 2,599

DUMFRIES,  
M. 21,266; W. 24,581  
574\* Sir Henry Fides, L  
Nat. .... 22,053  
J. Downie, Lab. .... 11,685

FIFE (2).  
Eastern, M. 21,043; W. 26,764  
575\* J. H. Stewart, L. Nat. 27,915  
A. K. Davidson, Lab. 6,016  
Western, M. 23,791; W. 22,490  
576 W. Gallacher, Com. .... 13,462  
Rt. Hon. W. Adamson,  
Lab. .... 12,869  
\*C. Milne, K.C., C. .... 9,667

FORFAR, see ANGUS.  
GALLOWAY,  
M. 19,619; W. 22,460  
577\* J. H. McKie, C. .... unop.

## INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY (3).

## Inverness.

M. 21,905; W. 24,014

576\*Sir M. Macdonald,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., L.Nat. 14,985  
H. Fraser, Lab. .... 7,297  
J. M. MacCormick,  
Scot. Nat. .... 4,273

## Ross and Cromarty.

M. 13,302; W. 14,452

(Bye-election, Feb. 10, 1936.)

579†Rt. Hon. Malcolm Mac-  
Donald, N. Lab. .... 8,949  
H. McNeil, Lab. .... 5,967  
Randolph Churchill, C. .... 2,427  
Dr. Russell Thomas, L. .... 738

## Western Isles.

M. 13,546; W. 14,829

580 M. MacMillan, Lab. .... 5,421  
T. B. Mason Ramsay,  
L. Nat. .... 4,076  
Sir A. MacEwen, Scot.  
Nat. .... 3,704

## LANARK (7).

Bothwell, M. 22,364; W. 21,710

581 J. C. Welsh, Lab. .... 20,900  
\*Mrs. H. B. Shaw,  
M.B.E., C. .... 13,761

Coatbridge, M. 19,923; W. 19,112

582 Rev. J. Barr, Lab. .... 17,535  
T. D. K. Murray, C. .... 13,121

Hamilton, M. 17,674; W. 17,367

583\* Duncan Graham, Lab. .... 17,049  
R. H. S. Calver, C. .... 8,884

Lanark, M. 19,728; W. 21,469

584\* Lord Dunglass, C. .... 17,759  
J. Gibson, Lab. .... 10,650  
W. Carlin, I.L.P. .... 2,583

Motherwell, M. 19,549; W. 18,771

585 J. Walker, Lab. .... 14,755  
\*T. Ormiston, C.B.E., C. .... 14,325

Northern, M. 29,880; W. 29,427

586\* W. J. Anstruther-Gray,  
C. .... 22,301  
Mrs. A. Bevan, I.L.P. .... 17,267  
G. McAlister, Lab. .... 6,763

Rutherglen, M. 24,483; W. 26,580

587 A. Chapman, C. .... 20,712  
D. Hardie, Lab. .... 20,131

## LINLITHGOW,

M. 24,868; W. 22,945

588 G. Mathers, Lab. .... 20,925  
\*Sir A. Baillie, Bt., C. .... 17,730

## MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES (2).

Northern, M. 12,818; W. 17,560

589\* Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. David  
John Colville, T.D.,  
C. .... 23,711  
J. Lean, Lab. .... 13,970

Peebles and Southern,

M. 16,754; W. 17,782

590\* Capt. A. H. M. Ram-  
say, C. .... 13,671  
J. D. Pryde, Lab. .... 12,209

## MORAY AND NAIRN,

M. 13,960; W. 16,510

591\* Hon. James Stuart,  
M.V.O., M.C., C. .... 12,755  
J. D. Vassie, Lab. .... 7,347

## ORKNEY &amp; SHETLAND,

M. 14,501; W. 15,979

592 Maj. B. H. Neven-  
Spence, M.D., C. .... 8,406  
\*Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. .... 6,180

## PERTH AND KINROSS (4).

Kinross and Western,

M. 15,541; W. 18,691

593\* Duchess of Athol,  
D.B.E., C. .... 15,238  
Mrs. C. A. MacDonald,  
L. .... 10,059

Perth, M. 21,836; W. 26,883

594 T. Hunter, C. .... 23,011  
R. Gunn, Lab. .... 8,209

## RENFREW (2).

Eastern, M. 21,245; W. 25,287

595\* Marquess of Clydes-  
dale, A.F.O., C. .... 35,121  
J. Barr, Lab. .... 21,475  
W. O. Brown, Scot. Nat. .... 6,593

Western, M. 13,018; W. 15,705

596\* Henry James Scrym-  
geour - Wedderburn,  
C. .... 15,906  
Mrs. J. Mann, Lab. .... 12,407  
R. E. Muirhead, Scot.  
Nat. .... 3,697

## ROXBURGH &amp; SELKIRK,

M. 20,655; W. 26,381

597 Lord William Montagu-  
Douglas Scott, M.C.  
C. .... 18,342  
Capt. A. R. McDougal  
L. .... 12,264  
J. A. C. Thomson, Lab. .... 6,099

## STIRLING &amp; CLACKMANNAN (2).

Clackmannan &amp; Eastern,

M. 22,553; W. 23,650

598 L. MacNeill Weir,  
Lab. .... 14,881  
\*J. W. Johnston, C. .... 13,738  
G. G. Honeyman, L. .... 5,062  
D. W. Gibson, I.L.P. .... 1,513

Western, M. 17,476; W. 17,860

599 Rt. Hon. T. Johnston,  
Lab. .... 16,015  
A. P. Duffes, C. .... 13,053

## SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES (3).

(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aber-  
deen, and Edinburgh.)

M. 38,321; W. 14,750

600\* J. Graham Kerr, LL.D.,  
C. .... 8,252

601\* Dr. G. A. Morrison, L. .... 7,529  
A. D. Gibb, Scot. Nat. .... 3,865

(Bye-election, Jan. 27-31, 1936.)

602† Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay  
MacDonald, N. Lab. .... 16,393  
Prof. A. Dewar Gibb,  
Scot. Nat. .... 9,034  
D. Cleghorn Thomson,  
Lab. .... 3,597

## Northern Ireland.

## BOROUGH (4).

## BELFAST (4).

East, M. 27,774; W. 31,327

603\* Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Llew-  
ellyn, O.B.E., C. .... unop.

North, M. 29,301; W. 34,958

604\* Thomas Somerset, C. .... unop.

South, M. 27,685; W. 35,319

605\* W. J. Stewart, C. .... unop.

West, M. 37,883; W. 42,018

606\* A. C. Browne, C. .... 34,060  
C. Leddy, Rep. .... 20,313

## COUNTIES (8).

## ANTRIM (2).

M. 64,070; W. 68,920

607\* Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh  
O'Neill, Bt., C. .... unop.

608\* Sir Joseph M'Connell,  
Bt., C. .... unop.

## ARMAGH,

M. 33,882; W. 34,700

609\* Lt. Col. Sir W. J. Allen,  
K.B.E., D.S.O., C. .... unop.

## DOWN (2).

M. 64,271; W. 70,296

610\* Sir D. D. Reid, C. .... 66,324  
611\* Viscount Castlereagh,  
C. .... 65,829

P. O'Hagan, Rep. .... 20,236

## FERMANAGH AND TYRONE (2).

M. 61,571; W. 56,451

612 P. Cunningham, Nat.  
Abstent. .... 50,891

613 A. J. Mulvey, Nat.  
Abstent. .... 50,603

R. E. Dean, C. .... 46,625

Capt. J. M. Blakiston-

Houston, C. .... 46,000

## LONDONDERRY,

M. 41,335; W. 43,803

614\* Maj. Sir Ronald Ross,  
Bt., M.C., C. .... unop.

## UNIVERSITY (1).

QUEEN'S, BELFAST,

M. 31,289; W. 603

615\* Col. T. Sinclair, O.B.,  
M.D., C. .... unop.



## Government and Public Offices.

## ADMIRALTY, H.M. (see pp. 409-410).

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1: 43 Parliament Street,  
S.W. 1; King's Buildings, Smith Square, S.W. 1;  
60-64, Strand, W.C. 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1936, £2,549,698.

*Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*, The Rt. Hon. William Shepherd Morrison, M.O., K.C., M.P. £2,000  
*Private Secs.*, R. H. Franklin; A. W. Keeble, M.B.E.; H. Gardner.

*Parliamentary do.*, Capt. F. F. A. Helgers, M.P. *unp.*  
*Parliamentary Secretary*, The Earl of Feversham £1,200

*Private Sec.*, R. G. R. Wall.  
*Parliamentary do.*, R. Grimston, M.P.  
*Permanent Secretary*, J. D. B. Fergusson, C.B. £3,000  
*Private Sec.*, J. A. Sutherland-Harris.  
*Second Secretary*, H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E. £2,200  
*Private Secretary*, M. G. Kendall.  
*Fisheries Secretary*, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,450 to £1,650  
*Welsh Secretary*, C. Bryner Jones, C.B., C.B.E. £1,450 to £1,650

*Principal Assistant Secretaries*, H. G. Maurice, C.B.; A. W. Street, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; C. Bryner Jones, C.B., C.B.E. A. T. A. Dobson, C.V.O., C.B.E. £1,450 to £1,650

*Assistant Secretaries*, E. L. Mitchell, C.B.E.; C. Nathan; J. B. Baber, M.C., T.D.; D. E. Vandepier; C. T. Houghton; Wynne Thomas, O.B.E.; D. B. Toye, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450

*Principal Establishment Officer*, D. B. Toye, O.B.E.  
*Deputy Establishment Officer*, C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E.  
*Legal Adviser and Solicitor*, A. D. Stocks, C.B., O.B.E. £1,360 to £1,650

*Assistant Legal Advisers and Solicitors*, C. Wood-Hill; R. J. Beattie £1,200 to £1,400  
*Senior Legal Assistants*, R. M. Alexander; J. B. Stonebridge; A. R. A. Weston £850 to £1,100  
*Legal Assistants*, H. J. Kemp; N. H. Brewis; H. E. James £650 to £850

*Principals*, J. L. Bryan, I.S.O., M.B.E.; A. F. C. Clark; R. H. Franklin; Maj. E. Garney; J. H. Gornv, C.B.E.; F. Grant, M.B.E. (acting); H. J. Johns, M.B.E.; A. M. Lowe; A. R. Mantelov; J. A. McGilvray, M.B.E.; H. Meadows; F. K. Milson; A. W. Monro, C.B.; B. W. Phillips; C. W. Sabin; C. H. M. Wilcox; V. E. Wilkins, M.B.E.; and C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. (with allowance £100) £800 to £1,100  
*Assistant Principals*, A. B. Bartlett; B. C. Engholm; H. Gaudner; J. Hensley; F. H. Keenlyside; M. G. Kendall; H. G. Lambert; L. S. Porter; J. A. Sutherland-Harris; W. C. Tame; R. G. R. Wall; F. L. Wormald £475 to £625

*Principal Finance Officer*, P. J. Langley, O.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161

*Deputy Finance Officer*, H. Nash, M.B.E. £905 to £1,011  
*Secretary to Sugar Commission*, G. G. Barnes £1,150 to £1,450

*Secretary to Market Supply Committee*, E. M. H. Lloyd £1,161

*Assistant Secretary to Market Supply Committee*, I. Graul (acting) £680 to £847

*Assistant Secretary to Sugar Commission*, G. H. Higgs (acting) £634 to £738

*Senior Staff Officers*, H. Nash, M.B.E., £905 to £1,011; W. P. Smart, M.B.E., £847 to £953; J. L. Morgan, M.B.E., £750 to £950; R. K. Stanley, M.B.E., £738 to

£953; W. E. Strudwick, M.C., £680 to £847; W. R. Black, M.B.E., £800; H. Chambers, M.B.E. (with allowance £50); R. S. Langford, I.S.O. (with allowance £100); H. C. Long, £680 to £797; C. F. Colbeck (acting); E. C. Iker (acting); H. C. Cotsell; T. Fisher; H. P. Foale; J. Forster; B. F. Gregory, M.B.E.; S. A. Piggott; R. Ross, M.B.E.; G. W. Thomas (acting) £634 to £738  
*Staff Officers*, Miss S. M. Alleyne, M.B.E., *Controller of Women Staff*; L. S. Bardwell (acting); S. S. Barnaby, M.B.E.; E. A. Bennett; S. G. J. Barnard (acting); J. Conkling; A. G. Cookman; W. L. Davidson; J. H. Dutton; F. T. Foley; R. Genower, M.B.E.; F. A. Hainsworth; J. Heath; W. J. Hewlett; F. R. Ivons; F. H. Hough (acting); A. W. Keeble, M.B.E. (with allowance £150); A. W. Knoe; S. P. Maddison; H. H. Miller; S. Newbery; H. H. Parker (acting); A. R. Poole, M.B.E. (acting); E. L. Sanders (acting); A. E. Sheppard, M.B.E.; Capt. G. Simpson; H. H. Smart; Miss R. Skene Smith (acting); S. A. Smith; W. H. Wilkin (acting); A. R. Whyte; A. B. Worn

(Men) £515 to £634, (Women) £396 to £515

*Principal Economist*, R. R. Enfield £1,250  
*Economists*, E. F. Nash, B.A.; J. H. Kirk, B.A., B.Com.; Arthur Jones, B.Sc., B.Litt. £500 to £800  
*Chief Veterinary Officer*, P. J. L. Kelland, M.R.C.V.S. £1,161 to £1,360

*Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer*, D. A. E. Cabot, M.R.C.V.S. £953 to £1,161  
*Poultry Commr.*, P. A. Francis, O.B.E. £847 to £1,058

*Horticulture Commissioner*, H. V. Taylor, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.S. £847 to £1,058

*Chief Education Inspector*, J. G. Stewart, B.Sc., N.D.A., N.D.D. £515 to £1,161

*Senior Inspectors*, J. L. Whytehead; J. Holmes, B.Sc. (Agric.), N.D.D. £850 to £950

*Divisional Inspectors (Education)*, F. Glover; G. C. Gough, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; G. P. Haynes, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.); W. S. Jones, M.Sc., N.D.D.; W. Weir, B.Sc. (Agric.) £635 to £850

*General Inspectors (Education)*, J. H. Anderson, N.D.A.; Maj. C. H. Eden; C. H. Harper, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.); A. H. Hoare; D. G. McIver, N.D.H.; T. Moss, M.C., B.Sc.; Miss E. H. Pratt, O.B.E.; A. G. Smith; J. E. Spickernell; R. B. Strang, N.D.A.; Capt. L. A. Thompson, V.Sc. (with allowance £100); J. Turnbull; A. D. R. Walbank, N.D.A.; B. L. Wolf, N.D.A.; N. J. Wood, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.)

(Men) £500 to £635, (Women) £500 to £515  
*Director, Plant Pathological Laboratory*, J. C. F. Fryer, O.B.E. £953 to £1,161  
*Asst. Director, do. (vacancy)* £738 to £953

*Assistants, do.*, A. S. Buckhurst, M.B.E., A.R.C.S.; C. T. Gunningham, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.C.; W. C. Moore, M.A.; A. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D. £337 to £738

*Chief Drainage Engineer*, Capt. J. C. A. Rosevear, M.Inst.C.E. £953 to £1,161

*Drainage Engineer*, G. V. Mathieson, M.B.E. £634 to £847

*Superintending Marketing Officer*, Major E. R. Orme, D.S.O., M.C. £847 to £953

*Senior Marketing Officers*, G. S. Baker, B.Sc., N.D.A. (acting); A. V. Campbell; C. A. Platt; J. F. Gorman; A. P. F. Grant, M.B.E.; Major A. McD. Livingston, M.C., B.Sc. (Agric.); G. C. Maltby; J. Stoddart; Major W. H. Warman. £634 to £847

*Marketing Officers*, A. W. Anderson, B.Sc. (with allowance £100); C. B. Blagburn, B.Sc. (Agric.), N.D.A.; Capt. K. H. Bond, M.C., N.D.D.; R. C. Hinton, B.Sc. (Econ.), M.A. (Harvard); C. A. L. Irving, B.A. (acting); E. P. Keeley; H. McCrae, B.Sc. (Agric.), N.D.A., N.D.D.; J. C. Parkinson (acting); G. Robinson, M.C.; G. Soane, M.M. (acting); F. C. White, N.D.A. £515 to £634

*Investigation Officers, Market Supply Committee*, R. H. Wynne, M.S. (Cornell), N.D.A. (acting); R. F. George, B.Sc. (Econ.) (acting); W. A. S. Williams (acting) £515 to £634

*Technical Officer, Sugar Commission*, Clare Burgess, M.A. (Agric.), Ph.D. (Econ.) £650

*Superintending Inspector (Labour)*, W. Morgan Jones £634 to £847

**Divisional Inspectors (Labour), R. H. V. H. Park ;**  
**H. P. Shute** ..... £515 to £634  
**Chief Livestock Officer, P. A. Mytton**.....£950 to £1,100  
**Deputy Chief Livestock Officer, W. P. Middleton (with**  
**allowance £50)**.....£634 to £847  
**Superintending Livestock Officers, W. P. Middleton**  
**(with allowance £50) ; F. J. M. Thorncroft, M.C. ;**  
**G. V. Simpson ; H. Twinch ; W. G. E. Roberts ;**  
**F. Smith, M.C. (acting)**.....£634 to £847  
**Director, National Stud, N. B. Johnson** .....£750  
**Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Rafferty, C.B.E., F.S.I.**  
**£1,161 to £1,261**  
**Land Commissioners, T. E. Andrews, B.A. (Agric.)**  
**P.A.S.I. (acting) ; E. L. Banham, F.S.I. ; D. C.**  
**Barnard, P.A.S.I. ; S. Fitch, F.S.I. ; T. Griffith, F.A.I.**  
**F.A.S.S. ; J. S. Hill, F.S.I. ; R. J. Jones, P.A.S.I. ;**  
**Lt.-Col. D. Quirk, C.M.G., D.S.O. ; C. W. Rowell,**  
**N.D.A., F.S.I., F.A.S.S. ; L. H. Way, F.S.I. ; C. G. R.**  
**Weller, P.A.S.I.** ..... £738 to £953  
**Architects, J. S. Lee, A.R.I.B.A. ; A. Thorpe, A.R.I.B.A.**  
**£575 to £797**  
**Director of Farm Settlements, V. Halley, F.S.I.** .....£675  
**Chief Superintending Inspector (Diseases of Animals),**  
**Capt. W. G. Wragg, M.R.C.V.S. (with allowance £100)**  
**£738 to £953**  
**Superintending Inspectors (Diseases of Animals),**  
**J. D. Broome, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; E. Brown,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; A. B. Fewings, M.R.C.V.S. ; H. Gooch,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; E. C. Lloyd, M.R.C.V.S. ; G. T. Matthews,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; Capt. T. G. Millington, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.M.**  
**(acting) ; J. O. Powley, M.R.C.V.S. ; G. V. Slinn,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; W. J. Young, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Vet.)**  
**(acting)** ..... £738 to £983  
**Divisional Inspectors (Diseases of Animals), Capt.**  
**G. Atkinson, M.R.C.V.S. ; T. Bannatyne, M.R.C.V.S.,**  
**D.V.S.M. ; Major W. Barr, T.D., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.M. ;**  
**A. J. Beason, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; V. Boyle, M.R.C.V.S. ;**  
**A. D. J. Brennan, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; A. F. Butler,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; A. E. Ferguson, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ;**  
**L. J. Ford, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; K. A. Forker,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; Capt. J. Fox, M.C., M.R.C.V.S. ;**  
**T. D. Graham ; A. A. Hamilton, M.R.C.V.S. ; D. G.**  
**Hervey ; F. C. Hooper ; L. Hughes, M.R.C.V.S. ;**  
**C. P. Inglis, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; E. S. James,**  
**O.B.E., B.V.Sc. (Srd.), M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. ; Major**  
**W. L. Llewellyn ; R. E. Lloyd, M.R.C.V.S. ; C.**  
**Macpherson, M.R.C.V.S. ; G. D. Munro, M.R.C.V.S.**  
**(acting) ; R. E. Murison, M.R.C.V.S. ; Capt. W. S.**  
**Petrie, M.R.C.V.S. ; P. G. Rew ; J. Richards, M.R.C.V.S. ;**  
**W. L. Sheffield, M.R.C.V.S. ; Capt. F. T. Smyth,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; C. Tracy, M.R.C.V.S., B.A., A.C. Ugh-**  
**hart, M.R.C.V.S. ; E. Varley, M.R.C.V.S. ; P. W. Walker,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; J. C. Wallace, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; E. M.**  
**Wason ; R. W. A. Watchorn, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.**  
**(Vet.) (acting) ; Capt. W. Watt, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. ;**  
**R. R. Willing, M.R.C.V.S. (acting) ; J. W. Wilson,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. (acting)**.....£634 to £738  
**Director (Veterinary Laboratory), W. H. Andrews,**  
**D.S.C., M.R.C.V.S.** .....£953 to £1,161  
**Deputy Director, do., Capt. T. M. Doyle, F.R.C.V.S.,**  
**D.V.S.M. (with allowance £50)**.....£700 to £900  
**Senior Research Officers, Capt. T. M. Doyle, F.R.C.V.S.,**  
**D.V.S.M. (with allowance £50) ; N. Dobson, B.Sc.,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; H. H. Green, D.Sc. ; J. M. L. Penhale,**  
**M.R.C.V.S. ; E. L. Taylor, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.M.**  
**£700 to £900**  
**Chief Inspector of Fisheries, J. Thomson**.....£850 to £1,000  
**District Fishery Officers, G. T. Atkinson ; W. F.**  
**Bruce, D.S.O., M.C. ; Commr. E. C. Collard, R.N.**  
**(Ret.) ; W. J. Gadd ; Major E. H. Jarvis, D.S.O. ;**  
**J. de G. Lucy, M.C. ; L. H. Milne ; T. E. Pryce-**  
**Tannatt ; R. A. Todd** .....£515 to £738  
**Director of Fishery Investigations, E. S. Russell,**  
**O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S.** .....£1,161  
**Director of Shellfish Services, R. W. Dodgson, O.B.E.,**  
**M.D., M.R.C.V.P., M.R.C.S.** .....£1,161  
**Principal Naturalists, F. M. Davis, B.A. ; H. J.**  
**Buchanan-Wollaston** .....£797 to £905  
**Naturalists, J. N. Carruthers, D.Sc., F.O.S. ; G. M.**  
**Graham, M.A., F.L.S. ; W. C. Hodgson, D.Sc. ; R. E.**  
**Savage, A.R.C.S., D.I.C. ; H. P. Sherwood, B.A. (acting)**  
**£575 to £738**

**Agricultural Wages Board.**

**Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Callwater, C.M.**  
**Secretary, (vacant).**

**MARKETING BOARDS****Bacon Marketing Board,**

**Thames House, Millbank, S.W. 1, and Scotland,**  
**105 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.**

**Chairman, A. E. Marsh.**  
**Chief Executive Officer and Secretary, M. R. Welsh.**

**Bacon Development Board.**

**Thames House, Millbank, S.W. 1, and Scotland,**  
**c/o Messrs. Allan, McNeil & Son, 19, Young**  
**Street, Edinburgh, 2.**

**Chairman, Lord Portal, M.V.O., D.S.O., D.L., J.P.**  
**Secretary, C. H. Blagburn.**

**Herring Industry Board.**

**184 Strand, W.C. 2.**

**Chairman, Sir Thomas B. Whitson, L.D., C.A.**  
**Secretary, T. H. Wilson, M.C.**

**Hops Marketing Board,**

**30/33 Central Buildings (Hop Exchange)**  
**Southwark Street, S.E. 1**

**Chairman, W. J. Woolrich.**  
**Secretary, G. J. Bellow.**

**Milk Marketing Board**

**Thames House, Millbank, S.W. 1.**  
**Chairman, T. Baxter.**  
**General Manager, Sidney Foster**  
**Secretary, D. P. Oliver.**

**Pigs Marketing Board,**

**Thames House, Millbank, S.W. 1, and Scotland,**  
**124 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.**

**Chairman, J. A. Fox.**

**Secretary, J. Henry.**

**Assistant Officer for Scotland, Hugh A. Macrae, B.Sc.**  
**(Agric.).**

**Potato Marketing Board,**

**Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and Scotland,**  
**Coopers Buildings, 40 South Methven St., Perth.**  
**Chairman, Capt. J. Mollet.**

**Secretary and Chief Executive Officer, E. C. Boughton.**  
**Chief Supervisor for Scotland, John M. Barr.**

**Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.**

**Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good**  
**Fri. 1d. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days) 6d. Bank**  
**Holidays free. 10 to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses,**  
**1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (week-days), 1 p.m. to**  
**dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas**  
**Day.**

**Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical**  
**Adviser in Botany, Sir A. W. Hill, K.C.M.G., D.C.,**  
**D.Sc., F.R.S.** .....£1,161 to £1,360  
**Assistant Director, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., £738 to £953**  
**Economic Botanist, H. C. Sampson, C.L.E., B.Sc., £750**  
**Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A. D. Cotton, O.B.E.**

**Deputy Keeper, T. A. Sprague, D.Sc.** .....£738 to £953  
**Curator of Gardens, J. Coutts** .....£450 to £634  
**Keeper of Museums, J. Hutchinson, L.D., £634 to £847**  
**Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, C. R. Metcalfe,**  
**M.A., Ph.D.** .....£337 to £738  
**Botanists, F. Ballard, B.Sc., F. N. Howes, M.Sc., C. E.**  
**Hubbard, C. V. B. Marquand, M.A., R. Melville, B.Sc.,**  
**E. W. B. H. Milne-Rodhead, B.A., V. S. Summer-**  
**hayes, B.Sc., N. Y. Sandwith, M.A., H. K. A. Shaw,**  
**B.A., W. B. Turrill, D.Sc.** .....£337 to £738  
**Botanists (Women), Miss M. L. Green, B.A., Miss E. M.**  
**Wakefield, M.A.** .....£277 to £575

**Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.**

**Director-General & O.C., Survey Battalion, R.E.,**  
**Brigadier M. N. MacLeod, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.**  
**Executive Officer, Col. A. B. Clough, O.B.E., M.C.**  
**Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions:—**  
**Publication Division, Lt.-Col. G. Cheetham, D.S.O.,**  
**M.C., R.E., Lieut. D. I. Burnett**  
**Drawing Division, Major E. R. L. Peake, M.C., R.E.,**  
**Capt. V. E. H. Sanceau, R.E.**

**Field Work Division**, Major R. L. Brown, R.E.,  
Capt. W. L. Rolleston, R.E.,  
**Adjutant, Survey Battalion, R.E., Trigonometrical  
and Levelling Division**, Capt. and Brevet-Major  
M. Hottel, R.E.,  
**Map Sales and Issues**, Capt. C. K. Davies, R.E.,  
**Quartermaster**, Lieut. & Qr.-Mr. W. H. F. Ridges, R.E.,  
**Chief Clerk and Finance Officer and Officer in Charge  
of Stores**, J. W. Harrison,  
**Research Officer**, H. L. P. Jolly, M.A.,  
**Archaeology Officer**, O. G. S. Crawford, B.A., F.S.A.,  
**Field Division Officers** :—  
**Bristol**, Capt. R. P. Wheeler, R.E.,  
**London**, Major E. B. Elkington, R.E., Capt. M. O.  
Collins, R.E., Lieut. A. H. Dowson, R.E.,  
**Edinburgh**, Capt. H. C. O'H. Moore, R.E.,  
**Tunbridge Wells**, Major C. L. Y. Parker (retired),  
**19th (Field Survey) Company, R.E., Fort Southwick** :—  
**Officer Commanding**, Capt. S. G. Hudson, R.E.,  
**Other Officers attached**—Lieuts. H. E. C. de Chas-  
siron, G. P. H. Boycott, and J. F. F. Lathbury, R.E.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND,

**York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.**  
**Secretary**, P. R. Laird, C.B. £2,000  
**Assistant Secretaries**, Charles Weatherill, C.B.E. (also  
**Deputy Secretary** with allowance of £200); J. M.  
Caie, B.Sc. (Agr.); J. J. W. Handford, C.B.E.  
£1,100 to £1,400  
**Principals**, A. Glen, M.C.; R. G. Hattle, B.A.  
Hyslop; H. McDonald; J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E.  
£775 to £1,060  
**Assistant Principals**, M. Campbell (also *Private  
Secretary to Secretary*, with allowance of £100);  
Hon. F. E. Hovell-Thurlow-Cunningham-Bruce  
£267 to £619  
**Staff Officers on Administrative Duties**, W. Bakel;  
L. G. Davidson; R. Mackinnon (acting)  
£525 to £634  
**Chief Settlement Officer (Land)**, J. Morrison  
£950 to £1,100  
**Settlement Officers (Land)**, R. L. Morris (personal)  
£738 to £953; J. R. B. Cassie, M.C.; F. L. Darbey  
£660 to £820  
**Education and Research Officer (Agriculture)**,  
W. N. McWilliam (personal) £738 to £953  
**Finance Officer**, I. D. Gemmell, £660 to £820  
**Accountant**, E. T. Smith £660 to £820  
**Staff Officers and Higher Executive Officers**, J. R.  
Black, M.C. (acting); W. C. Hedge; E. H. Lyon;  
A. J. McLelland; G. A. Macleod; W. J. Mortimer;  
J. Mudie (Seconded for service with the  
*Cattle Committee*); R. G. C. Nisbet; G. Page;  
G. F. Porthouse; J. W. Reid (acting); H. M.  
Ritchie; J. C. Russell; G. D. Sharman; J. Stew-  
art; T. Thomson; W. Wright £525 to £634  
*Inspectorate.*

**Chief Inspector**, A. Main, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.)  
£847 to £1,058  
**Senior Inspector for Agricultural Education**, J. A.  
Symon, D.S.O., T.D., M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) £680 to £847  
**Senior Inspectors**, A. S. Fortune, B.Sc. (Agr.); J. R.  
McCallum, M.C., B.Sc. (Agr.); T. P. McIntosh,  
Ph.D., B.Sc. (Agr.); J. T. Steele, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.)  
(with allowance £100) £515 to £738  
**Director, Seed Testing and Plant Registration Station**,  
T. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) £515 to £738  
**Small Holdings, Land Settlement and Factorial Staff.**  
**Divisional Land Officers**, C. McDonald; D. Stewart  
(vacancy) £738 to £953  
**Land Officers**, A. J. Bean, B.Sc. (Agr.) (acting); A.  
Campbell; R. Cunningham (with allowance of £100);  
G. D. Davidson, B.Sc. (Agr.) (acting); M. A. M.  
Dickle, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.); J. S. Gibson (acting);  
A. T. Gourlay; A. MacCallum, M.C. (acting); T. B.  
Manson, F.S.I., B.Sc. (Agr.) (with allowance of £100);  
A. Nicolson; A. Paton, B.Sc. (Agr.); J. Rose, B.Sc.  
(Agr.); G. Stewart; A. F. Wilson, M.B.E. (with  
allowance of £100) £525 to £634

#### Surveying Staff.

**Chief Engineer and Surveyor**, A. G. Ingham, F.S.I.,  
A.M.Inst.C.E., M.R.Sad.I. £738 to £953  
**Principal Surveyors**, W. F. Lowrie, F.R.A.S. (also Asst.  
**Chief Engineer and Surveyor** with allowance of £50);  
A. Scott, A.M.Inst.C.E.; J. C. Cruickshank (acting)  
£625 to £725

#### Legal Staff.

**Solicitor**, A. D. Callander £738 to £953  
**Assistant Solicitor**, D. Douglas £515 to £634

#### Miscellaneous Appointments.

**Advisory Officer on Farm Economics**, W. H. Senior,  
M.Sc. (Agr.), B.Sc. (Agr.) £634 to £738  
**Senior Veterinary Officer**, J. N. Ritchie, M.C.,  
M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. £800  
**Veterinary Officers**, F. A. Gordon, M.R.C.V.S.; W. A.  
Ireland, M.R.C.V.S.; A. P. Steele, B.Sc. (Agr.),  
M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. £650  
**Executive Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction  
Act (1910)**, T. M. Muir £500  
**Plant Pathologist**, Mrs. N. L. L. Alecock, M.B.E.  
£396 to £575  
£456 to £634

### MARKETING OFFICER, A. F. SMITH,..... EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAU,

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

This Inter-Imperial organisation, composed of  
nominees of the Governments of the United Kingdom,  
the Dominions and India, and of the Colonial Office,  
was set up in 1929 to administer a number (8) of bureaux  
organised to act as clearing houses of information on  
research in eight specialised fields of agricultural  
science, and financed from a common fund provided by  
the Governments of the Empire. In 1933 it was further  
instructed by the Governments of the Empire to super-  
vise the administration and finances of the Imperial  
Institute of Entomology and the Imperial Mycological  
Institute. The Annual Reports of the Council are sub-  
mitted to each of the Governments through their several  
members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to  
appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from  
them.

**Chairman**, Sir C. Howell Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

**Secretary**, Sir David Chadwick, C.S.I., C.I.E.

#### BUREAU.

**Soil Science**, Rothamsted Experimental Station,  
Harpenden, Herts.—**Director**, Sir E. John Russell,  
O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
**Animal Health**, Veterinary Research Laboratory,  
Weybridge, Surrey.—**Director**, W. Horner Andrews,  
D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.  
**Animal Nutrition**, Rowett Research Institute, Aber-  
deen.—**Director**, Sir John Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D.,  
D.Sc., F.R.S.  
**Animal Genetics**, Institute of Animal Genetics, Edin-  
burgh University.—**Director**, F. A. E. Crew, M.D.,  
D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.  
**Plant Genetics (for Crops other than Herbage)**, Plant  
Breeding Institute, Cambridge University.—  
**Director**, Sir Rowland H. Biffen, M.A., F.R.S.  
**Plant Genetics (Herbage Plants)**, Welsh Plant Breed-  
ing Station, Aberystwyth.—**Director**, R. G. Scaple-  
don, O.B.E., M.A.  
**Fruit Production**, East Malling Research Station,  
Kent.—**Director**, R. G. Hutton, C.B.E., M.A., V.M.H.  
**Agricultural Parasitology**, Institute of Agricultural  
Parasitology, St. Albans.—**Director**, R. T. Leiper  
M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

#### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY

Natural History Museum, S.W. 7.

**Director**, Sir Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

#### IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey.

**Director**, S. F. Ashby, B.Sc.

### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING FACILITIES COMMITTEE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

**Chairman**, Lt.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G.,  
G.O.V.O., D.S.O.

**Other Members**, W. H. Coates, Ph.D.; H. G. Howitt,  
D.S.O., M.C., F.O.A.; D. W. Innes; W. R. Smith, J.P.;  
Sir W. Norman Vernon, Bt.

**Secretary**, W. C. Tame (Asst. Principal, Ministry of  
Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.)

#### AIR MINISTRY (see pp. 422-3).

### COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(Hours : 10 to 4.)

**Earl Marshal**, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, P.O.  
Kings or Arms.

**Garter**, Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, G.C.V.O., F.S.A.

**Clarenceux**, Arthur William Stuart Cochrane, C.V.O.

**Norroy**, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, C.V.O., M.O.

## SIX HERALDS.

Lancaster (and Karl Marshall's Secretary), Archibald George Blomefield Russell, M.V.O., F.S.A.  
 Somerset (and Registrar), Hon. George Rothe Bellow, M.V.O.  
 Chester, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.  
 Richmond, Henry Robert Charles Martin, F.S.A.  
 Windsor, Alfred Trego Butler, M.C., F.S.A.  
 York, Aubrey John Toppin, F.S.A.

## FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Dragon, Eric Neville Gellier, M.C., F.S.A.  
 Rouge Croix, Philip Walter Kerr, F.S.A.  
 Portcullis, Anthony Richard Wagner, F.S.A.  
 Bluemantle, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C.

## COURT OF THE LORD LYON.

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Lyon, King of Arms, Sir Francis James Grant, K.C.V.O., LL.D., W.S., F.S.A. Scot. £738

## Three Heralds (£25 each).

Marchmont, John H. Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. Scot.  
 Rothesay, Sir John Mackintosh Norman Macleod, Bt., C.A.

Albany, Thomas Innes of Learney, F.S.A. Scot. Advocate.

## Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

Falkland, Lt.-Col. John William Balfour Paul, D.S.O.  
 Unicorn, Major H. A. B. Lawson.  
 Carrick, Sir Alexander Seton, Bt.  
 Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson £337  
 Procurator-Fiscals, John MacGregor, w.s.; Malcolm Robertson MacGregor, w.s.  
 Herald Painter, A. G. Law Samson.

## IRISH HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir Neville R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

## Two Heralds.

Dublin, Major Guillemore O'Grady, M.C.  
 Cork, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

## Two Pursuivants

Athlone, (vacant).  
 Cork (vacant).

Registrar and Deputy Ulster, Thomas Ullick Sadleir, M.A., M.B.I.A.

## COUNCIL FOR ART AND INDUSTRY.

Board of Trade, Great George St., S.W. 1.

The Council was appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in January 1934 to deal with questions affecting the relations between Art and Industry.

Chairman, Frank Pick.  
 Vice-Chairman, Sir A. Steven Bilsland, Bt., M.C.  
 Secretary, G. L. Watkinson, M.C.

## BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W. 1.

The B.B.C. was instituted in 1927 as successors to the British Broadcasting Company, whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other Governors, are appointed by H.M. Government.

The following Broadcasting Stations were in operation in October, 1936:—Long Wave National Programme Transmitter, Droitwich; Medium Wave, London, North, Scottish and West Regional dual programme transmitting stations; Midland Regional, Northern Ireland Regional, Bournemouth, Burghhead, Newcastle, Plymouth and Aberdeen single programme transmitting stations; Short Wave Empire transmitting station, Daventry.

The number of Licences in force on June 30 of the last eight years was (1927) 2,307,000; (1928) 2,519,000; (1929) 2,702,000; (1930) 3,159,000; (1931) 3,780,000; (1932) 4,731,663; (1933) 5,531,818; (1934) 6,333,802; (1935) 7,077,095; (1936) 7,650,599, not including licences issued to the blind.

Income and expenditure of the B.B.C. for 1934 and 1935:—

## INCOME.

	1934.	1935.
From Licences.....	£1,710,286	£2,033,262
From other sources.....	318,697	434,310
Total.....	£2,058,983	£2,477,572

## EXPENDITURE.

	1934	1935
Programmes.....	£915,025	£1,120,572
Engineering.....	334,958	380,620
Other.....	582,510	651,300
Total.....	£1,832,493	£2,148,411

Chairman, R. C. Norman..... £3,000  
 Vice-Chairman, Harold G. Brown..... £1,000  
 Other Governors, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Caroline, Viscountess Bridgeman, D.B.E.,..... each £700  
 Director-General, Sir J. C. W. Reith, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D.  
 Deputy Director-General, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles D. Carpendale, C.B.  
 Controllers of Divisions:—  
 Engineering, Sir Noel Ashbridge.  
 Administration, B. E. Nicolls.  
 Programmes, C. G. Graves, M.C.  
 Public Relations & Publications (Editorial), Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

## CENTRAL VALUATION COMMISSION.

New Public Offices, Parliament St., London, S.W. 1.

Constituted under Section 57 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, for the purpose of promoting uniformity in valuation for rating purposes in England and Wales. The members are appointed by the Minister of Health, the County Councils' Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Urban District Councils' Association and the Rural District Councils' Association.

Chairman, Sir Edward J. Holland, D.L., J.P.  
 Vice-Chairman, Sir James Curtis, K.B.E., D.L., J.P.  
 Secretary, F. J. Ogden, M.B.E.

## CHARITY COMMISSION.

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, E. Macpherson..... £1,650  
 Second Commissioner, H. D. S. Leake £1,200 to £1,400  
 Parliamentary Commissioner, Edward Clement Davies, K.C., M.P. .... anp.  
 Secretary, J. E. C. Adams..... £1,200  
 Asst. Commissioner and Principal Clerks, W. F. Fox; G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E.; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson..... £850 to £1,000  
 1st Class Clerks, S. E. Turner; L. T. Ford; J. C. G. Pownall; P. T. Carden, M.C.; C. G. Barnardo

2nd and Class Clerks, G. E. L. Pardington, T.D.; M. J. Richards, M.C.; W. Cairns; C. J. Highton; H. Everett £315 to £625  
 Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., A. V. Masham, I.S.O. .... £847 to £953  
 Asst. do., A. Stewart ..... £634 to £738  
 Heads of Divisions do., P. C. Gunner; R. Heath £515 to £634  
 Librarian and Clerk to Sec., H. A. Anderton £515 to £634  
 Assistant Draftsman, W. A. Billing ..... £515 to £634  
 Officer in Charge of Registration and Returns, E. W. Perkins ..... £515 to £634

## THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, W.C. 2.

Government Chemist, J. Fox, O.B.E., D.S.C., F.I.C. £1,361 to £1,650  
 Deputy Government Chemist, A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C. £1,058 to £1,161  
 Superintendent Chemists, A. G. Francis, D.Sc., F.I.C.; F. S. Ammonier, B.Sc., F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gage, F.I.C.; F. G. H. Tate, F.I.C.; T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C. .... £850 to £1,010  
 Senior Chemists, J. E. Byles, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.; A. T.



Parsons, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. F. Sheppard; A. H. Rheinlander, N.Sc., F.I.C.; E. H. Nurse, B.Sc., F.I.C.; B. A. Ellis, M.A., F.I.C.; A. F. Weiss, B.Sc., A.I.C.; R. Satchell, M.A., A.I.C.; J. King, F.I.C., £680 to £800  
*Chemists, Higher Grade*, J. A. Heald, M.C., B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. Stephenson, B.Sc., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. W. Pooley, B.Sc., A.I.C., £580 to £680  
*Chemists*, C. E. Barton, B.Sc.; P. M. Mooney, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. H. Croft, M.Sc., A.I.C.; R. H. Settle, B.A., A.I.C.; E. H. Williams, B.Sc., A.C.G.F.C., A.I.C.; P. McGregor, B.Sc., F.I.C.; B. E. Dixon, M.Sc., A.I.C.; J. F. Hirst, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. R. Fraser, B.Sc., F.I.C.; E. H. Warren, B.A.; C. O. Harvey, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.; J. L. Buchan, M.Sc., A.I.C.; J. W. A. Woodley, B.Sc., A.I.C.; E. S. Hiscocks, M.Sc., A.I.C.; J. Longwell, B.Sc., A.I.C.; H. L. Bolton, A.I.C.; H. G. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.; A. E. Martin, B.Sc., Ph.D.; P. J. Hardwick, M.Sc., A.I.C.; A. A. W. Russell, B.A., B.Sc.; J. G. N. Gaskin, B.Sc., F.I.C.; E. Q. Laws, B.Sc., A.I.C.; C. R. Hoskins, B.Sc., Ph.D.; H. K. Whalley, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.; H. C. Gull, M.Sc.; E. G. Kellett, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.; J. G. A. Griffiths, B.A., Ph.D., A.I.C.; W. G. Moffitt, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.; G. W. G. MacLennan, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.; L. A. Warren, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.; L. G. Groves, M.Sc.; E. J. Boorman, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C.; E. I. Johnson, M.Sc., D.I.C.; R. S. Alcock, M.A., Ph.D.; R. L. Hambridge, B.Sc., A.I.C., A.R.S.M.; J. A. C. McClelland, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., £275 to £580  
*Technical Chemist*, R. Gilbert, B.Sc.  
*Staff Officer*, I. Wortman, £515 to £634  
*Senior Clerks*, H. Blanks; G. F. Hobdell, £396 to £515

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 2.

*1st Commissioner*, Sir Roderick Meiklejohn, K.B.E., C.B. (personal), £2,200  
*Assistant Commissioners*, G. G. Mennell (Secretary); L. Blaikie (Director of Examinations), each £1,150 to £1,450  
*Asst. Sec.*, T. L. Hedley, (personal) £800 to £1,100  
*Senior Clerks*, F. L. Howard; S. W. T. Cole, £680 to £847

## COLONIAL OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W. 2.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1851, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The expenditure, Salaries, etc., of the Colonial Office for 1932-33 was £144,800.  
*Secretary of State for the Colonies*, Rt. Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, M.P., £5,000  
*Private Secretaries*, E. Boyd, C.M.G.; T. W. Davies; Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, C.M.G., C.V.O. (Ceremonial and Reception Secretary).  
*Parliamentary Private Sec.*, R. Ashteton, M.P. *unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

*Permanent*, Sir John Loader Mafey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.I., C.I.E., £3,000  
*Private Sec.*, A. B. Cohen.  
*Parliamentary*, The Earl De La Warr, £1,500  
*Private Sec.*, F. J. Pedler.  
*Deputy Permanent Under Sec.*, Sir John E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,200  
*Assistant Under-Secretaries*, Sir Cecil Boltonley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.; Sir George J. F. Tomlinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.; Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., £1,450 to £2,650  
*Legal Adviser*, Sir Gratian Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B., £1,400 to £1,650  
*Assistant do.*, H. H. Duncan, £1,200 to £1,400  
*2nd Asst. do.*, K. O. Roberts-Wray, £800 to £1,000  
*Legal Assistant*, W. L. Dale, £313 to £635  
*Chief Medical Adviser*, Sir Thomas Stanton, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., £1,500  
*Asst. Medical Adviser*, A. J. R. O'Brien, C.M.G., M.C., M.B., M.R.C.P.  
*Economic & Financial Adviser*, Sir John Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.I., O.B.E., £1,500  
*Assistant Secretaries*, H. R. Cowell, C.M.G.; K. V. Vernon, C.B.; J. E. W. Flood, C.M.O.; O. G. R. Williams, C.M.O.; Maj. R. D. Furze, C.M.G., D.S.O.; H. Beckett; C. J. Jeffries, O.B.E. (Es-tablishment

*Officer*); J. A. Calder; G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.O., O.B.E.; H. F. Downie, O.B.E.; A. J. Dave, O.B.E.

*Principals*, A. Cooke; G. A. Jones, O.B.E.; S. M. Campbell; E. B. Boyd, C.M.O.; A. B. Acheson; G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; F. J. Howard, O.B.E.; G. H. Creasy; Capt. A. F. Newbolt; G. N. Irby; Major G. S. M. Hutchinson; A. Bevir; J. J. Paskin, M.C.; T. I. K. Lloyd; G. F. Seel; J. B. Sidebotham; S. Robinson; K. W. Blaxter; W. J. Blegg; F. G. Lee; E. B. Bowyer; S. Caine; C. G. Eastwood; J. M. Martin; A. H. Poynton; N. L. Mayle (acting); J. G. Hibbert, M.C. (acting); J. H. Emmens (acting); S. I. James (acting) £800 to £1,100  
*Assistant Principals*, P. H. Morris; J. B. Williams\*; S. E. V. Luke; D. L. P. Tovey; F. J. Pedler; T. W. Davies; A. B. Cohen; I. M. R. MacLennan; C. A. Grossmith; J. Fletcher Cooke; C. Y. Carstairs; T. Smith; E. Melville; A. R. Thomas, £277 to £634  
*Publicity Officer*, A. Ridgway, £720  
*Accountant*, V. H. Boyse, O.B.E., £680 to £847  
*Librarian*, J. Hunter, £515 to £634  
*Asst. Accounts*, W. G. Ives, M.D.P. (with allowance £50); H. Palmer; B. C. G. Perry, £515 to £634  
*Staff Officers*, S. R. Pughe, M.B.E., I.S.O., £680 to £847; G. Venning, M.B.E.; E. H. Howell, M.B.E., £634 to £738; W. R. Shipway, M.B.E.; M. Jewell, M.B.E.; F. H. Harper, M.B.E.; W. H. Bickle; E. Fleming; J. Megson; W. H. Harman, M.B.E.; J. H. Thompson; L. J. Brearley, M.B.E.; F. R. Fairclough; F. Farmer; M. A. Greenhill; W. H. Burt, £515 to £634  
*Registrar*, H. T. Ashworth, M.B.E., M.M., £515 to £634  
*Supt. of Printing*, J. H. S. Christian, M.C., £396 to £515

*Consulting Physicians: London*—A. E. Horn, C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P.; P. H. Manson-Bahr, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; B. Day, M.D., M.R.C.P.  
*Liverpool*—G. E. H. Le Fanu, M.B., C.M., D.T.M.  
*Edinburgh*—Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret'd.).  
*Dublin*—H. C. Drury, M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P.I.  
*Belfast*, Foster Coates, M.D., D.P.H.

## Colonial Audit Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S.W. 2.

The Accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Auditors acting under the supervision of the Director of Colonial Audit. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

*Director of Colonial Audit*, Sir A. J. Harding, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., £1,450 to £1,650  
*Deputy Director*, J. C. Fisher, C.B.E., £1,150 to £1,450  
*Assistant Director*, H. V. Cusack, £800 to £950  
*Assistant Auditors*, C. E. Dalu, C.M.O. C.B.E. (temp.); F. R. Collins; H. A. W. Churcher; T. E. Hughes; L. J. Swayne, £325 to £625

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 2.  
*(Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moor-gate, E.C.2.)*

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, &c., some 50 in number.

*Crown Agents*, Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G., £2,000; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,900; Sir P. H. Ezechiel, K.C.M.G., £1,650  
*General Dept.*, H. K. Purcell (Chief Clerk), £1,011 to £1,161; N. Rae (Deputy Chief Clerk), £905 to £1,011  
*Finance do.*, H. C. Ransom, O.B.E., £1,011 to £1,161; J. Goldberg, £905 to £1,011; A. W. Abbott, £680 to £847  
*Pay do.*, G. F. Rowe, £905 to £1,011; T. C. Chilcot, £680 to £847  
*Stores do.*, E. A. Natriss, O.B.E., £1,011 to £1,161; P. J. Elliott; A. H. Hicks, £680 to £847  
*Appointments do.*, F. G. Bradstreet, £905 to £1,011; C. J. Reeves, £680 to £847  
*Shipping do.*, J. S. Truphet, £905 to £1,011; J. M. Dreunan, D.C.M.; W. A. F. Wickhart, £680 to £847

\* Seconded for service in N. Rhodesia; † in Palestine

*Engineering Contracts do.*, W. L. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., £1,229 to £1,427; H. Horsburgh, A.M.I.C.E., £738 to £953; H. G. Tisdall, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.C., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. A. McGill, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., £785 to £999; C. W. Richmond, A.M.I.Mech.E., £738 to £953  
*Engineering Inspection do.*, W. E. Hogg, A.R.C.S.C., A.M.I.C.E., £1,229 to £1,427; J. W. Norris, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.; G. W. P. Roberts, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.O.G.I., £785 to £999  
*Engineering Design do.*, J. W. Spiller, M.Inst.C.E., £1,229 to £1,427; R. W. Foxlee, M.Inst.C.E.; A. Campbell, A.M.I.Mech.E. £953 to £1,058

### COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS, 55 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

**THE CROWN LANDS.**—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £80,000 and the net return to about £12,000.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1800; from April 2, 1903, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State.

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

In the year ended March 31, 1936, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,981,588, of which amount £200,000 was from the Mines. The Expenditure including Property Tax allowed was £571,137. The sum of £1,300,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1935-36 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

*Commissioner (ex-officio)*, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..... £1,000 and  
*Permanent Commissioner*, C. L. Stocks, C.B. £1,650

*Private Sec.*, F. E. J. Behn.  
*Assistant Commissioner*, C. P. Best.....£1,161 to £1,360  
*Heads of Branches*, E. Talbot; J. A. Hillman; A. E. Horton.....£680 to £847  
*Assistant Heads of Branches*, C. C. Herd; E. T. Drake; T. R. Oswin; R. Roddis; H. Garside; E. E. Ruber; W. H. Grout; G. D. Shoosmith.....£515 to £634  
*Accountant & Receiver-General*, H. Clarke £680 to £847  
*Principal Architect*, S. D. Meadows, F.R.I.B.A. £1,011 to £1,161

*Chief Mineral Inspector*, W. Forster Brown.  
*Solicitor, England*, A. D. Stocks, C.B., O.B.E.  
*Solicitor, Scotland*, A. McNeill, B.Sc.

### WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

*Deputy Ranger*, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Murray, G.C.V.O., C.B.  
*Deputy Surveyor*, E. U. Savill, M.C., F.S.I.

### Crown Lands Advisory Committee, 22A Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

*Chairman*, The Lord Gorell, C.B.E., M.C.  
*Secretary*, John Boreford, M.B.E.

### THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

Agents' Chambers, 21 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh;

Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A., B.D.; *Standing Counsel*, James Keith, M.A., LL.B., K.C.; *Dean of the Faculty of Advocates*; *Engineer*, Dr. Alan Stevenson, Jr., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., M.Inst.C.E.; *Consulting Actuary*, George Lisle, C.A., F.F.A.; *Convention Officer* (vacant); *Party Agents*, Boveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Agent and Treas.*, John L. Officer, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh).

### BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1728 and 1824. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

### THE BOARD.

*Chairman*, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. ....£3,000  
*Private Sec.*, G. Wheeler.

*Deputy Chairman*, C. J. Flynn, C.M.G. ....£2,200  
*Commissioners*, J. S. Sulton, C.B. (*Director of Establishments*); O. Mundy; W. Christian, C.B. (*Secretaries*)  
£1,450 to £1,650

*Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners*, W. W. Simpson.

### SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

*Assistant Secretaries*, E. S. Bortenshaw; R. H. Davis; A. J. Dodman; C. E. L. Fletcher; H. S. Gregory; J. B. Hardie; E. H. Hart; E. H. Kenney; A. S. Lupton, M.B.E.; W. F. H. Rhyddeloch £1,150 to £1,450  
*Principals*, L. G. Bacon; A. F. Barnes; D. K. Cherry; H. E. Clark, M.B.E.; W. O. Colyer; A. H. Garrett; A. E. Greene; C. W. Hardisty; R. W. Harrison; J. H. Higginson; R. J. Lloyd; A. W. McKenzie; C. A. Mursden; H. S. Marshall, M.B.E.; F. Merson; J. W. Norval; A. D. Owen; G. A. Pizum; F. N. Roberts; R. H. Ryder, O.B.E.; A. C. Suddrake; A. J. Simons; I. Smith; A. W. Taylor; J. W. Train, O.B.E.; A. E. H. Tucker; A. E. Walker, M.B.E.; D. B. Woodburn .....£800 to £1,100

*Assistant Principals*, I. Bannet; C. H. Blake; J. A. Drew; G. C. English; J. W. Genower; G. Imms; A. Jenkin; J. Leckie; W. W. Simpson; H. T. Smith; G. Wheeler; T. M. Wilson.....£75 to £265

*Controller of Valuation Branch*, J. H. Newman.....£1,261

*Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch*, J. I. Lambert; H. V. Rhodes .....£1,058

*Chief Executive Officers*, T. J. Clarke; J. Crozier; A. P. Easton; E. J. Wass .....£905 to £1,011

*Senior Executive Officers*, C. E. C. Applegate; H. Barrett; B. W. R. Batchelor; G. W. Bayliss; J. F. Bell; G. L. Bond, M.B.E.; J. H. Bowyer; G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; S. M. Capon; F. Cotsell; E. J. Denney, M.B.E.; T. G. Edmond-Smith; H. R. Ellis; R. Gibson; H. Goalen; A. G. Godwin; A. H. Grover; C. A. Grohmann; G. Henderson; A. E. Howell; A. E. Iffe; F. King; F. J. Lucas; H. G. McDiarmid; J. E. N. Morton; P. M. Reckhouse; A. Redman; R. E. H. Rodda; C. A. W. Sanders; H. A. Sheppard; W. Sherrill; F. S. Siddall; K. Soar; W. E. Stowe; C. Stylos; B. R. H. Tomblinson.....£680 to £847

*Assistant Committee Clerk (Old Establishment)*, A. Turk .....£680 to £797

*Higher Executive Officers*, J. E. Abbott; S. M. Allen; G. A. Aynsley; L. Bagel; E. R. Baker; E. S. Barker; E. A. Beaton; E. G. Bell; W. Bell; W. F. Boulwood; E. W. Bright; J. H. Bromley (acting); S. W. Buxton; L. O. Carr; W. D. Clarke; C. H. Collins; M. T. Connolly; H. Cook (acting); F. L. Crampton; P. R. Crooks; G. W. East (acting); F. E. Ebbrell; C. G. Eggleton; R. L. Elkington; H. C. Ellis; D. W. Featherstone; C. F. Fisher; S. Freedman; R. W. Gadsdon; A. A. Gardiner; S. J. Garland, M.B.E.; J. H. Glover; R. H. Gosden; L. E. Greener; A. R. C. Hall; M. W. Hallett; E. J. Hammond; F. T. G. Harris; R. G. Hayden; J. Healey; A. P. Hunby; H. P. James; F. Jarratt; H. Jones; C. L. Joseph; J. J. Kelly; R. G. Kerr; A. Kinnear; H. T. Kirby (acting); W. E. Knox; W. J. Large; J. C. Lavender; J. Locke; C. F. N. Longhurst; J. McCluskie; J. R. McMillan (acting); G. W. McNeil (acting); C. W. Mahoney (acting); J. Mallin; H. E. Metcalf; P. J. Millard; F. E. Mitchell; C. H. Molyneux; D. C. V. Nicholas; H. A. Parker; L. C. E. Peck; E. J. Piper (acting); S. H. Porter (acting); C. J. Powell (acting); F. T. Powell; G. A. V. Power; L. Reddick; C. C. Redmill; J. A. Rees; J. Roberts (acting); E. R. Rowling; W. Scott; F. C. Shurpury; A. E. Shearsby (acting); C. H. Sheath; S. L. Slattery; F. E. Smith; R. Snook; A. L. Spencer; E. F. W. Strutt (acting); F. H. Suttley; H. Tait; G. G. Thompson; T. A. Treherne; H. Vaughan; L. Waite; L. Walker; F. J. Ward; A. L. Wackinson; W. S. Williams; G. H. J. Williamson; R. R. Williamson; R. W. Woodford; H. L. Woolcott.....£515 to £634

*Superintendent of Registry*, J. A. Phythian, M.B.E. ....£634 to £798

*Staff Officer*, E. O. Swift.....£515 to £634

**INTELLIGENCE BRANCH AND LIBRARY.**

*Chief of the Intelligence Branch (Assistant Secretary)*, A. D. Webb, C.B.E. ....£1,150 to £1,450

*Deputy do. (Principal)*, H. W. Trotter, C.B.E. ....£800 to £1,200

Assistant Principal, A. M. Seed.

Intelligence Officer, J. Byrne ..... £630 to £847  
Intelligence Officer and Librarian, B. R. Leftwich,  
M.B.E. .... £680 to £847

#### Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Sir Charles E. FitzRoy ..... £1,650 to £1,953  
Assistant Solicitors, J. C. Robertson; C. V. Walker  
..... £1,200 to £1,400

Chief Clerks, L. F. Coutts; J. P. Davies; R. L. Fisk;  
H. N. Harrington; A. R. Pierson; B. M. Stephenson  
..... £850 to £1,200

Asst. do., T. G. Gibson; B. S. Jaquet; L. J. Pocock;  
N. W. Porter; E. D. Teasdale; D. J. Willson  
..... £650 to £850

Professional Clerks, R. Appleyard; E. R. Booth;  
J. E. B. Finlay; J. N. B. Laine; H. T. Morgan;  
J. W. Reid; C. A. Ryves; M. G. Whitmore; J. L.  
Willis ..... £345 to £625

#### CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, E. W. Thew ..... £1,553  
Dep. Ch. Insps., C. E. Collins; A. T. Dodd ..... £1,261  
Superintending Inspectors, H. J. Cocker; C. Davies;  
T. F. S. Forse; J. Hamilton; W. H. Nithsdale;  
H. Quass; P. Renton; J. S. Stewart, £1,086 to £1,161

Inspectors 1st Class, A. G. Andrews; J. C. Auton;  
C. A. Baggle; J. W. Butcher; D. A. M. Cassie;  
F. P. Cheeswright; P. Corry; W. C. Dimmick;  
W. E. Downing; P. T. Dunning; J. Forbes; J.  
Foxton; J. Gallagher, O.B.E.; T. B. Gibson; J. Gould,  
M.B.E.; O. T. Griffiths; D. R. W. Hay; J. S. Jackson;  
D. Lindsay; P. MacHugh; A. N. H. MacLeod;  
G. W. McNaught; H. G. Matthew; E. Mullen;  
H. E. Nott; C. A. T. Paris; W. Perks; W. R.  
Preston; P. B. Renshaw, I.S.O.; A. E. Rogers;  
F. P. Sadler; W. H. Simmonds; L. Smith; F. H.  
Starks; A. J. Taylor ..... £953 to £1,058

Inspectors and Class, C. G. Allen; C. E. Bryan;  
R. W. Carlie; W. R. Charlton; E. T. S. Cooper;  
A. T. A. Crowther; A. Dawson; W. H. Gilman;  
J. A. Godfrey; H. J. Greenwood; B. R. Hardaker;  
D. G. Hyslop; E. W. Langham; S. A. Manhire;  
G. G. Minett; J. C. Ritchie; H. S. Staveley; J. D.  
Stirk; W. H. Tauner; P. Terry; H. Veale; H.  
West; S. Winn; D. D. Wright ..... £797 to £905

#### MEDICAL OFFICER.

Wing Commander H. B. Porteous, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
D.P.M., R.A.F. (ret.) ..... £850 to £950

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, G. S. Shepherd-  
Jones, O.B.E. .... £1,513

Deputy Accountant-General, J. H. Avison, O.B.E.  
..... £1,261

Assistant Accountants-General, P. S. Brandon, O.B.E.;  
A. C. Wood ..... £1,011 to £1,161

Chief Accountants, A. H. Chandler, M.B.E.; A. E. Miles;  
W. G. Rose; J. de W. Stapleford; S. H. Strong.  
..... £905 to £1,011

Accountants, C. A. Allen; H. F. Baker; T. A.  
Bourne, M.B.E.; J. Cameron; A. B. Clinkscales;  
J. J. Edmunds; L. W. Elson; G. F. Eperon; F.  
Godfrey; G. F. Hickman; A. G. Lane; J. P. C.  
Letchford; F. W. Loveless; B. J. Mooney; H. E.  
Pepper; W. Quimby, D.C.M.; J. C. Spicer; A. E.  
Thorpe; C. Williams ..... £680 to £847

Senior Staff Officers, H. Walden; J. G. Walker  
..... £634 to £738

Asst. Accountants, C. Bliss; Miss M. A. Bryan;  
A. A. S. Brownlee; F. G. Caddy (acting); A.  
Calvert; J. Curtis; W. T. Elliott; R. W. Elvidge;  
A. B. Fea; D. Forde; E. J. Gay; W. S. Gray;  
W. G. A. Grierson; W. T. Hambleton; G. H.  
Harris; G. F. Hendy; W. G. Kennedy; N. P.  
Mann; J. M. Michaels; D. Milne; H. S. Munday;  
E. W. Payne; H. F. Phillips; A. J. Todhunter;  
P. F. Tomlinson; F. W. Tompkins; S. G. S. Watts;  
J. J. Whelan; H. J. Wickins; J. E. Wilson  
..... £515 to £634

Staff Officers, A. Butcher; H. F. G. Cole; H. C. Eves;  
J. G. Mears; J. B. Nightingale ..... £515 to £634

#### STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Controller, W. Henderson, O.B.E. .... £1,250

Deputy Controller, S. H. Quayle ..... £905 to £1,011

Principal Staff Officer, J. Newson, M.B.E. £738 to £847

Senior Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury; J. J. Beglan;  
C. Clarke, M.B.E.; T. Kelly, M.B.E. .... £634 to £738

Staff Officers, S. H. Acres; E. J. Bishop; A. A. Blade;  
H. C. Cake; M. R. Fisher; T. W. Kent;

H. Mitchell; J. J. Naughton; F. H. Pink; R. J. L.  
Rochford; P. J. Turner ..... £515 to £634

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, C. M. Woodford, O.B.E. £1,161

Dep. Insp. Gen., J. McLaren, I.S.O. .... £1,011

Inspcs., C. R. Purser; W. J. Roberts ..... £847 to £905

Asst. Inspectors, G. W. E. Grace (Unattached);  
W. E. Kay; J. Kerr; R. P. Lewin (Unattached);  
M. P. O'Flynn (Unattached) ..... £738 to £797

#### STORES BRANCH.

Superintendent, J. J. Jackson, M.B.E. .... £680 to £797

Deputy do., B. F. R. Stack ..... £515 to £634

#### LONDON PORT.

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of  
Wreck, A. Hoare ..... £1,360

Asst. Collectors (Higher Grade), C. M. Cuttle, O.B.E.;  
E. M. Wood ..... £1,086 to £1,161

Asst. Collectors (1st Class), J. A. Acheson; J. H.  
Bailey; C. R. Deslandes; F. M. Smith; C. D. Young  
..... £953 to £1,058

Do. (2nd Class), B. F. Avery; A. Munn; F. G.  
Roberts ..... £797 to £905

Surveyors (Outdoor), S. T. Babbis; A. T. Barber;  
A. J. Bullar; M. J. Cahill; G. H. Champ; H. J.  
Chuter; A. J. Claydon; R. T. Cook; C. F. Cooke;  
R. R. Cox; G. A. Davies; W. R. Davidson; G.  
Dewar; E. G. Fisher; R. W. Gilder; T. W. Gilder;  
A. P. Goodwin; A. Grant; M. Hayes; J. Huke;  
R. D. James; A. Long; H. J. Luck; A. F.  
MacGrath; R. R. McGowan; L. A. Martin; A. G.  
May; C. E. Midgley; E. W. Montague; J.  
E. Mullens; J. Mullinger; J. Munro; T. S. Nicol;  
J. Nisbet; K. O'Kennedy; D. S. Paton, M.B.E.;  
R. Pratt; A. T. Rees; E. H. Sanders; J. Scott;  
T. Service; L. Seymour; M. Shinnick; S. Tilzey;  
A. A. Ward; T. Wells; H. Willingham; R. G.  
Wills ..... £634 to £738

#### LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), A. W. Purdie  
..... £847 to £905

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Abodeen, J. E. Hall, £953 to £1,058; Asst., G. D.  
Will, £797 to £905; Dundee, J. D. Johnston,  
£905 to £1,058; Asst., C. Atkinson, £797 to  
£905; Edinburgh, H. R. McL. Pollard, £953 to  
£1,058; Asst., A. Stephen, £797 to £905; Glasgow,  
B. G. Churchill-Lemon, £1,086 to £1,161; Asst.,  
D. H. Douglas, and W. MacLennan, £953 to £1,058;  
Greenock, A. M. Duff, £953 to £1,058; Asst., A. K.  
Gordon, £797 to £905; Inverness, P. C. Lennox,  
£953 to £1,058; Asst., W. S. Russell, £797 to £905;  
Leith, P. Sibbitt ..... £953 to £1,058

Collectors of Customs and Excise, N. Ireland.

Belfast, W. C. T. Lett, £1,086 to £1,161; Asst., H.  
Frosser, £953 to £1,058; J. A. Moore, £797 to £905

#### COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Chairman, The Prime Minister.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Co-ordination of  
Defence, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, O.B.E., K.C.,  
M.P. .... £5,000

Private Secretary, H. H. Sellar.

Assistant Priv. Sec., Miss K. N. Conates.

Secretary, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
G.C.V.O.

Deputy Sec., Col. H. L. Ismay, C.B., D.S.O.

Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Comdr. A. W.  
Clarke, R.N.; Lt.-Col. F. B. Webb; Wing-Com. P.  
Warburton, M.B.E.; Maj. V. Dykes, M.B.E., R.E.;  
Maj. L. C. Hollis, R.N.

Adviser on Supply Questions to the Minister for  
Co-ordination of Defence, Sir Arthur Robinson,  
G.C.B., C.B.E.

Principal Asst. Sec. (Minister for Co-ordination of  
Defence), H. G. Vincent, C.B., C.V.O.

Joint Secretary Supply Board, Capt. J. A. Davies, R.N.

Chief Clerk, Lt.-Col. W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.

#### DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improve-  
ment Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made  
for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Indus-  
tries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and  
Fisheries.

**Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (unpaid).**  
**Vice-Chairman, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.** £2,200  
**Other Commissioners, W. G. S. Adams, C.B., M.A., D.C.L.; D. M. Evans, Esq.; Sir William Cecil Dampier, B.C.D., F.R.S.; Sir William Haldane, W.S.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.; H. T. Pidd, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.**  
*President, Secretary and Vice-Chairman, R. F. Jenner.*  
**Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock, O.B.E.** £1,162

### DOMINIONS OFFICE. Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Dominions Office, Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs, was established as a part of the Commonwealth Office was set up, to take over, from the Colonial Office, business connected with the self-governing Dominions and with the British State, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, the South African Territories (Bechuanaland, Orange Free State and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

*Private Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.*  
**T. R. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.** £5,000  
**Private Secs., E. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; J. J. S. Garner.**

**Private Sec. (Ceremonial and Reception), Rear Admiral Arthur Bromley, C.M.G., C.V.O.**

**Parliamentary Priv. Sec., C. E. R. Hocklebank, M.P., M.P.**

#### UNDER SECRETARIES.

**Permanent, Sir Edward J. Harding, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.** £2,500

**Private Sec., N. E. Costar.**

**Parliamentary, The Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., T.D., M.P.** £1,500

**Private Sec., G. E. Boyd Shannon.**

*Deputy Sec., W. W. Wickenell, M.P., M.P.*

**Assistant Under Secretaries of State, Sir Harry F. Battenberg, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.; E. G. Machtig, C.M.E., O.B.E.** £1,450 to £1,650

**Legal Adviser, Sir Gratian Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B.** £1,400 to £1,650

**Asst. Sec., H. H. Duncan** £1,200 to £1,400

**2nd Asst. Sec., K. O. Roberts-Wray** £800 to £1,100

**Legal Assistant, W. L. Dale** £313 to £635

**Assistant Secs., R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, C.M.G., O.B.E.; H. N. Tait; J. E. Stephenson, O.B.E.; G. F. Plant, C.B.E. (from O.S.D.)** £1,150 to £1,450

**Principals, W. C. Hankinson, O.B.E., M.C.; P. Llewellyn, C.M.G.; M. E. Antchut; S. L. Holmes, M.A.; C. R. Price; N. E. Archer; P. A. Cattermole, M.C.; R. E. Sedgwick; C. G. L. Syers; B. Cockran; G. Kimber; W. Bankes-Amery, C.B.E. (from O.S.D.); J. D. S. Macleod** £800 to £1,100

**Assistant Principals, G. E. Boyd Shannon; J. J. S. Garner; N. E. Costar; N. Pritchard; D. B. Pitblado; W. B. L. Monson, G. W. Tory; R. Burns**

**Staff Officers, R. A. Hamlin; W. E. Noall, M.B.E.; W. G. Head** £277 to £634

**Publicity Officer, A. Ridgway** £515 to £634

**Registrar, H. W. Thompson** £396 to £515 (£60 allowance)

#### OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1 (10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1.30).

The Oversea Settlement Committee was appointed in order to assist H.M. Government in carrying out the policy embodied in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922.

**President, The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.**

**Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Labour.**

**Ex-officio Member, The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.**

**Vice-Chairman, E. G. Machtig, C.M.G., O.B.E.**

**Secretary, G. F. Plant, C.B.E.**

#### OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT BOARD.

Among the recommendations of an Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy, which reported in 1934, was one for the setting up of an Oversea Settlement Board, the functions of which would be to consider and advise the Secretary of State upon specific proposals

o Seconded for service in Australia.

† Seconded for service in Union of S. Africa.

‡ Seconded for service in Canada.

for schemes of migration within the Empire and upon any matter which might be referred to it by him. H.M. Government accepted this recommendation and the Board was appointed in Feb. 1936. It is at present constituted as follows:—

**Chairman, The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.**

**Other Members (Official), E. G. Machtig, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. P. Waterfield, C.B.; (Unofficial), The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Dr. W. G. S. Adams; George Gibson; H. J. Mitchell; Brig.-Gen. J. J. H. Nation, C.V.O., D.S.O.**

**Secretary, G. F. Plant, C.B.E. (Dominions Office).**

### THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son, afterwards created Prince of Wales, and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1926, was £24,425, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £105,817. The Payments include £48,057, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £35,304, Deductions under various Acts; £14,203, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £19,745 Expenses of Management. The sum of £66,713 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

#### The Council.

The Earl of Radnor (Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal); Sir Edward Robert Pencock, C.V.O. (Receiver-General); The Earl Fortescue, M.C.; Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, C.M.G., C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.; Walter T. Monckton, M.C., K.C. (Attorney-General); R. Clive W. Burn (Sec. and Keeper of Records).

#### Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

**Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.**

**Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.**

**Ass. Secretary, P. G. T. Kingsley.**

**Chief Clerk and Surveyor, H. W. Kirk.**

**Deputy Receiver, G. A. Conyard.**

**Sheriff (1936-37), Capt. C. H. Tremayne.**

### THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1936 and amounted to £163,000 in the year ended December 31, 1935. Contributory items include Rents and Profits of Courts, £171,547; Routhies and Dues, £35,493; Expenditure, £17,024; Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £4,558; Allowances, Donations, and Charities, £1,925. Net salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £11,547, Expenses of Management. The sum of £101,000 was paid for His Majesty's use to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

**Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. C. Davidson, C.V.O., C.B., C.B., M.P.** £2,000

**Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick, M.V.O., O.B.E.**

**Vice-Chancellor, Sir Courthope Wilson, K.C.**

**Attorney-General, Sir Herbert Canfield, K.C.**

**Receiver-General, Major Clive Alexander, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.**

**Auditor, A. Binnie.**

**Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Louis F. Fergusson, C.V.O.**

**Solicitor, E. J. Howard.**

**Surveyor-General and Deputy Receiver-General, T. F. Vaughan Prickard, C.V.O.**

**Chief Clerk, Norman R. C. Warwick, M.V.O., O.B.E.**

**Steward of the Manors, P. W. Millard, LL.D.**

**Registrar, Preston District, J. M. Worthington.**

**Do. Manchester District, Harold Roberts.**

**Do. Liverpool Dist., R. W. Lowden.**

**Constable of Lancaster Castle, Sir J. Travis Travis-Clegg.**

### THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate



of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, C. Paley Scott, &c.  
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, &c.  
Solicitor-General, J. W. Jardine, &c.  
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.  
Steward & Clerk of Halmat, S. S. Brister.  
Deputy Steward, W. T. T. Channell.  
Registrar of the Halmat, G. M. Sladden.  
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bt.  
Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co.

### ECCLIESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

#### SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Forwards.....	£257,000	£272,000	£245,000
Estates.....	1,341,000	1,424,000	1,475,000
Dividends, interest, etc.	1,627,000	1,654,000	1,701,000
Receipts.....	£3,225,000	£3,350,000	£3,421,000
	1933.	1934.	1935.
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.....	£2,360,000	£2,409,000	£2,439,000
Appropriation for income augmentations, &c.....	463,000	466,000	453,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Towards replacement of value of Securities transferred to Church of England Pensions Board.....	50,000	nil	nil
Towards providing against fall in income upon the redemption of Securities.....	...	150,000	150,000
Balance forward.....	272,000	245,000	299,000
Expenditure...	£3,225,000	£3,350,000	£3,421,000

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The 2 Archbishops, the 40 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; Earl Beauchamp, &c., &c., &c.; Lord Daryngton, &c.; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse, &c.; Col. Sir George Loyd Courthope, Bt., &c., &c., &c.; Hon. Richard Denman, M.P.; Sir Lewis T. Diddin, &c.; Sir George Middleton; A. T. Loyd, &c., &c.

Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers:—  
1st, Sir George Middleton.  
2nd, Hon. Richard Denman, M.P.  
3rd, The Lord Daryngton.

Secretary, Steward of the Manors and Financial Adviser, S. S. Brister.  
Private Sec., J. E. Barrell.  
Assistant Secretaries, R. W. Fowell; W. H. Webb.  
Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Diddin.  
Accountant and Assistant Financial Adviser, S. J. Gunningham, &c., &c.  
Heads of Divisions, W. H. Mouncey; J. R. Brown; W. Green, &c.

Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, &c., &c.

Deputy Accountant, A. N. Allan.

Reconstitution Committee Secretary, J. R. Brown.

Assistant Heads of Divisions, S. Mills; E. V. Oliver, &c., &c.; E. H. B. Phillips; C. E. M. Broadley; J. S. Collins; G. M. Sladden (*Durham Halmat Court Office*); D. P. Dixon; J. J. A. Dwyer; A. A. Morgan; G. J. Lockwood.

Higher Executive Officers, H. L. C. Johnson; S. W. I. Kimpton; H. L. Tinkler; E. F. Dauberries; W. G. Poskitt; J. W. P. Chiles; D. McG. Yuille, &c.; F. H. Butler; F. J. Ball.

Clerk in Charge of Registry, S. W. I. Kimpton.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster,

5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street;

Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street,

Westminster, S.W. 1.

Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

### Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Registrar, H. T. H. Bond.

Assistant Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the

Manors, W. T. T. Channell

Senior Legal Assistants, F. Walsley; A. F. G.

Ruston; J. M. Wilkinson.

Legal Assistant, W. M. Jones.

### SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION,

Merchants' Hall, 22 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property

and Endowments) Act, 1925.

Chairman, Hon. Lord Blackburn, LL.D.; other Commis-

sioners, Rt. Hon. James Brown, P.C., &c., &c., LL.D.,

D.L., M.P.; Robert Candlish Henderson, &c.; Charles

Ker, LL.D., &c.; Sir Iain Colquhoun, Bt., &c., &c.

Secretary, M. G. Fisher, Adv.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1839 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £31,543 in the Financial Year 1936, with £335,095 for Inspection and Examination.

#### THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Oliver F. G. Stanley, M.C., M.P.; President (£2,000); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Principal Private Secretary to the President, G. G.

Williams (Principal) (+ allowance) £800 to £1,100

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, G. A. C.

Wetheridge (Assistant Principal)

(+ allowance) £275 to £625

Parliamentary Private Secretary to the President,

P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn, M.P. .... unpaid

#### Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Henry Pelham, K.C.B., £3,000

Private Sec., R. Howlett (Assistant Principal)

(+ allowance) £275 to £625

Parliamentary Secretary, Geoffrey H. Shake-

spence, M.P. .... £1,200

Private Sec., D. H. Leadbetter (Asst. Principal)

(+ allowance) £275 to £625

Parliamentary Sec. S. A. V. Duckworth, M.P. unpaid

Deputy Secretary, M. G. Holmes, &c., &c., £2,200

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, W. P.

Wheldon, &c., &c., £1,650

Principal Assistant Secretaries, A. P. Oppe; A. R.

Ainsworth, &c.; C. W. Maudslay; B. S. Wood

£1,450 to £1,650

Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, S. H. Wood,

M.C.

Assistant Secretaries, W. C. Cleary; D. Du B.

Davidson; L. G. Duke; H. E. Mann; A.

Maxwell-Lyte; H. B. Wallis ..... £1,250 to £1,450

#### Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, N. D. Bosworth Smith

£2,150 to £2,450

**Finance Branch.**

Accountant-General, E. G. Howarth, C.B., C.B.E.	£1,450 to £1,650
Deputy do., B. P. Moore	£1,150 to £1,450
Principal Finance Officer, J. W. Hughes	£1,011 to £1,161
Finance Officers, C. E. Hain; F. Dark	£905 to £1,011

**Legal Branch.**

Legal Adviser, W. G. B. Ritchie, C.B.	£1,350 to £1,650
Assistant Legal Advisers, E. L. Hopkins	£1,200 to £1,400
A. C. Dawes	£850 to £1,100
Legal Assistants, W. V. S. Sinclair; M. L. Longhurst	£650 to £850
Junior Legal Assistants, J. L. B. Todhunter; H. B. C. Horrell; G. R. Hughes	£315 to £625

**Training of Teachers, &c., Division.**

Principal Asst. Sec., A. P. Oppé	£1,450 to £1,650
Assistant Secretary, H. E. Mann	£1,150 to £1,450
Principals, B. R. Bligh; A. J. Flinn	£800 to £1,100
Assistant Principals, K. L. Dunkley; A. J. S. James	£275 to £625

**Pension Awards Branch.**

Assistant Secretary, J. C. Gravestock	£1,150 to £1,450
Deputy Head of Branch, W. T. Orme	£905 to £1,011

**Territorial Divisions.**

Principals, A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C.; J. H. Burrows; D. O. Cochrane; D. W. Corrie, M.B.E.; G. N. Fleminning; J. Gibson; E. L. Heath; H. B. Jenkins; S. Laskey; E. D. Marriss; B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C.; G. D. Rokeling; A. F. Sharam; J. Wilkie; P. Wilson; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E.	£800 to £1,100
Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £337 to £738; A. H. Lincoln; A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop; D. O'Donovan; J. Reade; G. W. Rumble; J. V. Stephenson; G. L. Thornton; B. F. St. J. Trend, £275 to £625; Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow, £275 to £510	
Assistant Administrative Officers, A. L. Cadman; N. H. Sharp	£515 to £634

**Teachers' Salaries Division.**

Principal, J. Rhodes	£800 to £1,100
Assistant Principal, A. E. Parsons	£275 to £625

**Medical Branch.**

Chief Medical Officer, *Sir Arthur S. MacNalty, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.	
--	--

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.**

Principal Asst. Sec., C. P. W. Maudslay	£1,450 to £1,650
Assistant Secretary, L. G. Duke	£1,150 to £1,450
Principals, E. N. Strong, £800 to £1,100; Miss K. W. Elliott	£700 to £940
Assistant Principal, Miss K. A. Kennedy	£275 to £510

**MEDICAL STAFF.**

Senior Medical Officer, J. Alison Glover, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.	£1,350 to £1,553
Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; A. H. Gale, D.M., B.Ch.; J. E. A. Underwood, M.B., B.S.; R. Weaver, M.D., B.Ch., L.D.S.; R. P. Williams, M.D., M.R.C.P.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D.	£738 to £1,058

**Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.**

Director, S. H. Wood, M.C. (Director of Intelligence and Public Relations in the Board of Education and Director of Intelligence in Ministry of Health.)	
Principals, W. R. Richardson (+ allowance); W. A. B. Hamilton (Assistant Public Relations Officer)	£800 to £1,100

Press Officer, E. R. Thompson. (Also Press Officer in the Ministry of Health)	
Assistant Principal, R. N. Heaton	£275 to £625
Librarian, Miss D. F. Shuckburgh	£396 to £634

**Architect's Office.**

Architect, G. E. Kendall, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.	£1,100
Assist. Architect (Gr. 1), F. Jackman, A.R.I.B.A.	£575 to £797

Assistant Architects (Gr. 2), W. R. Macdonald, L.R.I.B.A.; R. W. Atkey; F. B. R. Brown, A.R.I.B.A.	£337 to £575
--	--------------

Architectural Assistant, P. G. Poinston-Taylor	£287
--	------

**Welsh Department.**

Permanent Secretary, Wynn Powell Wheldon, D.S.O.	£1,650
Assistant Secretary, H. A. S. Ferris	£1,150 to £1,450
Principal, H. E. Weston	£800 to £1,100
Assistant Administrative Officer, H. E. Melvin	£515 to £634

\* Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

**Committees.****Consultative Committee.**

Chairman, Will Spens, C.B.E., J.P.	unpaid
Secretary, R. F. Young (Principal) (+ allowance)	£800 to £1,100

**Juvenile Organisations Committee.**

Chairman, The Hon. Edward Cadogan, C.B.	unpaid
Secretary, E. L. Turnbull (Principal)	£800 to £1,100

**Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.****(a) GENERAL.**

Heads of Sections, E. C. Brewer; S. P. Brewer; G. A. Brinson; W. W. Cook; G. F. Grundy; L. C. Gwinnell; E. T. Jesty; F. C. Knight; M. Sweeney, £630 to £847; J. Tucker	£634 to £738
Staff Clerks, S. H. Birch; F. W. Butler; J. Buxton; J. W. Cooley; E. O. Eades; W. S. Elphick; F. C. Greenland; W. R. Hammond; W. Hancock; H. W. Hazlewood; A. H. Jones; G. F. A. Jones; A. C. Kearley; A. V. Luscombe; H. Marshall; A. J. Mauden; J. E. More; A. H. Perriman; F. C. Robertson, D.C.M.; R. Roughley, M.B.E.; T. A. O. Sandford; E. J. Schollar; C. M. Slack; E. J. Slater; E. H. Stevens; L. A. Strachan; K. T. Swan; W. H. Wood	£515 to £634

**(b) FINANCE STAFF.**

Accountants, T. Frith; W. C. H. Hutchins, M.B.E.; C. H. Pratt	£680 to £847
Assistant Accountants, A. C. Batten; H. F. Dick; C. Drew; T. G. Eagle; J. Hook; H. F. Rowe	£515 to £634

**(c) PENSIONS STAFF.**

Principal Staff Officers, Miss L. E. F. Cornwall, M.B.E.; Miss L. N. C. Mullett; Miss I. Stevens, M.B.E.	£575 to £680
Higher Executives Officers, H. V. Bransgrove; E. L. Snow; F. B. Sullivan; A. Sutcliffe, £515 to £634; Miss E. L. Boyes (acting); Miss M. B. H. Gudgeon	£396 to £515

**Inspectorate (England).**

Senior Chief Inspector, E. G. Savage, C.B.	£1,650
Chief Inspectors, R. H. Charles; F. R. G. Duckworth, M.B.E.	£1,500
Chief Woman Inspector, Miss A. G. Philip, C.B.E.	£1,200

Divisional Inspectors, F. W. D. Bendall, C.M.G.; G. W. Buckle; W. Elliott; Miss D. M. Hammonds; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; P. Lavender; J. Strachan; G. K. Sutherland.	
--	--

Men, £1,200 to £1,400; Women, £1,040 to £1,200	
Staff Inspectors, F. T. Chapman; E. M. O'Rickey, Capt. S. J. Parker, O.B.E.; C. A. Richardson, £1,200 to £1,400; R. H. Barrow; A. S. Bright; J. E. Dalton; G. T. Hankin; Miss E. H. Hornblow, C.B.E.; T. Jack; E. J. W. Jackson; J. L. Manson; F. A. Mason; F. A. B. Newman; C. W. Parkes; C. A. Ronald; G. T. Shaw; F. W. Thompson; C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C.	

Men, £1,100 to £1,200; Women, £940 to £1,040

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

Inspectors, A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; Miss L. D. Adams; H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; T. K. P. Barrett; J. A. Barrow; Miss E. E. Barton; W. J. Batchelder; Miss W. Biggs; F. C. Bishop; J. E. H. Blackie; C. C. Blagden; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boulflower; G. W. W. Browne; P. A. Browne; E. Bury, M.C.; H. L. Burrows; P. B. Coles; Miss V. M. E. Collins; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bt.; H. H. Cuttle; R. D. S. Davies; J. J. Draper; E. J. Edwards; W. R. Elliott; Miss E. A. Ford; H. F. B. Fox; L. F. Gibbon; S. N. Godfrey; J. W. Giffon; R. F. Harding; G. R. Hayward; Mrs. F. A. Heap; E. Heath; N. Heslop; G. E. H. House; C. B. Hunt; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; S. Lauphaug; L. G. H. Lee; G. R. B. Loch; Miss E. Loveday; Miss E. F. G. McCutchan; J. MacInnes; G. N. Manley; A. M. Moore; A. M. Morley; G. Neil, M.C.; J. L. Nicol; Miss E. C. Oakden; F. M. Osborne; G. W. Paget; H. N. Parker; C. C. Parmée; G. F. Peaker; R. O. W. Penberton; A. B. G. Peters; R. E. R. Phillips; A. Platts; J. B. Reynish, M.B.E.; J. G. M. Richards; K. J. Ritchie; A. F. Sandys; L. F. Schiller, M.C.; J. S. Scott; D. M. Simmonds; P. F. Smith; Miss T. Smith; W. K. Spencer; W.	
---	--

\* These officers retain the title of Woman Staff Inspector.

Stringer; Miss F. M. Tann; F. Taylor; S. Taylor; V. Taylor; H. M. Thurston; A. G. Tompkins; E. S. Watson; A. F. Waits; E. J. Wheldon; J. S. Wingate-Saul; C. E. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young. Men £625 to £1,100; Women £520 to £940

**Woman Inspectors.** Misses R. K. Bastable; F. Bindley; G. M. Brown; M. C. L. Greaves; M. A. Hall; N. Hall; J. Harvey; J. Mack; A. F. Marks; A. M. Moodie; J. H. Murray; M. E. D. Pountney; K. M. Thomas; Mrs. C. G. Garside.....£366 to £634  
**Assistant Inspectors.** G. Ames, m.c.; Miss F. S. Ascroft; T. W. Balmer; W. R. N. B. Barnett; E. E. Bessey; Miss E. M. Birch; H. C. Birch; W. S. Birkett; J. F. Blockside; G. F. Booth; Miss E. R. B. yee; B. G. Brasington; H. Brook; Miss G. L. Brown; Miss C. M. Brunt; A. H. Cheshire; L. Clark; Miss V. H. Comber-Taylor; J. R. Coulthard; Miss M. H. Courtney; Miss I. A. E. Coverton; W. E. Crabb; H. Cresswell; S. F. Crew; W. L. Crutchley; F. E. Dann; F. W. Doe; A. G. Dove; D. G. Evans; T. F. Evans; Miss E. I. Fensley; W. B. Frayn; Miss M. C. Glasgow; E. A. Godfrey, m.c.; E. E. Gomersall; T. H. Goose; H. E. B. Green; S. E. Halmann; J. H. Harris; A. J. Hiff; A. W. Hoiton; Miss D. J. Hopkins; R. R. R. C. Howard; Miss G. B. Howells; J. W. Ireland; E. E. Jellies; D. A. Jennings; Miss E. Johnson; F. T. Large; A. A. Martin; F. Mitchell; H. Moorhouse; H. Morris; H. Oldman; E. A. S. Otley; J. W. Page; E. H. Phillips; H. W. Pitt; S. H. Plumbly; G. A. Pocock; Miss M. R. Power; E. W. D. Ray; W. J. Rayner; J. Reynolds; W. L. Roberts; A. H. Rood; W. J. Rood; J. A. Royle; J. Rutherford; Miss L. E. Salt; P. W. G. Sanders; Miss D. Sarjeant; C. S. Satterly, o.b.e.; P. W. Scott; E. A. Smith; L. W. Smith; Miss M. S. Smylie; T. W. Southron; W. D. Squire; R. F. A. Tanner; H. E. Thomas, m.c.; A. E. Toombs; E. W. J. Towler; E. J. R. Walsh; E. F. Welck; Miss P. G. Whiting; E. C. Whitworth; A. W. Wilkins; F. G. Witts; A. Woodhead; H. Woodhead; W. E. Wright

Men £400 to £700; Women £400 to £590

#### SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

**Inspectors.** B. W. Abraham; J. G. M. Alcock; Miss J. H. Beevor; H. Brissenden, m.c.; H. F. Collins; H. L. Firkins; A. G. Gooch; W. J. Heasman; Miss R. E. Hewetson\*; E. W. Hickle; C. B. Joyner, o.b.e.; H. B. Lawson; A. R. Marshall, o.b.e., m.c.; G. R. Owst; Mrs. E. A. Parker; I. T. Pritchard; T. M. Pyke; A. B. Roberts; M. P. Roseveare; Miss B. M. Schooley; A. J. Smith; J. Smith; E. S. Snelling; C. W. Stokes; C. W. Tregenza; R. A. R. Tricker; J. S. W. Usher; P. Wilson

Men £625 to £1,100; Women £520 to £940

**Woman Inspectors.** Misses A. L. Anderson; M. E. Hurford; I. M. Stedman, o.b.e. ....£366 to £634

#### TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

**Inspectors.** W. Abbott; C. E. Beavers; E. D. Bentliff; R. W. Blount; Miss G. Bowen; F. Bray; M. S. Briggs; H. H. Burness, m.c.; P. F. Burns; A. Coulson; Miss C. L. H. Cowper; Miss D. M. Cox; G. F. Dakin, m.c.; H. E. Dance; W. S. Dann, m.b.e.; P. P. Dunn; J. Ebery; J. Ewing; G. K. Grierson; E. L. Hummel; W. H. Jackson; A. R. Kelsey, m.c.; D. H. Lawton; A. J. Margaretson; E. H. G. Metcalfe; G. M. Painter, m.c.; H. Salt; J. P. Scothorne; H. J. Shelley; S. H. Stelfox; P. C. L. Thorne

Men £625 to £1,100; Women £520 to £940

All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.

#### TRAINING COLLEGES.

**Staff Inspector.** C. A. Richardson.....£1,200 to £1,400  
**Inspector.** Miss J. D. Archibald\* (plus allowance) £520 to £940

#### DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.

**Staff Inspector (vacant)**.....£940 to £1,040  
**Inspectors.** Misses K. J. Bardsley; G. Bradshaw; N. Peel; G. F. Summers.....£520 to £940  
**Woman Inspectors.** Misses M. A. Harrison; M. G. Henry; W. M. L. Wakefield.....£366 to £634  
**Assistant Inspectors.** Misses M. L. Adams; E. Hook; G. J. K. Lochhead; E. R. Smyth; D. E. Valentine; M. M. Winser.....£400 to £590

\* Retains title of Woman Staff Inspector.

#### ART.

**Staff Inspector.** E. M. O'R Dickey...£1,200 to £1,400  
**Inspectors.** F. W. Burrows; A. Dalby; R. H. Green; W. M. Keesey, m.c.; G. E. Quarmbay; F. C. Stone; W. Travis, m.c. ....£625 to £1,100  
**Assistant Inspector.** F. H. Dowden .....£400 to £700

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

**Inspector.** J. Lumsden .....£625 to £1,100

#### PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

**Staff Inspector.** Capt. S. J. Parker, o.b.e. ....£1,200 to £1,400

**Inspectors.** Miss E. R. Clarke; Miss C. S. Forguson; Capt. W. A. Goddard, o.b.e.; Miss M. G. Grey; W. G. S. Jennings; R. G. Lean; Miss N. M. Palmer\* (plus allowance); Miss E. M. Perry; W. R. Rees; Maj. A. E. Syson

Men £625 to £1,100; Women £520 to £940

**Woman Inspectors.** Misses H. V. Armstrong; R. M. Dewey; M. Wardle .....£366 to £634

**Assistant Inspectors.** Miss M. Gibson; Lt.-Com. E. A. M. Haes, r.n.; J. B. Harris; G. W. Hedley; Miss A. Rogers; Capt. A. Waywell .....£400 to £590

#### Inspectorate (Wales).

**Chief Inspector.** W. J. Williams .....£1,400

**Inspectors.** C. Rees, £1,000 to £1,200; C. P. Clayton, m.c.; Miss M. Davies; M. H. Davies, m.c.; Miss M. E. Ellis; W. H. Evans; A. J. Jones, o.b.e.; J. E. Jones; T. Jones, m.c.; W. King; J. W. Lewis; P. A. Lewis; T. H. Lewis; J. Morris; T. Owen, m.c.; A. G. Prys-Jones; Miss A. White

Men £625 to £1,100; Women £520 to £940

**Assistant Inspectors.** J. W. Fisher; J. E. Hampson; I. E. Hughes; D. Jenkins, m.c.; Miss M. Parry; J. D. Powell; D. W. Pugh; W. Thomas; I. R. Walters; D. M. Williams

Men £400 to £700; Women £400 to £590

**Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.**

**Principal.** P. H. Jowett, a.r.w.s., a.r.c.a. ....£1,500

**Registrar and Lecturer on Art, Athole Hay, Hon. A.R.C.A.** .....£525 to £634

**Professors.**† Richard Garbe, a.r.a., f.r.s.s., Hon. A.R.C.A., £320; A. B. Knapp-Fisher, f.r.i.b.a., f.r.s.a., Hon. A.R.C.A., £400; Malcolm Osborne, r.a., r.b., a.r.c.a., £400; Gilbert Spencer, Hon. A.R.C.A., £400; E. W. Tristram, d.litt. (Oxon.), A.R.C.A. ....£550

#### SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dover House, Whitehall, London; 14 Queen St., Edinburgh 2; and Castle Terrace, Edinburgh 1.

**Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland.** J. W. Peck, c.b. ....£2,200

**Private Secretaries.** D. M. Ogilvie; W. Lewis.

**Second Secretary.** J. Mackay Thomson

(with allowance of £200) £1,100 to £1,400

**Senior Assistant Secretary.**

**Assistant Secretaries.** J. W. Parker, £1,150 to £1,450;

J. Jardine, o.b.e. ....£1,100 to £1,400

**Junior Assistant Secretaries.** A. S. Lamb (and a vacancy).....£1,021 to £1,161

**Architect.**† J. D. Cairns, f.r.i.b.a. ....(and fees) £250

**Principal Staff Officers.** C. J. Hall, £680 to £905;

T. H. Langford; R. T. Hawkins (Asst. Establishment Officer); A. Alderman; W. F. Burton; H. W. S. Biden, m.b.e. ....£680 to £847

**Staff Officers.** I. Murdoch; G. E. Davidson; C. W. Turner; W. A. E. Urie; P. G. Brewer, m.b.e.; A. Dawson; G. Boyd; H. S. Hardy; J. Hobson; D. M. Ogilvie; W. Ryder; W. Lewis; D. L. Thomson (acting).....£575 to £634

**Accountant's Branch.**

**Accountant.** J. A. Thomson .....£680 to £905

**H.M. Inspectors of Schools.**

**Senior Chief Inspector.** G. Andrew .....£1,416

**Chief Inspectors.** F. W. Michie; D. H. Crawford; A. Lang .....each £1,318

**Inspectors.** H. N. Patrick; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, p.h.d.; A. King; W. A. Munro, d.litt.; G. Watson, £1,021 to £1,161; D. J. Macleod, o.b.e., d.litt.; J. C. Stewart, p.h.d.; A. B. Grieve, d.sc.; J. Moffat; F. Mort, d.sc.; G. D. C. Stokes, d.sc.;

\* Retains title of Woman Staff Inspector.

† Part-time Appointments.

D. D. Anderson, m.c.; G. T. Pringle; W. Hyslop; R. Barron, m.c.; J. Lambie; G. Menary, m.c.; R. B. Ken; A. F. Hyslop, r.h.d.; J. S. W. Boyle, r.h.d.; Miss M. Ramsay Ewan; R. Macdonald; R. Forbes, d.s.o., m.c.; W. F. Arbuckle; J. W. M. Gunn; G. Weidensper; J. S. Brunton; J. J. Davidson; Miss C. G. O'Connor; J. Macdonald; Mrs. E. L. Waldo; J. Ferguson; A. L. Macdonald; Miss H. G. Leitch; A. G. Rodger; Miss E. I. Young; B. Hamilton.

Men £634 to £1,058; Women £515 to £905  
*Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Training,*  
 G. W. Simpson, m.d., d.p.h. .... £634 to £1,058

### The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sat. to 9 p.m.); and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

*Director, T. Rowatt* ..... £1,161  
*Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department,*  
 R. Kerr ..... £905 to £1,058  
*Keeper Technological Department, A. R. Hutchison*  
 ..... £905 to £1,058  
*Keeper Natural History Department, A. C. Stephen,*  
 d.s.o. .... £905 to £1,058  
*Assistant Keepers, D. Balsillie; N. D. Cuthbertson;*  
 W. C. Wallis. .... £605 to £847

### ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2.

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show the following growth in electrical output by authorised undertakers in Great Britain—

1924....	Units 6,094,000,000	1930 ..	Units 10,914,000,000
1925 .....	6,665,000,000	1931 .....	11,413,000,000
1926 .....	7,040,000,000	1932 .....	12,247,000,000
1927 .....	8,234,000,000	1933 .....	13,552,000,000
1928 .....	9,073,000,000	1934 .....	17,462,000,000
1929 .....	10,294,000,000	1935 .....	21,563,000,000

*Chairman, Sir John Snell, o.b.e., m.inst.o.e., m.i.e.e.*

*Vice-Chairman, Sir J. R. Brooke, c.b.*

*Commissioners, J. MacFarlane Kennedy, o.b.e.,*

*m.inst.o.e., m.i.e.e.; C. G. Morley New, m.i.e.e.*

*Secretary, R. T. G. French, o.b.e.*

*Legal Adviser, D. S. Cumberlege.*

*Chief Engineering Inspector, Henry Nimmo, m.i.e.e.,*

*N.I.M.E.*

*Asst. do., A. N. East, m.i.e.e.; H. W. Grimmit; C.*

*B. Thompson.*

### CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.

(Established under the Electricity (Supply)

Act, 1926.)

*Office, Trafalgar Bldgs., 1 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.*

The Board are charged with the duty of controlling the production of electricity and supplying authorised undertakers in Great Britain. Their main functions are to construct main transmission lines (commonly known as "The Grid") to concentrate generation at standard frequency in the most efficient stations ("Selected Stations") to control the operation of the stations, and to supply electricity in bulk for distribution. The "Grid" scheme embraces the whole of Great Britain, except the north of Scotland. The borrowing powers of the Board are £60,000,000, and issues of stock have been made, viz.: £3,000,000 (4%) in May, 1929, £7,000,000 (5%) in January, 1930, £6,000,000 (4½%) in Nov., 1930, £3,000,000 (5%) in Oct. and Nov., 1931, £7,000,000 (5½%) Feb., 1932, £10,000,000 (4½%) in June, 1932, £4,000,000 (3½%) in June, 1933, £6,000,000 (3½%) in Oct., 1934, and £3,500,000 (3½%) in Feb., 1936. The Board publish Annual Reports and Statements of Accounts.

*Chairman, Sir Archibald Page.*

*Other Members, Sir Andrew R. Duncan; Frank Hodges;*

*R. P. Sloan, c.b.e.; W. Walker; Sir Duncan Watson;*

*Sir R. L. Wedgwood, c.b., c.v.g.; W. K. Whigham.*

*General Manager, Harold Hobson.*

*Chief Engineer, Johnstone Wright.*

*Commercial Manager, J. W. Beauchamp.*

*Chief Accountant, D. W. Coates, c.b.e.*

*Secretary and Solicitor, Richard H. Fox.*

### EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE

(See Oversea Settlement Department, p. 324.)

### EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of

the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

*Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Gilbert C.*

*Upcott, k.c.b.* ..... £3,000

*Private Secretary, R. L. M. James.*

*Secretary, F. N. Dixon, c.b.* ..... £1,360 to £1,650

*Directors of Audit, A. J. Knowlden; N. W. Lindsay;*

*D. F. C. Blunt; F. N. Harby.* ..... £1,011 to £1,164

*Deputy Directors of Audit, C. P. Honeysett; W. V.*

*Egbers; S. D. Fresco; C. W. Sayers; J. O.*

*McFadden; J. O. Teare.* ..... £905 to £1,011

*Senior Auditors, R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Towell;*

*W. McCann; G. E. Stokes, o.b.e.; P. Aherne; F.*

*W. Fry; W. A. Brock; J. N. Coker, m.c.; L. Epton;*

*A. Mathieson; J. E. Briggs; S. J. Secker; A. Guil-*

*ford; J. E. Gwyther; J. G. Macnamara; L. F.*

*Armstrong, m.m.; F. J. Marriott; A. W. Douglas;*

*M. F. Clapp; L. G. C. Perryer; S. J. Muddiman;*

*R. H. W. Case; J. C. Stuart; C. W. Evans; E. W.*

*Cave; R. G. McDonald; F. W. Gladwin; C. G.*

*Stephens; C. E. I. Jones; W. C. G. Cribbet; C. G.*

*White; I. Wild; A. E. Feaveyear.* ..... £680 to £847

There are also 147 Auditors ..... £337 to £634

### EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

9 Clements Lane, E.C. 4. (Mansion House 8771.)

*BRANCH OFFICES: Manchester—Midland Bank*

*Buildings, 56 Spring Gardens, (Blackfriars*

*9866-7). Bradford—69 Market Street (8912.)*

*Birmingham—Phoenix Chambers, 84 Col-*

*more Row (Central 1381). Glasgow—7 West*

*George Street, C. 2 (Central 3056).*

The Overseas Trade Acts, 1920-1934, empower the

Board of Trade to give guarantees in connection with

the export of British goods. These powers are adminis-

tered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department

acting in consultation with a statutory Advisory Com-

mittee set up for the purpose. The Minister in charge

of the Department is the Secretary of the Department

of Overseas Trade, who in April, 1930, appointed an

Executive Committee to control the daily conduct of

the business.

### Statutory Advisory Committee.

*Chairman,\* Col. the Hon. Sir Sidney Peel, Bt., c.b., d.s.o.*

*Deputy Chairman,\* Sir John Caulett.*

*Other Members,\* Sir Ernest Bain, k.b.e.; J. Hinton*

*Bagge, c.m.o.; E. H. Gilpin; F. Goldsmith; H. K. M.*

*Kindersley; Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, d.s.o., m.c.; Sir*

*Wm. Preston; Sir Arthur Pugh, c.b.e., j.p.; Sir*

*Chas. D. Seligman.*

### Officers.

#### Headquarters.

*General Manager and Chief Underwriter, F. H.*

*Nixon, c.b.* ..... £1,750

*Private Secretary, J. E. M. Bury.* ..... £250 to £500

*Personal Private Sec., Mrs. A. Hyde.* ..... £275 to £325

*Deputy General Manager, W. P. Hildred, o.b.e.*

..... £1,150 to £1,450

*Assistant Manager and Underwriter, E. C. Adams,*

*m.h.e.* ..... £800 to £1,100

*Assistant Manager, H. Somerville Smith, d.s.o., m.c.*

..... £850 to £1,050

*Underwriter, J. Benyon, m.b.e.* ..... £900

*Secretary, B. King.* ..... £738 to £953

*Accountant and Establishment Officer, G. S. Chute,*

*A.S.A.A.* ..... £680 to £847

*Chief Clerk, R. J. Lawrence, m.b.e.* ..... £680 to £847

*Assistant Underwriter (Medium Term), E. W. Jones,*

*A.S.A.A.* ..... £680 to £847

\* Members of Executive Committee



**Assistant Underwriter (Short Term), G. A. Fitch** £650 to £800  
**Medium Term Officer, A. G. Griffith, M.B.E.** £515 to £634  
**Deputy Chief Clerk, E. C. Burrows** £515 to £634  
**Deputy Establishment Officer, L. B. Goode** £515 to £634  
**Deputy Claims Officer, A. Greenblatt** £500 to £600  
**Higher Grade Clerks, T. H. Carr; F. Clark; H. D. Cope; H. V. Davies, M.B.E.; S. E. King; F. Taylor; D. R. Toller** £396 to £515  
**Economists, E. C. R. Kahn; C. G. Thorley** £350 to £500  
*Branches.*

**Sen. Branch Man., A. S. Judson, M.B.E.** £750 to £800  
**Branch Managers, A. H. Temple** £485 to £604;  
**A. L. MacManus; A. L. Trump** £500 to £600  
**London Area Officers, L. E. L. Wright, £550; P. V. N. Grayling, £155 to £515; C. Firth** £400 to £500  
*Representative in China.*

**Rep., W. M. Kirkpatrick (including allowances)** £4,500

### ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION,

6 Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

Appointed in 1924 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to them of any of our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character."

**Commissioners, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., F.R.S. (Chairman); Prof. L. P. Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A.; Sir Alexander Gibb, O.B.E., C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.; W. Curtis Green, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Charles Holden, D.Litt., F.R.T.B.A.; The Viscount Lee of Fareham, P.C., O.C.B., O.C.S.I., G.N.E., L.L.D.; Sir Edwin Lutyens, C.I.E., R.A., L.L.D.; R. C. Norman; Sir William Rothenstein, L.L.D., M.A.**

**Secretary, H. C. Bradshaw, C.B.E., M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A.**

### ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

National Portrait Gallery, Queen St., Edinburgh.

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

**Commissioners, The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O., M.C. (Chairman); Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., L.L.D., F.R.A.; Sir George Washington Browne, L.L.D., F.P.R.S.A.; Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., R.S.A., L.L.D.; James Miller, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; J. S. Clarke; Douglas Strachan, L.L.D.; J. R. Richmond, C.B.E.**  
**Secretary, A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C., R.S.W.**

### FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

101 George Street, Edinburgh.

**Chairman, Geo. Hogarth.**

**Deputy Chairman, J. R. Dixon, K.C. (Sheriff of Argyll).**  
**Other Members, Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, C.B., F.R.S.; George Slater, C.B.E.; Provost W. W. Carstairs; Jas. Hay; George Campbell.**

**Secretary, A. A. Norris.**

**Chief Clerk, H. J. Crowe.**

**Accountant, John C. Giles.**

**Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. J. M. Menzies, F.R.S.E.**

**Asst. do., P. R. C. Macfarlane, B.Sc.**

**Scientific Supt., R. S. Clark, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.**

**Senior Naturalists, H. Wood, M.A., Ph.D.; J. B. Tait, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.**

**Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Wm. Keir, M.B.E.**

**Inspector do., Jas. Mair.**

**Insp. of Fish Distribution, Comm. L. D. Fisher, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).**

**Marine Supt., Capt. C. H. Champness, R.N. (ret.).**

**Engineer Supt., G. P. Finlay.**

### FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by three Under-Secretaries (two Parliamentary, the other Permanent), two Deputy Under-Secretaries, and five Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, thirteen Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £179,736 in 1936.

**Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. A. Eden, M.C., M.P.** £5,000

**Private Sec., O. C. Harvey.**

**Asst. Private Secs., F. R. Hoyer Millar (Diplomatic); H. A. Caccia.**

**Parliamentary Private Sec., R. Lumley, M.P. ... unpf.**

**Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Robert Vansittart, O.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.** £3,000

**Private Sec., C. J. Norton, C.M.G.**

**Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:—**

(1) **Viscount Cranborne, M.P.** £1,500

**Private Sec., P. Mason.**

(2) **The Earl of Plymouth** £1,500

**Private Sec., E. E. Crowe.**

(3) **Overseas Trade, Capt. Rt. Hon. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P.** £2,000

**Private Sec., W. Harpham.**

**Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Lancelot Oliphant, K.C.M.G., C.B.** £2,200

**Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir George Mounsey, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.; O. G. Sargent, C.B., C.M.G.; Sir Robert Craigie, K.C.M.G., C.B.; C. Howard Smith, C.M.G.; Sir Frederick Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B.**

£1,360 to £1,650

**Legal Adviser, Sir William Malkin, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.** £1,953

**Second do., W. E. Beckett, C.M.G.** £1,200 to £1,400

**Third do., G. G. Fitzmaurice** £800 to £1,100

**Counsellors, C. W. Orde, C.M.G.; G. N. M. Bland, C.M.G.; R. I. Campbell, C.M.G.; G. W. Rendel, C.M.G.; L. Collier, C.M.G.; D. J. M. D. Scott, C.M.G.; O. St. C. O'Malley, C.M.G.; R. W. A. Leeper, C.M.G., C.B.E.; F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, C.M.G.; R. F. Wigram, C.M.G.; W. Strang, C.M.G.; W. St. C. Roberts, M.A. (acting)** £1,150 to £1,450

**Claims Adviser, M. Shearman, O.B.E.** £800 to £1,000

**His Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck, C.M.G., C.V.O.** £738 to £847

**1st Secretaries, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.; C. W. Baxter, M.C.; R. C. S. Stevenson; R. Dunbar, M.C.; W. R. Connor Green; J. M. Troutbeck; E. Alan Walker; N. B. Ronald, C.M.G., C.V.O.; C. F. A. Warner; J. C. Stenradle Bennett, C.M.G., M.C.; A. Holman, C.M.G., M.C.; C. J. W. Torr; G. H. Thompson, C.M.G.; C. J. Norton, C.M.G.; W. E. Houstoun Boswell, M.C.; H. L. Baggallay; C. B. P. Peake, M.C.; D. F. Howard, M.C.; F. R. Hoyer Millar; H. M. G. Jebb; J. T. Henderson** £800 to £1,100

**and 3rd Secretaries, K. R. Johnstone; C. Bramwell; W. H. Montague-Pollock; R. H. S. Allen; E. E. Crowe; R. M. Makins; P. Mason; S. G. Harcourt Smith; H. A. Caccia; J. H. U. Lambert; G. P. Labouchere; J. S. Somers Cocks; J. G. Ward; I. A. D. Wilson-Young; C. A. E. Shuckburgh; A. C. E. Malcolm; V. G. Lawford; N. J. A. Choet-ham; J. Chaplin; W. D. Allen; R. D. J. Scott Fox; B. A. B. Burrows; A. E. Lambert; I. T. M. Pink; H. A. F. Hobbler; I. P. Garran; J. L. Reed; M. S. Williams; D. D. Maclean; G. I. McDermott; E. R. Warner; H. A. C. Rumbold; J. Cairncross; P. S. Falla; A. D. M. Ross; C. H. Johnston; C. D. W. O'Neill; R. G. A. Etherington-Smith; R. P. Heptel** £275 to £625

**Assistant, Establishment and Finance Department, William H. Robinson, C.B.E.** £1,011 to £1,161

**Principal in Establishment and Finance Department, H. H. Quarry, O.B.E.** £800 to £1,100

**Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, L. R. Sherwood, O.B.E.; R. C. Calder, O.B.E.** £680 to £847

**Establishment and Accounts Officers, T. J. W. Wilson**

Mrs. H. G. Kelsey; E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar; H. W. Minshall (Book-keeper), G. J. White, £515 to £634  
*Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers*, D. V. Staines; E. A. Netting; A. H. Keighley; G. H. Maxwell; H. J. Abbott; P. E. Lewis; F. A. G. T. Copeland; Miss M. M. Moran; F. V. Jolpko; Miss P. M. Pascoe; O. K. H. Jones.

Men £125 to £515; Women £125 to £356  
*Librarian*, Sir Stephen Gasco, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

4000, C. S. Nicoll, i.s.o., £680 to £847; J. F. H. (Registrar), E. Bloore; O. J. H. (Registrar), M.R.E., £634 to £738  
*Assistants (Treaty Dept.)*, W. L. M. Dunlop, o.n.e.; T. W. (Treaty Dept.), £800 to £1,100  
*Assistant (Consular Dept.)*, W. Weighell, M.R.E.

£680 to £847  
*Assistant Registrar*, S. H. Gellatly ..... £515 to £634  
*Staff Officers*, R. C. Thomson, M.R.E.; A. F. Orchard; R. C. Cox; F. H. Cleobury; H. Jones; H. Ward; H. C. Grey; W. B. G. Chisholm; F. T. Campion (£515 to £634); W. W. Pate; H. J. Capewell; A. G. Hayward; P. E. Reeks; A. Cheesman; T. H. Glasse; W. L. Thomas; C. H. Fone; R. T. Callender; H. C. Baldwin ..... £356 to £515  
*and Division Clerks*, A. E. Airey; F. G. Adams.

*Chief Women Officers*, Miss M. V. Moore, M.R.E. (£356 to £600); Miss D. A. Higby, M.R.E. (£356 to £515)  
*Staff Officers (Women)*, Miss I. A. Strong, M.R.E. (£356 to £515); Miss M. F. West, M.R.E.; Miss E. W. Guthrie; Miss M. K. Spencer, M.R.E.; Miss E. Wallace; Miss E. M. Tinkler; Miss G. K. Winu; Miss G. M. Wilkins; Miss E. G. M. Williams; Miss L. D. Fish ..... £313 to £356

*Sup't. of Printing, Stationery and Stores*, Joseph Kennerly ..... £575 to £738

*King's Messengers and Communications Dept.*, H. E. Eastwood, C.M.G., Head, £750 to £900 (incl.); Comdr. R. W. B. Colworth, i.s.o., Deputy Head, £400 to £650 (incl.); Maj. A. F. Custance, £301 to £515; G. F. Andrews, i.s.o.; R. G. Leigh, C.M.G., i.s.o., i.s.o.; O. H. A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler-Holden; C. E. Jessel-Davis; Maj. J. S. Oldham; C. E. Townley; Capt. E. A. Haskett-Smith; J. L. Hayward; R. C. Hannah, £400 to £500 (incl.); D. W. Wilton (actg.) ..... £444 to £515

*Home Service Messengers*, C. E. Flynn; L. Buchan, each £190 to £277; T. Grint; G. Perry; J. W. Cook; W. H. Hillier; C. R. Deering; H. J. Page; T. H. Jones; L. Lane ..... £145 to £191  
*Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper*, C. Fenwick ..... £277 to £349

#### Passport Office,

1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

*Branch Passport Office*, 36 Dale St., Liverpool.

The number of Passports issued in 1913 was 12,700; in 1914 the number was 403,049 (including renewals, endorsements, &c.).

*Chief Passport Officer*, Hubert S. Martin, C.V.O., C.B.E.

£1,011 to £1,161  
*Asst. do.*, James W. Stafford, o.n.e. £680 to £847  
*Estab. Officer & Accountant*, Leslie G. Brown, M.R.E.

£515 to £634  
*Staff Officers*, W. T. Harrower; H. S. Blank; H. Godwin ..... £515 to £634

*Officer-in-charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool*, J. S. Grant, M.R.E. £515 to £634

#### FORESTRY COMMISSION,

9 Savile Row, W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners, a Body Corporate, are appointed quinquennially under the Forestry Acts 1919 to 1927. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to the Commission in 1924, the Department have acquired over 950,000 acres of land (60 per cent. are plantable), and they have planted over 290,000 acres. Grants are provided by the Commission in respect of afforestation of land belonging to private individuals and Local Authorities.

*Chairman*, Sir Roy Lister Robinson, C.B.E. .... £1,953

*Commissioner*, Sir Alexander Rodger, C.B.E. .... £1,000

*Commissioners (Unpaid)*, Right Hon. Sir Francis Dyke Acland, Bt., M.P.; Col. Sir George Courthope,

Bt., M.O., M.P.; D. R. Grenfell, C.B.E., M.P.; Col. L. Ropner, M.C., T.D., M.P.; Walter R. Smith; Maj. S. Strang Steel, T.D.; Sir John Sutherland, C.B.E.  
*Assistant Commissioners*, W. L. Taylor (England and Wales, 55 Whitehall, S.W. 1); J. M. Murray (Scotland, 25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh);

£1,200 to £1,400  
*Sec.*, A. G. Herbert, 9 Savile Row, W. 1. .... £847 to £1,058

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY,

17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Registrar was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Act, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop (Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1903, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

*Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner*, Sir George Stuart Robertson, K.C. .... £2,000  
*Private Sec.*, W. T. Cuthbert.

*Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner*, John Fox, o.n.e. .... £1,200 to £1,400  
*Asst. Registrars*, H. P. Harker; B. K. White

£1,000 to £1,200  
*Local Assistants*, C. B. Crabbe; C. P. Best; A. J. R. Haggard ..... £650 to £850

*Junior Legal Assistant*, W. T. Cuthbert £313 to £634

*Returns and Statistics Branch*, (Head) F. H. Minett, £847 to £953; (Assist. Head) W. R. Johnson, M.R.E.

£680 to £847  
*Rules Branch*, (Head) T. F. Dunning, £680 to £847; (Assist. Head) S. J. Allen ..... £515 to £634

*Estab. and Accounts Branch*, (Head) F. W. Roberts ..... £634 to £847

*General Branch*, (Head) G. H. Cooper, i.s.o., £634 to £738; (Assist. Head) A. V. J. W. Hutchings ..... £515 to £634

*Staff Officers*, H. C. Holbrook; J. E. I. Bloom; R. W. Windridge; S. H. Sheriff; H. A. Bakewell; W. S. Brown; J. L. Foss ..... £515 to £634

#### SCOTTISH REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES,

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3.

*Registrar*, Chilton L. Addison Smith, C.B.E., w.s.  
*Chief Asst. & Rules Branch*, R. Addison Smith.  
*Returns and Statistics Branch*, Robert Watson.  
*Registration Branch*, George Forsyth.

#### THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

*Government Actuary*, G. S. W. Epps, C.B.E., C.V.O. £2,500  
*Private Sec.*, G. C. Turner.

*Deputy Government Actuary*, P. N. Harvey

£1,350 to £1,650  
*Principal Actuaries*, D. A. Porteous; J. G. Kyd (Secretary) ..... £1,058 to £1,260

*Actuaries*, P. G. Brown; G. Gillies; C. W. S. Jamieson; O. C. J. Klage; M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddox; G. D. Stockman ..... £847 to £1,011

*Assistant Actuaries*, W. C. Balmford; W. T. C. Blako; R. R. Brodie; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; H. Freeman; W. S. Hocking; W. E. P. Loraine; A. W. Marshall; D. J. Owen; L. G. K. Starko; J. H. Thomas; A. H. Thorpe ..... £634 to £847

*Staff Clerk*, D. G. Hooper ..... £515 to £634

#### GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND,

Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.  
*Minister in Charge* The Earl Stanhope, K.O., D.S.O., M.C., D.L.

*Secretary*, Maj. E. N. S. Crankshaw, C.M.G., M.R.E.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1909, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos, (a) all the powers and duties of the Local Government Board, the Insurance Commission and the Welsh Insurance Commission; (b) the powers of the Board of Education relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the Privy Council and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1928, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908; (d) most of the powers of the Home Secretary under the Lunacy Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts. There may also be transferred to the Minister any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

*Minister*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P. £5,000  
*Private Secretary*, S. F. S. Hearder.

*Assistant do.*, H. J. Ryan.

*Parly. do.*, Sir Edward T. Campbell, M.P. ....unp.

*Parliamentary Secretary*, R. S. Hudson, M.P. £1,500

*Private Secretary*, S. F. Wilkinson.

*Parly. do.*, Ronald Tree, M.P. ....unp.

*Secretary*, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B. ....£3,000

*Private Secretary*, J. E. Pater.

*Deputy Secretary*, E. J. Maude, C.B. ....£2,200

*Private Secretary*, J. S. Forrest.

*Chief Medical Officer*, Sir Arthur S. MacNalty, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. ....£2,200

*Private Secretary*, A. E. Hickinbotham

*Controller of Health Insurance*, Sir Walter S. Kinnear, K.B.V. ....£1,800

*Solicitor and Legal Adviser*, T. D. Harrison.

£1,650 to £1,953

*Director of the Local Government Division*, H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E. ....£1,900

*Director of Establishments and Public Relations*, H. A. Leggett, C.B., C.B.E. ....£1,450 to £1,650

*Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General*, S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.

£1,450 to £1,650

*Director and Principal Assistant Secretary of the Housing and Town Planning Division*, J. C. Wigley. ....£1,450 to £1,650

*Principal Assistant Secretaries*, R. B. Cross, O.B.E., A. B. MacLachlan, C.B.; S. P. Vivian, C.B. (also Registrar-General). ....£1,450 to £1,650

*Director of Intelligence*, S. H. Wood, M.C. ....£1,500

*Assistant Secretaries*, I. F. Arner; J. N. Beckett; H. H. George, M.C.; R. H. H. Keenleyside, O.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; A. W. Neville; W. A. Ross, O.B.E.; A. N. Rucker; T. H. Sheepshanks. ....£1,150 to £1,450

*Statistical Officer*, F. Slater. ....£900 to £1,200

*Principals*, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; P. N. L. Butcher; A. B. Carpenter (acting); R. Clark-Turner; R. Daly, M.B.E.; J. N. Dark; F. L. Edwards; C. B. R. Ellis; F. N. Evans (acting); W. T. Fitzgerald; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; G. J. M. Gray; J. M. K. Hawton; S. F. S. Hearder; E. S. Hill; A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; W. H. Howes; H. S. Hunter; L. Infield, O.B.E.; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; K. McGregor; P. F. Marchbank; G. C. North, M.C.; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; R. Standen; H. H. Turner; D. C. L. Ward; T. W. Williams (acting); G. E. Yates (acting); A. Zaiman, £800 to £1,100; and the Misses L. C. Watson (acting); Z. L. Puxley, O.B.E.; E. M. R. Russell-Smith and E. A. Sharp £700 to £900

*Assistant Principals and Assistant Administrative Officers*, J. E. Beddoe; J. Catlow; A. S. Charlton; K. J. S. Clarke; J. P. Dodds; J. S. Forrest; A. T. Gerard; M. J. Hewitt; A. E. Hickinbotham; A. S. Moshinsky; J. E. Pater; W. J. Peete; M. Reed; N. C. Rowland (acting); H. J. Ryan; H. F. Summers; A. Titterley; E. J. G. Titterton, M.B.E.; R. F. Tyas; S. F. Wilkinson. ....Men £277 to £634 and £275 to £625; Women £277 to £515

\*Assistant Administrative Officers, £515 to £634

*Second Class Clerk (Old Establishment)*, G. N. Poll, C.B. ....£277 to £634

*Press Officer*, E. R. Thompson .....£800  
*Senior Staff Officers*, F. Adams, M.B.E.; H. G. Allum, M.B.E.; H. M. Bright; C. M. Cordingley; P. Davenport; A. T. Harris (acting); A. Jones (acting); A. E. Keech; W. H. M. Kirk (acting); J. A. H. Macfarlane, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. A. Partridge, M.B.E. (acting); H. J. Pearman; W. B. Thomas, M.B.E.; C. R. Young, M.B.E. ....£634 to £738

## Insurance Department.

*Controller*, Sir Walter S. Kinnear, K.B.E. ....£1,800

*Deputy Controllers*, E. Hackforth, C.B. £1,360 to £1,650; J. M. Hendrie. ....£1,161 to £1,360

*Heads of Branches*, T. Lindsay; G. S. Mackay; R. J. Smith, O.B.E.; W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161

*Assistant Heads of Branches*, H. K. Ainsworth, M.B.E.; H. W. Anderson; R. A. Nurse

£905 to £1,011

*Superintending Clerks*, W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; V. H. Coleman; C. E. Coward; K. Curtis; G. E. Danbury; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; A. Elms; R. Hamilton Farrell (acting); A. P. Jones; E. H. C. Newby; W. Rowbotham, M.B.E.; T. W. Sissons; G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E.; H. W. Stockman, M.B.E.; G. S. C. Wiggins; E. Wilmer, £680 to £847; and Miss M. Polson, O.B.E. ....£575 to £680

*First Class Clerks*, G. Adams; P. H. Barber; G. H. H. Bardwell; W. T. Begley, M.B.E.; E. B. Bein; H. W. Bunt; W. H. Boucher, M.B.E.; T. M. Brett; G. D. Bridle; C. J. Bromhead; W. O. Chatterton; T. Clark; S. W. Cowan; A. E. Dale, M.B.E.; A. J. F. Danielli, M.C.; A. B. C. Davison; J. W. Dick, M.B.E.; A. H. Drucry; C. W. Empson; H. W. Etkins; H. P. Firkins; S. Freedman; F. Frost; S. G. Game; S. Gilbert; S. Gully (acting); C. W. Harbridge; S. E. Hardy; R. J. Harrison; H. N. Howarth; N. Hutchinson; H. Jerwood; P. L. Johns; E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. G. Kent; D. C. Lamont; W. D. Mathieson, M.C. (acting); L. E. Matthews; J. McCambridge; E. C. Moffrey; C. G. P. Morris, M.C.; H. R. Mullens; W. J. H. Murdoch; R. Noble; J. D. C. Fellow; J. E. Pepper; W. H. Phillips, M.B.E.; L. T. Phipps (acting); E. J. Price; E. F. Raney (acting); R. Rouse; E. J. Ruck; E. G. Stanley; D. Wagstaff; S. E. Waldron; E. S. Wiggins, M.B.E.; A. S. Woolmer, £515 to £634; and the Misses N. B. Avent; E. Bambridge, M.B.E.; E. C. M. Cates, M.B.E.; M. Dalrymple; J. Mitchell, M.B.E.; E. M. Savill

£396 to £515

## Accountant-General's Department.

*Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General*, S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E. £1,450 to £1,650

*Deputy Accountant-General*, J. Chown

£1,161 to £1,400

*Assistant do.*, S. C. Alford; F. N. Bath, O.B.E.; H. C. Chatfield; R. F. James, O.B.E. ....£1,011 to £1,161

*Chief Accountants*, G. J. Allen, M.B.E.; F. A. Hughes; O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson. ....£905 to £1,011

*Accountants*, G. H. Clark (acting); I. P. Crowther; J. E. Elmes; F. W. Fowkes; H. S. Herbert (acting); H. Lenon; F. Noble; M. J. Posener; D. Reid; H. B. Riddo, D.C.M. (acting); T. A. Riden; W. C. Stewart, £680 to £847; and Miss H. F. Butler, M.B.E.

£575 to £680

*Assistant Accountants*, S. C. Barham, M.B.E.; F. J. Bonham; S. J. Bown; F. W. W. Daniels; H. W. Davey; J. W. Doy; W. G. Gough; W. Hampson; F. J. Harris; F. Ingerson; L. B. Jennings (acting); W. H. Jennings; E. Jordan; R. W. Kelley; S. F. Kersey; P. C. Marks; W. J. Mottram; E. C. Philpott; J. R. Pike; K. Shipkin; C. T. Southgate; S. E. G. Taylor; C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough; A. H. Tyler; L. Watson; F. W. Watts; J. E. Whiting; and D. J. Wildgoose ....£515 to £634

£575 to £680

*Old Age Pensions Branch.*

*Superintending Clerk*, J. R. Deans .....£680 to £847

*First Class Clerks*, F. Boadella; W. Smith £515 to £634

## Medical Staff.

*Chief Medical Officer*, Sir Arthur S. MacNalty, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. ....£2,200

*Senior Medical Officers*, Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D.; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B., D.Sc.; J. E. Chapman, M.B.E.; J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.; H. A. Macdonald, O.B.E., M.B.; R. Paterson, M.B. ....£1,360 to £1,553





*m. inst. c.e.*; Lt.-Col. L. F. Wells, *d.s.o.*, *m. inst. c.e.*;  
F. Gregson Williams, *m. inst. c.e.*.....£847 to £1,161  
*Chemical Inspector*, H. T. Calvert, *m.a.z.*, *d.s.c.*,  
*ph.d.*, *f.i.c.*.....£847 to £1,161

**Audit Staff.**

*Chief Inspector of Audits*, W. S. Wilkinson .....£1,360  
*Deputy Chief Inspector of Audits*, C. W. O. Gibson,  
.....£1,261

*District Auditors*, E. S. Millst; J. Orchard; E. H. V. Weigall, £1,161; W. A. Aytton; A. Beal, *m.c.*; D. F. Belchamber, *d.s.e.*; O. E. B. Bridgen, *d.s.e.*; R. K. Cowperthwaite; H. W. Magrath, *m.c.*; W. E. Pitcairn; E. M. Tuke; L. P. Walker, £1,011 to £1,161; J. W. Crowe; C. V. W. Lucas; P. T. Turner; H. D. Wraith .....£847 to £1,058

*Senior Assistant District Auditors*, F. C. Baker; H. T. R. Bates; \*W. L. Brett; A. J. Bridgewater; \*E. R. M. Castle; A. E. M. Coles, *m.c.*; \*N. Cross; E. F. Davis; C. O. Dean; W. Ford; E. T. Goddard, *m.c.*; E. C. C. Hamblin; A. S. Higglett; A. R. H. Hobbs; A. D. Hughes; C. A. Hughes; C. R. H. Hurler; H. Hobbs; F. Lancaster; J. M. Mackenzie; W. Maginn; E. J. Miller-Williams; \*B. O'Gorman, *d.s.o.*; W. Farmer; A. R. Parr; G. Russell; G. C. Simpson; H. L. Stevens; \*G. G. H. Stone; E. Thomas; G. Thompson; F. D. White; A. Wilson £680 to £847  
*Junior Assistant District Auditors* (Grade I.), E. Baines; R. C. Bannerman; O. Barraclough; G. W. Bellingham; S. E. Bowden; R. Brain; C. R. Byatt; J. Carmichael; C. V. Cashmore; A. R. Dean; T. Eagle; D. Ellis; A. H. Gibbons; G. H. Heclev; L. M. Helmore; J. F. Hunt; S. W. Jarvis; J. B. B. Kendrick; J. W. Kime; F. J. Laycock; A. Long; A. J. Milne, *m.c.*; J. N. McF. Moyle; W. D. Munrow; J. H. Niblett; T. Roberts; W. G. M. Roberts; F. R. Smith; J. Standen; T. B. Stead; H. E. Stevens; M. C. C. Sullivan; A. W. Vale; A. H. Willis, £637 to £634; and Miss W. V. Warren

£337 to £515

*Junior Assistant District Auditors* (Grade II.), A. J. Archer; W. G. A. Bell; P. T. W. Bodycote; G. F. Bulling; W. H. Burdge; W. H. Cayless; J. W. Clump; H. W. Crampton; R. H. Dauton; W. A. Evans; T. C. Grady; A. E. Hawker; E. M. Hughes (acting); A. E. Humphries; H. Irvine; A. E. Jones; O. E. Jones; T. H. Large; B. J. Llewellyn; F. M. Lovett; A. Marshall; H. S. McBride; B. C. Osborne; J. H. S. Priestley; J. D. Rees; J. E. Shore (acting); E. Smith, *m.b.e.*; S. Spencer, *m.c.* (acting); D. Stephens; W. V. Straker; H. S. Taylor; J. B. Wardroper (acting); C. W. C. Woolkey; W. L. Wright .....£515 to £634  
**Building and Town Planning Technical Staff.**  
*Chief Technical Officer for Building and Town Planning*, A. Scott, *m.b.e.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, *M.I.St.R.*

*Chief Housing and Town Planning Inspectors*, W. H. Collin, *d.s.e.*; G. L. Pepler, *F.S.I.*, *R.P.T.P.I.*

£515 to £1,360

*Housing and Town Planning Inspectors*, E. H. Adkinson, *F.A.S.I.*; S. L. G. Beaufoy, *A.R.I.B.A.*, *M.T.P.I.*; M. B. Blackshaw, *A.R.I.B.A.*; A. W. H. Brown, *F.S.I.*, *M.T.P.I.*; F. C. Brown, *A.R.I.B.A.*; E. Dangerfield, *m.c.*, *A.R.I.B.A.*; K. S. Dodd, *m.c.*, *A.M.I.N.C.E.*; C. H. Eyles, *F.S.I.*; H. E. Fitzgibbon, *A.M.I.N.C.E.*, *M.T.P.I.*; W. D. Lockhart, *M.T.P.I.*; H. S. Stewart, *A.R.I.B.A.*, *F.S.I.*, *M.T.P.I.*; R. W. Thorp, *A.R.I.B.A.*; H. McGregor Wood, *A.R.I.B.A.* .....£634 to £953  
*Architect*, S. Pointon-Taylor, *F.R.I.B.A.*, *M.I.St.R.*

£797 to £953

*Assist. Architects* (Grade I.), C. H. Baker, *A.R.I.B.A.*; A. V. Robertson, *A.R.I.B.A.* .....£575 to £797  
*Assist. Architects* (Grade II.), H. R. Coales; E. T. Salter, *A.R.I.B.A.* .....£337 to £575  
*Quantity Surveyor*, G. H. Allison, *F.S.I.* £575 to £797

**Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee.**

*Chairman*, E. J. Maude, *c.b.*  
*Secretary*, Miss E. A. Sharp.

**General Staff.**

*Staff Officers*, E. V. W. Ablett, *m.c.*; F. R. Barnes; A. W. Barrack; G. I. V. Basford; H. G. Benjamin; J. H. Biddle; W. F. Boyd; F. F. G. Brooke;

† These are also Inspectors of Audit.

\* District Auditors on Old Establishment.

A. H. Catling; H. G. Chitty; C. O. B. Clark; A. Coates; V. H. Croft; J. W. Cuthbert; A. A. Davis; P. C. Davis; H. E. Fay; L. E. Fitzgerald; A. M. Foster; H. W. Fricker; A. W. Gibbey; H. C. Harris (acting); F. C. Harrop; E. H. Hickox; E. E. Holliday (acting); C. F. Huard; C. E. Hudson; F. R. Hudson; L. S. Hudson; G. Kilby; W. J. S. Knight (acting); T. Knott; W. J. Landeg (acting); J. A. T. Langton, *m.b.e.*; P. W. Lawton; A. Lewcock; W. Magee; H. Polman, *m.b.e.*; E. Reilly; P. F. G. Robinson, *m.b.e.*; F. G. Rydon; C. W. Slight; W. J. Smith; G. J. Snelling; H. Tapsfield; J. Teamer; F. W. J. Tonge, *m.b.e.*; H. J. Trowsdale (acting); W. J. Turf, *m.b.e.*; W. H. D. L. Way; H. T. Wells; D. J. White, *m.b.e.*; F. S. Whiteing (acting); H. M. Williams, £515 to £634; and the Misses H. Champ; H. M. Frampton; E. M. Greenfield; K. J. Young (acting) £396 to £515  
*Controller of Typists*, Miss A. Howard, *m.b.e.*

£396 to £515

**WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.**

City Hall, Cardiff; Telephone—Cardiff 3988.

*Chairman*, John Rowland, *c.b.*, *O.B.E.*, *M.V.O.* .....£1,650  
*Private Secretary*, Miss A. F. Rowlands .....£1,200 to £1,400  
*Member*, T. W. Wade, *m.d.* .....£1,200 to £1,400  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Lewis Evans; J. Haydn Jones, £847 to £1,011; W. G. Hayward, £680 to £847; D. A. Lewis .....£650 to £800  
*Chief Accountant*, D. Emlyn Jones .....£847 to £1,011  
*Accountant*, Oswald Jones .....£680 to £847  
*Legal Adviser*, D. E. Davies .....£750 to £950  
*Higher Executive Officers*, T. T. Beckerlegge; C. Beckworth; W. Bickle; H. W. Burgess; E. J. Evans; D. O. Jones; E. K. Jones; O. M. Jones; W. L. Jones; J. D. Morris; H. Old; R. C. R. Richards; F. W. Roach; T. L. Roberts; A. T. Thomas; W. Thomas; T. Vose .....£515 to £634  
*Medical Officers*, A. Trevor Jones, *m.d.*; R. J. Matthews, *m.d.*; Nancy G. Howell, *m.b.e.*

£847 to £1,161

*Regional Medical Officers*, J. Bowen-Jones, *m.r.c.s.*; H. Collin Davies, *m.d.*; E. Parry Evans, *m.d.*

£1,200 to £1,400

*Deputy Regional Medical Officers*, T. Stenner Evans, *m.b.*; W. G. Richards, *m.d.* .....£800 to £1,100  
*Regional Dental Officer*, J. Woodford-Williams, *L.D.S.*

£750 to £950

*Woman Inspector*, Miss M. J. Morris .....£515 to £634  
*Outdoor Staff (Insurance).*

*Chief Inspector*, David Evans .....£797 to £953  
*Inspectors*, Evan Evans; Hugh Jones; J. Handel Jones; William Jones; W. A. Jones; Ivor Rees; J. T. Williams, £634 to £738; Sarah Evans .....£515 to £634

**NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.**

*Members*, The Minister of Health; The Secretary of State for Scotland; The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland; and Lewis Jones, *m.p.*  
*Deputies*, Sir W. S. Kinnear, *k.b.e.*; J. E. Highton; H. Conacher, *c.b.e.*; J. Rowland, *c.b.*, *c.b.e.*, *M.V.O.*  
*Joint Financial Advisers*, G. S. W. Epps, *c.b.*, *c.b.e.*, and S. H. G. Hughes, *c.b.e.*  
*Medical Adviser*, R. Paterson, *m.b.*  
*Secretary*, E. C. Mofrey.

**GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE**(ENGLAND AND WALES),  
Somerset House, W.C.2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836. The work of the Registrar-General was enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales, and also by the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, the Legitimacy Act, 1926, and the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. The Registrar-General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns. He also undertakes the verification of claims by applicants for Old Age, Widows, &c., and War Pensions. The expenses of the Office including the cost of the Census Office for 1936-37 were estimated at £122,168. The

estimate of Office receipts from fees for the same period is £24,500.

**Quarterly Statistics.**—In the Register-General's report for the June Quarter, 1936, the birth rate is given as 15.6 per 1,000 population. The death rate was 12.8 per 1,000, this being 0.2 per 1,000 below the rate recorded during the second quarter of last year. The natural increase of population for the June Quarter, 1936, by excess of births over deaths, was 38,143 as against 45,455, 37,006 and 33,957 in the second quarters of 1933, 1934 and 1935 respectively. The number of persons married in the June Quarter of 1936 was 200,538, an increase of 4,626 as compared with the number in the corresponding quarter for 1935. The number corresponds to an annual rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1935.

**Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian, C.B.E.,** £1,450 to £1,650 (See Ministry of Health)

**Private Sec., H. E. Millbank.**

**Assistant Registrars-General, W. L. Rind, O.B.E., J.P.;**  
**V. P. A. Derrick, F.I.A.,** £1,011 to £1,161  
**Medical Statistical Officer, Dr. P. Stocks, M.D.**

**Junior Statistical Officers, A. J. Thompson, Ph.D.;**  
**W. W. Wallis,** £515 to £634

**Superintending Clerks, C. M. Watts, O.B.E. (£505 to**  
**£1,011); G. V. Howell, O.B.E.; A. B. Garrard;**  
**H. G. Dowden** £680 to £847

**Inspectors of Registration, J. W. Reading, M.B.E.;**  
**A. W. S. Cowan; J. E. N. Taylor; W. A. Smoker;**  
**E. Horn** £515 to £634

**Staff Officers, A. W. Mundy; F. Yates; G. H. Trinder;**  
**E. C. Davies; J. R. A. Campbell; J. L. Erik; H. T.**  
**Maynard; G. S. Minchin; E. H. Shackle; R. H.**  
**Jones (acting); R. Morris (acting)** £515 to £634

### THE BOARD OF CONTROL (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

(Temporary Address), Metropole Buildings,  
Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

(£151,973.)

**Chairman, Sir Laurence Brock, C.B.,** £1,953  
**Private Secretary, A. Forbes** £50

**Senior Commissioners, Sir Hubert Bond, K.B.E., D.Sc.,**  
**M.D., F.R.C.P.,** £1,850; **W. Rees Thomas, M.D., F.R.C.P.,**  
**D.F.M.;** **C. F. Penton; Miss R. Darwin** £1,350 to £1,650

The above constitute the Board.

**Secretary, P. Barter,** £1,150 to £1,450  
**Commissioners, J. W. W. Adamson, M.D.;** **Miss F. H. M.**  
**Calder, M.D., D.P.M.;** **N. C. Croft-Cohen;** **Surgeon-**  
**Capt. H. C. Devas, R.N. (ret.);** **Miss I. M. C. Duncan,**  
**L.L.B.;** **A. E. Evans, M.B., D.P.M.;** **H. R. Green;**  
**Surgeon-Rear-Admiral J. F. Hall, C.M.O., C.B.E., R.N.**  
**(ret.);** **E. O. Lewis, D.Sc., L.R.C.P.;** **C. W. Mackay,**  
**M.B., D.P.M.;** **J. C. Rawlinson;** **Miss I. G. H. Wilson,**  
**M.D., D.P.M.** £847 to £1,161  
**Women Inspectors, Miss A. J. Crozier;** **Miss O. Landon;**  
**Miss M. M. McFarlane, Ph.D.;** **Miss H. Redfern**

**Architect, J. Kirkland, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.,** £738 to £1,058  
**Senior Assist. Architects, H. G. Warren;** **F. C.**  
**Webster, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.** £575 to £797  
**Assistant Architect, P. T. Hiorns, A.R.I.B.A.**

**Assistant Secretary, W. Fairley, M.B.E.,** £505 to £1,011  
**Superintending Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, M.B.E.;** **W.**  
**H. S. Rose** £680 to £847  
**Staff Officers, C. L. Barnes, H. C. Bleakley; F. Chan-**  
**ter;** **H. J. Clarke; R. L. Taylor; E. H. Warland** £515 to £634

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

125 George Street, 121A Princes Street, Grass-  
market, 19 Rose Street, and 12 Shandwick Place,  
Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1936-37, £3,457,766, of which salaries, wages,  
and allowances are £253,778.

**Ministers, Rt. Hon. Walter E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., Secre-**  
**tary of State for Scotland, and W. J. Scrymgeour,**  
**Wedderburn, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary**  
**of State for Scotland.**

**Secretary, J. E. Highton, A.I.,** £2,000  
**Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Jack, C.B.E., F.R.S.E. (Asstob-**  
**lishment Officer) £1,570;** **G. H. Henderson;** **J. M.**  
**Vallance, W.S., G. Wallace, £1,100 to £1,400;**

**Miss M. Ritson, C.B.E. (Controller of Insurance and**  
**Pensions),** £1,400  
**Principals, P. T. S. Jeffrey; G. H. Kington;** **M.**  
**Matheson;** **T. C. W. Mitchell;** **W. S. Murrie,**  
**A. Oliphant, I.S.O.;** **P. Taylor** £775 to £1,060  
**Deputy Controller, A. I. Miller** £850 to £1,000  
**Senior Staff Officer, J. Brough** £730 to £953  
**Heads of Branches, E. A. Hogau; J. Stirling;** **A.C.O.M.,**  
**N.L.A.S.A.A.** £660 to £820  
**Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A., F.A.A.**

**Assistant Accountant, T. A. Mowat, C.A.,** £680 to £847  
**Investigating Officer, H. T. Spiers, A.S.A.A.,** £660 to £820  
**Solicitor, G. A. Birso, M.A., B.L.,** £1,058 to £1,261  
**Assistant Solicitors, D. Gerrand, £738 to £953;** **A.**  
**Thomson** £515 to £634

**Chief Medical Officer, J. L. Brownlie, M.D.,** £1,457  
**Medical Officers, Charlotte A. Douglas, M.D.;** **T.**  
**Ferguson, M.D., F.R.C.S.D.;** **J. M. Johnston, M.D.,**  
**F.R.C.S.E.;** **J. A. G. Keddie, M.D.;** **P. L. McKinlay,**  
**M.D.;** **A. Shearer, M.B.;** **E. Watt, M.D.** £738 to £1,161

**Regional Medical Officers, J. Gilmour, M.D.;** **A. M.**  
**McIntosh, C.M.O., M.B.,** £1,000 to £1,400; **J. L.**  
**Halliday, M.D.;** **J. Jeffrey, M.D.;** **T. D. Kennedy, M.B.;**  
**A. J. Muirhead, M.D.;** **J. L. M. Symms, M.D.,**  
**£1,000 to £1,200;** **A. B. Walker, M.D.** £800 to £1,100  
**Dental Officers, T. H. J. Douglas, L.D.S., F.R.F.P.S.G.,**  
**£800 to £1,000;** **A. W. Hart, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. &**  
**S., L.D.S.** £750 to £850

**Chief Engineer, D. Ronald, M.Inst.C.E.,** £847 to £1,161  
**Chief Architect, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.,** £847 to £1,058  
**Deputy Chief Architect, G. D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A.**

**General Inspectors, J. Mason Allan;** **J. B. B. Brown;**  
**G. A. Mackay;** **A. Small** £634 to £953  
**Chief Inspector, Insurance, A. Morrison** £1,011 to £1,161  
**Deputy Inspector, Insurance, Miss H. Galbraith**

**Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution,**  
**B. Wylam, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.,** £634 to £953  
**Insp. of Public Cleansing and Sullage, T. B. Crookes,**  
**F.Inst.C.S. F.S.I.** £450 to £634

### GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL, Lunacy and Mental Deficiency, 25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

**Commissioners, Sheriff George Morton, K.C. (Chair-**  
**man);** **Lord George Nigel Douglas-Hamilton;** **Hugh**  
**Rose** **W.M.P.**  
**Medical Commissioners, Aidan G. W. Thomson, M.B.,**  
**Ch.N.,** £1,161; **Kate Fraser, M.D.** £1,161  
**Deputy Commissioners, Laura M. D. Mill, M.B., Ch.N.;**  
**Francis Sutherland, M.B., Ch.B.;** **J. McLauchlan**  
**Johnson, M.C. Ch.B.** £738  
**Secretary, J. A. W. Stone** £900

### H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, Edinburgh

**Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The Earl**  
**of Mar and Kellie, K.T.**  
**Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland,**  
**William Angus** £1,350  
**Curator of Historical Records, H. M. Paton** £953  
**Chief Assistant Keeper, W. B. Mitchell, O.B.E.** £953  
**Assistant Keepers, C. J. Poole;** **J. A. Macquenn,**  
**n.o.;** **K. M. MacGregor** £680 to £847  
**Accountant, R. Burke** £634 to £738  
**Chief Clerks, S. Dalglough;** **D. R. Ross;** **A. Smith;**  
**W. Morison** each £652  
**1st Class Clerks, R. D. Gray;** **J. Burt;** **W. Smart;**  
**J. M. Milligan;** **H. Robertson;** **R. H. Lindsay;** **G.**  
**Nisbet;** **W. E. S. Brebner;** **T. Curran;** **J. Fisher;**  
**J. Duff;** **A. Brownlee;** **W. Robertson;** **R. Barron;**  
**J. McVie;** **A. Dryden;** **J. Sommerville;** **A. G.**  
**Veitch;** **J. Urquhart;** **J. M. Houston;** **W. R. Scott;**  
**E. Bonner;** **G. Mackenzie;** **D. N. White;** **J. Allan**  
each £695

### NEW REGISTER HOUSE.

**General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and**  
**Marriages.**

**Registrar-General, A. Froude, I.S.O.**  
**Secretary, J. C. Fyfe, I.S.O.**  
**Staff Officers, A. McKinlay;** **H. A. Scott.**  
**Higher Grade Clerks, H. Johnson;** **J. Steven;** **J. C.**  
**Young**  
**Registration Examiners, A. D. Michie;** **J. J. Blyth;**  
**D. B. Gardner;** **J. Ross;** **J. Tupman.**

**HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.**

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

Tel. Holborn 0747, extension 9.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission is empowered (by the original commission issued in 1869 and renewed in 1919) to make inquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest and with the consent of their owners to publish their contents. Over 180 vols. of reports have been issued.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

Commissioners, The Duke of Rutland; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.; The Viscount Handworth, K.B.E.; The Viscount Cranborne, M.P.; The Viscount Sandon; Sir Henry C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; Sir Frederick Kenyon, K.C.B.; Prof. A. F. Pollard; R. A. Roberts; A. E. Stamp, O.B.; Prof. H. W. V. Temperley, O.B.E.; D. A. Chart, I.S.O.

Secretary, S. C. Ratcliff, I.S.O.

**HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.**

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt.

Hon. Sir John Simon G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C.,

M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. S. Hutchinson.

Asst. Private Sec., Miss K. G. G. Davies.

Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of

State and Registrar of the Baronetage, Sir Harry

Boyd, K.C.V.O., O.B.E. £1,100

Parliamentary do., Edgar Granville, M.P. unpr.

**UNDER-SECRETARIES.**

Permanent, Sir R. R. Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O. £3,000

Private Sec., J. M. Ross.

Parliamentary, G. W. Lloyd, M.P. £1,500

Private Secs., K. P. Paice; Miss K. I. Hancock (unpr.).

Do. (Parliamentary), G. E. H. Palmer, M.P. unpr.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Alexander

Maunder, K.B.E., O.B.E. £2,200

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, R. Bannatyne,

C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. J. Dixon, C.B.,

C.B.E.; Wing-Com. E. T. Hodson, C.B. £1,450 to £1,050

Assistant Secretaries, J. F. Henderson; C. G. Mark-

breiter, C.B.E.; C. D. Robinson; M. H. White-

logge; A. Crapper; Sir E. W. E. Holderness, Bt.;

F. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland; F. A. Newsum,

C.V.O., M.C.; H. H. C. Prestige (acting) £1,150 to £1,450

Principals, L. N. B. Odgers, M.C.; J. H. Burrell; A.

Whitley, O.B.E. (Finance Officer); J. C. Maciver;

E. N. Cooper, O.B.E.; W. B. Vince, D.S.O., O.B.E. M.C.,

T.D.; C. B. Malpine; A. S. Hutchinson; T. Hutson;

S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan, M.C.; S. J. Baker; M. D. Per-

kins; Miss J. I. Wall; B. J. Reynolds; N. C. Brook;

G. F. Porter; H. A. Strutt; E. Field;

R. S. Wells; A. Johnston; C. P. Hill; A. J. Edmunds,

M.B.E.; A. I. Tudor, M.B.E.; S. W. Drinkwater, M.B.E.;

K. B. Paice; W. H. Cornish; E. Cordes, M.B.E.

(acting); C. M. Martin-Jones

(Men) £800 to £1,100; (Women) £700 to £900

Deputy Principal, J. H. Craine £700 to £1,000

Assistant Principals, Miss K. G. G. Davies; J. Mac D.

Ross; J. A. R. Pimlott; G. C. Grant; E. V. D.

Mathews; P. Allen; K. A. L. Parker; T. B. William-

son; I. Roy; Miss A. J. Lenfestey; Miss J. M.

Williams; F. G. Newton; R. F. Wood; E. H. Gwyn

(Men) £775 to £825; (Women) £725 to £810

Legal Adviser, O. F. Dowson, C.B.E. £1,400 to £1,050

Assistant Legal Adviser, L. S. Brass £1,200 to £1,400

Second Assist. Legal Adviser (vacancy) £800 to £1,100

Staff Officers for Administrative Duties, W. G. Jagel-

man; H. C. Hewett; A. H. Hammond; W. T.

Clark; L. W. Clayton £515 to £634

• Additional for Irish Business.

Chief Clerks, Finance Branch, L. C. Labram; W. H.

Currie £680 to £847

Staff Officers, Finance Branch, T. I. Clancy; G. H.

Harris; J. K. Hill £515 to £634

Supt. of Statistical Branch, W. A. Hermon £680 to £797

Chief Clerk, Probation Branch, H. L. Tubbs £634 to £738

Chief Clerk (A &amp; B Divisions), R. L. Powell £830 to £947

Dep. Chief Clerk (A &amp; B Divs.), L. Cottle £515 to £634

Staff Officer (A &amp; B Divisions), A. J. P. Drew (acting)

£515 to £634

Supt. of Registry, A. H. May £515 to £634

Chief Clerk, Factory Dept., A. C. Evans £515 to £634

Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, T. S. Tutinham

£515 to £634

Chief Clerk (Immigration Branch), W. W. J. Burton,

M.B.E. £515 to £634

Staff Officer for Dangerous Drugs Work, W. Davenport

£515 to £634

Official Analysts, G. Roche Lynch, O.B.E., M.B., St.

Mary's Hospital, W. 2, and J. H. Ryfell, M.B., St.

Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1.

Consulting Architect in connexion with Approved

Schools and Police Buildings, F. W. Troup, F.R.A.,

F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C. 1.

Fire Adviser Grade I, Lt.-Col. G. Symonds, D.S.O. £1,000

Fire Adviser Grade II, B. A. Westbrook £800

Adviser on the Application of Scientific Aids to Police

Work, C. T. Symons, St. George's, Tidenham,

Chepstow, Mon. £800

**Air Raid Precautions Department.**

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Wing-Commander

E. J. Hodson, C.B. £1,450 to £1,050

Principals, G. D. Kirwan, M.C.; A. Johnston

£800 to £1,100

Senior Staff Officer, J. C. Farnsworth £680 to £847

Asst. Principals, K. A. L. Parker; Miss A. J. Len-

festey (Men) £775 to £825; (Women) £725 to £810

Medical Adviser, Maj. H. S. Blackmore, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

(retd.) £750

Asst. Med. Advr., N. W. Hammer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £600

Inspectors, Wing-Commander A. H. Steele-Perkins, O.B.E.

£550; Col. W. Garforth, D.S.O., M.C., M.E. (retd.)

£550; Commandr. I. B. Franks, R.N.; Ft.-Lieut. L.

Bardley-Wilmot, Commandr. D. C. Morrison, R.N.;

Lt.-Col. H. G. MacGeorge, M.E. (retd.); Capt. F. J.

Sheedy, M.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.V.C.S. £450

Intelligence Officer, Maj. F. L. Fraser, M.C. £450

Medical Instructors, Maj.-Gen. R. P. W. Barrow,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M., R.A.M.C. (retd.); K. H.

Beverley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Lt. T. Challenor, M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P.; K. S. Dickinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ph.C.,

M.P.S., F.G.S.; L. Haden Guest, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; J.

N. Hay, M.B., Ch.B.; E. M. Pearce, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.;

G. L. Pillars, F.R.F.P.S., L.R.C.P.; Col. G. S. Wallace,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., R.A.M.C. (retd.); Surg.-Capt. F. F.

Woodruff-Minett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N. £550

**Supply Branch**

Director of Supply, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B.E., C.B.E. £800

Asst. Dir. of Supply, C. B. Hains, M.B.E. (with house

allowance £105, and allowance £100) £680 to £847

Supply Officers, T. C. J. Medland\* £515 to £634 (plus

£150 allowance); J. Topliss £500

Dep. Supply Officer, A. Riach\* £515 to £515

(plus £100 allowance)

Chief Inspec. Officers, F. G. Downing; R. J. Sowter

(plus £125 allowance) £277 to £456; J. A. Stockwell,

M.B.E., M.I.N.A. £350

**Civilian Anti-Gas School.**

Eastwood Park, Falfield, Glos.

Chief Instructor, Major F. W. Ollis, O.B.E. £800

Med. Instruct., Surg.-Capt. G. S. Harvey, R.N. £750

Asst. Instruct., Commandr. P. B. V. Heard, R.N. £500

Sec. Instruct., Ft.-Lieut. P. E. Berryman £500

**Factory Department, Home Office.**

In 1914 there were 3,309,664 males and 1,686,006 females

employed in factories in the United Kingdom, a total of

4,995,668; in 1933 the numbers were (excluding Ireland)

2,920,196 males and 1,784,128 females, a total of 4,704,324.

In 1935 there were 149,096 accidents reported under the

Factory and Workshop Acts, of which 843 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, D. R. Wilson, C.V.O., C.B.E.

£1,300 to £1,650

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, G. S. Taylor,

C.B.E., £1,261; Miss F. I. Taylor, £905 to £1,011;

A. W. Garrett £1,058 to £1,161

• On loan from the Admiralty.

**H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. B. Lauder, o.b.e.,**  
Leeds; T. C. Taylor, Bristol; H. W. Younger, o.b.e.,  
London; S. R. Bennett, London; H. H. C. Thomas,  
Glasgow; Miss I. M. S. Keely, Leicester; E. L. Macle-  
llan, o.b.e., Sheffield; S. Hird, Manchester; H. R.  
Rogers, Birmingham; P. A. Heath, Liverpool; Miss  
E. Sanderson, London.

(Men) £905 to £2,022; (Women) £738 to £847  
**Senior Medical Inspector, J. C. Bridge, M.B., F.R.C.S.D.,**  
M.R.C.P.Ed., London ..... £1,261

**Medical Inspectors, S. A. Henry, M.D., London; E. L.**  
Middleton, M.D., London; Mrs. Stuart Horner, M.B.,  
B.S., London; E. R. A. Melchior, M.D., Birming-  
ham; A. N. Currie, M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow; J. M. David-  
son, M.D., Manchester; A. I. G. McLaughlin, M.B.,  
Ch.B., Sheffield ..... £738 to £1,058

**Senior Electrical Inspector, H. W. Swain, A.M.I.E.E.,**  
London ..... £1,058 to £1,261

**Electrical Inspectors, A. J. McColligan, M.I.E.E., Lon-**  
don; F. H. Mann, M.I.E.E., Birmingham; F. Murga-  
troyd, A.M.I.E.E., London; H. Midgley, A.M.I.E.E.,  
London; S. J. Emorson, A.M.I.E.E., Manchester;  
H. G. Frampton, A.M.I.E.E., Bristol; W. F. C. Cooper,  
A.M.I.E.E., Sheffield; B. A. M. Cooper, M.I.E.E., Leeds;  
J. W. Jones, A.M.I.E.E., Glasgow ..... £634 to £905

**Senior Engineering Inspector, F. E. Pollard, M.B.E.,**  
London ..... £905 to £1,022

**Engineering Inspectors, L. C. McNair, J. C. W. Price,**  
E. W. Murray, L. N. Duguid, H. Eccles, M.C., S. H.  
Wilkes, London ..... £456 to £797

**H.M. Inspectors (Class I), J. H. Warren,† Leeds,**  
South; Miss I. J. W. S. McKiejohn, Leeds North;  
Miss M. C. Anderson, N.W. London; G. E. Duckering,  
o.b.e.,\*Hon. M. B. Pease,† Birmingham, East; W. K.  
Beard,† Sheffield, North; W. F. Harding,† Leicester;  
H. A. Scott,† Salford; H. Topham,† M.B.E., West  
London; F. W. Hunt,† Glasgow West; C. C. Plumb,†  
East London; M. K. Pedlar,† Liverpool, South;  
H. Clarke, Bristol, North; Miss A. W. Hastings,†  
Bristol, South; A. C. Lowe,† South London; A.  
Fotheringham, Stoke-on-Trent; L. D. Hooper,  
Finsbury, W. Turner, Coventry; J. S. Young, Kating;  
C. B. Ross; H. E. Chastaney, Wootrich; Miss A. R.  
Ewart, Bradford; H. A. Hepburn, Manchester, North;  
C. J. Paterson, Middlesbrough; Miss A. D. E. Dunch,  
Huddersfield; H. W. Atkinson, Wolverhampton;  
E. M. Rees, Swansea; N. H. Jones, Derby; J. White-  
side, Manchester, South; C. G. Gates, Warrington;  
G. F. Sedgwick, Edinburgh; Miss E. Macleod, Bethnal  
Green; W. Abbott, Gateshead; E. F. Smith,  
Southampton; L. le Conteur, North London; T. P.  
Threlkeld, Dundee; W. G. Poore, m.c., Rotherham; T.  
Dymock, Luton; S. H. Makpeace, Llanwrthwl; G. P.  
Barnett, South Essex; W. A. N. Hardwick, Southwark;  
H. B. D. Mitchell, m.c., Birmingham, West; Miss  
E. M. Bradley, Preston; A. G. Loting, Newcastle-on-  
Tyne; W. Barrett, Central London; D. Menzies,  
Shirling; C. H. Taylor, Wakefield; B. R. Long,  
Oldham; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, Brighton; W. F.  
Findlay, Gloucester; G. Lyon, Renfrew; T. A. Edwards,  
m.c., Birmingham, South; J. A. Woodward, Carlisle;  
W. J. Carter, Liverpool, North; S. S. Phillips,  
Lincoln; Miss D. Johnson, Nottingham; Miss E.  
Schofield, Bolton; W. J. K. Cook, Plymouth; C.  
Gibbs, Walsall; F. Cowell, Sheffield, South; A. C.  
Margaret, Richmond; J. Chandler, Birley; C. N.  
Pye, Croydon; G. D. Hodgson, Stockport; S. H. New-  
man, Portsmouth; Miss P. M. Vickers, Norwich; Miss  
F. E. Mossiter, Shrewsbury; Miss D. E. E. Usher,  
Home Office; Miss A. G. Dennistoun, Wigan; Miss  
K. R. Andrew, Glasgow, Central; Miss A. M. Farmer,  
Aberdeen; Miss E. J. Forrest, Exeter; Miss B. M.  
Coombes, Rochdale; R. Bramley-Harker,\*\* London;  
A. Chalmers, Keighley; W. O. Buchanan, West  
Cheshire; R. Sutherland, Horsell; A. B. Crawford,  
m.c., D.F.C., Hull; P. G. Horvath, m.c., Maidstone;  
W. R. Hockaday,\*\* London; J. MacColl, Barry;  
Miss D. McWilliam, Ipswich; Miss M. D. Symonds,  
Paddington; C. P. Gourley, Ashton-under-Lyne;  
R. M. Wickenden, m.c., Reading; Miss K. Crundwell,  
Cambridge; T. W. McCullough, Fifehire; W. T.

Hewins, Wrexham; Miss G. M. Mitchell, Agr; F. G.  
Bellerby, Blackburn; H. C. Stephenson, Halifax;  
G. J. Deacon, Worcester; J. Tecey, Northampton;  
H. Entwistle, Leicester; D. E. H. Wynter, m.c.,  
Home Office; E. I. Wilson, Scotland Division; H.  
Woods,\*\* London; B. W. A. Crutchlow, Newport;  
D. E. Jones, Carmarthen; F. O. Townsend, Middles-  
brough; P. E. Knowles, North Western Division;  
W. E. Pridle, Bradford; A. H. Conzelius, Salford;  
R. L. Lund, South Essex; E. A. Clothier, Newcastle;  
W. M. Samson, Central Metropolitan Division; F. J.  
Tanner, Bristol, South; A. F. Knappman, Sheffield,  
North; P. E. Shopland, Western Division; Miss  
J. N. R. Currie, West London; Miss M. M. Smith,  
Southwark; Miss M. M. Wilkins, Central Metropolitan  
Division; L. Duffield, East Lancashire Division; D.  
Kerr, South Eastern Division; A. G. Endacott, South  
London; Miss W. M. Goode, Home Office; Miss V. E.  
Clunn, Eastern Division; Miss R. Drummond,  
Midland Division; O. G. Ommancey, North Midland  
Division; F. W. Thompson, Scotland Division; J. O.  
Peacock, Huddersfield; Miss E. Attenborough, Birm-  
ingham, East; Miss D. M. O. Clark, Edinburgh;  
C. W. Hewlett, Leeds, South; Miss L. A. E. Shaw,  
Leeds, North; W. F. Evans, Southern Division; Miss  
W. M. Irving, North London; R. K. Christy, East  
London; J. N. Whitley, North Eastern Division;  
Miss A. S. Bettenson, Stoke-on-Trent; Miss M. E.  
Massey, Manchester, North; D. S. Gurney, South  
Eastern Division; Miss N. L. Forster, Dundee; Miss  
M. E. Fletcher, Blackburn.

Men ..... £456 to £680; 34 to £797  
Women ..... £456 to £575; 8 to £680  
**Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, J. Livesey,**  
Blackburn ..... £456 to £680  
**85 Inspectors (Class II), ..... £477 to £456**  
**Inspectors of Textile Particulars (4) ..... £456 to £456**

**Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.**  
In 1929, 60 accidents at factories were reported,  
causing no deaths; in 1930, 40 accidents and 1 death;  
in 1931, 22 accidents and 2 deaths; in 1932, 45 accidents  
and 4 deaths; in 1933, 41 accidents and 2 deaths.  
**Chief Inspector, Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, o.b.e.,**  
£1,100 to £2,300

**Inspectors, H. E. Watts, M.B.E., R.D., M.C., F.I.C.,**  
£1,000 to £1,100; Captain N. Fawcett; Captain C.  
W. Ede ..... £750 to £1,000  
**Inspectors' Assistant, T. W. Warrell, ..... £450 to £575**

**Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.**  
**Inspector, W. N. East, M.D., F.R.C.P. (London).**

**Immigration Branch, Home Office.**  
**Chief Inspector, F. J. Raffe ..... £1,161**  
**Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), W. R. Perks,**  
M.B.E. ..... £905 to £1,022  
**Superintending Inspector, A. C. Shilston £738 to £905**  
**Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, London; T. M. Blagg,**  
M.B.E., Liverpool; W. S. Chapman, Hull; C.  
Nethercott, Dover; A. B. Cubitt, Newcastle; H. A.  
Joslin, Harwich; S. E. Dudley, Southampton  
£575 to £680

**Chief Immigration Officers, S. W. Nicholas, o.b.e.,**  
Hull; E. Solloway, Plymouth; J. Aikman, Glasgow;  
E. C. Burgess, London; A. J. Nicholas, Liverpool;  
S. Ormon, Tyne Ports; B. E. Reeve-Jones, Cardiff;  
E. H. Shaw, Southampton; V. A. Spinks, New-  
haven; C. G. Morris, Dover; G. Taylor, Harwich;  
N. Brown, London; A. L. Pearse, Folkestone  
£456 to £575

**Immigration Officers (152) ..... £190 to £456**

**Inspectors under Dangerous Drugs Acts.**  
**Chief Inspector, Major W. H. Coles, n.s.o.,**

£905 to £1,161  
**Inspector, F. R. Thornton ..... £456 to £634**

**Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.**

**Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Home**  
Office) £1,050 to £1,250; Lt.-Col. J. A. Anderson,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edinburgh); G. H. Culverwell,  
o.b.e., M.D., R.Ch., D.V.H. (Home Office) £950 to £1,050

**H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England**  
and Wales.

**Lt.-Col. W. D. Allan, o.b.e.; Lt.-Col. F. Brook, n.s.o.,**  
M.C. ..... £1,261 to £2,360

\* Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of Men £50,  
Women £58.

\*\* Also in receipt of an allowance of £108.

o.o. Seconded for service as Engineering Inspector.

o.o. Seconded for service as Engineering Inspector.



### H.M. Inspectors of the Childrens' Branch, Home Office.

*Chief Inspector.* A. H. Norris, C.B.E., M.C., M.B.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H. £1,200 to £1,400  
*Inspectors.* F. S. Scruby, O.B.E.; R. Macdonald; Miss  
M. A. Warner; W. H. C. Davey; M. M. Simmons;  
Miss M. Glyn-Jones

(Men) £400 to £1,000, (Women) £400 to £840  
*Med. Insp.,* A. P. Ross, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. £738 to £1,058  
*Women Medical Inspector (Assistant),* Miss A. M.  
Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. £350 to £900

### Prison Commission, Home Office.

*Chairman,* H. R. Scott, C.B. £1,650

*Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict  
Prisons,* Alexander Paterson, M.C.; W. N. East,  
M.D., F.R.C.P. £1,101 to £1,360

*Assist. Commissioners and Inspectors,* M. H. M. Lamb,  
M.C., O.B.E.; G. D. Turner; J. C. W. Methven; W. H.  
Waddams (Secretary); N. R. Hilton, £1,011 to £1,161;

Miss L. C. Barker, C.B.E., J.P. £347 to £953  
*Director of Prison Industries,* J. Lamb £1,161 to £1,360

*Surveyor,* Lt.-Col. H. H. Bateman, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.  
£847 to £1,058

*Assist. Surgeons,* J. W. Loxton and C. H. Richardson  
£456 to £634

*Chief Clerk,* W. Smith £680 to £847

*Controller of Stores and Manufactures,* J. J. Maxwell  
£680 to £847

*Clerk in charge of Accounts,* J. H. Palmer, I.S.O.  
£680 to £847

*Staff Clerks,* J. G. Hollom; A. H. Wade, M.B.E.  
(Stores); E. L. Ashton and T. Gardener (Accounts);  
G. J. Rons and C. W. Jukes (Secretariat)

£515 to £634

### State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), King's Buildings,  
Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1.  
Council.

*Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary  
Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and  
the Secretary of State for Scotland.*

*Members,* Sir Alexander Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., and  
P. J. G. Ross, C.B. (Official Representatives); Sir  
William Waters Butler, Bt.; S. O. Nevile; Sir  
J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.

*Sec.,* W. B. Vince, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D. (Home Office)  
*Senior Clerks,* P. R. Higgins; J. Orbell. £680 to £847

### PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

*Secretary,* Lt.-Col. W. Leith-Ross, M.C. £1,150 to £1,350  
*Deputy Secretary,* J. Fulton. £797 to £1,011

*Medical Adviser,* Robert A. Fleming, M.D., L.D.S.,  
F.R.C.P.E. £200

*Inspector (Part time),* J. G. Monteith, B.A. £400  
*Chief Clerk,* W. Muir. £634 to £738

*Supt. of Stores,* G. H. Clark. £515 to £738  
*Surveyor,* R. Reid Mill, L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S.

£515 to £738

### POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.

The Royal Commission on Honours, 1923, recommended  
that a Committee should be appointed to consider  
before they are submitted to the King the names and  
particulars of persons recommended for appointment  
to any dignity or honour on account of political ser-  
vices, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report  
to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe,  
such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and  
proper persons to be recommended.

*Chairman,* The Lord Macmillan.  
*Other Members,* Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, C.B.; The  
Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

*Secretary,* Sir James Rae, K.B.E.

### IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Electra House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.

This Committee was constituted in July, 1929, to  
act in an advisory capacity in regard to telegraphic  
communications.

*Chairman,* Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E.

*Deputy Chairman,* Clive L. Bailton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

*Secretary,* E. St. J. Bamford, C.M.G.

### IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

This Committee was established in 1925. The func-  
tions of the Committee were extended by the Imperial  
Conferences of 1926 and 1930, and again as a result of  
the Report of the Imperial Committee on Economic  
Consultation and Co-operation, 1932.

The nineteen members of the Imperial Economic  
Committee are nominated by their respective Govern-  
ments, and the Committee, whose expenses are met by  
contributions from all the Governments of the Com-  
monwealth, reports to those Governments.

29 Special Reports and 4 Surveys have been published.  
Summary reviews of production and trade are now  
published annually on Fruit, Meat, Dairy Produce,  
Grain Crops, Industrial Fibres, Oils and Vegetable  
Oils, and Plantation Crops. The Intelligence Services  
include regular periodicals (with annual supplements)  
on Dairy Produce, Fresh Fruit, Dried and Canned  
Fruit, and Wool. Lists and rates on application to the  
Secretary.

*Chairman,* F. L. McDougall, C.M.G.

*Secretary,* Sir David Chadwick, C.S.I., C.I.E.

*Asst. Sec.,* Sir Alan Green, C.I.E.

### IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE,

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Set up in 1920: (i.) To enquire into complaints from  
persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean  
freights, facilities and conditions in the inter-imperial  
trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them  
by way of the nominating authorities; and to report their  
conclusions to the Governments concerned. (ii.) To sur-  
vey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes  
as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the  
Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper  
authority for the co-ordination and improvement of  
such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed  
of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, con-  
struction of harbour works and similar matters; and in  
so doing to take into account facilities for air transport  
on the routes in question. Like the Imperial Economic  
Committee, it derives authority from and reports to all  
the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference.  
*Chairman,* Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder.  
*Secretary,* D. Carter.

### IMPORT DUTIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Shell-Mex House, Strand, W.C. 2.

(Appointed under the Import Duties Act, 1932.)

*Chairman,* The Lord May, K.B.E.

*Private Sec.,* S. G. Starkey.

*Members of Committee,* Sir Sydney J. Chapman,  
K.B.E., C.B.E.; Sir Allan Powell, C.B.E.

*Secretary* Sir Percy W. L. Ashley, K.B.E., C.B. £2,000  
*Assistant Secretaries,* H. J. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; J. C.  
Carr

*Principals,* G. Archer; F. Cooper; F. Goldberg; R.  
Herbert; T. Turner £1,150 to £1,450

*Asst. Principal,* L. H. Curzon £800 to £1,120  
*Chief in charge of Statistics and Information Section,*  
H. J. Phillips, M.B.E. £277 to £634

*Chief Staff Officer,* T. L. F. W. Catling, M.C. (acting)  
£680 to £847

*Senior Staff Officers,* R. Belford; F. M. Chapman  
(acting); D. H. Edwards (on loan to B. of Trade)

£634 to £738  
*Staff Officers,* J. W. Blackshaw, M.B.E.; C. S. Camp-  
bell; A. H. Clarke; L. E. Dupère; P. J. Eaton

(acting); E. G. Fairburn; A. C. R. Hayes (acting);  
R. A. Heywood (acting); J. J. Jones; H. G. Lind-  
sell (acting); Miss E. Mark (acting); J. Ross; T. F.

Skilton (acting); T. Stanes  
Men, £515 to £634; Women, £396 to £515

### INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the  
East India Company, under the supervision of a Govern-  
ment Board of Control, whose President was responsible  
for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of  
India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted  
by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative  
duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

*Secretary of State,* The Most Hon. the Marquess of  
Zetland, P.C., C.S.I., C.B.E. £5,000

*Private Secretary,* W. D. Croft, C.I.E. £1,150 to £1,450  
*Assistant Private Secretary,* Viscount Hood

(all India) £175

*Political A.D.C.,* Lt.-Col. W. G. Neale, C.I.E. £961

## UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Findlater Stewart, C.C.I.E., R.C.H., C.S.I.	£3,000
Private Sec., D. M. Cleary	(allowance £175)
Parliamentary, R. A. Butler, M.P.	£1,050
Private Secretary, G. E. Crombie	(allowance £175)
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Leonard Wakely, K.C.I.E., C.B.	£2,200
Asst. Under Sec., Sir Cecil Kinloch, C.B., C.I.E.	£2,200
S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.; J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.	£1,450 to £1,650

## COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.; Sir Denys de S. ...	
... Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir ...	
... Charles A. Fogari, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Khan ...	
... Bahadur Sir Abdul Quadri; Sir Alan L. Parsons, ...	
... Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh; Diwan ...	
... Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar	each £1,200
(subject in some cases to certain additions and allow- ances).	

Clerk of the Council, S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.	
Deputy do., G. D. Dixon	(allowance £200)
Assistant to Clerk of the Council, A. S. Palmer	(allowance £48)
Asst. to Political A.D.C., A. E. Baumberger	£306 to £634
Resident Clerks, J. W. P. Chiddell; W. T. Annan	(allowance £96)

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Military, Major-General R. C. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	£1,450
J. A. Simpson (acting), Joint Secretary.	
Financial (Treasury Control), F. E. Grist; (Finance and Currency), G. H. Baxter (acting).	
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.I.E.	
Political and Secret (External), J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.; (Internal) P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.	
Public and Judicial, R. T. Peel, M.C. (actg.).	
Services and General, F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.	
Reforms, Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I.E.; A. Dibdin (actg.).	
Reforms (Burma), D. T. Monteath, C.V.O., C.B.E.	
Accountant-General, S. Turner, C.I.E., F.I.A.	£1,150 to £1,450

Superintendent of Records, W. T. Ottewill, C.B.E.	£680 to £847
Principals, G. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C.; K. Anderson (actg.); R. S. Brown; M. J. Clauson; G. G. Dixon; F. P. Donaldson; W. W. Dutton, M.C. (actg.); R. F. Field, C.I.E.; J. P. Gibson; L. W. N. Honan (actg.); W. Johnston, M.C.; J. G. Inchwaite, C.I.E.; A. F. Morley (actg.); R. Mow- bray; H. A. F. Rumbold (actg.); W. D. Tomkins; F. F. Turnbull (actg.); A. T. Williams	£800 to £1,200

Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, W. T. Annan; J. W. P. Chiddell; D. M. Cleary; G. E. Crombie; W. B. Goodchild; R. M. J. Harries; G. E. M. Hemingway; Viscount Hood; E. W. R. Lumby; C. H. Silver; A. C. B. Symon	£275 to £625
---	--------------

Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, R. R. de R. A. Ababrelton	£515 to £634
Parliamentary Clerk, R. W. Wright, M.B.E.	£515 to £634

## EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

## ACCOUNTING GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Act. Gen., J. C. Stilbs, C.B.E., C.I.E., C.S.I.	£1,011 to £1,261
Asst. Act. General, A. W. Thomson	£1,011 to £1,261
Superintending Executive Officers, G. W. Hearn; R. A. Janes; R. S. Kennedy; A. G. Salisbury; W. H. Stanforth	£680 to £847
Higher Executive Officers, F. C. Andrews; F. Burton (actg.); S. H. Colthup; S. J. Goudor; T. O. Durst; R. E. Evans (actg.); G. G. Hewlett; O. Kozlik; W. Matthews; F. T. May; S. C. A. Schofield; S. A. Seys, M.C.; D. W. Tait; W. Taylor; W. C. Wallis (actg.)	£515 to £634

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Handley, C.B.E., C.I.E.	£905 to £1,261
Superintending Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay (actg.)	£680 to £847
Higher Executive Officers, E. Dempsey (actg.); C. E. Honey; M. K. Jephson; R. Rowland; J. Thomson, M.M.	£515 to £634

## SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton. Establishment Officer, F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.	
Editors, India Office Press, C. E. Hoare; W. Taylor (allowance £60)	
Clerk of the Codes, R. R. de R. A. Ababrelton (allowance £60)	
Information Officer, Hugh MacGregor	£1,100
Assistant do., A. H. Joyce	£630
Librarian and Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., H. N. Randle, Ph.D., M.A.	£738
Asst. Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., A. J. Abberly, Litt. B.	£545
Sub Librarian, S. C. S. S. S. S.	£277 to £300
Legal Adviser and Secy. to Secretary of State, Sir Herbert G. Pearson	£1,570
Asst. Solicitor, C. A. K. Norman	£575 to £738
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., H. L. M. O'N.	£311 to £515

President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj. Gen. Sir John McEwen, C.B., F.R.S. (retd.)	£702
Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E. F.R.S. (retd.); Lt.-Col. H. B. Stoen, M.B. (retd.).	
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Colonel R. Crofton, M.C.	

Assistant do., Maj. J. W. H. Harrison, M.C.	
Mechanical Transport Adviser, Lieut.-Col. C. B. Evans, M.I.A.E., R.I.A.E.C.	
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. F. R. Lumby, C.I.E.	
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Colonel A. E. Burston, M.C.	

Railway Adviser and Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, R. Mowbray	(allowance £200)
Asst. Genl. Dir. of Indian Ry. Cos., A. T. Williams	
Administrative Officer for Currency Duties, G. W. P. Martin	£905 to £953
Do., for Statistical Questions, W. R. Raynor	£797 to £905

Staff Officer for Services Questions, C. Iddon, M.B.E.	£515 to £634
--	--------------

Staff Officer for Establishment Duties, Miss E. A. Marvin, M.B.E.	£396 to £526
--	--------------

## INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor, F. L. Ball	£1,950
Assistant Auditor, W. H. Turner, M.C.	£1,245
Superintending Executive Officers, A. Bisset; S. Clumethal; S. Cohen; H. M. Montford	£680 to £847

Higher Executive Officers, A. D. Bottoms; C. F. Dickson; A. J. Elmes; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna, M.M.; H. Willmott	£515 to £634
---	--------------

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

In accordance with Sec. 292 of the Government of India Act, 1920, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such purposes as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir Miroz Khan Noon

Private Secy., W. M. Mather, M.B.E.	£3,000
General Assisnt., V. J. G. Evers	£155 to £245
Deputy High Commissioner, R. Rama Rao, C.I.E., F.R.S.	£1,800 to £2,000

## ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A.	£1,011 to £1,261
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, R. W. Itany	£905 to £1,011
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, H. W. Martin	£738 to £905
Superintending Executive Officers, J. W. Stoddart; S. H. Wadsworth; D. L. McSweeney, M.C.	£680 to £847
Higher Executive Officers, F. N. Fairley; H. Wade; A. J. Rowe; A. M. Menon; W. Stevens; W. Pitt	£515 to £634

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, T. Quayle, C.E., D.Litt. ....£1,011 to £1,161  
 Educational Officer, P. K. Dutt .....£680 to £847  
 Educational Officers, R. M. J. Kuaster; V. I. Gaster  
 .....£575 to £738

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, R. E. Montgomery .....£1,011 to £1,161  
 Superintending Executive Officer, F. J. Adams  
 .....£680 to £847  
 Higher Executive Officers, W. Marlow; E. Simcock  
 .....£515 to £634

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, S. R. Zaiman, I.G.S.

## TRADE DEPARTMENT.

Trade Commissioner, D. B. Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 .....£1,417 to £1,722  
 Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, S. N. Gupta, C.I.E.,  
 I.G.S. ....£1,000 to £1,500  
 Trade Commissioner, Milan, M. R. Ahuja  
 .....£1,000 to £1,500  
 Deputy Trade Commissioner, Y. N. Sukthankar, I.G.S.  
 Higher Executive Officer, C. W. Butler .....£515 to £634  
 Trade Publicity Officer, B. D. Ash, M.B.E. ....£515 to £634  
 Assist. do., B. Deb. ....£396 to £515

## STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bolvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

Director-General, Lt.-Col. Sir S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E.  
 .....£1,360 to £1,650  
 Director of Purchase, J. P. Forsyth .....£953 to £1,161  
 Controllers, W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M.  
 Daniels, O.B.E. ....£738 to £953  
 Principal Executive Officers, A. S. Clark; J. L. Jenkins;  
 W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper  
 .....£634 to £738  
 Higher Executive Officers, P. J. S. Clatworthy; A. V.  
 Morau; H. S. Briggs; E. Scamp; H. J. Bennett;  
 W. V. Anderson; J. F. Taylor; W. N. Gardiner;  
 H. W. McRae; R. J. Hawker; G. F. Drayson;  
 A. P. Skinner; E. H. Thompson, M.C. ....£515 to £634  
 Director of Inspection, J. R. Acton, F.C.S., F.I.C.  
 .....£953 to £1,161  
 Deputy do., L. A. Lewis, M.B.E., M.I.E.E. ....£797 to £953  
 Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Haas, M.I.Mech.E.  
 .....£634 to £797  
 Electrical Engineer, J. R. Abbott .....£634 to £797  
 Insp. of Scientific Supplies, F. S. Amsdon, M.O.S.  
 .....£515 to £738  
 Chief Chemist, A. Farmbrough, F.I.C., F.C.S.  
 .....£515 to £738  
 Engineer, Mechanical Transport, Major E. H. W.  
 Partridge, O.B.E., M.I.M.P., M.I.A.E., A.M.I.E.E.  
 .....£515 to £738  
 Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. H. B.  
 Steen, M.D., M.Ch., M.A.O., I.M.S. (ret.)  
 Shipping Surveyor and Adviser, Capt. E. W. Hud-  
 dleston, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.N. (ret.) .....£905 to £1,115  
 Freight Adviser, A. C. Berryman .....£634 to £738  
 Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. T. F. Owens,  
 I.R.C.P., I.R.C.S., F.P.F.S., I.M.S. (ret.)  
 Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.  
 Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONERS  
(see Friendly Societies Registry).

## BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1824 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1712. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII. c. 26 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1936 are estimated at £7,64,703.

## The Board.

Chairman, Sir Edward R. Forber, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000  
 Private Secretary, J. R. McK. Willis.  
 Deputy Chairman, G. B. Canny, C.B. ....£2,200  
 Private Secretary, E. K. Copston.  
 Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B.; C. G. Spry, C.B.;  
 C. J. Gregg, C.B. ....(anp).

## Secretaries' Office.

Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.B. (also Director of Estab-  
 lishments); C. G. Spry, C.B.; C. J. Gregg, C.B.; F. A.  
 Slee (acting) .....£1,450 to £1,650  
 Assistant Secretaries, W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond;  
 S. E. Minnis; J. Hutton; J. Snellgrove; W. G. E.  
 Burnett; A. W. Davies; C. H. Wakely; M. Reid;  
 E. W. Verity (acting); E. H. Ritson (acting); J. F.  
 Huntington (acting) .....£1,150 to £1,450  
 Principals, L. E. Jones; T. Cope; C. F. Haynes;  
 K. L. Nettleton; S. G. H. Bürger; H. F. Williams;  
 J. Hutt, M.B.E.; A. M. Tristram; F. E. D. Hodges;  
 R. O. Nicholas; A. J. D. Woods; J. H. Evans;  
 E. M. T. Firth; R. W. Stanton; P. J. Mantle  
 (acting); E. R. Brookes (acting); G. R. East (acting)  
 .....£800 to £1,100  
 Assistant Principals, J. R. McK. Willis; E. R. Cople-  
 ston; A. J. N. Miller; T. H. Sinclair; W. E. Bruce;  
 N. Leach; D. E. Barrett; W. W. Morton; J. A.  
 Johnstone; Miss E. M. Stenson; J. M. Craddock  
 Men, £275 to £625; Women, £275 to £510  
 Assistant Principals Clerks, J. G. Tottlingham;  
 L. P. W. A. Mortimer; C. E. Hidden .....£680 to £847  
 Higher Executive Officers, S. W. Thower; A. E. J.  
 Arrighi, M.B.E.; W. H. Plumer; F. E. Poole; H. S.  
 Cross; E. C. Taylor; W. H. Umfréville; V. E.  
 Ashton; T. W. Deeves; A. W. N. Clark; A. Thom;  
 R. Pearce .....£515 to £634  
 Staff Officers, G. F. Rickett; A. Mentz, M.B.E.  
 .....£515 to £634  
 Principal Accountants, H. H. Bailes, A.C.A.; F. W.  
 Gover, A.C.A.; S. P. Dillon-Smith, A.S.A.A. ....£1,011  
 Accountants, E. Bassett, A.C.A.; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A.;  
 E. Hanson, A.C.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H.  
 Palmer, A.C.A.; H. Freedy, A.S.A.A.; L. P. Williams,  
 F.C.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; G. H. Langdale; G. H.  
 Knighton, F.C.A.; F. A. Tongue, A.S.A.A.; W. A.  
 Johnson, A.C.A.; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A.; H.  
 Jewitt, A.S.A.A.; W. L. Mantell, A.C.A.; C. O.  
 Cotton, C.A.; C. E. S. Ware .....£634 to £953  
 Medical Officer, H. S. Stannus, M.D., Ph.D. F.R.C.P.

## Controller of Assessments.

Controller, F. Moore .....£1,011 to £1,161  
 Principal Clerk, F. J. James .....£905 to £1,011  
 Assistant Principal Clerks, G. P. Teagie; P. B. H.  
 Hunt; H. J. L. Fisher; W. S. Wallis; H. E. A.  
 Condon .....£680 to £847  
 Higher Executive Officers, A. G. Langford; D. Tuft;  
 G. K. Barnes; F. E. Jones; J. P. Atkinson; F.  
 Widley; C. Sinkings; H. E. Greenman; H. W.  
 Cornwell; H. B. Johnson; D. G. Rix; E. A. Hughes;  
 E. A. C. Copas; F. J. Stenning; G. M. Moore;  
 G. R. Barrett; H. J. Harvey; R. N. Barcham;  
 C. G. Ransom; E. Lewis; W. P. Levin (acting);  
 A. M. Bevin (acting) .....£515 to £634  
 Staff Officer, L. Cundall .....£515 to £634

## Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Beresford  
 Russell Grant-Sturgis, K.C.N. ....£1,650  
 Special Commrs., W. J. Braithwaite; N. Anderson,  
 C.B.E.; Hon. R. Coke, B.S.O.; G. R. Hamilton;  
 H. H. C. Graham; C. C. Gallagher, each £1,450;  
 R. M. Turnbull ..... unpaid  
 Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax,  
 R. M. Turnbull .....£1,360  
 Heads of Divisions, A. Tappin; W. H. Williams-  
 Treffgarne, O.B.E.; J. W. Barker (acting)  
 .....£1,011 to £1,161

Principal Clerks, T. A. Mangan; J. H. Ellison; J. L.  
 Stonier; W. E. Bickford; J. W. Middleton; G. F.  
 Hine; W. A. Ramsden; L. C. Watts; F. W.  
 Bousred; M. C. Lynch .....£905 to £1,011  
 Assistant Principal Clerks, R. P. Jago; Chas. Smith;  
 W. P. Shepherd; W. G. Birt; T. N. Hooper; G. E.  
 Howell; C. B. Cox; J. Robertson; A. W. Cuddy;  
 W. J. Jones; A. L. Fielding; S. H. Hopkins; W. E.  
 Degerdon; A. R. Maggs; H. W. C. Cripps; A. D.  
 Scott; S. Burden; S. J. Spice; C. R. Pledger,  
 M.B.E.; L. F. Grant; R. L. Southern; A. C. Towell;  
 W. J. Latcham; G. H. Pearce; F. S. Tredinnick;  
 A. E. White; F. C. Ward; E. H. Tomlinson

Senior Staff Officers, C. E. Cook; G. E. Thompson  
 .....£630 to £847  
 .....£634 to £738

**Higher Executive Officers, W. A. Read; T. E. Orchard;**  
 W. B. Sheppard; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris;  
 A. E. Duffett; A. P. P. Chalko; A. F. Butler;  
 A. M. F. Lawson; L. Baker; W. E. Roberts; C. E.  
 Cook; L. T. Cunningham; H. E. Measor; J. Vann;  
 H. G. Howard; L. R. Oppermann; H. R. Snow;  
 G. E. Marler; W. F. Merry; A. P. Cox; E. W.  
 Harries; C. H. E. Grinberg; H. J. H. Newton; E. C.  
 Hennings; W. G. H. Pearce; S. J. Cassey; A. S. Cox;  
 C. Roebuck; J. R. Marsden; W. J. C. Parsons; F. H.  
 Richmond; H. E. Donn; T. Quill; H. S. Kent;  
 S. C. Castle; T. J. H. Todman; G. S. Lakeman;  
 C. Garlick; A. W. Tarrant; R. G. Woolcott; N. J.  
 Parkhurst; H. E. C. Gray; F. Minchin; L. C. Row;  
 J. D. Stewart; L. G. Street; D. Miller; O. C.  
 Fletcher; A. S. Wood; B. J. McCarthy; J. W.  
 Stocklov; A. E. D. White; L. A. Pavey; J. W.  
 Scauncens; W. Knowlman; H. F. Boddington;  
 W. G. Howard; W. M. Smith; O. C. Webb; G. F.  
 Scarffe; F. E. Nicol; C. H. Bishop; G. S. Leivers;  
 A. G. Hunt; E. H. Hawkins; A. Goodman; H. S.  
 Stockwell; C. G. Ashby; R. B. Stevens; W. H.  
 S. Urban; F. W. Dowdey; D. G. Dyne; F. J.  
 G. Odward; T. G. A. Gamo; J. G. Hilton; W. J.  
 T. or; N. E. Jones; S. W. Hargreaves; C. E.  
 Farston; W. B. Bird; C. J. Ashworth; L. E. Wake-  
 ford; S. K. Smith; H. Bonny; W. A. Minns; J.  
 W. Ward; J. F. Dalton; W. M. Imlay; H. H. W.  
 Smith; W. H. J. Cooper; E. J. Cleake; H. P.  
 Barnes; S. E. C. Lamb; W. J. Tarring; H. A.  
 Ellis; J. A. Lewry; M. Butler; F. Walker; R. J.  
 Harris; C. F. Maynard (*acting*).....£535 to £634  
**Staff Officers, T. H. Morrow, m.b.e.; P. S. Mcaby**  
 £535 to £634

#### Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

**Director, C. J. Gregg, c.a. (*acting*).....(unpaid)**  
**Assistant Director, A. L. Bock, o.b.e. £847 to £1,058**  
**Assistant Principal Clerks, H. J. A. Lambert; F. H.**  
**Lucraft .....£680 to £847**  
**Higher Executive Officer, F. J. Cann.....£535 to £634**

#### Estate Duty Office.

**Controller of Death Duties, A. Robinson .....£1,360**  
**Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, (C. D. Florendine;**  
**(Deputy Controller): H. Nell; W. Addison.....£1,261**  
**Chief Examiners, J. J. Wolfe; A. Hardwick; E. T.**  
**Dixon; E. M. Miller; G. L. Price; R. Quigg; C.**  
**O. Venede; E. T. Hopkins; O. S. Thompson; P.**  
**H. G. O'Flynn; W. K. Freethe; W. C. Royle; R. K.**  
**Rowell; C. N. Francis; G. F. Broughton; J. M.**  
**Bliss; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner .....£995 to £1,058**  
**Actuary, O. I. A. Thurston .....£1,050**  
**Sen. Examiners, I. E. L. Cope; C. H. Smith; H. J.**  
**Harrison; H. B. D. Sward; J. A. G. Owen; R. H.**  
**Hobson; C. S. Vincent; E. L. Green; E. A. Grady;**  
**F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C.**  
**Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; R. E.**  
**Coleman, o.b.e.; I. Lawton; J. Ratcliff; G. H.**  
**Richmond; J. B. Isherwood; E. Braddock; W. T.**  
**Matthinson; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave;**  
**J. W. Legg; G. T. Aruott; T. M. Dalu; C. A. Baker;**  
**E. Contes; F. Crutenden; A. J. Stanton; G. W.**  
**Carter; L. N. Cook; R. Mead; E. H. Roc; T. A.**  
**McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamil-**  
**ton; W. R. Lynes; A. Edmunds; K. McFarlane;**  
**F. Overy; J. H. Burgess; F. Rees; E. R. Pickett;**  
**G. C. Burton; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson;**  
**H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; A. T. Evans;**  
**G. M. Green; L. C. Rae; J. O. Voysey; J. S.**  
**Attwood; T. Eatough; N. M. Parker; M. J. P.**  
**Kell; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H. Tucker; D. W.**  
**Gration; F. M. Townsend; R. B. Bowden; J. A.**  
**McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harner;**  
**H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; E. W.**  
**Hendley; C. Green; G. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H.**  
**H. Livesey; W. Reader .....£680 to £847**  
**Examiners, B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; E. F. Saxton;**  
**J. B. Widdup; G. H. Bumby; G. H. Ingram; H. W.**  
**Hobbs, m.b.e.; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G.**  
**Frankland; F. K. Morgan; James A. Smith; E. L.**

**Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R.**  
**Parks; V. H. Cullingford; G. B. Mason; D. W.**  
**McAta; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Hanneau;**  
**H. E. Smith; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll;**  
**W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; E.**  
**Allen; C. S. Herdridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown;**  
**W. A. J. Barnard; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove;**  
**A. H. L. Vigars; L. E. Boden; E. G. Tucker;**  
**H. Leslie Smith; H. Norgate; C. W. Elliott;**  
**N. G. M. Prichard; F. H. Pratchett; P. Bunting;**  
**J. W. Lea; H. N. V. Clarke; G. Wilson; N. J.**  
**Labbage; G. Patrick; A. E. P. Leak; C. C.**  
**Hughes; G. F. Parrott; R. W. Thomas; T.**  
**Johning; J. Scott; T. W. West; W. G. Mitchell;**  
**E. C. V. Marter; R. Lea; H. S. Fowler; A. W.**  
**H. Cooper; J. H. Andrew; H. Lockhart Smith;**  
**J. S. Agnew; J. M. Henderson; A. A. Donald; C.**  
**Ferguson; F. R. Newby; I. A. Smith; E. A.**  
**P. Stouen; C. H. Walker; John A. Smith; L.**  
**Smith; P. H. Frum; P. E. Stephenson; C. I. Nutt;**  
**C. Eton; H. T. Veall; L. B. Watford; P. Turner;**  
**J. K. Balford; W. R. G. Coleman; D. O. White;**  
**A. D. Foulkes-Roberts; W. G. Lewis; P. C.**  
**Anderson; B. C. Lines; E. W. Corbett; K. M.**  
**Davies; W. G. Evans; E. J. Ashman; P. Dunphy;**  
**W. Wright; R. May; A. F. Anderson; A. V.**  
**Wyllie; J. M. Stevenson; D. W. Mitchell; E. Y.**  
**Kings; N. Deane; W. L. Plummer; A. H.**  
**Watson; A. Kay; A. F. Currie; O. C. Watson;**  
**D. Franklin; C. E. Milner; R. P. Hayes; I. Alday;**  
**L. F. Poole; C. Nettleton; F. Withers; I. D. Lorde;**  
**H. Kaner; H. Morton; H. I. Isak; T. E. Moore;**  
**L. M. Merricks; W. H. Champness; S. Holmden;**  
**A. H. Ashton; Miss M. Clark; F. G. Hoyle; R. J.**  
**Pearson; H. W. Silver; E. H. Baker; Miss M. S.**  
**Whitley; F. J. Doggett; F. Schaffer; Miss M.**  
**Dexter; H. W. Hewitt; H. J. G. Thomas; L.**  
**Drea; B. L. Purkis; Miss B. R. Hewens; W. A.**  
**McLaren; Miss M. I. Reeves; W. F. Worth; G. E.**  
**Hayman; P. Vernon; S. G. McKay; W. E. Dallas;**  
**Miss M. Wilson; J. R. Wilde; Miss M. M. Jones;**  
**C. E. F. Gough; J. D. Armour; W. W. Cornforth;**  
**Miss M. C. Taylor; N. L. Pearce; W. K. Sman;**  
**E. W. G. Haynes; E. J. Salter; L. A. MacKay;**  
**G. C. Lund; L. A. C. Herbert; D. W. MacKay;**  
**D. H. McCartie; R. C. Mason; R. K. Johns; Miss**  
**B. F. Field; M. F. B. Couzens**

£152 to £634 (Men); £152 to £515 (Women)  
**Senior Staff Officer, G. Wilkins.....£634 to £738**  
**Staff Officer, J. F. Raine .....£515 to £634**

#### Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

**Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., H. R. Spiera £1,360**  
**Deputy do., W. G. H. Chelchick .....£1,011 to £1,261**  
**Principal Clerk, W. S. Inrie .....£505 to £1,011**  
**Assistant Principal Clerks, J. F. Park; A. B. Tucker;**  
**R. G. Plicher; A. W. Burgess, m.b.e.; S. W. Shar-**  
**vell; A. S. Whitehead .....£680 to £847**  
**Higher Executive Officers, C. Couzens; E. H. C. House-**  
**man; A. C. Reid; W. Adams; J. Steel; G. E.**  
**Wright; E. E. Gately; H. G. Harris; G. E.**  
**Wilkinson; H. E. Grand; W. J. B. Baylis; W. L.**  
**Calder; H. S. Bunster; E. J. Lawman; R. G. T.**  
**Sweet; F. J. Summerhayes .....£535 to £634**  
**Principal Collectors, A. H. Goldsmith; H. H. Wheeler;**  
**R. B. Henderson; W. S. Brown (*actg.*) .....£995 to £1,011**  
**Supervising Collectors, J. H. Fell; W. A. House;**  
**T. H. McEwen; D. E. Stamp; O. J. Johnson; E.**  
**Alderson, m.b.e.; J. A. Lewis; J. Tarbuck; J. V.**  
**Line; E. E. Gingle; W. G. Flinck (*acting*)**

£680 to £847  
**Collectors (attached to Head Office), H. Whittaker;**  
**H. J. Avent; E. Coxon; H. Harrison; A. C. Deaves;**  
**A. E. Jump; A. G. H. Richards; J. Stewart; H. M.**  
**Knight; R. H. Gautrey; J. E. G. Beckwith**

£575 to £680  
**Office of the Controller of Stamps, and Registrar**  
**of Companies, Business Names, Newspapers,**  
**and Bank Returns.**

**Controller and Registrar, W. A. McKears, o.b.e. £1,261**  
**Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, P. M. An**  
 £995 to £1,011  
**Principal Clerk, A. W. Stokes .....£505 to £1,011**  
**Assistant Principal Clerks, E. Weatherhead; W. A.**  
**Stuart; P. Eke; J. Bargoine; W. T. Jarvis; A.**  
**Kinsman; L. A. Collins .....£620 to £847**

\* In receipt of allowance raising salary to £1,350.  
 † In receipt of allowances Deputy Controller, raising  
 salary to £1,261.  
 ‡ In receipt of allowance raising salary to £953  
 § In receipt of allowance as acting Senior Examiner.



*Higher Executive Officers*, W. J. Bazeley; R. J. Sparks; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. W. Howard; A. Laugharne; J. E. Furness; S. G. Rowe; J. R. Blade; J. D. Mackay; H. H. Tibble; W. A. Bruty; A. H. Gander; T. T. Jamieson; C. G. Chinn; D. Nelsh; A. L. Kirk; L. O. Morice; H. E. King; R. C. Tattersall; R. Buttiner; A. W. Buckley; T. P. Gibson; R. G. Cannon; J. Mackenzie; R. Leeming  
£515 to £634

## Office of the Director of Stamping.

*Director*, W. Burnett ..... £1,000  
*Inspectors*, C. H. Parker, M.B.E.; F. H. Williams  
£545 to £652

## Chief Inspector's Office.

*Chief Inspector*, Sir E. A. Eborall, C.B.E. .... £1,650  
*Deputy Chief Inspector*, W. E. Diggle ..... £1,500  
*Senior Principal Inspectors*, M. C. Furtado; H. G. Butler, O.B.E.; E. B. Hutton, O.B.E.; R. Evres; P. T. Horton, O.B.E.; W. F. Atkins; W. W. Thurgood; P. Snaggett; J. T. Young; W. E. Cox; S. J. Wood; G. W. Gordin; J. A. Hill; J. McGowan, O.B.E. .... £1,400

*Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office)*, A. K. Turner; C. H. Rand; G. J. Scales; D. H. R. Adsonson; C. Murcatroyd; W. S. Ostler; H. C. Surleef; J. W. Whitwell; J. L. Ounsworth; W. M. Wallace; R. E. Brierley; F. W. Bain; J. J. Cater; A. S. Clark; C. E. Garland; R. W. Green; A. W. Louch; R. W. Slatter; C. A. Nash; G. W. Booth; R. A. Ellerker ..... £1,200

*Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office)*, H. W. Mitchell, O.B.E.; A. H. Havelock; H. D. Beynon; P. Williams; G. J. Craddock; T. R. Eagles; L. G. White; T. H. Butcher; J. T. Beare; A. B. Osborne; S. R. Dealler; A. W. M. Dickson; L. Wyn Griffith; H. J. Stevens; G. H. Kerry; J. F. Colquhoun; H. C. George; R. Cordy; S. J. Short; F. C. Yeadell; L. J. Whelan; A. K. Henriksen; E. G. Fox; A. Road; H. C. Seymour; H. G. C. Brown; G. C. Machon; J. H. Rodd; E. G. Merricks; A. K. Davis; C. Wales; S. L. Sweet; G. N. Wrightson; J. T. Lean; A. W. Baldwin; H. G. L. Hussey; C. S. Foulsham; F. Smeed; H. B. Clavson; T. H. Blackwell; H. E. Williams; W. F. Grant; J. M. Hall; F. L. Hartwell; A. F. Cross; R. V. Stedeford; I. D. M. Lochhead; E. A. Raven (acting)  
£850 to £1,200

*Inspectors—Higher Grade (attached to Head Office)*, F. A. H. Fuskett; B. A. Gaunt; C. Martin; H. K. Saunders; J. M. Clancy; E. A. Puttick; G. R. Wormald; A. Orcheston; K. H. Hillebrandt; J. T. M. Wonnack; H. W. Bennett; F. Burland; J. Chear; W. E. W. Naylor; A. R. Wadman; J. Arnott; O. M. W. Kemp; D. Mangan; T. M. Airey; T. G. Choopy; C. D. Hunter; L. B. Hutchinson; J. E. Keel; M. J. McNally; A. D. Stewart; G. J. C. Bowyer; H. V. Strong; E. J. Robson; B. Barnes; R. J. Cowlin; W. C. Dash; A. H. F. Dolley; L. L. Lacey-Smith; O. D. Pullen; V. H. Raby; T. H. Hargrove; T. E. Allen; A. P. Dale; G. Edwards; J. A. Evans; R. V. Grand; S. H. H. Hildersley; F. C. How; F. W. Johnson; W. N. Laker; A. Lomax; F. C. Musgrave; E. L. Newton; A. S. Sear; H. E. Wyatt; G. L. Brewster; A. H. Brunwin; H. A. Heyhoe; L. J. Roskams; E. C. Vise; P. Gilbert; H. G. R. Hunter; H. G. Kain; W. C. H. King; A. D. Lake; H. D. Lewis; E. W. F. Salmon; R. K. Thorby; J. H. Curry; H. O. Fry; P. D. Owens; J. E. Glaze; W. B. Dare; W. I. Goff; O. Hudd; A. J. Humphreys; I. E. Jones; E. A. Thomas; H. B. Vincent; J. G. Williams; T. J. B. Arnold; J. L. Barentz; H. L. Edwards; R. O. Llewellyn; W. A. J. Marshall; G. H. J. Curtis; A. G. T. Shingler; P. A. Maco; G. C. Jennings; M. McKenna; G. R. Davies; T. L. Blackburn; A. J. Doyle; S. E. Sellick; J. R. Dinmore; T. A. Adkins; F. J. B. Thornton; W. J. Cowling; H. G. D. Carpenter; J. L. Carden; G. A. F. C. Milner; H. F. Hodgkinson; E. J. Norman  
£675 to £850

*Inspectors (attached to Head Office)*, I. Farquharson; F. C. Hewitt; A. McLean; N. C. Jeffery; F. Ryah; R. B. Heaseman; E. Long; J. Brown £337 to £634

## Solicitor's Office.

*Solicitor*, Sir John Houldsworth Shaw ..... £1,953  
*Assistant Solicitors*, W. B. Blitch, M.B.E.; F. England; C. J. Salkeld Green, M.B.E., M.C.; F. N. D. Preston; C. T. MacD. Baker ..... £1,200 to £1,400  
*Chief Clerks*, H. F. Walker; A. R. Whiteway; J. S. K. Foote; E. G. Sergeant; O. W. D. Miller; J. Read; R. B. Waterer; R. L. Garbutt (acting); A. G. Tribe (acting) ..... £850 to £1,200  
*Asst. Chief Clerks*, N. L. Goldard; P. G. Hutton; W. Spencer; N. E. Mustoe; G. H. Dewey; R. W. Quayle; S. M. Young; D. G. Passmore; P. G. Osborn; J. M. R. Wreford; F. P. Laws (acting); A. B. Lyon (acting) ..... £650 to £850  
*Professional Clerks*, H. E. Nye; N. S. Spendlow; A. Fraser; H. H. Turner; S. L. Lees £315 to £625  
*Senior Staff Officer (vacant)* ..... £634 to £738  
*Staff Officers*, L. V. Bull; A. P. Ralchin £515 to £634

## Valuation Office.

*Chief Valuer*, Sir Harris Firth, F.S.I., F.A.I. .... £1,650  
*Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales*, D. L. Paton, F.S.I. .... £1,400  
*Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically)*, F. G. Baxendale, F.S.I.; H. B. Beddall, M.B.E., F.S.I., F.I.A.S.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; J. F. Ingram, F.S.I.; J. M. Kerr, F.S.I.; A. H. Llewellyn, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I.; H. Overden, F.S.I.; F. E. Sargent, F.S.I.; A. E. G. Terry, O.B.E., F.S.I., F.A.I. .... £1,225 to £1,200  
*Valuers attached to Head Office*, A. C. Smeed, F.S.I.; J. G. Poole; W. Thirpan, F.S.I.; B. Chamberlain, F.A.S.I.; F. C. Lane, F.A.S.I.; S. G. Jilno, F.S.I.; W. E. Haynes, A.S.I.; F. J. Haynes, F.A.I.

## Edinburgh Branch Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, 1.

## Stamps and Taxes.

*Comptroller*, A. Nelson ..... £1,200 to £1,400  
*Deputy Comptroller*, A. M. Duncan ..... £775 to £1,060  
*Asst. Principal Clerks*, G. Roberts; J. H. Logan; G. E. Edwards ..... £680 to £797  
*Higher Executive Officers*, P. McL. Milne; F. J. Cogman; W. B. Johnston; I. Blair; T. Allan; A. C. Dick; R. R. Arnott ..... £515 to £634  
*Collector (attached to Head Office)*, J. Irvine  
£575 to £680

## Solicitor's Office.

*Solicitor*, Stair A. Gilson, B.A., LL.B. .... £1,360  
*Chief Clerk*, H. Barton ..... £905 to £1,058  
*Assistant Chief Clerks*, H. Watson; J. B. Wilson  
£680 to £800

## Estate Duty Office.

*Registrar of Death Duties*, G. C. Cunningham ..... £1,261  
*Chief Examiners*, F. M. Gaudie; R. K. Letts  
£805 to £1,058

*Senior Examiners*, J. T. Litster; O. S. Elliott; H. W. Gardiner; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; R. B. Oliphant; A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters ..... £680 to £847

*Examiners*, W. I. Pollitt; A. J. Williamson; P. Butler; D. McDonald; A. Stuart; D. McK. McPhail; J. A. McKay; J. Jack; R. A. Grievie; T. Roy; J. Howieson; J. B. Kirkwood; A. S. Grant; H. G. B. Guthrie; A. J. Kilpatrick; G. G. McGinlay; J. J. Muir; J. A. Beaton; T. S. Sharp; A. D. Brown; J. F. Halley; W. H. Cartwright; R. Clark; D. Calder; J. W. E. Crembie; R. Fraser; Miss E. Davidson; Miss M. I. Brown; Miss A. C. Tennant; Miss C. E. Hatley; E. G. Lucas; Miss M. H. Mackie  
£147 to £519 (men); £147 to £500 (women)

## Valuation Office, Scotland.

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh, 1.

*Chief Valuer for Scotland*, J. Watt, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I. .... £1,300  
*Asst. Chief Valuer*, J. Glen, O.B.E., F.S.I. .... £1,000  
*First Class Valuer (at Head Office)*, T. S. Ronaldson, M.I.N.I.F. .... £200 to £1,000

\* Personal pensionable salary of £1,611.

\* Seconded to Metropolitan Police Office.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown, M.P., M.P. £2,000

Principal Private Sec., T. S. Chagwiddon.

Asst. do., H. F. Rosetti.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Dr. S. J. Peters, M.P.

Parliamentary Sec., Lt.-Col. A. J. Mulhoad, M.C., M.P.

Private Sec., A. F. Rouse.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Thomas W. Phillips, K.C.B.,

£3,000

Deputy Secretary, J. F. G. Price, C.B.

Private Sec., Miss A. M. Jennings.

Solicitor, Sir Bertram D. Bircham, M.C. £1,953

Director of Services and Establishments, J. A. Dale,

C.B.E. £1,450 to £1,650

Accountant-General, J. W. Todd, C.B. £1,350 to £1,550

Principal Assistant Secretaries, Humbert Wolfe, C.B.,

C.B.E.; F. W. Leggett, C.B.; J. S. Nicholson, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Marsh, C.B.E.; P. Y.

Blundun; J. M. Glon; O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; F. A.

Norman, C.B.E.; S. L. Besso; G. H. Ince (seconded to

the Commonwealth Government of Australia); L. G. M. Glover;

F. N. Tribe, C.B.E. (seconded to the office of the Commissioner for

Special Areas); R. C. G. Somervell; W. Taylor; W. S. Douglas; H.

C. J. Emerson; H. H. Wilton. £1,450 to £1,650

Principals, C. B. Hawkins; A. W. K. MacMullan;

T. H. Jones (seconded as Assistant Commissioner for the

Special Areas in Scotland); Miss I. H. Sloan, C.B.E.; R. E. Gomme;

A. E. Kington; G. S. Owen (seconded to the Unemployment Assistance

Board); A. B. Valentine; W. L. Buxton, M.B.E.; T. S. Chagwiddon;

C. J. Dennis; R. M. Gould; G. Myrdin Evans; Miss B. M. Lo P. Power; H. H. S. Hall;

(seconded to the office of the Minister for the Co-ordination of

Defence); G. C. Voysey; H. N. do Villiers; W. H. Hardman;

M. E. A. Hitchman; A. Booder; H. R. Hodges; Miss M. G. Smetton;

H. D. K. Davies, M.C.; G. C. L. Griffin; G. J. Nash; J. Walley;

M. M. Dobbie; H. H. Montgomerie; C. H. Davies; A. Patterson;

J. G. Stewart; P. H. St. J. Wilson.

£500 to £1,100 (Men), £700 to £900 (Women)

Assistant Principals, H. G. Goo; A. F. Rouse;

Miss A. M. Jennings; H. M. Phillips; H. F. Rosetti;

J. R. Davies; C. J. Munton; H. E. Brooks;

N. Singleton; M. D. Tennant.

£277 to £634 (Men), £277 to £515 (Women)

## Solicitor's Department.

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Solicitor, Sir Bertram D. Bircham, M.C. £1,953

Assistant Solicitors, O. L. M. Langham; G. Stuart

Kling, M.C. £1,200 to £1,400

Chief Clerks, R. W. Fordham, C.B.E.; A. F. Harrison

(seconded to the Unemployment Assistance Board);

E. H. Richards; R. F. Fotherby; A. J. S. Butler;

St. V. F. Coules. £850 to £1,100

## Services and Establishments Department.

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director of Services and Establishments, J. A. Dale,

C.B.E. £1,450 to £1,650

Asst. Secs., J. M. Glon; L. G. M. Glover

£1,150 to £1,450

Chief Inspector, A. Wilson. £1,011 to £1,161

Chief Instructions Officer, E. R. Fricke

£1,011 to £1,161

## Outstations.

Divisional Controllers (each £1,250)

London, C. J. Balam, C.B.E.

South-Eastern (London), W. R. L. Blakiston.

Scotland (Edinburgh), J. Matson, C.B.E.

North-Western (Manchester), H. N. Grundy, C.B.E.

North-Eastern (Leeds), S. R. Todd, C.B.E.

Northern (Newcastle), S. H. Mackintosh, C.B.E., C.B.

Midland (Birmingham), S. Warrington.

South-Western (Bristol), F. G. Rendell.

Wales (Cardiff), R. Pierce Jones, C.B.E.

## Unemployment Insurance Department.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Asst. Secretary, J. S. Nicholson, C.B.E.

£1,450 to £1,650

Asst. Secs., P. Y. Blundun; G. H. Ince (seconded to

the Commonwealth Government of Australia); W.

Taylor (Chief Insurance Officer); H. H. Wilton

£1,450 to £1,650

## Employment and Training Department.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Humbert Wolfe, C.B.,

C.B.E. £1,450 to £1,650

Asst. Secs., O. C. Allen, C.B.E. (seconded to the

National Council for Social Service); S. L. Besso;

F. N. Tribe, C.B.E. (seconded to the office of the Commissioner for

Special Areas); R. C. G. Somervell;

W. S. Douglas; H. C. Emerson. £1,150 to £1,450

Chief Inspector of Training, J. R. J. Fashmore

(personal salary) £1,300

Deputy Chief Inspector, F. Gout, C.B.E. (with allow-

ance £50) £905 to £1,011

## General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett, C.B.

£1,450 to £1,650

## Trade Boards Branch.

Asst. Sec., W. W. Marsh, C.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450

## (1) Inspection Division.

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, F. Popplewell, C.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161

## (2) Office of Trade Boards.

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W. 1.

Chief Officer, R. J. Humphreys. £905 to £1,011

## Industrial Relations Branch and International

Labour Branch.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Asst. Sec., F. A. Norman, C.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450

## Statistics Branch.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Director of Statistics, R. C. Ramsbottom, C.B.E. £1,101

Chief Executive Officers, H. H. Cook; F. S. Flint;

R. B. Ainsworth, M.C.; E. Stuart. £905 to £1,011

## Finance Department.

## (1) Headquarters.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Accountant-General, J. W. Todd, C.B., C.B.E.

£1,350 to £1,650

Deputy Do., E. G. Marlow, C.B.E. £1,161 to £1,350

Assistant Accountants-General, H. L. M. Lubbock, C.B.E.;

T. W. F. Dalton (seconded to the office of the Com-

missioner for Special Areas); B. Barnes, M.C.; J. R.

Alderson, C.B.E.; C. H. Lofthouse. £1,011 to £1,161

Deputy Assistant Accountants-General, L. G. Poldon,

M.B.E.; F. R. Tholson; A. R. Williams; H. W.

Ayers. £905 to £1,011

## (2) Claims and Record Office.

Ruskin Avenue, Kew.

Assistant Accountant-General, R. H. Blindloss

£1,058 to £1,161

Deputy Do., P. W. Phillips, C.B.E. (with allowance £50);

C. A. Collins; H. O. Wigg; G. Mead. £905 to £1,011

## Independent Offices.

Office of the Unemployed.

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Unemp., Sir Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, M.C. £2,500

Secretary, C. F. Bickardike. £905 to £1,011

## Industrial Court.

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

President, Sir H. S. Morris, M.B.E., K.C.

£4,000 to £4,500

Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. £905 to £1,011

## H.M. LAND REGISTRY.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portland

Street, W.C. 2.

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a

recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land

Registry Act 1925. The aim of the Act was to render

dealings with land more simple and economical by estab-

lishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1895, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative counties of London. By a further Order made in 1905 Registration was made compulsory on sale in Eastbourne, and under an order made in 1908 in Hastings. The Land Registration Act 1925 consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The essence of the system is, that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for Stocks and Shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of Stocks and Shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Middlesex Deeds Registry and the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act 1925.

**Office Hours.**—Registration, 12 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 2.

#### Registration of Title.

**Chief Land Registrar,** Sir John Stewart Stewart-Wallace, C.B., £2,000  
**Registrars,** C. A. J. Lewis, C.B., £1,350 to £1,650;  
 S. Lowenthal; R. P. Purcell; C. C. Deans

£1,200 to £1,400  
**Asst. Registrars,** J. M. Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose;  
 N. Sutcliffe; E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe

£850 to £1,100  
**Legal Assistants,** H. W. Wilson; A. R. Clarke-Williams;  
 T. M. Roberts; G. H. Curtis; A. H. Flint; Miss

E. M. Price £650 to £850  
**Junior Legal Assistants,** E. H. Collins; A. M. H.  
 Hillis; W. E. B. Pryor; T. B. F. Ruffo; H. G. Gil-

bertson; R. S. Hood; R. E. S. Willison; E. D.  
 Wotton; T. I. Casswell; D. Johnston; F. L. Harris;  
 K. H. Chapman; E. L. Thakray; S. L. Whiteley

£425 to £625; Miss E. H. Kirby-Gomes; Miss K.  
 Rushworth £325 to £525  
**Examiners,** W. E. Monday, £799; S. W. Dowden,

M.B.E., £634 to £738  
**Junior Examiners,** W. L. Robinson; E. O. Byers,  
 M.B.E.; W. Simonds; F. C. J. Howard £525 to £634

**Superintendent, Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges**  
 Dept., F. W. Mott, M.B.E., £525 to £680  
**Chief Superintendent (Mapping Branch),** E. A. Mulby,

M.B.E., F.S.I., £700 to £800  
**Deputy Chief Superintendent,** C. J. Sweeney, P.A.S.I.,

£500 to £700  
**Superintendents,** G. H. Ricks; G. Mitchell; R. W.  
 Pyno, P.A.S.I., £500 to £600

**Chief Assistant (Establishment) & Clerk of Accounts,**  
 A. H. Coates, M.B.E., £850  
**Staff Clerks,** W. F. Hartmann; E. C. S. DeVal; H. A.

Coslin; A. J. Sullivan; D. McFarlane; W. H.  
 Godfrey; K. F. Smith; W. J. Walling; A. E.  
 Timney £525 to £634

#### LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

**Attorney-General,** Sir Donald Bradley Somervell,  
 O.B.E., K.C., M.P. (and fees) £17,570 in 1929-30 £4,500  
**Solicitor-General,** Sir Terence James O'Connor, K.C.,

M.P., (and fees) £6,772 in 1929-30 £4,000  
**Legal Secretary,** Robert A. Swain, O.B.E., £1,011 to £1,162

#### LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Edinburgh.

**Lord Advocate,** Rt. Hon. Thomas Mackay Cooper,  
 K.C., M.P., £5,000  
**Solicitor-General,** J. S. C. Read, K.C., £2,000

**Legal Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman,**  
 M. Miller Craig, Adv., £1,300 to £1,650  
**Asst. Legal Sec. and Party Draftsman,** A. L.

Innes, Adv., £738 to £953

#### LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place,  
 Strand, W.C. 2.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 12 are elected by local authorities and one by the large owners on the river.

#### Lee Conservancy Catchment Board.

The Lee Conservancy Catchment Board, established by the Land Drainage Act 1930, consists of the members for the time being of the Lee Conservancy Board together with 6 additional members, 2 appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and 5 by County Councils in the catchment area.

**Chairman,** Maj. Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.S., M.Inst.C.E.  
**Clerk of the Board and General Manager,** S. R. Hobbay  
 (Barrister-at-Law).

**Engineer,** B. Howarth, M.Inst.C.E.

#### LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.

55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 2.

Telephone—VICTORIA 6800.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Board, constituted under the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933:—

**Railways**—Metropolitan District, London Electric, City and South London, Central London, Metropolitan, Tramways, L.C.C., Barking, Bexley, Croydon, Dartford, East Ham, Erith, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow, West Ham, London United, Metropolitan Electric, South Metropolitan Electric, &c.

**Buses and Coaches**—London General, London General Country Services, Overground, Thos. Tilling (London Undertaking), Tilings and British Automobile Traction, Green Line Coaches, &c.

**Chairman,** The Lord Ashfield £12,500  
**Vice-Chairman,** Frank Pick £10,000

**Other Members,** John Cliff; Patrick Ashley Cooper, M.A., M.B.E.; Sir Edward J. Holland, D.S., J.P.; Charles Latham, F.R.S.A., J.P.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry P. Maybury, O.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S., M.Inst.C.E., P.A.S.I. £750

**Secretary and Treasurer,** J. S. Anderson.

**Controller and Accountant,** C. S. Louch.

**General Manager (Railways),** J. P. Thojnas.

**General Manager (Road Transport),** T. E. Thomas.

**Operating Manager (Central Buses),** H. S. F. Lansdown.

**Operating Manager (Trams & Trolley Buses),** S. R. Goary.

**General Manager (Country Buses),** A. H. Hawkins.

**Chief Engineer (Buses & Coaches),** A. A. M. Durrant.

**Chief Engineer,** A. R. Cooper.

**Commercial Manager,** A. L. Barber.

**Chief Stores Superintendent,** H. H. Pitts.

**Chief Staff Officer,** J. L. B. Lindsay.

**Chief Electrical Engineer,** J. H. Millon.

**Public Relations Officer,** E. Rawdon Smith.

**Publicity Officer,** C. Barnham.

**Commercial Advertising Officers,** H. L. Spratt; W. Gott.

**Parliamentary Officer,** C. G. Page.

#### LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

**Lord Great Chamberlain,** The Marquess of Cholmondeley.

**Secretary,** Brig.-Gen. Lord Marné Gordon Lennox, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., £277

**Clerk,** Capt. G. J. W. Townsend, M.B.E., £150  
**Resident Supt. House of Lords,** Capt. E. L. H. Elliott, £396

#### LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

**Lord Privy Seal,** The Viscount Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., T.D., £2,000

**Private Sec.,** C. A. C. J. Hendriks, M.C.

**Parliamentary do.,** The Marquess of Dufferin & Ava, unop.

**MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.**

*Central Offices*:—38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

*Telephone*: Whitehall 5027.

*Telegrams*: "Medresco, Parl-London."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Dominion Affairs, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

*Members*: The Lord Balfour of Burleigh (*Chairman*); The Lord Milnray (*Treasurer*); R. K. Law, M.P.; Sir T. Lewis, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. Sir D. F. D. Wilkie, C.M., F.R.C.S.; Prof. A. J. Clark, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.O., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. H. S. Raper, C.M.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. J. A. Ryle, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. M. J. Stewart, M.B., F.R.C.P.; Prof. J. Mellanby, M.D., F.R.S.

*Secretary*, Edward Mellanby, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Principal Assistant Secretary*, A. Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.

*Administrative Officers*, E. Schuster, D.Sc. (*Asst. Sec., Publications*); F. H. K. Green, M.D., M.R.C.P.; D. V. T. Fairlie, B.A., A.C.A. (*Finance Officer*).

**National Institute for Medical Research.**

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

*Telephone*: Hampstead 2232.

*Telegrams*: "Natimmed, Haver-London."

*Director*, Sir Henry H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

*Deputy Director*, Sir Patrick P. Laidlaw, B.Sc., F.R.S.

**National Collection of Type Cultures.**

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

*Telephone*: Sloane 2181.

*Curator*: R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

**Standards Laboratory.**

Institute of Pathology, University of Oxford.

*Telephone*: Oxford 2737.

*Curator*: A. D. Gardner, M.D., F.R.C.S.

**Clinical Research Units.**

The following are maintained jointly by the Medical Research Council and the institutions within which they are placed:—

*Department of Clinical Research*, University College

Hospital Medical School, London, W.C.1. *Director*,

Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

*Clinical Research Unit*, Guy's Hospital Medical School,

London, S.E.1. *Director*, R. T. Grant, M.D., F.R.S.

*Neurological Research Unit*, National Hospital for

Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, W.C.1. *Director*,

E. A. Carmichael, M.B., F.R.C.P.

**Industrial Health Research Board.**

*Office*: 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

*Telephone*: Whitehall 5027.

*Secretary*: Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, K.C.B., M.B.

**Tropical Medical Research Committee.**

*Office*: 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

*Secretary*: A. L. Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.

**MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD.**

Liverpool.

*Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of*

*Transport)*, Robert S. Johnson, O.B.E.; Charles

McVey; James L. Ferguson; T. Stone.

*Elected Members (elected by Dock Electors)*, Sir Richard

D. Holt, Bt., LL.D. (*Chairman*); J. G. B. Beazley,

M.C., T.D.; A. H. Bibby, B.Sc.; William B. Bibby;

Charles Booth; Sir Thomas A. L. Brocklebank, Bt.;

E. G. Brownbill; Lt.-Col. Albert Buckley, D.S.O.;

William M. Clarke; Sir Robert L. Connell, K.C.B.;

R. M. Easton; Edmund Gardner; Robert L. Holt;

Maurice H. Hulme; Leonard D. Ireland; D. R.

Jones; A. C. Morrell, O.B.E., M.C.; Edward B. Orme; Alina Parkin; Thomas Rowe; Hugh L. Roxburgh; J. A. Shone; Frederick H. Southern; H. Sutton Timmins.

*General Manager and Secretary*, Sir Lionel Ashton Piers Warner, C.B.E.

**THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.**

Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The *Gassiol Committee* of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of this country, the Mediterranean and the Near East, for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the *British Rainfall Organization* was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

*Chairman of Meteorological Committee*, The Under Secretary of State for Air.

*Director of Meteorological Office*, Sir George C.

Simpson, C.B.E., C.B.E., F.R.S. ... £1,360 to £1,950

*Assistant Directors*, R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A.,

F.R.S.P.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.; F. J. W.

Whipple, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.P.

*Superintendents*, E. G. Biham, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C.,

(*British Climatology and British Rainfall Or-*

*ganization*); Capt. L. A. Brooke Smith, M.D., M.R.C.

(*Marine*); C. E. P. Brooks, D.Sc. (*General*

*Climatology*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*Forecast*

*and Aviation*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Army and*

*Instruments*); F. Entwistle, B.Sc. (*Overseas*);

Capt. L. G. Garbett, R.N. (*Naval*); A. H.

R. Goldie, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. (*Scotland*).

*Chief Clerk*, H. L. B. Tarrant, M.B.E.

**Superintendents of Observatories.**

*Central (Rev.)*, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.P.

*Magnetic (Esksdamub)*, J. Crichton, M.A., B.Sc.;

*U.K.S.E.*

*Western (Valentia, Co. Kerry)*, H. F. Jackson, M.B.E.

**METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.**

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 573 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate, not exceeding 84 per cent., as the Board may fix. The net water rental for 1923-24 was £5,269,104. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1926 amounted to £54,953,360, the interest paid being £1,710,262. The estimated population supplied was 7,657,245, the number of services being 2,417,682. The annual supply was 102,340,900,000 gallons (representing 456,900,000 tons), a daily average of 279.63 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1606) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts. to London.

*Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board*, Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.I., J.P., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

*Vice-Chairman*, R. W. James, J.P., M.Inst.C.E.,

M.I.Mech.E., F.I.C.P.A. ... (unp.)

*Clerk of the Board and Parliamentary Officer*, G. F.

Stringer, O.B.E., F.C.I.S., Barrister-at-Law ... £2,250

*Chief Engineer*, Lt.-Col. J. R. Davidson, C.M.O., M.Sc.,

M.I.Mech.E. ... £5,000

*Treasurer and Comptroller*, A. V. Huson, A.S.A.A.,

F.I.M.T.A. ... £1,600

*Director of Water Examination*, Lt.-Col. C. H. H.

Harold, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. ... £2,000

*Solicitor*, H. A. D. Collins ... £1,500

*Surveyor*, Harold Oxley, F.S.I. ... £1,500

**THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.**

Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri. (Public Holidays excepted).

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter



being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1889. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £2,727,000 for 1936-1937. Appropriations in aid, £2,617,000, leaving a net cost of £100,000.

*Master and Worker.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals*, Col. Sir Robert A. Johnson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., ..... £1,650  
*Chief Clerk*, W. Perry, M.B.E. .... £900 to £1,000  
*Superintendent, Operative Department*, H. W. L. Evans, C.V.O., O.B.E. .... £1,058 to £1,161  
*Deputy do.*, F. W. Burton ..... £847 to £953  
*Chief Assayer*, S. W. Smith, C.B.E., D.S.O. .... £847 to £1,058  
*Curator and Librarian*, C. F. Barrett ..... £634 to £738

#### Branches of the Royal Mint.

*Melbourne, Victoria.*  
*Deputy Master*, C. T. Chucas ..... £1,100  
*Perth, Western Australia.*  
*Deputy Master*, H. B. Gritton ..... £1,100  
*Pretoria, South Africa.*  
*Deputy Master*, R. G. J. Pearson ..... £1,200  
*Superintendent*, J. T. Becklake ..... £820 to £940

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES.

22A Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

Appointed Feb. 11, 1913. The functions of the Committee are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

*Chairman*, The Viscount D'Abernon, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.R.S.  
*Secretary*, John Beresford, M.A.

### THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Tickets of admission, for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a person of recognised position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books &c. of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £193,680 in 1936-37, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Estimates.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE.

*The Three Principal Trustees*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, The Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., L.D.; *Other Trustees*, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.; Earl of Crawford and

Balcarras, K.T.; Earl of Ilchester, O.B.E.; Lord Rothchild, F.R.S.; Lord Macmillan, L.D.; Lord Wright; Sir William H. Bragg, O.M., K.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.S.C., D.D., F.R.S.; Sir C. R. Poers, C.B.E., F.P.S.A., F.R.A.; Prof. G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., F.R.A.S., D.L.; F. Cavendish Bentinck; Prof. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., F.R.A.; J. Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S.; C. H. St. John Hornby

#### OFFICERS.

*Director and Principal Librarian*, Edgar John Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £1,650  
*Sec.*, Arundell J. K. Esdaile, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £1,101 to £1,161  
*Assistant Secretary*, J. H. Witney, M.B.E. .... £850  
*Accountant*, J. R. Hootson ..... £634 to £738  
*Staff Officer*, C. J. Curtis ..... £515 to £634  
*Clerks, Higher Grade*, H. H. E. Simmonds; J. Edwards ..... £396 to £515

*Keeper of Printed Books and Hon. Curator of the King's Music Library*, W. A. Marsden, M.A., F.R.S. .... £1,161  
*Deputy Keepers*, H. Thomas, M.A., D.Litt., D.I.T.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A., ..... £1,058  
*Superintendent of Reading Room*, A. I. Ellis, M.A.

*Assistant Keepers, First Class*, P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, M.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A.; E. W. O'F. Lynam, B.A., M.R.I.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, M.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A., D.I.T.; L. A. Sheppard, M.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham; Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley; J. C. W. Horne, M.A.; F. C. Francis, M.A.; F. D. Cooper ..... £575 to £953

*Assistant Keepers, Second Class*, R. A. Wilson, M.A.; N. F. Sharp, M.A.; A. H. Chaplin, B.A.; L. W. Hanson, M.A., D.I.T.; B. H. U. L. Townshend, B.A.; R. A. Skelton, B.A.; F. L. Kent, B.A. .... £337 to £515

*Temporary Assistant Cataloguers*, G. L. Clutton, B.A.; A. H. King, B.A.; G. H. Spinney, B.A.; R. W. Ladbrough, M.A.; Nora M. Ritchie, B.A.; R. G. Lyde, B.A.; G. A. F. Scheele, B.A.; Annie E. Gibson, B.A.; C. G. Allen, B.A.; M. C. Charles, B.A.; P. F. Du Sautoy, B.A.; Annie O'Donovan, B.A.; P. Fuller, M.A.; S. J. E. Southgate, B.A.; D. Barrett, B.A.; M. M. Nixon, B.A.; Audrey C. Brodhurst, B.A.; C. F. Beekingham, B.A.; J. L. Wood, B.A.; H. McCullagh, B.A. .... £50 to £600 or £500  
*Clerks, Higher Grade*, E. D. Hart; C. C. Shearrott; J. Davies; W. E. Davis; T. F. Machin; W. C. Griscome ..... £396 to £515

*Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian*, H. Idris Bell, C.B., O.B.E., M.A., F.R.A. .... £1,161  
*Deputy Keepers*, R. E. W. Flower, D.I.T., D.I.T., F.R.A.; E. G. Millar, M.A., D.I.T., F.S.A. .... £1,058

*Assistant Keepers, First Class*, G. T. Hale, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, M.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; B. S. Holford, M.A., Ph.D.; H. R. Aldridge, M.A. .... £634 to £953  
*Assistant Keepers, Second Class*, F. Wornald, M.A.; T. C. Skeat, B.A.; Margery L. Hoyle, M.A.; C. E. Wright, M.A. .... £337 to £515

*Clerk, Higher Grade*, P. W. B. Brockwell, £306 to £515  
*Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS.*, Lionel Giles, M.A., D.I.T. .... £1,161

*Deputy Keeper*, A. S. Fulton, M.A. .... £1,058  
*Assistant Keepers, First Class*, J. Leveen, M.A.; J. V. S. Wilkinson, B.A. .... £634 to £953  
*Assistant Keeper, Second Class*, N. C. Sansbury, M.A. .... £37 to £515

*Keeper of Prints and Drawings*, A. M. Hind, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. .... £1,161  
*Deputy Keeper*, A. E. Popham, M.A. .... £1,058  
*Assistant Keepers, Second Class*, E. F. C. Murray, B.A.; Elizabeth Senior, B.A. .... £337 to £515

*Clerk, Higher Grade*, H. Hampton ..... £306 to £515  
*Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities*, Sidney Smith, M.A., F.S.A. .... £1,161

*Assistant Keeper, First Class*, C. J. Gadd, M.A., F.S.A. .... £575 to £953  
*Assistant Keepers, Second Class*, A. W. Shorter, M.A.; R. D. Barnett, B.A.; I. E. S. Edwards, B.A. .... £337 to £515

*Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, F. N. Pryce, M.A., F.S.A. .... £1,161  
*Assistant Keepers, Second Class*, R. P. Hinks, B.A.; C. M. Robertson, B.A. .... £337 to £515

*Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities*, Reginald A. Smith, B.A., D.I.S.A. .... £1,161

Assistant Keepers, First Class, A. B. Tounochoy, M.A., F.R.A.; T. D. Kondrick, M.A.	£575 to £953
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.R.A.	£337 to £585
Keeper of Oriental Antiquities and of Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, C.B., B.A.	£1,161
Deputy Keeper (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Ethnography), T. A. Joyce, O.B.E., M.A.	£1,058
Assistant Keepers, First Class, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. A. H. King, M.A.	£575 to £953
Asst. Keepers (Second Class), B. Gray, M.A.; R. S. Jenkins, M.A.; A. Digby, B.A.	£337 to £585
Clerk, Higher Grade, A. G. Cook.	£309 to £515
Keeper of Coins & Medals, John Allan, M.A., F.R.A.	£1,161
Assistant Keepers, First Class, Harold Mattingly, M.A. (Deputy Keeper); E. S. G. Robinson, M.A., F.R.A.	£575 to £953
Assistant Keepers, Second Class, J. Walker, M.A.; D. F. Allen, B.A.	£337 to £585
Clerk, Second Division, H. C. Gregory.	£396 to £525
Director of Laboratory, A. MORTIMER	
Assistant Keeper, First Class, H. J. Plenderleith, M.C., B.Sc., Ph.D.	£575 to £953
Solar Messrs. Warren, 5 Bedford Square.	

### THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

Admission on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free. Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the *Carnavalet* at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1924 at Lancaster House.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.R.A. £1,058  
Assistant, Miss M. R. Homes, F.S.A. £367

### THE BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

Official Guide-lecturers conduct visitors round some portion of the collections at 11.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m. daily free of charge on weekdays, and at 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on Sundays, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881-85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals; sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks, and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. The administrative expenses were estimated at £214,916 in 1936-37.

Director, C. Tate Regan, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, T. Wooddise	£1,360 to £1,650
Accountant, R. J. Truman	£800 to £950
Clerks, Higher Grade, C. C. Milan; C. A. Wray (Under Museum)	£631 to £738
Assistant Keeper (Library), A. C. Townsend, M.A.	£396 to £515
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), Miss E. Trowman, B.Sc.	£337 to £563
Guide-Lecturers, Miss M. R. J. Edwards, B.Sc.; Miss M. H. Smith, B.Sc.	£313 to £504
Keeper of Zoology, M. A. C. Hinton, F.R.S.	£1,161
Deputy Keepers, G. C. Robson, M.A.; (and one vacancy)	£1,058

Assistant Keepers (First Class), J. G. Dollman, B.A.; N. B. Kinnear; H. A. Daylis, B.Sc.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; J. R. Norman; C. C. A. Monro, M.A.; H. W. Parker, B.A.; M. Burton, M.Sc.; £605 to £953	
Miss A. B. Hastings, Ph.D.; Miss I. Gordon, B.Sc.	

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F. C. Fraser, J. D. Macdonald, B.Sc.; D. D. John, M.Sc.; G. I. Crawford, B.A.; T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, B.Sc.; R. J. Whittick, B.Sc.	£337 to £593
--	--------------

Technical Assis., Higher Grade, H. W. Pagind, J. C. Vickery.	£396 to £515
Keeper of Entomology, N. D. Riley	£1,161
Deputy Keepers, G. J. Arrow; K. G. Blair, B.Sc.	£1,058
Assistant Keepers (First Class), F. W. Edwards, B.Sc.; F. Laing, M.A., B.Sc.; W. H. T. Tans; W. E. Chinn, M.A.; H. Scott, B.Sc.	£605 to £953
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), R. B. Benson, M.A.; A. W. McKenny Hughes; J. F. Perkins, B.Sc.; J. Smart, Ph.D.; E. B. Britton, B.Sc.; K. H. Chapman, B.A.; R. Washbourn, B.A.; H. Oldroyd, B.A.	£337 to £563

Technical Assistants (Higher Grade), H. Stringer; R. J. West; A. G. Gabriel	£396 to £515
Keeper of Orology, W. D. Laing, B.Sc., F.R.S.	£1,161
Deputy Keeper, W. N. Edwards, B.A.	£1,058
Assistant Keepers (First Class) I. R. Cox, M.A.; E. I. White, B.Sc.; A. T. Hopwood, B.Sc.; W. E. Swinton, Ph.D.; T. H. Withers	£605 to £953
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), H. D. Thomas, Ph.D.; I. Bairstow, M.A.; K. P. Oakley, B.Sc.	£337 to £593
Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), F. O. Barlow	£396 to £515

Keeper of Mineralogy, G. F. Herbert Smith, M.A., B.Sc.	£1,161
Deputy Keeper, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., T.D., M.A.	£1,058
Assistant Keeper (First Class), F. A. Bannister, M.A.	£605 to £953
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), M. H. Hay, M.A., B.Sc.; G. F. Claringbull, Ph.D.; J. D. H. Wiseman, Ph.D.	£337 to £563
Keeper of Botany, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A.	£1,161
Deputy Keeper, A. J. Wilmott, B.A.	£1,058
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. W. Exell, M.A.; G. Tandy, B.A.; J. E. Dandy, M.A.	£605 to £953
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), G. Taylor, B.Sc.; A. H. G. Alston, B.A.; I. M. Lamb, B.Sc.; W. R. Philipson, B.A.; K. Ross, B.A.	£337 to £563

### THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Library (see p. 351) open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5.50 p.m., except on Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery.

The Divisions are: (a) Industrial Engineering; (b) Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Construction; (c) Air and Water Transport; (d) Science and Scientific Instruments.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £70,289 in 1936-37 and were met by a vote under Education, Science and Art.

*Director and Secretary*, Colonel E. E. B. Mackintosh, D.S.O. ..... £1,360  
*Museum Superintendent*, S. T. Kelly ..... £634 to £738  
*Staff Clerk*, E. J. Schollar ..... £515 to £634

#### Industrial Machinery Division.

*Deputy Keeper*, F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I. ..... £900 to £1,050  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, T. C. Crawhall, M.Sc. ..... £600 to £850  
*Assistant Keepers (Second Class)*, W. T. O'Dea, B.Sc.; G. R. M. Garratt, B.A. ..... £337 to £600

#### Engineering Division.

*Keeper*, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S., M.I.Mech.E. .... £1,161  
*Assistant Keepers (First Class)*, G. F. Westcott, B.A.; F. G. Skinner, B.Sc. .... £600 to £850  
*Assistant Keeper (Second Class)*, A. Stowers, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.C.E. .... £337 to £600

#### Air and Water Transport Division.

*Deputy Keeper*, M. J. B. Davy, A.F.R.A.C.S. .... £900 to £1,050  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, G. S. Laird Clowes, M.A. .... £600 to £850  
*Assistant Keeper (Second Class)*, H. P. Spratt, B.Sc. .... £337 to £600

#### Science Division I.

(Astronomy, Optical Instruments, Mathematics, Chemistry, &c.).

*Deputy Keeper*, E. Lancaster-Jones, B.A. .... £900 to £1,050  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, A. Barclay, A.R.C.S., A.L.S. .... £600 to £850  
*Assistant Keepers (Second Class)*, W. E. Pretty, Ph.D. (also *Secretary to Advisory Council*); H. R. Calvert, D.Phil. .... £337 to £600

#### Science Division II.

(Physics and Geophysics).

*Keeper*, H. Shaw, B.Sc. .... £1,050 to £1,150  
*Assistant Keeper (Second Class)*, F. A. B. Ward, Ph.D. .... £337 to £600

#### Library.

*Keeper*, S. C. Bradford, B.Sc. .... £1,161  
*Assistant Keepers (Second Class)*, H. T. Pledge, B.A.; S. E. Janson, Ph.D. .... £337 to £600

### THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring the use of the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metalwork; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art) and Book Production; and the Department of Circulation. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1882; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £120,550 in 1936-37, and were met by a vote under Education. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1936-37, £6,891) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

*Director and Secretary*, Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., F.S.A. .... £1,360 to £1,950

#### SECRETARIAT.

*Museum Superintendent*, J. P. Willcock ..... £634 to £738  
*Staff Clerk*, W. Hancock ..... £515 to £634

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

*Keeper*, R. P. Bedford, F.S.A. .... £1,161  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, Miss M. H. Longhurst, F.S.A. .... £527 to £797  
*Assistant Keeper (Second Class) (vacant)* ..... £337 to £563

#### DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

*Keeper*, B. Rackham, F.S.A. .... £1,161  
*Assistant Keepers (First Class)*, A. L. B. Ashton (*Secretary to the Advisory Council*); W. B. Honey ..... £605 to £953  
*Assistant Keeper (Second Class)*, E. A. Laue ..... £337 to £563

#### DEPARTMENTS OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.

*Keeper*, B. S. Long ..... £1,161  
*Deputy Keeper*, J. Laver ..... £1,058  
*Assist. Keeper (First Class)*, F. W. Stokes ..... £605 to £953

*Assistant Keepers (Second Class)* M. N. F. Stewart; C. Winter ..... £337 to £563

#### LIBRARY.

*Deputy Keeper*, P. B. James ..... £1,058  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, A. W. Wheen ..... £605 to £953

*Assistant Keepers (Second Class)*, C. H. Gibbs-Smith; Miss M. W. Thomas; J. Wardrop (men) £337 to £563; (woman) £513 to £504

#### DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

*Keeper*, A. J. Koop ..... £1,161  
*Deputy Keeper*, Maj. C. T. P. Bailey ..... £1,058  
*Assistant Keepers (First Class)*, C. C. Oman; W. A. Thorpe ..... £605 to £953

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

*Deputy Keeper* C. E. C. Tattersall ..... £1,058  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, Miss M. Clayton ..... £527 to £797

*Assistant Keepers (Second Class)*, G. F. W. Digby; J. L. Nevinson ..... £337 to £563

#### DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

*Assistant Keeper (First Class) (In charge of Dept.)*, H. C. R. Edwards ..... £605 to £953  
*Assistant Keeper (Same Class) (vacant)* ..... £337 to £563

#### INDIAN SECTION.

*Deputy Keeper*, K. de B. Codrington ..... £1,058  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, A. D. H. Smith ..... £605 to £953

*Assistant Keeper (Second Class)*, P. R. T. Wright ..... £337 to £563

#### DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

*Keeper*, H. A. Kennedy ..... £1,161  
*Assistant Keeper (First Class)*, C. M. Weekley ..... £605 to £953

*Assistant Keeper (Second Class)*, P. C. Flood ..... £337 to £563

#### Bethnal Green Museum.

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds; collection of modern Industrial Art; Reference Library of books on Art; section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day); Mon., Th., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Tu., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

*Deputy Keeper*, A. K. Sabin ..... £1,058

### IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m. in summer and at dusk in winter.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1930 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918 and to provide a record and a place for

the study of that period. The collections, to which additions are constantly being made, include Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms and ammunition, ship and other models, paintings, drawings, sculpture and commemorative medals, maps, war currency, and maps; in 1902 the Museum purchased over 250,000 subjects, prints of which may be purchased, air photographs, lantern slides and cinematograph films. There is a reference library containing 6,000 books and pamphlets available for study to the public. The reference sections are not open on Saturday afternoon.

*Curator and Sec., L. R. Bradley, M.A.*

### NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM.

Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Open 10 till 4, 5 or 6, according to season. Charge for admission 6d. per person, 3d. children, and 3d. for bona fide parties of twenty or more. Bank Holidays free. The Royal Naval Museum is closed on Fridays and Sundays.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934. The buildings are now in course of reconstruction, and the Museum, it is hoped, will be open to the public in 1937. The National Maritime Museum has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum, Greenwich, which will remain open to the public until its transference to the new buildings.

*Director, Prof. Geoffrey Callender, M.A., F.S.A., A.N.A.*

### NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Open 10-8 Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; 10-5 Thursday, Friday and Saturday; 2-5 Sunday. Paying days (6d.), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £50,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1923 and 1930. The cost of administration of the National Galleries (Trafalgar Square and Millbank) in 1935-36 was estimated at £28,985.

*Director, Kenneth M. Clark ..... £1,360 to £1,650*  
*Keeper and Secretary, H. I. Kay ..... £1,058*  
*Assistants, M. Davies; P. M. R. Pouncey; Neil MacLaren ..... £337 to £738*  
*Scientific Adviser to the Trustees and Supervisor of Publications, F. I. G. Rawlinson ..... £600*  
*Higher Clerical Officer, L. A. Parsons £396 to £515*  
*Junior Assistant, R. T. Blackwood ..... £250 to £450*

### NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 10 to 4, 5 or 6 according to season; Saturday 10 to 6 and Sunday 2.30 to 6. Admission 6d. on Thursday and Friday (Students' Days) 10 to 4 or 5.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1875, £30,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £722 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £10,061 in 1936-37.

*Director, Keeper, and Secretary, H. M. Hake, C.B.E. .... £1,058*  
*Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams .... £337 to £738*  
*Assistant and Lecturer, J. Steegmann ..... £337 to £738*

### TATE GALLERY.

Millbank, S.W. 1.

Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery.

The Tate Gallery was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£30,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Bart., was opened to the public in 1910. The Gallery includes a gallery for Modern Foreign Art and a gallery for Sargent's works, opened in 1926, the gift of Sir Joseph

Duveen. Sir Joseph (now Lord) Duveen has added to his benefactions by the gift of a new Sculpture Gallery, now in course of construction.

*Director, James B. Manson ..... £1,161*  
*Assistants, H. S. Ede; D. C. Fincham ..... £337 to £738*

### WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 2.

Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays; other days free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures daily (Wed. excepted) at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1807, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The expenses were estimated at £12,165 in 1936.

*Keeper & Secretary, James G. Mann, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000*  
*Assistants to Keeper, W. P. Gibson, B.A.; Trenchard Cox, M.A. .... £337 to £738*

### NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

Aberystwyth.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Sundays.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains approx. 750,000 printed books, 17,000 manuscripts, 160,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specialises in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and other Celtic peoples. National Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

*Librarian, W. Ll. Davies, M.A.*

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Apr.-Sept., 8 p.m.); Sundays (admission 3d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology). Relief Maps of Wales, "David Davies" collection of fossil plants, "Griffith J. Williams" collection of minerals, and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales. (Botany). The Welsh National Herbarium illustrating especially the flora of Wales, and collections illustrating general, agricultural and forest botany. (Zoology). Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, British molluscs, spirit collections, all of special Welsh interest. (Archaeology). Welsh prehistoric, Roman and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales (Folk Culture). Welsh Folk Crafts and Industries. Collections illustrating Welsh Life 16th to 19th centuries. (Art). Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain. The works of Richard Wilson, R.A., and of Frank Brangwyn, R.A., are well represented. Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, silver, &c.

*President, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth.*  
*Vice-President, Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.*  
*Treasurer, Sir W. Reardon Smith, Bt.*  
*Director, Sir Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A.*  
*Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.*

*Keepers (Geology) Dr. F. J. North, F.R.S.; (Botany) H. A. Hyde, M.A., F.R.S.; (Zoology) Colin Matheson, M.A., B.Sc.; (Archaeology) V. E. Nash-Williams, M.A., F.S.A.; (Folk Culture) Iorwerth C. Peate, M.A., F.S.A.; (Art) Isaac J. Williams.*

### NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound, Edinburgh.

Open free Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter); Mon., Tu., Wed., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Admission 6d. Thurs. and Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter).

*Director, Stanley Cursitor, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., R.S.W.*  
*Keeper, A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C., R.S.W.*  
*Secretary, Robert Moncrieff.*



**SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,**

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.

*Director*, Stanley Cursitor, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., R.S.W.  
*Keeper*, A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C., R.S.W.  
*Secretary*, Robert Moncrieff.**NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,**

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.

*Director*, J. Graham Callander, LL.D.  
*Assistant Keeper*, Arthur J. H. Edwards.**NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND,**

Parliament House, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sundays.

Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the National Library of Scotland.

*Chairman of the Trustees*, The Lord Clyde, LL.D.  
*Librarian of the National Library*, Henry William Melkie, D.Litt.**OTHER LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.****ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM**, Oxford.—Art and Archaeological collections of the University. Randolph and Egyptian Sculpture galleries; Mediæval room; Arundel vestibule; Dept. of Antiquities (with Cretan Collection); Dept. of Fine Art (with Raphael and Michelangelo drawings, &c.). Open daily 10 to 4, admission 6d.; free after 2 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 4, free (Term time only).*Keeper of the Ashmolean and Dept. of Antiquities*, E. T. Leeds, M.A.*Keeper of Dept. of Fine Art*, K. T. Parker, M.A.**BEDE LIBRARY** (Theological), 36 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.**BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM**.—Open free daily 10 to 5 (to 6, during "Summer Time"); Wednesdays to 8; Sundays 2 to 5.**BODLEIAN LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY**, Oxford (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily from 9 to 7; admission (for visitors) 3d. Reading room at RADCLIFFE CAMERA (open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.), view from roof; admission (for visitors) 2d. *Dependent Libraries*—Radcliffe Library (Science); Rhodes House (History of British Empire and of U.S.A.); Indian Institute; and Law Library.*Bodley's Librarian*, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt.**BRISTOL MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY**, Queen's Road, Bristol.—Open free daily, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 8, other weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 5. Industrial art, Bristol antiquities, geology, natural history, paintings, &c.*Director*, H. W. Maxwell.**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**, Burrell's Walk, Cambridge (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily during Term (and Long Vacation residence) from 9.30 to 6.30; Saturdays 9 to 1.30; at other times, 9.30 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 1.30.*Librarian*, A. F. Schofield, M.A.*Secretary*, H. C. Stanford, M.C., M.A.**CARLYLE'S HOUSE**, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by The National Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 18. (6d. Saturdays).**CUMING MUSEUM**, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, "Bygones," Royal relics, Marshalsea Pump. Tinworth panels. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m.; Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.**DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY**, Somers Town, Euston Road, N.W. 1.**DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY**, 48 Doughty Street, London, W.C. 1 (Dickens Fellowship).—Open daily 10 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 6d.**DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE**, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.—Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season); admission 6d. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, or through Wine Office Court.**FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM**, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.—Art collections of the University. Pictures, miscellaneous works of art, coins. Greek and Egyptian antiquities. Library. Open free daily 10 to 4, or 5 (according to season); Sundays from 2 to 4, or 5. Closed first Wednesday of each month.*Director*, Sir Sydney Cockerell, Litt.D.**GEFFRYE MUSEUM**, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Thursday evening lectures on furniture and allied arts. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).**GLASGOW**.—Corporation Art Gallery, Kelvingrove Park. Open free. (Summer)—Mon., Wed., Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tu., Th., Sat. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays 2 to 5. (Winter)—Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays 2 to dusk.**GLASGOW**.—Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, 270 Sauchiehall Street.*Acting Secretary*, George Middlemass, C.A.**GUILDHALL LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY**, Guildhall, London, E.C. 2.—Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept. and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Library and Newspaper Room open daily 10 to 6.*Librarian, Curator of the Museum, and Director, Art Gallery*, J. L. Douthwaite.*Asst. Curator, Museum*, Quintin Waddington, F.R.S.A.**HASLEMERE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM**, High Street, Haslemere.—Open daily 10 to 1; 2 to 5. Sundays 2 to 4. Admission 3d.; Sundays, 1d. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Living exhibits of flowers, fungi, pond life, &c. Microscope demonstrations. Gallery of British Birds. Peasant Arts. Space-for-time schedules of Geology and Human History.*Curator*, E. W. Swanton, M.B.E., A.L.S.**HOGARTH'S HOUSE**, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open daily. May 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 6; Oct. 1 to April 30, 11 to 4. Admission 6d.**HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM**, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W. 1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. Open every weekday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Visits at other times by arrangement. Admission free. Persons under 18 not admitted except in parties for instructional purposes.*Director*, D. R. Wilson, C.B.E. (H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories).

**HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY**, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Natural Science Library. Admission free. Week-days:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

*Curator*, Dr. H. B. Harrison.

**HULL**.—Ferus Art Gallery. Continuous display of loan exhibitions with the permanent collection of pictures, including unique collection of works by Frank Brangwyn, R.A. Also Spring and Autumn invitation Exhibitions. Admission free daily 10 to 5; Sundays 2.30 to 4.30.

*Director*, Vincent Galloway.

**IVRAGH BEQUEST**, Kenwood, Hampstead, N.W.3.—Paintings of the British, Dutch, Flemish and French schools in the setting of a XVIIIth century mansion, with a fine Adam Library (in a park of 74 acres). Open on week-days 10 to 6 (dusk in winter); Sundays 2.30 to 6 (or dusk); Wednesdays and Fridays 12; other days free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

**KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE**, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—Open free Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 6 April to Sept., 10 to 4 Oct. to March. Other times by appointment. Tel. Hampstead 2062. *Keats Museum* (adjoining) open every weekday 10.30 to 8.

*Resident Curator*, F. Edgcombe.

**LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY**, Lambeth, S.E. 1.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter in September, and early part of October.

**LEEDS ART GALLERY**.—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sunday 2.30 to 5 p.m.

*Director*, Philip Hendy.

**LEIGHTON HOUSE**, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures, and works by well-known Kensington and other artists. Open free M., Tu. and Th. 11 to 3; Wed. and Fri. 11 to 1; Sat. 11 to 5. Closed on Sundays.

**LIVERPOOL**.—Walker Art Gallery. Roscoe collection of Old Masters and large collection of Modern Paintings. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Oct.-March), and 6 p.m. (April-Sept.) Sundays 2 to 5 p.m. Annual Autumn Exhibition, Oct. to Dec. (or Jan.).

**LONDON LIBRARY**, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. *Secretary and Librarian*, Sir C. T. Hagberg Wright, M.D.

**MANCHESTER ART GALLERY**, Mosley Street.—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 to 5.

*Curator*, Lawrence Howard, M.A., F.R.S.A.

**MANCHESTER**.—Chetham Library (1653). Open free daily 9.30 to 5; Saturdays 9.30 to 4.

**MANCHESTER**.—The John Rylands Library, Deansgate. Open to holders of Readers' Tickets (forms of application to be obtained from Librarian) Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 6; Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 9; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Public admitted to view exhibition and main hall, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 6.

**MANX MUSEUM**, Douglas, I. of Man (established under Act of Tynwald 1886 and 1892). Open daily (except Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday) 10 to 5. Archaeology (Kermode Gallery), Natural

History, Folk Collection. Also houses the National (A. W. Moore) Library and Art Gallery.

*Curator and Librarian*, W. Cubbon.

**NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY**, Malet Place, London, W.C.1. Books may be borrowed through any public or other library in Great Britain.

*Librarian*, Luxmoore Newcombe.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND** (1882), 35 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1; *Northern Branch*, 5 St. John Street, Manchester. 184,971 volumes (including music) in Braille and Moon types.

*See and Librarian*, Miss O. I. Prince.

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**, Laing Art Gallery and Museum.—Admission free, daily 10 to 6; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays 3 to 5 p.m.

*Curator*, C. Bernard Stevenson.

**NORWICH CASTLE MUSEUM**, Norwich.—Norman Keep, containing Pre-historic, Roman and other antiquities; Rooms illustrating "Norwich through the centuries"; Norwich School Pictures, Lowestoft porcelain; The Norfolk Room, illustrating the fauna and flora of the County.

**NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY**. The Castle, Nottingham.—Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Winter), 8.30 p.m. (Summer), free; Fridays 10 to 4 (or 6), admission 6d.; Sundays 2 to 5, admission 1d.

**OLD BATTERSEA HOUSE** and the DE MORGAN COLLECTION, Vicarage Road, London, S.W. 11.—Open on Mondays 2.30 to 5 (except Easter Week). Closed for August and September.

**OLD DEVONSHIRE HOUSE**, 48 Devonshire St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.1.—Harpisicords, Virginals and Spinets ranging from Tudor to Georgian times displayed in period surroundings and available for private practice and public performances. On view daily.

**PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND MUSEUM**, 2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1 (near Wallace Collection).—Open free daily 10 to 1 and 2 to 5. Saturdays 10 to 1.

**PARKES MUSEUM** of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1, contains sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene. The Museum is open free daily from 10 to 5; Saturdays 10 to 1.

**PASTEL SOCIETY**, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Exhibitions open in January.

**PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY**.—*See* p. 519.

**PEPYSIAN LIBRARY**, Magdalene College, Cambridge.—Collection bequeathed by Samuel Pepys. Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays 12 to 1, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays 2.30 to 3.30.

*Librarian*, F. McD. C. Turner, M.A.

**PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**.—*See* pp. 359.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to first week of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1s. 6d.; catalogue, 1s. Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from 1st week of January, from 10 till 5; admission, 1s. 6d.; catalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily (exc. Sundays), from 11 to 4; catalogue 1s.

**ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART**, Plas Mawr, Conway, Caernarvonshire, North Wales. Annual Exhibition June to Sept. Plas Mawr, a beautiful Elizabethan mansion, is open daily (exc. Sundays) from 10 to dusk all the year round.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—Annual Exhibition of works by living artists, middle of April to end of August; admission, 10 to 5.30, 18; 6.30 to 9.30, 6d.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 22 to April 29; admission 18.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Open from Oct. 12 to Nov. 6; admission 18.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October; admission 18.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of Members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, Monday to Friday, 10 to 5; Saturday, 10 to 1. Closed during September and Bank Holiday week-ends.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map room open to public free.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.—Rubens's celebrated ceiling (flood-lit), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; historic naval and military relics; models typifying the development of weapons, ships and aeroplanes for the fighting Services. Admission to the Museum 18, daily (except Sunday); 6d. after noon on Wednesdays and Saturdays. H.M. Forces in uniform, free, 10 to 5.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

ST. DREINOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY, Hawarden, Cheshire, for Clergy and men students.

Warden, Rt. Rev. W. F. Wentworth-Shields, D.D.

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7.—Attached to the Science Museum: The National Library especially devoted to pure and applied Science. 260,000 volumes, 13,900 periodicals, a set of British patent specifications. Subject-matter index to articles in periodicals, 2,300,000 cards. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5.50 (except Bank Holidays). Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities and approved Research Institutions.

SHEFFIELD.—City Museum, Weston Park. Collections of old Sheffield plate and silver, English and Continental antique cutlery, British antiquities, natural history, &c. Open free, 10 to 5 (Oct. to March); 6 (April and Sept.); 7 (May and Aug.); 8.30 (June and July); Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, J. W. Baggaley.

SHEFFIELD, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street.—Paintings by British and Continental Artists. Regular loan exhibitions. Open free week-days, 10 to 8; Sundays, 2 to 5.

Director, John Rothenstein, M.A., Ph.D.

SHEFFIELD, Ruskin Museum, Meersbrook Park.—Illuminated MSS., engravings, minerals, &c. Art Library. Open free week-days 10 to dusk, Sundays 2 to 5.

Director, John Rothenstein, M.A., Ph.D.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the

famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Closed for the month of September. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. A list of publications of the Museum will be sent on application.

Curator, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WATER HOUSE, Walthamstow, Essex.—William Morris Memorial Museum. A People's Art Gallery.

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists, nurses and research workers on presentation of card; others on application to—

Conservator, P. Johnson-Saint, M.A., F.R.S.E.

WELLCOME MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1.—Opened daily, 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 12.30. Admission—medical men, health officers, research workers and medical students; others on application to—

Director, S. H. Daukes, O.B.E., M.D.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, London, E.C. 1.—Interesting relics of John and Charles Wesley including portrait of John Wesley. Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6d.

Warden, Rev. Percy Boyling.

Curator, Rev. Geoffrey W. Collinson.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, London, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 9 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS'S TRUST (AND LIBRARY), Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1.

Sec., Rev. J. Worthington, B.A.

Librarian, S. K. Jones, B.A.

WOOLWICH ROTUNDA MUSEUM, S.E. 18.—The circular building, now known as the Rotunda and used as a Museum of Artillery, was originally the tent erected in the grounds of Carlton House, St. James's Park, on the occasion of the visit of the allied Sovereigns in 1814; it contains a collection of ancient and modern guns, rifles, &c.; daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. Arrangements can be made to conduct parties and schools round the museum on application to the Secretary, R. A. Institution, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

YORK.—Corporation Art Gallery and Museum. Open free, daily 10 to 5 (Wed. to 8). Sundays 2.30 to 5.

YORK.—Yorkshire Museum, founded in 1827. Open 9 to 5; admission 18. Collections of Yorkshire pottery and porcelain, mediæval pottery, Roman and mediæval antiquities, flint, stone and bronze implements, mediæval architecture, geology, etc.

Keeper, Dr. Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A.

## NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners, whose primary function is the application of the Sinking Funds to the reduction of the National Debt, were first constituted by the Act 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786). Details of the Sinking Funds now operative will be found on page 634. By subsequent legislation their duties have been extended to cover the investment and financial management of many Public Funds (including the Savings Banks Funds, the Local Loans Fund, the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Funds, the Irish Land Purchase Fund, &c.). They also exercise administrative control over Trustee Savings Banks. Government Life Annuities may be purchased by the Public from the Commissioners without limit of amount in exchange for holdings of the Government Stocks or for cash. The Commissioners are the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The net administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £2,827 in 1926-37.

*Comptroller-General, Maurice Francis Healdam, C.B., C.M.G., F.I.A.* ..... £1,590  
*Private Secretary, P. M. Lewis* ..... £100  
*Assistant Comptroller and Actuary, E. S. Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A.* ..... £1,261 to £1,416  
*Chief Clerk, E. W. Kitson, A.I.A.* ..... £100  
*Principal Clerks, E. W. Kitson, A.I.A.; H. R. Powell; G. Rackham, R.A.* ..... £680 to £847  
*Assistant do., A. Mackenzie; G. T. Milne, F.I.A.; O. J. Phillips, F.I.A.; C. P. Southern; B. B. Fels; G. McLoughlin, F.I.A.; G. A. Dyer (acting)* ..... £515 to £634  
*Brokers, Messrs. Mullens* ..... £2,000

## NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

*Head Office, 57 Broad Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 2.*  
 By the National Health Insurance Act, 1935, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1932.

*Chief Auditor & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, C.B., O.B.E.* ..... £1,360  
*Chief Inspector of Audit, W. E. Wall* ..... £1,058  
*Establishment and Accounts Officer, R. McCormack* ..... £634 to £733  
*Inspectors of Audit, (4); Senior Auditors, (13), Auditors, (24); Senior Assistant Auditors, (27)*

## H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by the Board of Longitude. The office is now under the control of H.M. Board of Admiralty.

*Superintendent (vacant)* ..... £634 to £847

## OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £20,000 annually.

*Astronomer Royal, H. Spencer Jones, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.* ..... £1,161 to £1,360  
*Chief Assistants, W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.A.S.; R. v. d. R. Woolley, M.A., Ph.D.* ..... £634 to £847  
*Assistants, C. Davidson, F.R.S.; P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; W. M. Mitchell, B.Sc., F.R.A.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological)* ..... £277 to £738  
*Junior do. (Higher Grade), W. Stevens, F.R.A.S.; R. T. Cullen, F.R.A.S.; H. W. Acton, F.R.A.S.; H. W. Newton, F.R.A.S.; H. M. Smith; F. Jeffries, F.R.A.S.* ..... £396 to £515  
*Secretary, H. G. Barker* ..... £396 to £515

Royal Observatory.

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh. — £1,657.

*Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S.* ..... £515  
*First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S.* ..... £456 to £575  
*Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; E. A. Baker, B.Sc.* ..... £277 to £456

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

*Astronomer, John Jackson, M.A., D.Sc.* ..... £953 to £1,058  
*Chief Asst., R. H. Stov, M.A., F.R.A.S.* ..... £634 to £847  
*Assistants, A. B. Wilkin; J. W. Jackson; J. H. Pellet* ..... £277 to £738

## DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

(Joint Department under the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1. (Whitehall 9040.)

*Branch Offices 9-12, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. (Metropolitan 4723), and 70, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (Victoria, 4666).*

For H. M. Trade Commissioners, see p. 216.

For Commercial Diplomatic Officers, see pp. 901-999 (Complete Edition).

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commercial Intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £458,371 in 1926-37.

In considering the major questions affecting United Kingdom export trade, the Minister in charge of the Department has the assistance of the Overseas Trade Development Council, of which he is Chairman.

The Council consists of leading representatives of commerce and industry, and of Civil Servants especially concerned with trade matters, and it ensures that the Department is kept in close touch with industrial opinion.

*Secretary, Captain Rt Hon. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P.* ..... £2,000

*Private Secretaries, W. Hargham; A. E. Perival.*

*Do., Parliamentary, Patrick Munro, M.P.* ..... unpf.

*Comptroller-General, Sir E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. (allowance £247)* ..... £1,953

*Private Secretary, R. Reid-Adam.*

*Deputy Comptrollers-General, E. R. Eddison, C.B., C.M.G.; A. Mullins, C.M.G., C.B.E.* ..... £1,450 to £1,650

*Directors, J. Pictou Bagge, C.M.G., (plus allowance) £1,161 to £1,360; J. A. P. Edgecombe, C.M.G., C.B.E.; J. H. Jones, O.B.E.; E. H. Bliss; Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E.; D. J. F. Morton, M.C.* ..... £1,150 to £1,450

*Commissioner for Exhibitions and Fairs, Claud Taylor, C.V.O., O.B.E.* ..... £1,161 to £1,360

*Principal Officers, R. E. R. C. Brinsley-Richards, O.B.E., £1,011 to £1,161; M. W. Denald, O.B.E.; H. W. Wiswoud; C. E. G. House, M.B.E.; C. M. Jones, O.B.E.; J. W. Golsby, M.B.E.; J. J. Holloway; C. F. Monier-Williams, M.B.E.; D. H. Lyl, M.B.E.; C. S. Toseland, M.B.E. (Secretary Overseas Trade Development Council); W. M. Hill; E. L. Mercier; F. F. Clively (allowance £100); R. H. Owen (acting); T. R. Ritchie (acting)* ..... £800 to £1,200

*Assistant Director, P. C. Rice, O.B.E., I.S.O.* ..... £847 to £1,058

*Principal Clerks, J. Ridler; R. E. J. Moore, M.B.E.; G. H. Meadmore, M.B.E.* ..... £505 to £1,011

*Senior Executive Officer (Higher Grade), W. C. Scott* ..... £733 to £953

*Senior Staff Officer (Higher Grade), H. E. Gibbs* ..... £738 to £953

*Senior Intelligence Officers, L. N. Barker; G. W. Betts; A. B. Marchant; S. A. Deacon; W. H. Evans; E. S. A. Baynes; C. H. Davies, M.B.E., M.C.; T. L. Relton, M.B.E.* ..... £680 to £847

*Senior Executive Officers, J. N. Goad; J. L. Butler; S. J. Graham; H. C. Grange; F. Hollings* ..... £680 to £847

*Senior Staff Officers, F. Biggs; G. C. Hutton; R. G. Mercer; H. A. Treganowan; E. Warren* ..... £634 to £738

*Intelligence Officers, E. P. J. Briggs; W. J. Paddon; J. F. P. Fielding; A. T. Schud; C. H. Reeve; (the foregoing hold the personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer); A. V. Langton; D. F. Crawford; G. H. Kelly; W. Hall (on loan to the Air Ministry); A. L. Willis; J. C. Pittman; O. Clark; A. G. C. Deuber; E. L. F. Clough-Taylor; J. Mandefield; J. McE. Martin; H. Mistle-Blomfield, T.D.; C. F. F. Fagan; A. C. Pomroy; W. Harris; J. B. Greaves; E. W. Webster-Jones;*



G. H. Jeans; Miss M. L. Edwards; E. J. Gaines; W. E. Over; J. Balcon (on loan to the Anglo-Spanish Clearing Office); J. B. Dixon (on loan to the Anglo-Spanish Clearing Office); E. J. Halford-Stevens; Miss M. W. Ehrenfest; W. Harpham (allowance £275); M. M. Du Merton; J. L. Reading; Miss W. B. Hutson; J. H. O'Hagan; R. Reid-Adam (allowance £120).

(Men) £337 to £634; (Women) £301 to £515  
Intelligence Officer (Cade), J. E. Chadwick

Higher Executive Officers, G. F. Rivers; Miss F. W. Wood, m.b.e.; A. Froude; G. V. Honey; S. O. Gray; A. H. Pike; E. H. Osborne; W. H. J. Gillham; I. Harrison; C. C. I. Lambert; W. T. Pawley; F. L. Sharp; C. E. Thorogood; W. H. Young; L. E. Maclean-Hayes; F. S. Wagland

(Men) £515 to £634; (Women) £396 to £515  
Staff Officers, S. Robson; E. Adams; J. I. Devino; J. A. Dormann; F. Doy; F. A. Hubbard; E. Bull; K. Colvin; S. W. Rose

Exhibitions Architect, G. O. Pratt, F.I.A.A., M.Inst.R.A. (unestablished) £700

Executive Officers, Miss S. Cooper (allowance £50); G. W. Dainty; V. G. Filkins; Miss M. K. Gooderham; V. W. Hutton; G. M. Herring; C. J. Homewood; Miss S. Naish; J. T. Prescott; W. M. Wilson; I. G. Perryman; F. J. Carroll; E. J. Palmer (seconded to the Imperial Institute); J. F. Payne; A. Sherrard; C. S. Turner; Mrs. F. M. Edmunds; G. W. Baldock; R. D. Bate; C. M. Carroll; J. S. Duke; T. N. C. Harris, m.c.; H. W. Newell; P. M. Pennyfather; F. J. E. Styles; J. R. F. Tong; H. Towell; F. J. Wallor (allowance £50); S. C. Wheeler; S. G. Whittingham; H. B. A. Branson; S. A. Guest

(Men) £152 to £515; (Women) £152 to £396  
Higher Clerical Officers, R. C. P. Hughes; W. E. Rumble; C. B. Gascoin; G. Harrison; R. S. King; C. F. Meager; F. A. L. Borrowdale; A. J. Gorman; H. W. Swain; H. S. Clarke; Miss M. S. Pledge; G. Darby (allowance £30); Miss M. E. Andrews; A. Howard; A. Gunsberg; J. J. Rudling; C. J. Bazley; A. W. Freeman; J. F. Frow; E. J. Frost; F. C. B. Hood; A. E. Johnson; R. Kersley; E. P. Stears; F. H. Stemberidge; H. E. Tucker

(Men) £396 to £515; (Women) £313 to £396  
Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss F. A. Ensor

## IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1837-1887). The principal departments of the Institute are:—(1) Permanent Empire Exhibition. The Exhibition Galleries are open to the public free from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.). After a complete re-organisation of the exhibits and their disposition in the various Courts, the collections illustrate the products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with enquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given to parties from the schools and to members of the public at stated times. A Cinema has been installed in which films are shown daily depicting the life, sports and industries of the countries of the British Empire. (2) The Empire Film Library, inaugurated 1935 by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, circulates cinematograph films of Empire countries to schools and societies in the United Kingdom. (3) Plant and Animal Products Department. This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to Foodstuffs, Oil-seeds, Essential Oils, Rubber, Fibres, Tobacco, Timbers, Gums and Resins, and similar products. An Advisory Council has been appointed, and technical advisory committees, including representatives of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on Rubber, Timber, Silk, Vegetable Fibres, Tanning Materials, Hides and Skins, Essential Oils and Resins, and Oils and Oil-seeds. (4) Mineral Resources Department. This department is responsible for dealing with enquiries, investigations and publications relating to minerals. An Advisory Council on Minerals has been appointed and there are advisory technical committees as follows: Mining Law Technical, Precious Metals, Base Metals, Iron and Iron-Alloy Metals, Coal and Petroleum, Chemical Industries and Miscellaneous Minerals.

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Responsible Minister and President, The Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade. Vice-President, Sir Edward Crowe, K.C.M.G. (Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade). Secretary, J. A. Nelson, B.Sc.

The Board of Governors is assisted by a Managing Committee and by the Advisory Councils and Technical Committees.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Director, Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. General Secretary, J. A. Nelson, B.Sc. Plant and Animal Products Department, S. E. Chandler, D.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S. (Principal); J. R. Furlong, Ph.D., A.I.C.; H. J. Jeffery, A.R.C.S., F.L.S. (Vice-Principals).

Mineral Resources Department, T. Crook, O.B.E., A.R.C.S., F.O.S., M.Inst.M.M. (Principal); S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc., F.I.C.; W. O. R. Wynn, F.I.C. (Vice-Principals).

Exhibition Galleries, H. Spooner (Curator). Accountant and Establishment Officer, E. J. Palmer.

## PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. For the year 1935 the expenditure was £418,339, and the revenue from fees, &c., was £650,646.

Comptroller-General, M. F. Lindley.....£1,650  
Private Secretary, H. W. Clarke.

Assistant Comptrollers, A. J. Martin, O.B.E.; A. J. Wilson, £1,161 to £1,360; A. S. Cox, O.B.E.

Superintending Examiners, D. Robinson, £953 to £1,151; R. C. Walo; T. Beacall; J. H. Binder; H. W. Hillar, C.B.E.; A. J. Cousin.....£953 to £1,053

Principals, B. G. Crewe, O.B.E., £797 to £1,011; W. J. Mitson; H. F. Rogers.....£797 to £953

Librarian, A. A. Gomme, M.B.E., £634 to £797

Senior Examiners, E. A. Gero; J. W. Barker; F. G. Smith; A. E. Dodridge; A. G. Bell, I.S.O.; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, m.c.; J. J. Foster; G. H. Green; E. K. Maxwell; H. Harding; H. W. Monroe; A. Ward; R. T. Lavender; J. Powrie; F. E. Glover; J. J. Lee; L. Pheseay; S. Read, m.B.E., m.c.; J. H. Oates; F. E. Grant; W. J. Marlow; D. Walton; E. A. Coles, m.c.; A. B. Bok; A. T. Larter, m.B.E.; E. G. Chapman; W. R. Chipp.....£797 to £953

Examiner (Old Class), A. Wilson; V. G. Alexander

Examiners, H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; P. Dewhurst; S. A. S. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish; H. Freak; J. W. Birkley; H. F. C. Walsworth; J. J. Honan; R. W. Ainsworth; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; H. W. Chapman; C. Paine; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; G. H. Makey; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, m.c.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; P. C. Whitteridge, m.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; F. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Donmett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; A. E. Humber; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman, O.B.E.; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin;

S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Homens, m.c.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalon; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hunio, m.c.; E. Jobling, m.c.; S. P. Elliott; W. A. Starbuck; J. P. Lavery, m.c.; W. E. Wallis; R. W. Winn; A. C. Higgs; C. L. McKenzie; G. E. Edmundson; F. Law; P. R. G. Silk; G. A. Sutcliffe; W. Parkin; A. C. McGeorge; J. E. Pringle; J. C. Groer; T. B. Barde; A. G. Tapster; J. Grant; A. R. Deacon; F. G. Clarke; A. E. Foreman; E. M. Atkins; R. Hart; J. L. Blake; A. P. Oliver; C. Harvey; J. E. Taylor; J. W. Millington; H. C. Miller; H. W. O'Connell; B. Benson; E. M. Bennett; F. A. Swann; F. Douglas; H. S. Gillham; D. W. H. Bell; R. M. Bradbury; L. F. Coulman; W. H. Langmaid; P. H. Knapman; W. A. Rowe; W. E. Watts; L. H. Duncanson; R. M. Colmer; L. R. W. Poole; W. Langstaff; H. F. Gill; A. W. Clarke; J. L. Girling; V. P. Doray; L. S. Morris; P. F. Thompson; G. Roberts; G. James; F. H. Overell; H. S. Hole; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; H. N. C. Smith; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; J. J. Broslin; B. G. Lane; R. Cary; F. H. Moore; T. H. Martin; A. C. Rathhead; R. A. Bailey; P. H. Goffey; R. C. E. Yarnold; R. J. Bann; A. W. Snood; G. H. Orruthers; G. M. Westrip; R. W. Riddet; A. L. Gregson; W. E. J. Smith; J. Duckett; R. W. Fair; S. L. Holt; R. G. Atkinson; F. H. Sears; J. W. Hudson; A. B. Grig; C. A. L. Brown; H. I. Downes; G. R. Mason; G. J. Maseull; B. J. Gibbs; R. Bronchley; G. W. Mills; J. E. Lawrence; F. H. E. Pearce; J. R. Hartman; R. D. Satchell; W. E. C. Richards; C. L. Smith; R. C. Hooking; C. S. Hudson; J. E. G. Burnett; H. J. Burdon; T. C. Taylor; E. T. Vincent; S. H. Biles; V. H. Boyes; R. R. Sands; W. C. G. Harris; H. Bedford; G. D. Lundie; M. G. Malone; J. P. H. Curran; R. M. Stables; S. R. Rattan; A. Little; P. B. Hypher; E. T. D. Offer; R. Atkinson; A. L. Harris; W. G. Onslow; R. E. Tree; F. J. Brownfield; R. F. Allen; H. J. Gray; A. McElean; E. W. Prior; J. K. Bentall; W. W. Rush; G. D. Gilles; E. D. T. Jourdan; M. R. Gheury de Bray; F. V. Cross; A. W. Wood; A. E. Tollerfield; L. F. W. Knight

*Assistant Examiners (Old Class), M. F. Whitehead* ..... £337 to £797  
*E. B. P. Wood* ..... £215 to £575  
*Assistant Examiners, S. A. F. Dakin; J. R. Osborn;*  
*C. H. Morgan; J. E. Redmond; R. W. Haward;*  
*E. J. Tibbs; W. H. Blair; J. Rowbotham; G. H.*  
*Andrew; K. P. Taylor; P. J. Hutchings; F. L.*  
*Humphrey; T. B. Minett; J. Wright; E. A.*  
*Whitell; W. A. S. Burnett; E. G. Dann; J. E.*  
*Mirams; G. E. Craven; A. H. Janes; J. Field* ..... £215 to £515  
*Senior Staff Officers, C. Lotan; H. N. Bride; J. Egan;*  
*H. Pheasey; J. F. Fisher* ..... £634 to £738  
*Staff Officers, H. Banbury; B. C. Mullett; H. T.*  
*Sampson; A. J. Plaice; W. M. Faulkner; W. A.*  
*Ninmo; E. J. Tresise; R. W. Luce; H. F. H.*  
*Jeffries (acting); A. H. Clark, m.m. (acting)* ..... £515 to £634  
*Assistant Librarian, W. E. White* ..... £515 to £634

## MANCHESTER OFFICE.

*Keeper of Cotton Marks, S. Milton* ..... £575 to £738  
*Staff Officer, H. Bottomley* ..... £515 to £634

## PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks (to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England), but cash payments are also made, and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £95,000 in 1906-7.

*Paymaster General, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Hutchison of*  
*Montrose, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.* ..... unpaid  
*Assistant Paymaster General, J. Mahood, i.s.o.* ..... £1,300

*Private Sec., A. Gardner.*  
*Principal Clerks, R. C. S. Taylor* ..... £1,021 to £1,109;  
*A. H. May; H. L. Botting* ..... £905 to £1,011  
*Heads of Divisions, T. W. Bead; J. S. McIntyre; P.*  
*W. Thorogood, o.b.e.; E. L. Cragley; L. J. Baker;*  
*F. C. Johnson; C. J. Corkrey; W. C. E. Corrick* ..... £683 to £847

## MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

18 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £41,400,000 for 1906-7.

*Minister of Pensions, Herwald Ramsbotham, o.b.e.,*  
*m.c., m.p.* ..... £2,000

*Private Secs., J. H. F. Ludgate; J. Worsfold.*  
*Do. (i.c.), R. V. Grinston, m.p., unpaid.*

*Permanent Secretary, Sir Adair Hore, k.c.b.e., c.b.* ..... £2,200

*Private Secretary, R. H. Webb.*

## General Administration.

*Principal Assistant Secretary and Deputy Secretary,*  
*A. Cunison, i.p.* ..... £1,450 to £1,650  
*Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Glover; C. J. G. Tate,*  
*o.b.e.* ..... £1,150 to £1,450  
*Principals, P. H. Maggs, o.b.e., £1,161; P. F. Atkin;*  
*I. Powell; F. N. Smith, o.b.e., £847 to £1,058; Miss*  
*M. S. Cox* ..... £738 to £905

## Awards

*Director, W. H. C. Plummer, o.b.e.* ..... £1,011 to £1,161

*Senior Principal Clerks, H. W. Horridge, m.b.e.;*  
*W. C. Letts, m.b.e.; P. Orr, o.b.e.* ..... £905 to £1,011

## Accounts.

*Accountant-General, R. A. Ledgard, o.b.e.*

*Deputy Accountant General, J. D. Stewart, o.b.e.*

..... £1,011 to £1,161

*Senior Principal Clerk, T. Roes, o.b.e.* ..... £905 to £1,011

## Pension Issue Office.

*Controller (Deputy Accountant-General), T. J. Arnold,*  
*o.b.e.* ..... £1,011 to £1,161

*Senior Principal Clerk, E. W. H. Harbour, m.b.e.*

..... £905 to £1,011

## Special Grants Committee.

*Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), F. G. Hinks, o.b.e.*

..... £905 to £1,011

## Headquarters—Executive and Clerical.

*Senior Principal Clerks, J. A. Cutforth, o.b.e.; A. W.*  
*Rowe, o.b.e.* ..... £905 to £1,011

*Principal Clerks, F. D. Bickford; A. R. Campbell;*  
*W. A. G. Christie; R. B. Cobb, m.b.e.; C. C. Cobbe;*  
*A. C. Dodd, m.b.e.; G. J. Gilbert, o.b.e.; P. G.*  
*Grimble; C. W. Hall; F. A. Halliday; J. W. Hodges;*  
*R. S. Morgan; H. C. Potts, m.b.e.; H. H. Rix;*  
*E. S. Roberts; J. P. Sykes, m.b.e.; C. V. Tapp;*  
*W. A. Tatcher, m.b.e.; D. Walker-Arnott; C. B.*  
*White; W. H. Whiteley, m.b.e.; A. Wilson; S. H.*  
*Wisdom, £680 to £847; Miss M. F. Browne, o.b.e.* ..... £575 to £680

*Senior Staff Officer, P. V. F. Raffell, m.b.e.*

..... £634 to £738

*Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; W. S.*  
*Bell; C. Watts* ..... £680

*Higher Executive Officers, T. W. Amos; T. A. Brown;*  
*H. D. Burley; T. Cairns; H. F. Calder; T. W.*  
*Casey, m.c.; F. Coward; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham-*  
*ham, o.b.e.; E. L. Cuthbert; W. S. E. Dailly;*  
*M. Danegery; C. F. Doyle; H. C. H. Eland; Maj.*  
*H. Erwin, o.b.e.; J. D. Gray, m.b.e.; W. W. Fielding;*  
*C. A. N. Foster; J. G. Gail, m.b.e.; G. F. Hayes;*  
*A. G. Haynes; E. Haythornthwaite; D. Hendy;*  
*P. A. Hast; E. V. C. Hughes; W. J. Irving; J. D.*  
*Janbison; R. E. Johnston; Capt. C. H. Jolley;*  
*W. C. Lucas; J. H. F. Ludgate; A. F. Macdonald;*  
*A. S. Martin; R. R. Martin; J. Masters; P. Mitchell;*  
*W. C. G. Moger, m.b.e.; H. L. Nichols, m.b.e.; A. K.*  
*Nonkes; A. O'Carroll; A. M. Olson; Capt. R. E.*  
*Orton, m.c.; C. A. Pearce, m.b.e., m.c.; H. Philp;*  
*A. N. Pironet; F. Pratt; W. G. Pratt; J. G. Price;*  
*E. J. Prudhoe; A. G. Rayner; D. R. Roberts, m.b.e.;*  
*O. M. Roberts; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. H. Scotland;*  
*B. C. Scott; G. E. Shelton; E. A. Simes; A. Smith;*  
*J. Stables; E. L. Steer; C. A. S. Stephens; C.*  
*Stokes; J. Thibot; C. Towers; V. W. H. Waller;*  
*J. A. Watt; R. H. Webb* ..... £515 to £634

*Staff Office*, S. F. E. Best; R. Borland; H. C. Coleman, M.C.; R. B. W. Henry, D.C.M.; F. A. Pickett £515 to £634  
*Higher Executive Officer*, Miss C. Brakell; Miss M. F. T. Hitchcock.....£396 to £515  
*Staff Officers*, Miss M. L. Clague M.B.E.; Miss E. T. Hyslop; Miss N. K. Rodwell; Miss H. B. C. Yeomans.....£396 to £515

#### Canadian Office, Ottawa.

*Ministry Representative*, J. R. Owen.....£905 to £1,011  
*Asst. do.*, D. W. Page, M.B.E.....£515 to £634

#### Medical Services

*Director-General*, J. H. Hebb, C.B.E., M.B., B.Ch.....£1,700  
*Deputy do.*, H. Lightstone, D.S.O., M.C., M.D.....£1,513  
*Director*, Lt.-Col. A. W. Moore, O.B.E., T.D., M.R. £1,350  
*Assistant Directors*, W. Haward, M.B.; J. F. E. Pridenix, M.R.C.S.....£1,318  
*Principal Medical Officers (Established)*, W. E. Alderson, M.D.; S. Brown, M.B.E., M.B.; A. E. Knight, D.S.O. M.C., M.B.; J. C. McKenzie, M.B.; C. R. Nicholson, M.R.C.S.; R. S. Oldham, O.B.E., M.D.; H. G. Peal, M.C., M.D.; Col. H. Richardson, D.S.O., M.D.; A. Sandison, O.B.E., M.D.; C. R. Stewart, O.B.E., M.B.; J. Wallace, O.B.E., T.D., M.D.; J. G. Willmore, M.D.; O. H. Woodcock, M.D.; H. D. Wyatt, M.R.C.S. £1,058 to £1,211

*Medical Officers (Established)*, M. K. Acheson, M.C., M.D.; A. A. Atkinson, M.B.; T. M. Bellew, M.R.C.S.; Col. L. J. Blandford, C.B.E., T.D., M.D.; P. R. Bolus, M.R.C.S.; T. G. Buchanan, M.B.; C. Burnham, M.B., F.R.C.S.; A. G. Cook, M.C., M.B.; J. E. Davies, M.C., M.R.C.S.; F. B. Dutton, M.B.; H. Emerson, M.C., M.B.; H. K. Evans, M.R.C.S.; J. H. C. Fegan, M.R.C.S.; R. H. Fleming, M.B., F.R.C.S.; W. E. Graham, M.C., M.B.; R. D. Langdale Kelham, M.R.C.S.; J. Wilson McGahey, L.R.C.P.; H. E. McCready, M.C., M.D.; A. L. McCreery, M.B.; Findlay Murchie, M.B.; J. P. T. Munson, M.B.; W. G. Porter, M.D.; W. Raffie, M.R.C.S.; F. T. Rees, M.C., M.R.C.S.; J. S. Ross, F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Col. D. J. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., M.D.; T. Sheedy, O.B.E., L.R.C.P.; A. H. Style, M.D.; Col. G. L. Thornton, M.C., M.R.C.S.; K. McLeod Veitch, O.B.E., M.D.; O. R. L. Wilson, M.R.C.S.; Col. E. W. Wraith, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.S. £738 to £1,058  
*Principal Matron*, Miss M. L. Hunter.....£500

#### PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

##### Head Office, London, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 69), on the 31st March 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 25 members—10 appointed and 15 elected, with a Chairman appointed by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1936, showed a surplus of £6,166, leaving a balance of £405,318 carried forward.

*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

*Vice-Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles.

##### APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir F. C. Learmonth, K.B.E., C.B.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. D. Gilbert, D.L., J.P. J. T. Scoulding, J.P.; (*Corporation of London*) Archibald Galloway, C.O., J.P.; Lord Rochester, C.M.G.; (*L.C.C.*) Sir Alfred Baker, J.P., T. W. Condon, O.B.E.; F. Bertram Galer, J.P.; Adm. A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G.; (*Trinity House*) Captain P. N. Layton, C.B.E., R.D.

##### ELECTED MEMBERS.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

*Capt.* Sir I. H. Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.; L. H. Bolton; W. J. Clarke; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bt., J.P.; A. C. Davis, J.P.; R. T. Garrett; A. K. Graham; C. W. Hodge; D. Jones, J.P.; E. Aubrey Lloyd; W. J. McAllister; A. Maclean; Sir A. H. Read, J.P.; O. H. Smith; W. C. Warwick; Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C.; W. L. Wrightson.

##### Officers.

*General Manager*, Sir David J. Owen.

*Solicitor and Secretary*, J. D. Ritchie, M.C.

#### POST OFFICE.

##### Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1526, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions, and Naval, Military and Air Force Pensions and Allowances. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1825, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1902, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £40,647,600 in 1936-37.

*Postmaster General*, Major the Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P.

£2,500

*Principal Private Secretary*, H. Napier.

*Assistant Private Secretary*, J. Vaughan.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, M.P.

*Assistant Postmaster General*, Sir Walter J. Womersley, M.P.

£1,200

*Private Secretary*, D. C. H. Abbott.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, Lt.-Col. A. P. Heneage, D.S.O., M.P.

£3,000

*Director General*, Sir Thomas Gardiner, K.B.E.

*Private Secretary*, S. D. Sargent.

*Deputy Director General*, W. R. Birchall.

£2,200

*Private Secretary*, Miss E. M. Tostevin.

*Assistant Director General*, T. H. Boyd.

£2,000

#### Post Office Board.

*Chairman*, Major the Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*H.M. Postmaster General*).

*Deputy-Chairmen*, Sir Walter J. Womersley, M.P. (*Assistant Postmaster General*); Sir Thomas Gardiner, K.B.E. (*Director General*).

*Members*, W. R. Birchall (*Deputy Director General*); T. H. Boyd (*Assistant Director General*); Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. (*Comptroller and Accountant General*); Lt.-Col. E. T. Crutchley, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Public Relations Officer*); Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, O.B.E., M.C. (*Engineer-in-Chief*); F. W. Phillips, C.M.G. (*Director of Telecommunications*); L. Simon, C.B. (*Director of Savings*); Lt.-Col. F. N. Westbury, O.B.E. (*Regional Director for Scotland*); Sir Frederic Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director of Postal Services*).

*Secretary to the Board*, H. Napier.

#### Administrative Departments.

*Director of Postal Services*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederic H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E.

£1,450 to £1,650

*Director of Telecommunications*, F. W. Phillips, C.M.G.

£1,450 to £1,650

*Principal Assistant Secretary*, J. Y. Bell, C.B.

£1,450 to £1,650

*Assistant Secretaries*, A. R. Kidner; W. E. Parsons; F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; J. Luce.

£1,150 to £1,450

*Principals*, G. A. Belgrave; W. H. Weightman; L. A. Jones; G. E. G. Forbes; H. G. G. Welch; F. R. Radice; O. W. Baker; J. Louden; D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; F. Hardwick; W. D. Sharp; L. F. Masters; Miss M. Curtis; H. Napier; A. Gordon; A. E. Stocker; J. H. G. Stewart, M.B.E.; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Comdr. B. V. Sturdee, R.N.; W. H. Symons; J. Darke; W. A. D. F. Smith (*acting*); F. C. Tickner (*acting*); R. P. Crum (*acting*); C. J. Miles, M.B.E.

(*acting*) Men £800 to £1,100; Women £700 to £900

*Assistant Principals*, A. Stark; J. F. Greenwood; J. Vaughan; S. D. Sargent; P. J. W. de Grouchy; Miss E. M. Tostevin; J. A. Irvin; W. A. Wolverson; D. C. H. Abbot; H. M. Mead; Miss M. B. Sale; C. R. Smith.

Men £275 to £625; Women £275 to £520





*Superintendents (Cable Room), B. F. Ward, £615 to £660;*  
*P. H. J. Hall; R. L. McLachlan, £550 to £600*  
*Chief Supervisor, Miss B. M. Luffman, m.b.e.*

*£475 to £535*  
*Supervisors (Higher Grade), Misses M. A. Aldken;*  
*A. B. Nottidge; A. F. Smith; G. A. Tanner;*  
*J. L. Canfor, £405 to £465*

#### Engineering Department.

*Engineer-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, o.b.e., m.c. £2,000*  
*Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Col. A. S. Angwin, p.s.o.,*  
*m.c., t.d. £1,360*

*Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, B. O. Alston; P. J. Ridd,*  
*£1,058 to £1,263*

*Chief Regional Engineers, F. G. C. Baldwin; J. J.*  
*McKichan; R. G. De Wardt, London, £1,050 to*  
*£1,250; Provinces, £1,000 to £1,200*

*Superintending Engineers (Provinces) and Staff Engineers*  
*(Engineer-in-Chief's Office), B. S. Cohen, o.b.e.;*  
*Capt. J. G. Hines; P. T. Wood; T. Cornfoot;*  
*A. J. Gill; H. S. Thompson; Col. F. Reid, m.c.,*  
*t.d.; Capt. N. F. Cave-Brown-Cave; F. O. Barrelet;*  
*A. Wright; T. T. Partridge; W. H. Powell; H. A.*  
*Smith; I. H. Jenkins; H. Faulkner; C. Brocklesby;*  
*G. F. O'dell; F. E. Nancarrow; Col. H. Carter, t.d.;*  
*A. Speight; A. Morris, London, £953 to £1,058;*  
*Provinces, £905 to £1,011*

*Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. A.*  
*Hardham; G. W. Bell; Maj. R. J. S. Gold; J. L.*  
*Malkin; J. Ramsay, £680 to £847*

*Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), Maj. A.*  
*Young, t.d.; S. M. Freeman; G. F. Medland;*  
*G. Oldfield; W. H. Stephenson; H. Rhodes;*  
*W. D. Robinson; W. Laws; J. Bertram; G. C. G.*  
*Andrews; S. Wilcock; L. J. Faries; H. E. Martin;*  
*H. G. Bishop; Major H. E. C. Lewis, m.c.; E. C.*  
*Sutcliffe; F. C. Ford; F. C. Kiofer; A. J. Baker;*  
*A. E. Johnston; W. F. Buzzing; H. Wager; Capt.*  
*A. S. Weston, t.d. £515 to £634*  
*Chief Motor Transport Officer, Capt. A. Hudson, m.b.e.*  
*£953 to £1,058*

*Motor Transport Officers, Class I, W. C. Burns; L. D.*  
*Strachan, £738 to £847*

*Submarine Supt., F. G. Ramsay, m.b.e. £847 to £953*  
*Commanders, E. P. Hutchings (H.M.T.S. Alert);*  
*E. W. Firmin (H.M.T.S. Monarch), £738 to £847*

*Regional Engineers, Capt. J. E. Fletcher; J. Morgan;*  
*C. E. Morgan, Provinces, £700 to £900*

*Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and*  
*Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-*  
*Chief's Office), W. O. Blight; H. W. Fulcher;*  
*Major J. R. Kingston, o.b.e.; E. S. Francis; J. F.*  
*Fletcher; T. H. Edgerton; H. J. Hunter; F.*  
*Woolhead; G. M. Muldock; E. V. Smart; Capt.*  
*A. C. Thurnis; A. S. A. Johnson; A. J. Aldridge;*  
*A. B. Morice; T. Walmesley; E. S. Ritter; G. W.*  
*Hammond; P. B. Frost; H. J. Gregory; J. H.*  
*Watkins; Capt. J. Legg; D. P. Gilbert; Capt. H.*  
*Hill; W. Day; W. V. Ryder; G. A. Struthers;*  
*H. G. S. Peck; F. S. Mannaford; W. Vickery;*  
*W. M. Osborn; R. L. Bell; R. M. Chamney; L. G.*  
*Semple; R. W. Harding; F. Bastow; L. G. Jeary;*  
*P. G. Hay; A. C. Warren; G. J. S. Little; L. H.*  
*Harris; C. W. Brown; W. Beattie; W. E. Hudson;*  
*A. H. Mumford; H. G. Davis; A. B. Eason; W. G.*  
*Radley; I. J. Cohen; F. E. A. Manning; R. J. Hines*  
*London, £738 to £847; Provinces, £680 to £797*

#### London Postal Region.

*Regional Director, Lt.-Col. F. H. Kemp, m.c. £1,350*  
*Deputy Regional Director, F. T. Greeno, i.s.o., £1,350*  
*Controllers, J. Leader, o.b.e.; R. A. Little, £1,000 to*  
*£1,200; D. Laws, £1,011 to £1,201*

*Regional Finance Officer, J. M. Shaw, £905 to £1,011*  
*Divisional Controllers, J. Davidson, o.b.e.; J. G.*  
*Bott, £1,000 to £1,200*

*Assistant Controllers, H. L. Sealey; S. W. Campbell;*  
*Major W. G. Carter, m.c.; G. Hickman; J. J. C.*  
*Rowden; A. J. Ryan, £750 to £950*

*Principal Clerks, W. H. Cox; A. Mickelthwait; D. D.*  
*Borthwick; H. E. Eckford; S. F. Weatherill; W.*  
*W. Mortimer, £680 to £847*

*Chief Supts., P. A. Cornish; H. A. Crawford; H.*  
*Wells; Major P. B. W. Stanley, £630 to £847*  
*Staff Officers, P. B. Hawkins; J. A. McKitchie; A.*  
*Hamilton; F. T. Shaw; E. J. Robinson;*  
*A. H. Robinson; H. J. Crabb; A. W. Coomber;*

*W. J. T. Porter; A. E. Briggs; F. W. Clark;*  
*H. S. Wigney; F. W. Knight; A. W.*  
*Johnson; G. Nicol, o.b.e.; G. C. Wickins; H. J.*  
*Gunningham; A. G. Simpson; F. R. Mellors;*  
*A. B. Holland; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; W. L.*  
*Davies; F. Milligan; H. E. Ogilvie; C. Atkins;*  
*G. Jefferson; W. J. Ackland; H. G. Dorey; T. J.*  
*Gollop, t.d.; W. Pool; A. E. Baker; R. E.*  
*Robinson, £515 to £634*

*Supt. (Telegraphs), J. A. G. Rich, £490 to £600*  
*Supt. (Post), J. W. J. Westwood, £490 to £600*

*Supt. (Travelling P.O.), I. Hall, £490 to £600*  
*Court Postmaster, G. P. Wyles, £500*  
*Chief Supervisor, £400 to £460*

#### CIRCULATION OFFICE.

*Superintendents (Higher Grade), J. N. Crowe; F. H.*  
*Pratt; M. S. Hunter; H. E. Rapley; E. H.*  
*Baward; P. T. O'Brien; J. M. Johnson; F. T.*  
*Bisset; A. J. Radley; E. C. J. Phillips, £615 to £690*

*Superintendents, J. A. Goldsworthy; G. D. Broed;*  
*J. P. Brooke; H. Wale; A. E. Buckland; H. W.*  
*Chapman; M. Pomeroy; H. H. Taylor; G. T. S.*  
*Joyce; W. W. Rush; R. P. Bury; A. Castro; F.*  
*Keeley; E. L. Lyell; G. W. Smith; W. H. Viney;*  
*D. O'Donovan; W. E. Nockles; J. J. Crawley;*  
*G. A. Palmer; S. L. Davidson; A. Chesser,*  
*£490 to £600*

#### POST OFFICE (LONDON) RAILWAY.

*Manager (vacant), £650 to £750*  
*Traffic Assistant, A. A. Golding, £515 to £634*  
*Engineering Assistant, W. J. Proctor, £515 to £634*

#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

*West Central, New Oxford Street, W. C. z.*  
*District Postmaster, F. T. Scott, £680 to £847*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, P. C. Ingram, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, W. H. Hamilton; J. W. O'Shea; G. R.*  
*Ringwood, £490 to £600*

*Western, Wimpole Street, W. z.*  
*District Postmaster, D. Burden, £680 to £847*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, G. H. A. Gould, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, J. R. B. Cooney; F. A. Bridger; G. A.*  
*Hodgskin, £490 to £600*

*Farringdon, 19 London Street, W. z.*  
*District Postmaster, J. Pedder, £680 to £847*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, A. Sandilands, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, \* W. A. Burchell; Major A.*  
*McGlashan; F. E. Silcox; A. G. Cummings; E. W.*  
*Nicholls, £490 to £600*

*Eastern, 205 Whitechapel Road, E. z.*  
*District Postmaster, W. J. Letch, £680 to £847*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, R. C. Whitley, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, J. E. E. Wild; T. H. Saunders;*  
*F. E. H. Clark, £490 to £600*

*South-Western, 9 Howick Place,*  
*Victoria Street, S. W. z.*  
*District Postmaster, M. Delaney, £750 to £950*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, \* H. Harding, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, C. J. West; \* J. Samuels; J. Taylor;*  
*F. Carnon; W. Bryon; W. Jones; J. F. Bayley,*  
*£490 to £600*

*P. M. House of Commons, H. J. P. Berry, £490 to £600*  
*Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S. W. z.*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, \* H. G. Logan, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendent, W. C. Brundell, £490 to £600*

*South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S. E. z.*  
*District Postmaster, M. J. McLaughlin, £750 to £950*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, \* C. E. Raison, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, \* J. M. Richards; E. A. Collier;*  
*W. T. Newton; E. W. Bellett; A. B. Coe,*  
*£490 to £600*

*Northern, 116 Upper Street, N. z.*  
*District Postmaster, J. W. Naylor, £680 to £847*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, W. H. Fowler, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, B. P. McCaffrey; W. C. Parker;*  
*† G. J. Moore, £490 to £600*

*North-Western, Eversholt Street, N. W. z.*  
*District Postmaster, T. O'Kelly, £680 to £847*  
*Assist. District Postmaster, W. McNea, £515 to £634*  
*Superintendents, R. Nagle; † F. W. Rogers,*  
*£490 to £600*

\* Also allowance of £50. † Also allowance of £30.

## London Telecommunications Region.

National Director, E. Gomersall, o.n.e.	£1,650
Deputy National Directors, M. C. Pink, o.n.e.; W. D. Watcuff, o.n.e.	each £1,350
Controllers, H. Dive, m.b.e.; £1,050 to £1,250; F. E. Waters, o.n.e.	£1,011 to £1,161
Chief Regional Engineer, R. G. de Wardt	£1,050 to £1,250
Regional Finance Officer, R. Tinniswood, o.n.e.	£1,011 to £1,161

## LONDON TELEPHONE SERVICE.

General Controller, M. C. Pink, o.n.e.	
Traffic (Local), H. Dive, m.b.e.	
Accounts, R. Tinniswood, o.n.e.	
Assistant Controller, W. F. Taylor	£847 to £953
Principal Clerks, W. R. Bold; J. R. Satter	

Superintendents, J. Hinshelwood; J. F. Page; E. H. Rados	£680 to £847
Staff Officers, C. A. Hestock; C. H. Brandroth; W. R. Child; D. J. Davies; H. Gray; E. H. Hall; A. H. Harris; W. J. Howe; E. Jacob; Lieut. L. J. Lee, d.s.o., m.b.e.; W. Limbort; E. F. Martin; F. Moyle; J. W. K. Nicholls; A. L. Oubridge; A. C. Silby; C. G. Silby; H. B. Taylor; G. H. Tree; W. C. R. Watson; B. C. B. Wiles	£634 to £738

Superintendents of Traffic, C. C. Brodie; W. F. Dobson, m.b.e.; W. C. Griffith; F. W. B. Thwaites	£515 to £634
---	--------------

Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (Class 1), E. B. Boucher; G. Buckridge; J. E. Collins; E. A. Durrant; A. H. Dyer; C. W. Gerard; F. Gray, m.c.; R. W. Gregory; R. T. Gregory; F. H. Grove; E. Hawkey; J. A. Jenkins; T. A. Mason; A. H. Morris; H. R. Moulton; A. M. B. Newitt; F. B. Nichols; T. M. Oldham; W. H. L. Pountney; W. H. Pratt; G. S. Semark; J. W. Shephard	£634 to £738
---	--------------

Superintendents (Female Clerical Staff), Miss M. E. Ross, m.b.e.	£515 to £634
Staff Officers, Miss M. E. Chandler; Miss M. L. Harries; Miss M. B. Jackson; Miss E. M. Newport; Miss A. Orchard; Miss E. M. Phillips; Miss E. Saunders; Miss F. A. Wheeler	£515 to £634
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A. E. Cox, m.b.e.	£500 to £600

## Money Order Department.

Controller, C. R. Stampe	£1,053 to £1,261
Assist. Controllers, J. Bolger; H. O'Halloran	
Principal Clerks, W. S. Hamer; E. A. Fitzgould; H. H. Bailey	£630 to £847; W. H. Stevens

Staff Officers, Capt. W. A. Tinline, m.c.; J. D. Macnair; J. L. Searlock; H. H. Tapper; J. H. Hurlington; J. G. Brown; C. Frampton; A. Cooper; Capt. E. C. H. Scott (acting)	£515 to £634
--	--------------

## Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss E. M. Le Plastrier, o.n.e.	£680 to £847
Deputy Supts., Misses H. M. Nichols; M. I. Grassie; M. J. Love; P. B. Bexfield	£575 to £680
Staff Officers, Misses I. J. Arnold; K. C. Nicol; E. M. Gato; A. J. Spalding; F. A. Ryde; G. C. Comfort; B. L. T. Mackie; E. M. Hobbs; H. E. Daniels; D. M. Watson; M. S. Jenkins; A. D. Blake; A. S. Bell; D. B. Anderson; M. V. Cranna (acting); M. G. Fleming (acting)	£396 to £515

## Public Relations Department.

Public Relations Officer, Lt.-Col. E. T. Crutchley, c.b., c.m.g., o.n.e.	£1,450 to £1,650
Controller, G. H. Taylor	£953 to £1,161
Principal, T. Daish, m.c.	£800 to £1,100
Controller, Press, Information and Publications, J. H. Brebuor, m.b.e.	£900 to £1,000
Assistant Controllers, A. G. Ilghet; H. A. Ashton	£634 to £738
Sales Investigation Officers, S. A. Manser; F. W. Fox; H. G. Dean	£515 to £634

## Savings Bank Department.

Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.14.	
Director of Savings and Controller, L. Simon, c.n.	£1,450 to £1,650

§ Also allowance of £60.

Deputy Controller, J. Thompson, i.s.o.	£953 to £1,058
Assistant Controllers, E. B. Steers; H. Bridgen; W. H. Cann, m.b.e.	£847 to £953
Principal Clerks, W. A. Christy; A. Davidson; R. C. Harry; S. B. Potts; J. C. Wood; R. J. Vincent; H. J. S. Chennell; Col. H. W. Chapman, i.d.; S. C. Prior; W. Gooding; T. H. Harrison; H. S. Turner; H. Gilmore; R. B. Crawley	£680 to £847
Staff Officers, W. E. Wood; H. J. T. Proctor; A. Buckingham; R. E. Poole; W. G. Parks; F. Grant; U. A. Monck; F. P. Stone; H. W. Ridley; C. Clarke; A. O. Hogben; F. P. Hislop; A. Clements; J. G. Meanwell; S. D. Miller; J. L. Hooper; A. D. Weenys; C. G. Belle; W. A. Greig; A. R. Harman; H. W. Matthews; C. J. Gibbons; E. H. Skerrett; R. S. Battell; H. C. Christophers; F. J. Tipping; C. B. Plastow; F. Norgate; G. A. Crawford; G. W. Curtis; R. G. Bods; J. Rodgers; O. B. Jenkin; J. H. Bannerman; A. J. R. Barbery; E. M. Blake; F. A. Saunders; H. Phillips; Capt. A. A. Joslin; D. E. Ramsey; F. Turnbull; G. E. S. Smith; W. F. Becker; J. Tyrell; A. R. Milborne; E. H. Edmunds; G. E. Hughes	£515 to £634

## Female Staff.

Assistant Controller, Miss L. E. G. Dunn	£680 to £847
Principal Clerks, Misses E. M. Frost; M. C. Thomson; D. L. Hudson; I. F. G. Straugways; E. E. Welch	£575 to £680
Staff Officers, Misses A. D. de Gruchy, m.b.e.; H. J. Meagher; E. Tiddy; I. D. Anderson; E. Brady; M. G. Hogg; A. G. Perry; N. M. A. Harbert; S. J. Gordon Macleod; M. J. E. Murdoch; A. M. Higgins; E. G. Wheeler; G. K. Robinson; M. Margach; A. Fraser; B. M. Lee; J. Cook; D. M. Phillips; R. B. Argent (acting)	£396 to £515

## Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir R. W. Woods, c.b.e.	£1,953
Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; D. A. Stroud, i.l.b.; C. T. Hallam	£1,200 to £1,400
Chief Clerks, S. Johnson, i.l.b.; W. N. Raywood; J. Forbes Smith, b.a., i.l.b.; I. S. Watts; G. Fraser	£850 to £1,100
Asst. Chief Clerks, B. Robson; R. C. Easterbrook; F. Heskeith, i.l.b.; E. V. Harrison; L. C. Thomas; S. Pemberton, i.l.b.; A. E. Normington, i.l.b., b.c.l.; F. H. Plummer	£650 to £850
Professional Clerks, W. Vaughan Williams, b.a.; R. C. Griffiths; J. H. Weston, i.l.b.; J. P. Ricks, b.a.; E. C. Lewis, b.a., i.l.b.; F. M. Bevan; R. C. Gould, i.l.b.; P. Turner, i.l.b.; G. D. P. Whiteley	£315 to £625

## Stores Department.

Controller, A. G. Tydeman, c.b.e.	£1,360 to £1,650
Vice-Controller, R. Fanshawe	£1,058 to £1,261
Asst. Controllers, C. S. Gulliver; R. G. Bennett	£953 to £1,058

Senior Staff Officers, Major C. H. Crisp; J. M. Rusk; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; Major P. G. Bennett; T. H. Henderson; D. P. Dell; A. W. Burt; H. A. Thomas; W. P. Hines	
London, £680 to £847; Birmingham, £660 to £820	
Staff Officers, W. G. Potter; H. J. S. Bennett; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; H. E. Willmott; A. Heath; P. Green; G. W. Somers; A. F. Glover; R. Tonking; R. Crook; R. W. R. Cross; R. C. Owen; M. H. Hallett; A. G. Fearon; H. A. Silcock; F. L. Hawkins; A. H. Oliver; S. H. Smith; A. Wells; F. J. Raynham; J. A. Willmot; F. W. Nudd; J. Griffin; R. B. Green; J. Mairs; H. C. Hamilton; C. Hooper; W. H. Shinn; W. E. Bees; S. H. Gibb; Capt. W. Moss, d.s.o.; A. G. Robertson; F. Pinder	
London, £515 to £634; Birmingham and Edinburgh, £500 to £619.	

## Scottish Region.

Regional Dir., Lt.-Col. F. N. Westbury, o.n.e.	£1,500
Deputy do., C. A. Taylor, m.c.	£1,300
Postal Controller, R. J. R. Measham, o.n.e.	£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Regional Engineer, J. J. McKichan, o.n.e.	£1,000 to £1,200
Telecommunications Controller, B. L. Barnett, m.c.	£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, H. G. Bruce; A. A. E. Sulman	£660 to £820

**Solicitor, J. Richardson, w.s.**  
**Regional Finance Officer, W. Yule** ..... £850 to £1,000  
*Edinburgh Postal and Telegraph District.*  
**Controller, A. Cameron** ..... £847 to £953  
**Deputy do., A. C. S. Ingles** ..... £680 to £797  
**Telephone Managers:—Airdrie, J. G. Ferguson;**  
**Dunfer, R. B. Rae; Edinburgh, Major J. F. Darby;**  
**Glasgow, A. E. Coombs, o.b.s.; Scotland, West,**  
**F. I. Ray.**

#### North Eastern Region.

**Regional Director, Lt.-Col. T. P. Holbins, c.b.e.** £1,500  
**Deputy do., J. W. Atkinson** ..... £1,300  
**Postal Controller, C. A. Jackson** ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
**Chief Regional Engr., F. G. C. Baldwin** £1,000 to £1,200  
**Telecommunications Controller, J. F. Murray**  
 £1,000 to £1,200

**Principal Clerks, G. W. Southerst; T. L. Sturges**  
 £660 to £820

**Regional Finance Officer, G. T. Anstey** £850 to £1,000  
**Telephone Managers:—Bradford, W. D. Sutt; Leeds,**  
**C. O. Horn; Lincoln, W. R. Tyson; Middlesbrough,**  
**Capt. C. A. Robertson, m.c.; Newcastle, A. E.**  
**Ryland; Sheffield, G. Manning; York, Capt. H. A.**  
**Berry.**

#### Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

**Surveyors, A. O. Spafford, o.b.e.; J. T. Foxell; E. F.**  
**Nunns; P. W. McIntyre; J. W. Jay; W. R. Storr;**  
**F. C. G. Twinn; F. N. Gossling, m.c.; Major W. R.**  
**Roberts** ..... £953 to £1,161  
**Asst. Surveyors, 1st Class, T. W. McConnell; A. S.**  
**Langlands; E. B. Davies, m.c.; D. Spottiswoode;**  
**G. P. Hall; W. H. Coutts; G. T. Cairncross; J.**  
**Sweeney; H. D. Wooster; I. W. Nicholson; P. W.**  
**Urban; J. Haig-Smith, o.b.e.; Lt.-Col. H. H.**  
**Neeves, n.s.o., m.c.; D. Mackenzie; A. H. Wilson;**  
**A. W. Langford; A. R. Angles; G. R. Parsons; J.**  
**R. E. Aitken; R. H. Locke; C. A. Blackmore; W.**  
**Morton; J. Gardiner; H. F. Rodgers (acting); W.**  
**H. Bloomfield (acting)** ..... £680 to £847  
**Asst. Surveyors, 2nd Class, C. R. Millen, m.c.;**  
**F. E. Price; R. Hutchison; W. H. Macnaughton;**  
**S. H. Bates; W. H. Penny; S. H. Head; L. J. Tay-**  
**lor; H. Hewitt; G. D. Frazer; W. K. Mackenzie;**  
**John Evans; A. Crisswell; H. N. Pickering; J. S.**  
**Blake; R. A. Weir; W. Scott; S. Scott; F. W.**  
**Lister; E. G. Hucker; R. E. German; J. John-**  
**stone; F. E. Pearson; A. H. Woodland; J. T.**  
**Baldry; R. Peel; F. W. Guenier; K. S. Holmes;**  
**C. McCarthy; W. C. Harvey; W. E. Phillips; W.**  
**Park; G. A. Lascelles** ..... £277 to £575

**Staff Officers, A. Ackroyd; S. G. Stanbury; S. P.**  
**Gahagan; R. G. Gilbert; C. Chapman; G. T.**  
**Pound; G. B. Howarth; W. E. Booker; W. W.**  
**Peet; R. Small; C. E. Jenks** £468 to £575; **A. D.**  
**Hanna** ..... £515 to £634

#### Postmaster Surveyors.

**Birmingham, T. B. Brand; Bristol, Col. S. H. G.**  
**Dainton, o.b.e.; Liverpool, A. H. Barry; Manchester,**  
**V. R. Kenny, m.b.e.; Glasgow, J. Scholes, o.b.e.;**  
**Belfast, A. J. Ardern, o.b.e.**

#### POST OFFICE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Set up by the Postmaster-General in January, 1933, to act in a consultative capacity on matters of general Post Office policy, and to serve as a further connecting link between the Post Office and the public.

**The Council.**—**Maj. Hon. J. J. Astor, m.p.; Sir Charles**  
**C. Barrie, k.b.e., m.p.; Sir John Cadman, o.c.m.g.,**  
**d.s.c., f.o.s., m.c.e.b.; John Cliff; Ald. M. T. Davies;**  
**Sir Francis Goodenough, c.b.e.; G. J. Innes; Ald.**  
**J. H. Inskip; Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., m.b., f.c.a.;**  
**Miss Megan Lloyd George, m.p.; The Lord Luke,**  
**m.b.; Miss Isabel MacDonald; Sir Frederick**  
**Marquis; R. M. Holland Martin, c.m.; Sir Ronald**  
**Matthews; The Hon. Dorothy Pickford; G. D.**  
**Shepherd, f.c.a.; T. Somerset, m.p.; Rear-Adm.**  
**Sir M. Sueter, c.b., m.p.; J. W. Sutton; Maj.-Gen.**  
**Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, o.c.s.i., o.c.i.e., g.b.e.,**  
**k.c.b., c.m.g.; G. W. Thomson.**

#### PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE. Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were

permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 254. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

**Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. James Ramsay**

**MacDonald, m.p.** ..... £1,000

**Private Sec., J. H. Peters, d.m.c.**

**Personal Private Sec., Miss R. Rosenberg, c.b.e.**

**Parliamentary do., Maj. Sir Ralph Glynn, Bt., m.c.,**

**m.p., unop.**

**Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, o.c.b., o.c.m.g., o.c.v.o., d.c.l.**

**Deputy Clerk of the Council & Chief Clerk, E. C. F.**

**Leadbitter** ..... £1,150 to £1,450

**Senior Clerk, F. J. Fernan** ..... £738 to £953

**Staff Officer, C. W. Lunley, i.s.o.** ..... £515 to £634

#### Cabinet Office.

**2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.**

**Secretary, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, o.c.b., o.c.m.g.,**  
**o.c.v.o., d.c.l.**

**Private Sec., L. F. Burgis, c.m.g., m.v.o.**

**Deputy Secretary, Sir R. B. Howarth, k.c.m.g., c.b.**

**Principal, W. D. Wilkinson, d.s.o., m.c. (seconded from the Treasury).**

**Confidential Clerk, Major F. W. Rawlins, m.b.e.**

#### Economic Advisory Council.

**2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.**

**Secretary, Francis Henning, c.b.e.**

**Assistant Secretaries, P. K. Dobenhams; D. H. F.**  
**Rickett.**

#### Historical Section.

**Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, c.b.e.**

**Australian External Affairs Officer in London, F.**  
**Keith Officer, o.b.e., m.c.**

#### THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

**Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.**

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays 10 to 2. The Museum (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m., and to organised parties at other times by arrangement), contains *Domesday Book* (a vellum volume) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086 and "Domesday Chest"; Lord Montague's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1534); the "Scrap of Paper"; and many other documents of permanent interest.

**Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.**

**Deputy Keeper, A. E. Stamp, c.b., f.s.a.** ..... £1,553

**Secretary and Principle Assistant Keeper, C. T. Flower, f.s.a.** ..... £1,100

**Assistant Keepers (1st Class), S. C. Ratcliff, i.s.o.;**

**M. C. B. Dawes, f.s.a.;**

**C. H. Jenkinson, f.s.a.;**

**J. J. O'Reilly; R. L. Atkinson, m.c.;**

**C. S. B. Buckland, m.litt.;**

**A. C. Wood, m.c.;**

**D. L. Evans;**

**K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies, f.s.a.;**

**J. R. Crompton** ..... £738 to £953

**Assistant Keepers (2nd Class), J. H. Collingridge;**

**H. C. Johnson; F. H. Slingsby, m.c.;**

**H. N. Blakiston;**

**D. B. Wardle; C. E. S. Drew;**

**L. C. Hector;**

**R. H. Ellis; R. B. Pugh; R. E. Latham**

£277 to £634

#### Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

**Keeper of the Records, A. E. Stamp, c.b., f.s.a.**

#### CITY OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE,

**Guildhall, E.C. 2.**

Contains charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1837; ancient customs; Horn, Dunthorne, Liber Custumiarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandorum and Albus; Liber de Antiquis Legibus,

and collections of Statutes, continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day, records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with numerous subsidiary series and miscellaneous of historical interest. Regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal archives in existence. Readers Room open Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. (with certain exceptions).  
*Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.*  
*Deputy Keeper, A. H. Thomas, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.*  
*Assistant Keeper, P. E. Jones, LL.B.*

## PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE.

Kingsway, W.C. 2.

(See also p. 402).

Public Trustee, Sir Ernest Fann, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.

*Assistant Public Trustees, J. H. Jacob, C.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh, C.B.E.* ..... £2,360 to £1,650  
*Chief Administrative Officers, E. W. Ilirst, O.B.E.; R. R. Whitty, O.B.E.* ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Deputy Officer, F. A. Cox* ..... £625 to £1,000  
*Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, A. F. J. Bacon* ..... £625 to £1,000  
*Trust Officers, R. P. Bailewell; T. F. Bowman; T. Castle; C. J. S. Cooke; G. Cooper-Willis; A. S. Ellison; A. R. Gale; A. E. Glover; R. B. Guy; R. Higson; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poyndor; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; A. N. Suggit; T. L. Sullivan; R. M. Thripp; H. M. Wallace* ..... £625 to £1,000 and £625 to £1,100

*Chief Clerk, J. S. Wilkes* ..... £680 to £847  
*Statistical and Sealing Officer, G. R. Firth* ..... £515 to £734

*Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner, O.B.E.* ..... £450 to £634  
*Lady Visitor, Miss R. C. S. D. Harris* ..... £300 to £450  
*Chief Accountant, A. F. Day, O.B.E.* ..... £1,011 to £1,161  
*Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M. Pooking* ..... £925  
*Accountants, A. H. Craig; K. Hadfield; S. H. Munner; A. H. Hawkins; F. W. Teare* ..... £634 to £847  
*Cashier, A. H. Cobbett* ..... £575 to £797  
*Income Tax Officer, C. L. Thompson, M.B.E.* ..... £634 to £847

*Investment Managers, F. H. Bloro* ..... £1,161 to £1,360  
*W. Fuller Smith* ..... £1,011 to £1,161  
*Assistant Investment Managers, H. A. Barnett; G. H. Porter; S. A. Tansley; F. G. Turner* ..... £634 to £847

*Securities Officer, F. W. Norledge, M.B.E.* ..... £634 to £847  
*Chief Property Adviser, H. H. Hadden, O.B.E., F.S.I.* ..... £847 to £1,161

*Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes, F.S.I.; P. G. Crawley, F.S.I.* ..... £515 to £847

*MANCHESTER OFFICE, Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester, 2.*

*Deputy Public Trustee, F. M. Young* ..... £1,360 to £1,650  
*Principal Clerk, P. Archer, M.B.E.* ..... £1,058

*Trust Officers, G. T. Coates; G. P. Seed; A. G. Taylor; A. A. Webster* ..... £515 to £847

*Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman* ..... £634 to £847  
*Accountant, W. R. Howie* ..... £515 to £738

*Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby* ..... £515 to £797  
*Chief Clerk, Securities do., H. Grogson* ..... £634 to £847  
*Staff Officer, R. Watson* ..... £450 to £680

## PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD.

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1935-36 the Commissioners advanced loans amounting to £13,873,516. Of the total advanced out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £8,222,475 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was:—

£ s. d.	per cent. in	1935-36
3 5 1	"	1924-35
3 7 4	"	1924-35
3 12 7	"	1924-35
4 2 2	"	1924-35
4 15 2	"	1924-35
4 17 11	"	1924-35
5 1 0	"	1924-35
5 2 0	"	1924-35
5 6 0	"	1924-35

*Chairman, A. C. Gladstone* ..... *unp*  
*Deputy-Chairman, R. Abel Smith* ..... *unp*  
*Other Commissioners, E. H. Lloyd; R. L. Newman; Lord Clwyd; Alfred Midway; Hon. Sir William H. Goschen, K.B.E.; Sir C. Eric Hambro, K.B.E.; C. R. Gilliat; G. E. B. Bromley-Martin; E. Clifton Brown; W. B. Neville; O. Latham; Harrison Harrow; W. T. Jackson; Hon. F. J. Rennell Rodd; B. F. G. Currie.*

*Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes* ..... £1,650  
*Asst. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley* ..... £950 to £1,200  
*Asst. do. and Chief Clerk, W. F. Thomas* ..... £738 to £953

## QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty were incorporated in 1704 by Royal Charter. For many years they made capital grants to poor livings, mainly for augmentation, and often to meet benefactions of equal or greater amount, but since 1919 they have ceased to make grants for augmentation. The total benefactions and grants since the establishment of the Corporation amounted at the end of 1935 to £8,919,160. The Governors now make grants to benefices not exceeding £300 in net annual value, for the purpose of assisting the incumbents to meet their annual payments for dilapidations, as well as grants for improvements to parsonage houses and the purchase of fixtures therein. The total amount of the grants for the year 1935 was £8,044 in respect of 603 benefices. The Governors are the central authority under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measures, 1923 and 1929, under which they disbursed £26,207 in 1935; under the Tithe Act 1916 (26 George 5 and 1 Edward 8 Ch. 43) Government stock will be issued to the Governors in redemption of the tithe rent charge vested in Queen Anne's Bounty by the Tithe Act 1925 (15 & 16 George 5 Ch. 89) in trust for benefices and ecclesiastical corporations. Many other statutory duties are carried out by them and they are the trustees of endowment funds for a large number of benefices. The Governors include the Archbishops, Bishops and many other *ex-officio* ecclesiastical and lay persons. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman of the Corporation, and the First Church Estates Commissioner is the Ecclesiastical Commission. The Chairman of the Finance and Estates Committee, Annual Report and Accounts are presented to Parliament. A short account of the history and activities of the Corporation has recently been published.

*Secretary, W. G. Hannah.*  
*Asst. Secretary, E. J. Hare.*

*Head of Tithe Division, C. S. Amsden.*  
*Solicitor, N. H. Oldham.*

*Asst. Solicitor, L. R. C. Cornford.*  
*Legal Assistant, E. W. R. Peterson.*  
*Architect, Martin Skinner.*

*Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.*  
*Chief Accountant, H. R. Ford.*  
*Asst. Accountant, M. L. Warren.*

*Accountant (Tithe Accounts), C. G. Harris.*  
*Asst. Accountant (Tithe Accounts), D. F. Herring.*

*Asst. Heads of Divisions, G. C. Baird; W. J. Gimson; J. R. Brumfit; S. B. Wood; C. Needell; S. C. Grimes.*

*Higher Executive Officers, F. E. Willott; R. E. Darby; F. W. Eatherley; A. Fraser; W. E. Tickner; G. Burgess; J. T. Waters; F. O. Dougan.*

## RAILWAY ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

AND

## ANGLO-SCOTTISH RAILWAYS ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY.

32 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

[Tel.: Whitehall 8818]

The Railways (Valuation for Rating) Act, 1930, applies the principle of valuation *in cumulo* to the valuation, for rating, of the principal railways in England and Wales.

The Railway Companies to which the Act of 1930 in the first instance applied were the London, Midland and Scottish, the London and North Eastern, the Great Western, the Southern and the Metropolitan (since merged into the London Passenger Transport Board), and the valuation, for purposes of local rates, of "railway hereditaments" occupied by those Companies fell to be settled by the Railway Assessment Authority set up under the Act (and not by the local rating authorities and assessment committees) as from April, 1931.



By the London Passenger Transport (Valuation for Rating) Scheme and Order, 1935, made in pursuance of section 92 (3) of the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933, the Act of 1935, with certain modifications, was applied to the "transport undertaking" of the London Passenger Transport Board (which includes, *inter alia*, the old Metropolitan Railway, the Tube and Underground Railways, and the tramways (including trolleybus systems) transferred to the Board, but excludes the Board's motor road-transport system). The valuation, for purposes of local rates, of the hereditaments occupied by the Board for the purposes of the "transport undertaking" fell to be determined by the Railway Assessment Authority (and not by the local rating authorities and assessment committees) as from April, 1936.

The Act of 1935 also provides for the setting up of an Anglo-Scottish Railways Assessment Authority (called the "Joint Authority") whose function is to apportion the bulk of the receipts of the two amalgamated railway companies operating in England (including Wales) and in Scotland (*viz.* the L. M. & S. and the L. & N. E.) between those two countries, and then to certify to the Railway Assessment Authority and to the Assessor of Public Undertakings (Scotland) the amounts of the net receipts attributable to England (including Wales) and Scotland, respectively, for the purposes of the several *cinquante* valuations to be made by those authorities.

*Chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority*, Joshua Scholefield, K.C.  
*Clerk of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority*, A. E. Joll.

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

16 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915 (amended February 6, 1928), to direct the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee consists of the holders for the time being of certain Ministerial offices. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1916, amended by a supplemental Charter dated April 27, 1928, the members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department, having its own Parliamentary Vote, was created for the service of the Committee.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1936-37 amounts to £621,661, an increase of £20,934 on the same estimate for 1935-36. The gross estimate amounts to £854,428. Headquarters administration, £20,012; Grants for Research, £152,850; Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum), £602,332; Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, £72,234.

*President of the Committee of the Privy Council*, The Lord President of the Council.

*Advisory Council*, Lord Rutherford, O.M., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (*Chairman*); Sir John Cadman, G.C.M.G., D.Sc., LL.D.; Professor A. Fowler, C.B.E., D.Sc., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Sir Clement D. M. Hindley, K.C.I.F., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T., M.E. (Ind.); Sir James H. Jeans, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., LL.D.; W. H. Mills, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Lord Riverdale, K.B.E., LL.D.; Prof. A. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., D.Sc.; Prof. Sir Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; H. B. Shackleton, *Secretary to the Council*, Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., Soc. R.S.

### Headquarters Staff.

*Secretary*, Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., Soc. R.S. £3,000

*Private Secretary*, H. Wooldridge.

*Principal Assistant Secretary*, L. S. Lloyd, C.B.

*Assistant Secs.*, A. L. Hetherington; P. J. Wheelodon, O.M.E. (*Establishment Officer*) ..... £1,450 to £1,650  
*Principals*, I. C. Bromley; O. F. Brown; G. R. D. Hogg; W. A. M. Murray; R. O'F. Oakley ..... £800 to £1,100  
*Senior Staff Officer*, C. D. James ..... £680 to £847  
*Records Officer*, C. A. Spencer ..... £680 to £800  
*Asst. Recor. Officer*, H. J. Dowden ..... £395 to £515  
*Staff Officers*, W. H. Beavis; L. W. Crawford, £515 to £634; Miss M. Robb ..... £395 to £515

*Higher Grade Clerks*, T. Lacey; W. A. Macdonald; F. W. Smith; J. Williamson, £395 to £515; Miss M. J. O'Reilly ..... £313 to £396

### Building Research.

*Chairman of Board*, Sir Raymond Unwin, D.Tech., F.R.I.B.A.

#### Building Research Station.

Bucknalls, Garston, near Watford.

*Director of Research*, R. E. Stradling, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.Inst.C.E. .... £1,350 to £1,650  
*Principal Director*, I. G. Evans ..... £800 to £1,100  
*Principal Scientific Officers*, B. Bakewell; W. L. Cowley ..... £850 to £1,010  
*Senior Scientific Officers*, F. L. Brady; N. Davey, Ph.D.; A. F. Dutton; R. Fitzmaurice; F. M. Lea, D.Sc. .... £680 to £800  
*Scientific Officers*, H. E. Beckett; G. E. Bessey; R. C. Bevan; D. G. R. Bonnell, Ph.D.; B. Butterworth; L. F. Cooling; A. D. Cowper; W. R. Crawford, Ph.D.; E. N. Fox; D. E. Gibson; G. Grime; F. E. Jones; H. M. Llewellyn; C. J. Morreau; A. J. Newport; T. W. Parker, Ph.D.; S. C. Redshaw; R. J. Schaffer; F. L. Shipman, O.B.E.; F. G. Thomas; C. M. Watkins, Ph.D. .... £400 to £680  
*Assistants I*, W. W. Davies; F. J. McConnell ..... £400 to £515

*Accountant*, Miss E. A. Leighton ..... £515 to £634  
*Higher Grade Clerk*, Miss N. M. Cragg ..... £313 to £396

### Chemical Research.

*Chairman of Board*, Professor N. V. Sidgwick, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

#### Chemical Research Laboratory.

Teddington, Middlesex.

*Director of Research*, Sir Gilbert T. Morgan, O.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. .... £1,450  
*Principal Scientific Officer*, D. D. Pratt, Ph.D. (*acting*)  
*Senior Scientific Officers*, R. Taylor; A. C. Thaysen, Ph.D.; W. H. J. Vernon, D.Sc., Ph.D. .... £680 to £800  
*Scientific Officers*, H. J. Bunker; F. H. Burstall; K. H. Butlin; E. A. Coulson, Ph.D.; G. R. Davies, Ph.D.; D. V. N. Hardy, Ph.D.; H. Ingleson, Ph.D.; N. J. L. Megson; J. G. Mitchell, Ph.D.; A. E. J. Pettot; L. P. Walls, Ph.D.; E. Walton, Ph.D.; F. Wormwell, Ph.D. .... £400 to £680; Miss J. Stewart, Ph.D.

*Staff Officer*, F. H. Bell ..... £320 to £550  
..... £515 to £634

### Food Investigation.

*Chairman of Board*, Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., Soc. R.S.

*Director of Food Investigation*, E. Barnard, D.Sc.

*Administrative Assistant*, A. R. H. Cox ..... £1,400 to £1,487

#### Low Temperature Research Station.

Downing Street, Cambridge.

*Superintendent*, F. Kidd, D.Sc. .... £1,050 to £1,250  
*Principal Scientific Officer*, T. Moran, D.Sc., Ph.D. .... £850 to £1,010

*Senior Scientific Officers*, E. H. Callow, Ph.D.; T. N. Morris; A. J. Smith, Ph.D. .... £680 to £800  
*Scientific Officers*, J. Barker, Ph.D.; J. Brooks, Ph.D.; J. M. Bryan, Ph.D.; R. Gano, Ph.D.; R. B. Haines, Ph.D.; C. S. Hanes, Ph.D.; C. H. Lea, Ph.D.; E. C. Smith, Ph.D.; R. G. Tonkins, Ph.D. .... £400 to £680

#### Terry Research Station.

Aberdeen.

*Superintendent*, A. Lumley ..... £1,050  
*Scientific Officers*, J. A. Lovern, Ph.D.; G. A. Reay, Ph.D.; J. G. Sharp, Ph.D. .... £400 to £680

#### Dilton Laboratory.

East Malling, near Maidstone, Kent.

*Superintendent*, C. West, D.Sc. .... £850 to £1,050  
*Scientific Officers*, J. K. Hardy; A. C. Hulme, Ph.D.; W. H. Smith ..... £400 to £680

### Forest Products Research.

*Chairman of Board*, Principal Sir James C. Irvine, C.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

#### Forest Products Research Laboratory.

Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks.

*Director of Research*, W. A. Robertson ..... £1,162 to £1,360  
*Timber Mechanics Officer*, C. J. Chaplin ..... £1,100  
*Principal Scientific Officer*, S. T. C. Stillwell ..... £850 to £1,010

**Senior Scientific Officers, W. G. Campbell, K. St. G. Cartwright, R. C. Fisher, r.h.d.** ..... £680 to £800  
**Scientific Officers, W. W. Barkas, R. G. Bateson, J. Bryan, F. R. Cunn, S. H. Clarke, H. A. Cox, W. P. K. Fludlay, P. Harris, R. A. G. Knight, J. Latham, E. A. Parkin, r.h.d., B. J. Rendle, S. A. R. ...** ..... £400 to £580  
**Assistant, Miss M. H. Oldham, r.h.d., Miss C. B. Pettifor, £300 to £550; F. H. Armstrong, E. H. Nevard** ..... £337 to £456  
**Assistant, I. H. E. Kinnus** ..... £400 to £580  
**Temporary Assistant, A. N. David, Higher Grade Clerk, L. Forbes** ..... £396 to £515

#### Fuel Research.

**Chairman of Board, Sir Harold Hartley, c.b.e., m.c., F.R.S.**  
**Director of Research, F. S. Sinnatt, c.b., m.b.e., d.s.c.** ..... £1,350 to £1,650  
**Assistant to the Director, Maj. E. O. Houlditch** ..... £800 to £1,100

#### Fuel Research Station.

**Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, S.E. 10.**  
**Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. Fraser Shaw, r.n. £1,325**  
**Chief Chemist, J. G. King, r.h.d.** ..... £850 to £1,010  
**Senior Scientific Officers, A. T. Barber, A. Blackie, E. C. Hurley, D. McDougal, A. B. Manning, J. ...** ..... £680 to £900  
**Scientific Officers, H. Bardgett, J. H. G. Carillo, C. M. Cawley, r.h.d., R. Cook, H. E. Crossley, D. T. Davies, r.h.d., R. Dickinson, C. C. Hall, r.h.d., L. Horton, r.h.d., F. E. T. Kingman, r.h.d., A. C. Maries, H. E. Newall, r.h.d., J. Rogers, A. H. Taylor, m.b.e., R. A. A. Taylor, W. J. Walker, r.h.d., E. T. Wilkins, r.h.d., F. A. Williams, r.h.d., L. A. Woodward, r.h.d., £400 to £680; W. I. Collins** ..... £337 to £456

**Assistants, I. R. B. Clarke, C. W. G. Ockelford** ..... £400 to £515  
**Senior Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald** ..... £634 to £738  
**Higher Grade Clerk, R. Rago** ..... £396 to £515

#### Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources.

**Senior Scientific Officers, L. Slater, r.h.d. (Sheffield); W. J. Skilling (Glasgow)** ..... £680 to £800  
**Scientific Officers, H. Berry (Newcastle); J. R. Campbell, r.h.d. (Glasgow); G. Coles, r.h.d. (Nottingham); A. Dawe (Nottingham); G. W. Fenton, r.h.d. (Sheffield); D. Hicks (Treforest); J. H. Jones, r.h.d. (Newcastle); J. C. Macrae (Leeds); J. O'N. Millott, r.h.d. (Stoke); F. Searf (Birmingham); A. M. Wandless (Leeds)** ..... £400 to £680

#### Radio Research.

**Chairman of Board, Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, o.b.e., m.c., m.i.e.e.**

#### Radio Research Station.

**Slough, Bucks.**  
**(Staff included under National Physical Laboratory, Radio Department.)**

#### Road Research.

**Chairman of Board, Major F. C. Cook, d.s.o., m.c., m.i.e.e.**  
**Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, c.b., m.c., d.s.c., r.h.d., m.i.e.e.**

#### Road Research Laboratory.

**Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex.**  
**Assistant Director, W. H. Glanville, d.s.c., r.h.d., m.i.e.e.** ..... £850 to £1,010  
**Senior Scientific Officer, A. G. Tarrant** ..... £680 to £800  
**Scientific Officers, G. Bird, A. R. Lee, r.h.d.; T. J. Lonsdale, r.h.d.; A. H. D. Markwick; R. Preston; W. J. O. Scott; F. N. Sparkes** ..... £400 to £680

#### Water Pollution Research.

**Chairman of Board, Sir R. Robertson, k.b.e., d.s.c., l.i.d., f.r.s.**  
**Director of Research, H. T. Calvert, m.b.e., r.h.d., f.i.c. (part time).**

**Assistant Director, A. Parker, d.s.c.** ..... £1,050 to £1,250

**Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.**

**Head Office: Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7, and Southpark, 20, Grange Terrace, Edinburgh (Branch Offices at Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and York).**

**The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1831; it was under the Science and Art Department**

**from 1853 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which, afford evidence for the published records of the survey and illustrate that survey. It is a function of the Museum to exhibit to members of the public from all parts of the world and especially Great Britain.**

**Chairman of Geological Survey Board, T. Franklin (Sd.), d.s.c., f.r.s.**

**Director of Survey and Museum, (vacant)**

**Assistant to Director, H. Dawes (London), M. V. ... d.s.c. (South)** ..... £1,050 to £1,250

**Principal Geologists, C. F. N. Bromhead, R. G. ...**

**Geologists, C. H. Durrant, T. Eastwood, J. ...**

**Geologists, J. E. Bailey, m.b.e., f.r.s.; T. H. ...**

**Geologists, G. A. Burnett, C. L. ...**

**Geologists, E. E. I. Dixon, F. H. Edmonds, V. A. Eyles, A. Fowler, D. ...**

**Geologists, R. W. Pocock, d.s.c.; T. Robertson, r.h.d.; L. Shortok, d.s.c.; J. B. Simpson, ...**

**Geologists, F. M. Trotter, d.s.c.; D. A. Wray, r.h.d.** ..... £630 to £800

**Geologists, J. K. Allan; F. W. Anderson; W. ...**

**Geologists, S. Buchan, r.h.d.; A. J. Butler; R. ...**

**Geologists, C. F. Davidson; K. C. ...**

**Geologists, W. N. Edwards; S. E. Hollingworth, d.s.c.; S. C. A. Holmes; R. C. B. Jones, m.c.; W. Q. Kennedy, d.s.c.; J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

**Geologists, J. K. ...**

E. J. Evans; N. Fleming; J. A. Hall; A. E. Knowler; D. S. Perfect, D.Phil.; W. E. T. Perry; R. W. Powell; M. de Sellencourt; G. G. Sherratt; J. Thewlis; W. A. Wood ..... £400 to £680  
 Assistants I., A. G. Williams, M.B.E., £396 to £575;  
 J. G. Durham; R. R. Strand ..... £396 to £515  
 Principal Observer, A. C. Cooper ..... £402 to £456

**Electricity Department.**

Superintendent, E. H. Rayner, sc.d. .... £953 to £1,161  
 Principal Scientific Officer, J. W. T. Walsh, D.Sc. .... £850 to £1,010

Senior Scientific Officers, H. Buckley; L. Hartshorn, D.Sc.; R. S. J. Spilsbury ..... £680 to £800  
 Scientific Officers, A. H. M. Arnold, M.Eng., Ph.D.; N. F. Astbury; H. C. Booth; G. W. Bowdler; L. J. Collier; E. H. Crawford; R. Davis; C. Dunbar; T. H. Essen; A. Felton; C. J. W. Gricevson; T. H. Harrison, Ph.D.; P. J. Higgs; T. I. Jones; L. H. McDermott; J. S. Preston; E. Rushton; W. G. Standing; W. S. Stiles, Ph.D.; J. E. P. L. Vigoureux; W. H. Ward; C. E. Webb ..... £400 to £680  
 Assistants I., W. Barnett; W. H. Eastland; H. C. Sturgeon ..... £396 to £515  
 Principal Observer, W. H. H. Brookes ..... £402 to £456

**Radio Department.**

Principal Scientific Officer, R. L. Smith-Rose, D.Sc., Ph.D. .... £850 to £1,010  
 Senior Scientific Officer, F. M. Colebrook ..... £580 to £800

Scientific Officers, R. H. Barfield; J. S. McPetrie, Ph.D.; R. Naismith; H. A. Thomas ..... £400 to £680

**Metrology Department.**

Superintendent, J. E. Sears, C.B.E. .... £1,360  
 Principal Scientific Officer, S. W. Attwell, M.B.E. .... £850 to £1,010

Senior Scientific Officers, F. A. Gould; F. H. Rolt, M.B.E.; V. Stott; G. A. Tomlinson, D.Sc. £680 to £800  
 Scientific Officers, H. Farrell; P. H. Biggs; H. P. Bloxam; J. S. Clark; J. C. Evans, Ph.D.; W. H. Johnson; W. G. Ridge ..... £400 to £680  
 Assistant I., H. A. Dear ..... £396 to £515  
 Higher Grade Clerk, E. C. Cook ..... £396 to £515

**Engineering Department.**

Superintendent, H. J. Gough, M.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. .... £1,350

Principal Scientific Officers, A. Bailey; R. W. Penning, M.B.E. .... £850 to £1,010

Senior Scientific Officers, G. A. Hankins, D.Sc.; H. J. Tapsell ..... £680 to £800  
 Scientific Officers, F. Aughtie, Ph.D.; J. Bradley; A. F. C. Brown; W. D. Brown; D. Clayton; W. F. Cope; H. L. Cox; A. Fogg; R. Houghton; A. E. Johnson; C. E. Phillips; L. E. Prosser; H. E. Smith; D. G. Sopwith; S. A. Wood ..... £400 to £680

**Aerodynamics Department.**

Superintendent, E. F. Relf, F.R.S. .... £1,250  
 Principal Scientific Officers, A. Fage; J. L. Nayler ..... £850 to £1,010

Senior Scientific Officers, L. W. Bryant; R. A. Frazier; H. B. Irving; R. Jones, D.Sc.; T. Lavender; E. Ower; L. F. G. Simmons ..... £680 to £800  
 Scientific Officers, H. Bateman; A. S. Batson; J. A. Bevan; A. R. Collar; V. M. Falkner; A. S. Halliday, Ph.D.; C. N. H. Lock; G. A. McMillan; C. Salter; H. C. H. Townsend, D.Sc.; D. H. Williams; R. Warden, Ph.D. .... £400 to £680  
 Assistants I., A. H. Bell; T. H. Fewster ..... £396 to £515

**Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry.**

Superintendent, C. H. Desch, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. .... £1,416

Principal Scientific Officers, S. L. Archbutt; J. L. Haughton, D.Sc. .... £850 to £1,010

Senior Scientific Officers, G. Barr, D.Sc.; C. H. M. Jenkins, D.Sc.; W. H. Withey ..... £680 to £800  
 Scientific Officers, F. Adecock, M.B.E., D.Sc.; M. L. Becker, Ph.D.; C. A. Bristow; E. H. Bucknall; J. D. Grogan; Miss I. H. Hadfield; Mrs. M. L. V. Haughton, D.Sc.; G. A. Mellor; G. D. Preston; W. P. Rees; T. E. Rooney; T. H. Schofield; H. A. Sloman; V. H. Stott; N. P. Tucker; C. Wainwright; P. G. Ward ..... £400 to £680

**The William Froude Laboratory.**

Superintendent, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.N.A. .... £1,360

Principal Scientific Officer, J. L. Kent, M.Inst.N.A. .... £850 to £1,010

Scientific Officers, J. F. C. Conn; G. Hughes, Ph.D.; F. H. Todd, Ph.D.; W. C. S. Wigley ..... £400 to £680  
 Assistant I., A. W. Riddle ..... £396 to £515

**ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W. 7.

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission (vacant).

Chairman, Board of Management, The Lord Macmillan, LL.D.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir James Jeans, F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, C.V.O., LL.D.

**THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE.**

Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Savings Movement, set up as the National War Savings Movement in 1916, is directed in England and Wales by the National Savings Committee, and in Scotland by the Scottish Savings Committee. H.M. the King is Patron of the Movement. The Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks co-operate with the National Savings Committee in the work of the Movement, so that small investors may be given facilities to meet both their shorter-period and their longer-period savings needs. At the end of August, 1925, the number of National Savings Groups affiliated to the National Savings Committee was 35,012. For details as to National Savings Certificate (which has been specially associated with the National Savings Committee) see page 70.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G.B.E.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Lord Mottistone, O.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.

Vice-Chairmen, Sir T. G. Chambers, K.B.E.; Sir Arthur H. Marshall, K.B.E.

Members, Colonel Sir Donald Banks, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Post Office); W. Groves Barker; A. E. Baxter, O.B.E. (National Union of Teachers); J. Bevan-Evans, O.B.E.; Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E.; R. H. Charles (Board of Education); W. Davies, C.B.E.; Ald. Sir William Forrest, O.B.E. (Association of Education Committees); Martin Furze; H. E. C. Ga'liff (Treasurer); F. Hardy, M.B.E.; R. M. Holland-Martin, C.B. (Joint Stock Banks); S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E. (Ministry of Health); W. L. Lawton, O.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks Association); E. Lund, M.B.E. (Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants); Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder; Major Sir Charles Mander, Bt.; J. Parker, C.M.; Rt. Hon. Lord Plender, G.B.E.; E. Potts, O.B.E.; Sir George Stuart Robertson, K.C. (Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies); Sir George Royle, C.B.E.; L. Simon, C.B. (Post Office); A. J. Southam, M.B.E.; F. J. Webb, O.B.E.

Secretary, Evan Hughes, C.B.E. .... £1,161 to £1,360

Chief Commissioners, R. D. Kingham, O.B.E. £847 to £953; Mrs. E. N. Goldsmith, O.B.E. .... £738 to £905

Accountant, G. W. Largo ..... £680 to £847

Publicity Officer, J. O. Francis ..... £634 to £738

Executive Officers (Higher Grade), W. E. Bayton; H. C. Birch; S. D. Charles, M.C.; H. C. Hawkins (Establishment Officer), £515 to £634; Miss E. G. D. Locker ..... £396 to £515

Executive Officers, N. L. Cave; R. B. Christophers; B. R. Cody; Miss A. E. Geer; H. W. Hedderly; Miss E. V. Hubbard; A. T. May; W. F. Standing; F. H. E. Whiting

Men £155 to £515; Women £155 to £396

Local Commissioners, L. H. Beesley; H. J. Clare; G. L. Cruickshank; P. J. E. Dalmabay; Miss D. Heane; D. T. Evans, M.C.; J. A. H. Harries; P. F. Hone, D.S.O., M.C.; E. C. H. Jones; W. F. Macdonald; H. C. Robertson, M.C.; J. F. Woolley

Assistant Commissioners, Miss I. Ashton-Jones; F. B. Baker, M.B.E.; E. L. Bowley, M.C.; J. P. Bown; W. E. Cogman; W. N. Cryer; J. R. Currington; H. B. Dakin, M.B.E.; W. L. Davies; C. R. Dougall; A. J. Duncombe-Anderson; I. G. Elias;





**THAMES CONSERVANCY,**

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1903, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. In 1932 the various Acts relating to the Conservators were repealed and a consolidating Act (The Thames Conservancy Act, 1932) was passed. The Conservators are also the Drainage Board of the Thames (Attachment Area).

*Chairman*, The Lord Desborough, K.G., G.C.V.O.

*Vice-Chairman*, Charles G. Field, J.R.

*Secretary*, F. W. Geary.

*Engineer*, G. J. Griffiths, M.Inst.C.E.

*Solicitor*, G. G. Corbice.

**BOARD OF TRADE.**

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

*Headquarters*, Great George Street, S.W. 1; *Bankruptcy Dept.*, 20, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1; *General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen*, Tower Hill, E.C. 3; *Gas Administration and Standards Dept.*, 6 & 7, Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1; *Census of Production Office*, 80, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; *Companies Dept.*, 4, Central Bldgs., Matthew Parker Street, S.W. 1.

(See also *Dept. of Overseas Trade*, and *Patent Office*.)

A Council for Trade and Plantations was instituted by King Charles II. in 1666. This paid Council was abolished in 1782, and in 1786 a Committee of the Council on Trade (which, unlike the other Council Committees, had a President of its own) was appointed. The President of the Board of Trade, as at present constituted, controls the Department principally responsible for matters relating to trade and industry. The Board is concerned with international, commercial, and industrial policy and administers certain statutes including those relating to merchant shipping and seamen, bankruptcy, joint stock companies, gas, key industries, merchandise marks, cinematograph films, weights and measures, patents, designs, trade marks and copyright, and mines and quarries. It administers the Coastguard, and also exercises control over the principal lighthouse authorities of the country, and over the construction of works on tidal lands. It collects and publishes statistics of the trade and industry, shipping and navigation of this country, its Dominions and Protectorates, and foreign countries, as well as particulars of customs tariffs, regulations, &c., and publishes a weekly journal of commercial information. The *Food Council* is attached to this department. The Department arranges the provision of all sea transport required for the conveyance of personnel and stores by the fighting services and other Government Departments. Jointly with the Foreign Office the Board of Trade controls the Overseas Trade Department.

*President*, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P. ....£5,000

*Private Secs.*, J. R. C. Helmore; G. J. Mac-

Mahon ..... (allowance) £120

*Parly. do.*, Lt.-Cdr. Peter Agnew, R.N., M.P. unpaid

*Personal Private Sec.*, Miss R. Miller .....unpaid

*Parliamentary Sec.*, E. L. Burgin, LL.D., M.P. ....£1,500

*Private Sec.*, R. C. Bryant ..... (allowance) £175

*Parly. do.*, J. A. L. Duncan, M.P. ....unpaid

**Additional Parliamentary Secretaries.**

(1) (*Overseas Trade*), Capt. Rt.-Hon. Euan Wallace,

M.C., M.P. ....£2,000

*Private Secs.*, A. E. Percival (*Board of Trade*) (allowance

£120); W. Harpham (*Dept. of Overseas Trade*) ..... (allowance) £175

*Parly. do.*, P. Munro, M.P. ....unpaid

(2) (*Mines*) Capt. Harry Crookshank, M.P. ....£1,500

*Private Sec.*, R. N. Quirk ..... (allowance) £175

*Parliamentary do.*, Capt. R. Briscoe, M.C., M.P. unpaid

*Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Govt.*, Sir Frederick

W. Leith-Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ....£3,000

*Private Sec.*, Miss N. F. E. Cracknell, M.B.E.

*Chief Industrial Adviser to H.M. Govt.*, Sir Horace J.

Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E. (Seconded to the

Treasury for service with the Prime Minister) ....£3,000

*Deputy to the Chief Industrial Adviser*, L. Browett,

C.B.E., M.B.E. ....£1,900

*Private Sec.*, W. Hughes ..... (allowance) £200

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, K.C.B.,

£3,000

*Private Sec.*, H. J. B. Lintott ..... (allowance) £175

*Second Sec.*, W. B. Brown, C.B., C.B.E. ....£2,200

*Under Secs.*, Sir Julian Foley, C.B.; E. H. Hodgson,

(C.B., C.B.E.) .....£1,900

**Heads of Departments.**

*Mines*, Sir Alfred Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E. (*Under Sec.*

for *Mines*) .....£1,953

*Petroleum (Mines Dept.)*, E. C. Starling (*Director*).

*Overseas Trade*, Sir E. T. F. (Crown) K.C.M.G. (*Com-*

*ptroller-Gen.*) ..... (allowance £247) £1,953

*Export Credits Guarantee Dept.*, F. H. Nixon, C.B.

(*General Manager*) .....£1,750

*Industries and Manufactures*, W. Palmer (*Prin.*

*Asst. Sec.*) £1,450 to £2,650; A. S. Hoskin; R. D.

Fennelly (*Asst. Secs.*) .....£1,150 to £1,450

*Do.*, *Gas Administration*, J. F. Ronca, G.M.E. (*Director*)

(allowance £240) £800 to £1,100

*Do.*, *Standards*, R. J. Trump, G.M.E. (*Controller*)

£797 to £953

*Patent Office and Industrial Property*, M. F. Lindley,

LL.D., B.Sc. (*Comptroller-Gen.*) .....£1,650

*Commercial Relations and Treaties*, J. J. Wills, C.B.E.;

A. E. Overton, C.M.G., M.C.; (*Prin. Asst. Secs.*) £1,450

to £1,650; T. St. Q. Hill, C.M.G., C.B.E.; R. J.

Shuckle (*Asst. Secs.*) .....£1,150 to £1,450

*Statistics*, H. Leak (*Asst. Sec.*) .....£1,150 to £1,450

*General*, H. F. Carill (*Asst. Sec.*)

(allowance £200) £1,150 to £1,450

*Do.*, *Food Council*, J. R. Wilis, M.O. (*Secretary*).

*Mercantile Marine*, Sir Julian Foley, C.B. (*Under Sec.*);

*Do.*, *Asst. Secretaries*, W. Carter; T. G. Jenkins,

M.C.; N. A. Guttery .....£1,150 to £1,450

*Do.*, *Director of Sea Transport*, W. G. Hynard,

C.B.E. ....£1,150 to £1,450

*Do.*, *Deputy Asst. Secy.*, C. H. Grimshaw .....£1,150

*Do.*, *Deputy Dir. of Sea Transport*, A. Alcorn,

C.B.E. ....£1,011 to £1,150

*Do.*, *Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen*,

J. B. Harrold, C.B.E., R.N.R. ....£800 to £1,100

*Companies*, E. H. S. Marker (*Comptroller*)

£1,250 to £1,450

*Bankruptcy*, Danl. Williams, C.B.E. (*Inspector-General*)

£1,450

*Solicitor*, S. P. Low .....£1,650 to £1,953

*Finance*, E. J. Elliot (*Asst. Sec.*) .....£1,150 to £1,450

*Establishment*, G. E. Baker, C.B.E. (*Asst. Sec.*)

£1,150 to £1,450

**Other Officers.**

*Principals*, H. Beer; C. H. Boyd, C.B.E. (seconded to

*Office of Commissioner for Special Areas*); G. H.

Caruthers (acting); A. E. Feavearyear (acting);

I. Mc.M. Forsyth; A. R. Fraser, C.M.G., M.B.E.; W.

Graham, M.B.E.; F. A. Griffiths, M.C.; J. B. Harrold,

C.B.E., R.N.R.; J. R. C. Holmore; J. G. Henderson,

C.B.E., M.C.; H. F. Hill; R. Kelf-Cohen; Miss A. H.

M. Kilroy; R. H. King (acting); A. E. Lee; T. E.

Metcalfe, C.B.E.; F. H. Norman; R. M. Nowell; W.

H. L. Patterson; B. F. Picknott (acting); C. J.

Pyke (acting); E. W. Reardon; J. F. Ronca, C.B.E.;

C. E. Sledmere; R. J. W. Stacy; G. A. G. Stanley,

M.B.E.; J. A. Starling, C.B.E.; W. T. Turner (acting);

G. I. Watkinson, M.C.; A. E. Welch (acting); W. G.

Weston; A. G. White (acting); J. R. Willis, M.C.

Men, £800 to £1,100, Women, £700 to £940

*Assistant Principals*, R. W. Baldwin; R. C. Bryant;

D. Carter; E. A. Cohen; G. V. Hiole; W. Hughes;

S. W. Jardine; H. J. B. Lintott; G. J. MacMahon;

C. T. Offen; A. E. Percival; G. E. Preston; C. W.

Sanders; R. B. Tippetts; E. Wagstaff; S. R.

Walton; R. Wentworth .....£775 to £825

*Assistant Solicitors*, R. C. Bridges; H. E. G. Birrell

£1,200 to £1,400

*Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept.*,

Capt. V. R. Brandon, C.B.E., R.N.; Capt. H. B. Pope,

C.B.E. ....£1,150

*Chief Clerks*, H. J. Howland; A. H. Lake; N. G.

Newington; R. L. Sich (£850 to £1,100); S. J.

Campling .....£905 to £1,011

*Inspector of Official Receivers*, A. H. Ward, C.B.E.

£905 to £1,011

*Chief Accountant*, G. W. C. Davis .....£905 to £1,011

*Assist. Directors Sea Transport*, W. J. Dorrell, O.B.E.;  
C. E. W. Justice, O.B.E. (acting) £905 to £1,011  
*Controller (Standards)*, R. J. Trump, O.B.E.

*Chief Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.)*, L. E. Shepherd £797 to £905

*Chief Staff Officers*, G. S. Bailey (allnée £1,001); S. E. J. Batty, M.B.E.; D. H. H. H. (acting); W. J. Killingsback; F. H. Taylor, O.B.E.; L. F. C. Maclean, O.B.E.

*Senior Clerks*, P. G. Glenne, M.B.E.; F. J. W. (acting) £680 to £847

*Chief Clerk (Solicitors)*, B. Honour, M.C.; R. M. Mannering; M. Mort; E. M. Parsey; R. Woodley, R. B. Wood £650 to £850

*Examiners*, L. E. Goldsmith, O.B.E.; F. J. Legg; L. B. Vane £680 to £847

*Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.)*, S. T. Tigar £680 to £847

*Senior Executive Officers*, C. B. Glenister (acting); R. H. Haylett £680 to £847

*Chief in Charge, Prosecutions (Solicitors)*, W. S. Bourne £680 to £750

*Assist. Reg. Genl. of Shipping & Seamen*, C. F. Knight, O.B.E. £624 to £738

*Senior Staff Officers, &c.*, H. W. Acres, M.B.E.; L. G. Gibbons; H. A. Collis, M.B.E. (acting); D. F. Lades; G. F. Edkins (acting); C. K. Hobson, M.B.E.; F. Middleton; W. J. Morgan; L. M. Nash; C. J. Ovey; W. S. Rainbow, M.B.E.; H. L. Spencer; F. W. Taylor £634 to £738

*Staff Officers, &c.*, G. C. Ager, M.B.E.; T. G. Austin, M.B.E.; A. H. Baker (acting); H. A. Baldwin (acting); F. S. Barber (acting); W. H. Bardon; M. L. Barton; H. A. R. Binney (acting); A. Broadley (acting); G. E. Camm (acting); G. Care (acting); A. H. Carter; R. J. N. Clean; C. A. Collier; J. Cowen; H. C. Craft, M.B.E.; H. C. Deaton; R. A. H. du Boisson; P. L. Edwards; C. Epstein; S. A. Erskine, M.B.E.; R. J. Farwell; W. G. Fergusson; G. P. Fielden; H. S. Freeman; W. J. Galley; H. V. Gibbons; C. Gray; W. Gray; T. H. Hammond; W. E. Harris; L. C. Hills; N. Isaacs (acting); C. D. Jenner; J. H. Jolliffe (acting); N. E. Kearley; L. R. C. Koepfner; W. H. Matthews; B. W. R. Medway (acting); A. P. Meredith (acting); Herbert C. Miller (acting); H. C. Miller; L. T. Moorby; A. L. Moore; H. C. Orton; E. R. Owen; A. E. Pike; T. Priday; C. A. Richards (acting); L. H. Rider, O.B.E.; A. T. Ruby; H. B. Smith; B. H. Spinks; W. E. Stimpson; F. Sturton; H. A. Wilkinson, M.C.; H. C. Wills (acting); E. C. U. Wilson; E. A. Witherden; A. W. Wright £515 to £634

*Librarian*, H. D. Richardson £515 to £634

*Chief Examiner (Standards)*, R. H. Carter £515 to £634

*Professional Clerks (Solicitors)*, J. F. Brown; P. C. Carter; E. W. Dean; H. R. Hodgson; M. J. Rogers £277 to £634

### Mines Department,

Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S.W. 1.

*Secretary for Mines*, Capt. Harry Crookshank, M.P. £1,500

*Private Secretary (Parliamentary)*, Capt. R. Biscoe, M.C., M.P. (unpaid)

*Private Secretary*, R. N. Quirk (allnée) £175

*Under Secretary for Mines*, Sir Alfred Faulkner, O.B.E. £1,953

*Private Secretary*, D. F. Smith (allnée) £120

*Principal Assistant Secretary and Deputy Under-Sec. for Mines*, H. W. Cole, O.B.E., C.B.E. £1,450 to £1,650

*Assistant Under Secretaries*, E. G. Fudge, C.B.E.; W. G. Nott-Bower; F. C. Starling (also Director of Petroleum) £1,200 to £1,450

*Principals*, F. Mallinson, O.B.E.; G. H. D. Pryor; E. W. Ravenshear, O.B.E.; R. J. Moffat, M.B.E.; A. D. Stedman, M.B.E.; L. G. Lowry; C. H. S. de Poyor (acting); N. Smith (acting) £800 to £1,100

*Assistant Principals*, R. N. Quirk; D. F. Smith; R. E. L. Cleaver; E. J. Meadon; J. H. Brook; A. C. Campbell £277 to £634

*Statistical Officer*, G. F. Anderson, M.B.E., M.C. £680 to £847

*Conciliation Officer and Labour Adviser*, W. L. Cook, O.B.E., J.P. £995 to £1,011

*Senior Staff Officers*, J. J. Allun; A. M. Clegg, M.B.E., £820; G. B. Brown, A.D.; A. B. Collier, A.O.A. (acting); F. E. Cook (acting) £634 to £738

*Staff Officers*, T. A. Bennett, M.B.E.; D. Morgan; E. Archer; C. E. L. Bird, A.S.C.; J. J. Somper; H. L. de Bourcier; A. E. Fowler; R. G. Snart (acting); E. A. Shearing (acting); C. W. Brickell (acting); A. Bums (acting) £515 to £634

### MINES INSPECTORATE.

*Chief Inspector of Mines*, Sir Henry Walker, C.B.E., LL.D. £1,360 to £1,650

*Deputies, do.*, F. H. Wynne, C.B.E., B.Sc.; H. M. Hudspeth, D.S.O., M.C., M.B.E. £1,261

*Medical Inspector*, S. W. Fisher, M.D. £738 to £1,058

*Electrical Insp.*, J. A. B. Horsley, O.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161

*Divisional Inspectors*, H. J. Humphreys, D.S.O., M.C., Doncaster; J. R. Felton, O.B.E., Nottingham; T. Green and Davies, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. J. Charlton, O.B.E., Manchester; E. H. Frizer, O.B.E., Edinburgh; J. M. Carey, O.B.E., Cardiff; T. Ashley, Swansea; E. Rowley (acting), Birmingham £1,011 to £1,161

*Senior Inspectors*, T. Boydell, M.B.E., Crice; A. H. Steele, Nottingham; E. S. Rees, Cardiff; H. T. Foster, Edinburgh; P. S. Lea, Manchester; P. T. Jenkins, Newport, Mon.; T. L. McBride, Newcastle-on-Tyne; G. Cook, Leeds; A. Stoker, Glasgow; H. C. W. Roberts, M.C. (acting), Birmingham; H. S. S. Scott, Durham; J. Hall, Sheffield; G. N. Scott (acting), Doncaster; R. Yates, D.S.O., M.C., Swansea £680 to £905

*Deputy Electrical Inspector*, G. M. Harvey, M.Sc. £680 to £905

*Junior Inspectors*, A. L. Flint, Chesterfield; W. J. Owen, Bridgend; T. D. Davies, Birmingham; T. Green, Wakefield; W. Wainwright, Durham; R. King, St. Austell; P. G. Dornay, Dunfermline; T. Waldin, Neath; R. J. Edwards, Cardiff; H. L. V. Evans, Derby; C. W. Scott, Sheffield; D. Coatesworth, Manchester; T. B. Bassett, Cardiff; W. B. Brown, Wigan; H. J. Finney, Swansea; H. G. Madley, Newport, Mon.; J. E. Henshaw, Leeds; W. F. Richardson, Durham; F. N. Siddall, Bath; T. A. Rogers, Newcastle-on-Tyne; H. R. Houston, Glasgow; T. A. Jones, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. E. Pickering, Mansfield; J. A. Grove, Edinburgh; T. Gawthrop, Sheffield; G. Hoyle, Glasgow; W. Gray, Nottingham; H. S. Stephenson, Durham; L. C. A. Benson, Chester; G. Jenkins, Newcastle, Staffs. £456 to £634

*Junior Electrical Inspectors*, R. Robinson, Barry, Glam.; J. Cowan, Sheffield; R. Crawford, Edinburgh £456 to £634

*Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £277 to £396

*Inspectors of Horses in Mines* £215 to £337

### TESTING STATION, SHEFFIELD.

*Suplg. Testing Officer*, C. B. M. Platt, M.B.E. £480 to £680

### PETROLEUM DEPARTMENT.

*Director*, F. C. Starling.

*Inspector*, J. L. Jeffery £739

*Principal*, H. G. Gunn £800 to £1,100

*Assistant Principal*, K. L. Stock £277 to £634

*Senior Staff Officer*, F. J. Coleman, M.B.E. £680 to £847

*Head of Section*, H. P. W. Gillard £634 to £738

*Staff Officer*, G. W. C. Norfolk £515 to £634

### Coal Mines Reorganisation Commission.

(Appointed under Part II of the Coal Mines Act, 1930.)  
55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1.

*Commissioners*, Sir Ernest A. Gowers, K.C.B., K.B.E. (Chairman); Lawrence D. Holt, J.P.; Joseph Jones, O.B.E., J.P.; Sir Felix J. C. Pole; Sir William F. Whyte, O.B.E., J.P.

*Secretary*, C. S. Hurst, C.B., O.B.E.\* £1,360 to £1,650 (with allowance of £303)

*Accountant & Establishment Officer*, H. W. Nalsh, M.B.E., A.C.A.\* £900 to £1,100

*Assistant Secretary, vacancy* £634 to £738

### Companies (Winding-Up Dept.),

33 Carey Street, W.C. 2.

*Senior Official Receiver*, F. T. A. Phillips, M.B.E. £1,161 to £1,360

*Official Receiver*, J. B. Thompson, O.B.E. £953 to £1,161

*Senior Asst. Official Receiver*, H. P. Nanton, D.S.O. £634 to £847

\* On loan from Mines Department.

*Assistant Official Receivers, C. W. Bird; G. W. Hitchens* ..... £634 to £847  
*First Class Examiners, D. C. Collins; A. R. Dowdall; D. Dry; F. A. Partridge; F. G. Walkley; L. V. Walters* ..... £515 to £634

### Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court). Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W. C. 2.

*Senior Official Receiver, L. A. West* ..... £1,161 to £2,360  
*Official Receivers, S. W. Hood; C. R. Bruce Park* ..... £953 to £1,161  
*Senior Asst. Official Receiver, H. H. Gaine* ..... £947  
*Asst. Official Receivers, V. Armstrong; J. M. Clarke; C. T. Newman* ..... £634 to £731  
*First Class Examiners, N. W. Bird; S. H. Hillier; H. E. Thompson* ..... £456 to £575

### OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

*Birmingham, &c., R. K. Clark* ..... £905 to £1,011  
*Bradford, &c., W. F. Cresswell* ..... £995 to £1,011  
*Brighton, &c., V. R. Fletcher* ..... £680 to £847  
*Bristol, &c., H. Wheeler* ..... £905 to £1,011  
*Cambridge, &c., J. L. Wilkinson* ..... £680 to £847  
*Canterbury, &c., F. C. Wells* ..... £680 to £847  
*Cardiff, &c., R. Betts* ..... £680 to £847  
*Liverpool, &c., J. Alcorn* ..... £905 to £1,011  
*London, North Suburban District, J. L. Poland* ..... £995 to £1,011

*Assistant, T. Pollitt* ..... £515 to £634  
*London, South Suburban District, C. R. Waterer* ..... £905 to £1,011

*Assistant, H. W. J. Webb* ..... £515 to £634  
*Manchester, &c., F. H. Langmaid* ..... £953 to £1,161  
*" P. M. Milward* ..... £680 to £847 (+ £108 allowance)

*Assistants, E. T. Sanders; A. C. Williams* ..... £515 to £634

*Newcastle-on-Tyne, P. J. McLellan* ..... £634 to £738  
*Northampton, &c., T. Bengough* ..... £634 to £738  
*Nottingham, &c., A. J. Rogers* ..... £905 to £1,011  
*Southampton, &c., A. L. Medcalf* ..... £680 to £847  
*Stoke, &c., F. C. Ormrod* ..... £680 to £847  
*Swansea, &c., T. C. Cadogan* ..... £680 to £847

### Mercantile Marine Consultative Branch, Great George Street, S. W. 2.

*Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments, W. T. Williams, O.B.E.* ..... £1,161  
*Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, H. Cranwell* ..... £905 to £1,011

*Chief Ship Surveyor, T. W. Revans* ..... £1,161  
*Deputy Chief Ship Surveyor, J. Smith* ..... £905 to £1,011

*Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, F. W. Daniel* ..... £905 to £1,011  
*Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W. Ellery* ..... £905 to £1,011

*Chief Examiner of Engineers, H. N. Pemberton* ..... £905 to £1,011

*Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport, K. P. Burgess, O.B.E.* ..... £905 to £1,011

### Marine Survey Staff.

*Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—J. Graham, West of Scotland; E. S. MacLeod, London; D. Smith, Liverpool; T. Miller, North-East of England; W. H. Whittle, O.B.E., South and South-West of England; J. Thomson, East of England; W. M. Hunter, Bristol Channel; £847 to £953; O. Sullivan, East of Scotland; J. H. Morgan, O.B.E., Northern Ireland* ..... £847

*Deputy Principal District Officers, T. E. Thompson, London; M. C. Corrance, West of Scotland; P. Manson, Liverpool* ..... £684 to £847

*Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—C. W. L. Wren, Leith; E. F. Moroney, Cardiff; R. J. Berry, Southampton; G. N. Shott, Newcastle; W. Downson, Swansea; E. Taylor, Hull; G. C. Blair, Plymouth; W. E. McConnell, Belfast; G. J. Isaac, Sunderland; S. E. Watson, Greenock; H. Cockeram, Glasgow; G. E. Jenkins, Liverpool; W. L. Watson, London; J. M. Bimrose, Cons. Beh.; H. Scott, Cons. Beh.; C. Berry, Glasgow; G. Brown, London; J. P. Hurworth, Newcastle* ..... £634 to £797

*Surveyors—G. Wishart, London; C. H. Haller, Plymouth; J. P. Turnbull, Middlesbrough; A. H. Longstaffe, Hull; N. S. Couch, Southampton;*

*I. Blackmore, London; W. L. Mennie, Newcastle; T. D. Ferrier, Southampton; E. Vio, Middlesbrough; J. A. Whyte, Newcastle; C. E. Daniels, Barrow; C. Harvey, Grimsby; J. Jarvis, Hull; D. G. Guthrie, Cardiff; J. F. Blenkinsop, Bristol; H. Proudfoot, London; D. Crook, Liverpool; F. J. Colvill, Cons. Beh.; R. G. Shepherd, Falmouth; T. A. Keith, Liverpool; J. H. Ferguson, Cardiff; C. H. Thirkell, London; J. Clark, Belfast; R. W. Gunston, Glasgow; J. Frow, Leith; H. C. Walker, Cons. Beh.; J. A. Oxberry, Glasgow; A. W. Powell, Liverpool; W. L. Jones, London; R. F. Manson, Great Yarmouth; W. Ridley, Cons. Beh.; F. Rae, Belfast; W. Dunsmore, London; W. White, Glasgow; H. E. Phillips, Glasgow; F. J. Welch, London; A. M. Daniels, Newcastle; J. W. Thompson, Greenock; S. Hogg, Cons. Beh.; B. D. Smith, Aberdeen; J. C. M. Sutcliffe, Southampton; G. Burdon, Glasgow; W. R. Wallace, Liverpool; J. W. Bull, Hull; F. R. Hartley, Glasgow; W. E. B. Dainton, Liverpool; G. T. Wood, Glasgow; G. P. Elliott, Southampton; W. Young, London; J. Graham, London; W. F. Bevan, Glasgow; C. P. Richards, Liverpool; T. McLaren, Glasgow; G. Kelly, Glasgow; A. J. Willens, Glasgow; D. A. Eaton, Southampton; T. W. Liddell, Liverpool; B. P. Ingham, Newcastle; H. Young, Liverpool; A. H. Wilson, Glasgow; W. W. Hunter, Liverpool; W. A. Vose, London; W. B. Slater, Leith* ..... £396 to £634

*Ship Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, C. E. Rawbone, Liverpool; W. J. Wilton, London; H. G. Hogben, Cons. Beh.; W. W. Harris, Newcastle; H. J. Haggart, Cons. Beh.; J. Taylor, Cons. Beh.; G. H. Lancaster, Southampton; H. E. L. Tanner, Belfast; G. A. Green, Glasgow; A. T. Metcalfe, Hdqrs. London; A. Kernan, Cons. Beh.* ..... £634 to £797

*Surveyors, H. J. Downey, Newport; H. G. Clement, Middlesbrough; P. T. Daniel, Greenock; S. M. Newcombe, Sunderland; D. Morgan, Swansea; A. C. Parkyn, West Hartlepool; A. E. Taylor, Leith; C. W. Morgan, Hull; H. E. Steel, London; G. Daniel, Newcastle; H. Collins, Plymouth; A. Butler, Cons. Beh.; W. J. Wragge, Cardiff; H. Kidd, Cons. Beh.; C. S. Lewis, Cons. Beh.; W. Batchelor, Cons. Beh.; F. H. Morley, Cons. Beh.; H. W. B. Shulton, Southampton; W. G. Moore, Hull; A. E. Robinson, London; W. J. Nutton, Cons. Beh.; L. Lethbridge, Liverpool; E. G. Fowle, London; W. A. Grinyer, London; J. Sherriff, Cons. Beh.; E. G. Perkins, London; P. A. Wilkins, Cons. Beh.; H. J. M. Couch, Cons. Beh.; A. G. Wright, Glasgow; W. J. Waldron, Cons. Beh.; H. J. Rook, Hdqrs., London; C. S. Riddell, Hdqrs., London; A. S. Mackie, Aberdeen; J. H. W. Mills, Hdqrs., London; R. J. Shepherd, Belfast; W. Walker, Liverpool; C. H. W. Barnes, Glasgow; H. H. Bath, Southampton; F. J. Cluett, Barrow; S. A. Hodges, Southampton; F. J. Girling, Glasgow; G. R. Weir, Glasgow; J. Robson, Newcastle; W. J. G. Hawkins, Glasgow; R. Jobling, Belfast; D. J. Roxburgh, Liverpool; J. Lenaghan, Newcastle; L. B. Hislop, Belfast; D. R. M. Smith, Hdqrs., London; R. M. Buchanan, Glasgow; H. Simpson, London* ..... £396 to £634

*Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J. R. Inrie, Middlesbrough; R. J. Porter, Bristol; A. H. Rayner, Southampton; J. D. Keatinge, Liverpool; P. N. Baker, Cons. Beh. D. Dowdy, Newcastle; G. L. B. Jones, Liverpool; J. J. Bailey, Leith; F. W. A. Hanson, Newcastle; R. H. Davies, Belfast; T. Waterman, Hull* ..... £634 to £797  
*Surveyors—T. P. Marshall, London; H. J. T. Grey, Southampton; G. A. Williamson, London; T. Harrison, O.B.E., Cardiff; C. C. Cartwright, O.B.E., Plymouth; O. A. Barrand, London; J. T. Russell, Sunderland; T. W. Jackson, Liverpool; G. Davey, Newcastle; W. H. F. Salvatori, Blyth; A. W. Webster, Greenock; W. F. Trot, Swansea; H. Murchie, Glasgow; A. Hopwood, London; T. White, London; H. J. H. Bulford, Barry; J. C. Taylor, Cons. Beh.; C. Fox, Hull; J. A. Theyer, Southampton; D. W. McNab, Liverpool; A. C. Kidd, London; W. J. Young, Cons. Beh.; A. G. Moir, Glasgow; P. W. Burgess, Cardiff; J. N. Cooper, Glasgow; W. E. Sommerville, Newcastle; J. H. Quick, London; C. C. Duncan, Liverpool; W. A. Hann, London; C. E. N. Frankcom, Liverpool;*

A. C. W. Goodey, London; F. H. Formby, Liverpool;  
H. Popple, Newcastle; G. Ross, Newcastle; J. H.  
Lewis, Glasgow ..... £395 to £634  
Medical Inspectors—K. Tinker, London; D. D. F.  
Macintyre, Southampton; N. S. Nairne, Liverpool  
£575 to £738  
Inspectorate of Ships' Provisions—Chief Inspector—  
E. A. Warner, London ..... £738 to £847  
Deputy do., J. Robson, Liverpool ..... £575 to £634  
Senior Inspectors—H. White, Cardiff; T. Donaldson,  
London; A. J. Francis, Liverpool; T. W. Brimble,  
Hull; W. H. P. Moore, Glasgow; N. A. Smith,  
Newcastle ..... £414 to £575

#### Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, J. D. Auld,  
London ..... £680 to £847  
Chief Superintendents, G. W. Barrett, North-East of  
England; F. Wilkes, Liverpool and Northern  
Ireland; C. F. Lane, Bristol Channel; A. N. Wards,  
Scotland ..... £634 to £738  
Senior Superintendents, R. P. Brattle, Manchester;  
J. W. Derrick, Bristol; H. F. W. Reynolds, Barry;  
E. J. Merry, M.B.E., Swansea; W. Boyle, Glasgow;  
W. Dinond, South Shields; H. Mustard, Southampton;  
H. R. Hooper, Hull; E. M. Forbes, Poplar;  
B. Perkins, Victoria Docks; J. A. Clarke, Dock St.;  
D. A. Shauksland, Tibury; H. P. Lilburn,  
Liverpool ..... £515 to £634  
Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, T. F. Moore (Supt.)  
£395 to £515

#### H.M. Coastguard.

Chief Inspector, Capt. V. S. Rashleigh, C.B.E., R.N.  
£847 to £953  
Deputy do., Cmdr. H. J. M. Rundle, O.B.E., R.N.  
£680 to £797  
Inspectors of Divisions, Capt. F. G. Buchanan, O.B.E.,  
R.N., North Scotland; Capt. A. L. Fletcher, R.N.,  
East Scotland; Capt. G. P. Bowles, D.S.O., R.N.,  
North Eastern; Cmdr. L. G. D. Way, R.N., Yorkshire  
and Lincolnshire; Capt. F. A. C. Baker, R.N., East  
Anglian; Capt. A. L. Strange, R.N., South Eastern;  
Capt. E. E. A. Betts, C.B.E., R.N., Southern; Capt.  
R. Bacchus, D.S.O., R.N., South Western; Cmdr.  
W. S. Hargreaves, R.N., Western; Cmdr. E. G.  
Hurst, R.N., (amb.) R.N.; Cmdr. J. A. P. Leigh,  
D.S.O., R.N., North Western; Cmdr. P. V. Kilgour,  
R.N., Northern Ireland ..... £456 to £539

#### Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy  
Debts) and the Departments for the Administration  
of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property,  
Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.  
Anglo-Argentine Meat Trade Committee, Great George  
St., S.W. 1. Sec. E. A. Cohen.  
British Industries' Fairs Exhibitors (London Section)  
Advisory Committee, 2 Queen Anne's Gate  
Buildings, S.W. 1.  
Census of Production Advisory Committee, 80-82 Pall  
Mall, S.W. 1. Sec. F. W. Taylor.  
Coal Mines National Industrial Board. Joint Secs.,  
W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E., 5 Old Palace Yard, West-  
minster, S.W. 1; E. J. Meadon, Mines Dept., Dean  
Stanley Street, S.W. 1.  
Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for,  
Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec. F. C. Starling.  
Compulsory Insurance Committee, Companies Depart-  
ment, 4 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec. G. D. Stockman, Asst. Sec., R. M.  
Mainwaring.  
Copyright Committee, Patent Office, 25 Southampton  
Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. Sec., R. W.  
Luce.  
Cotton Spinning Industry Advisory Committee, Great  
George Street, S.W. 1.  
Council for Art and Industry, Great George Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec. G. L. Watkinson.  
District Committees of Investigation (Coal Mines Act,  
1930). Secretaries, Lt.-Col. J. G. Coulthard-Thomp-  
son, D.S.O., Queen's Buildings, 55 Queen Street,  
Sheffield; A. Harris, Mines Dept., Dean Stanley  
Street, S.W. 1.  
Dye-stuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, King's  
House, 42 King Street West, Deansgate, Man-  
chester. Sec., F. W. Hammond.

Dye-stuffs Industry Development Committee, Great  
George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., F. W. Hammond.  
Fibres Advisory Committee, Great George Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec., L. T. Moorby.  
Gale Warning Board, Great George Street, S.W. 1.  
Sec., W. J. Killingback.  
Imperial Shipping Committee, Great George Street,  
S.W. 1.  
Key Industries Committee, Great George Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec., W. H. L. Patterson.  
Meat (including Bacon and Ham) Advisory Com-  
mittee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., J. R.  
Willis, M.C.  
Mercantile Pensions Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept.,  
Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., B. J. Farwell.  
Merchandise Marks Committee, Great George Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec., E. W. Reardon.  
Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Mer. Mar.  
Dept., Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., W.  
Graham, M.B.E.  
Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee  
for, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., E. J. Meadon.  
Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Romney House,  
Marsham Street, S.W. 1. Sec., A. D. Stodman,  
M.B.E.  
Mining Examination Boards, Dean Stanley Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec., A. B. Collier, A.C.A.  
National Committee of the Signage (Section 5, Coal  
Mines Act, 1930), Mines Department, Dean Stanley  
Street, S.W. 1. Sec., R. E. L. Cleaver.  
National Fuel and Power Committee, Great George  
Street, S.W. 1. Sec., W. Palmer.  
Pilgrimage Advisory Committee, Great George Street.  
Prohibition of Import of Plunage Committee, Custom  
House, E.C. Sec., W. W. Simpson.  
Safety in Mines Research Board, Dean Stanley Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec., D. Morgan.  
Ships Replacement Committee, Great George Street,  
S.W. 1. Sec., A. L. Moore.  
Tramp Shipping Subsidy Committee, 5 St. Helen's  
Place, E.C. 4. Joint Secs., D. H. Edwards and  
R. B. Brown.  
Wireless Direction Finding Committee, Mer. Mar.  
Dept., Great George Street. Sec., A. Broadley.

#### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister, Rt. Hon. L. Horo-Belisha, M.P. ..... £2,000  
Private Sec., D. E. O'Neill  
Do. (Parly.), Viscount Elmley, M.P. ..... unpr.  
Personal Private Secretary, Miss H. Sloane.  
Parliamentary Secretary, Capt. Austin Hudson, M.P.  
£1,200  
Private Secretary, A. M. Bake.  
Do. (Parly.), A. C. Crossley, M.P. ..... unpr.  
Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril W. Hurcomb, K.B.E.,  
C.B. ..... £2,500  
Private do., P. Faulkner.  
Deputy Secretary, A. T. V. Robinson, C.B., C.B.E.  
£1,450 to £1,650

#### Secretarial Department.

Asst. Secretary, E. W. Rowntree, C.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450  
Principals, W. D. Duffield, O.B.E.; A. D. Erskine,  
O.B.E.; F. G. Tucker, O.B.E., I.D. ..... £800 to £1,100  
Asst. Principals, P. Faulkner; D. E. O'Neill; A. M.  
Rake; H. W. Spuro; H. A. Turner ..... £277 to £634  
Information Officer, T. L. Patterson, O.B.E. £680 to £847  
Civil Engineer, T. S. Hawkins, O.B.E., M.I.N.S.T.C.E.,  
F.R.S.N.I. .... £738 to £953  
Staff Officers, J. A. G. Morrell; C. T. Smith, A.M.I.N.S.T.C.  
£525 to £634  
Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. A. H. L.  
Mount, C.B., C.B.E., M.I.N.S.T.C.E., M.I.R.S.E.,  
R.E. (ret.) ..... £1,350 to £1,553  
Inspecting Officers of Railways, Col. A. H. C. Trench,  
C.I.E., M.I.R.E. (ret.); Lt.-Col. E. Woodhouse,  
M.I.R.S.E., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E. (ret.) ..... £953 to £1,101  
Assistant Inspecting Officer of Railways, Major G. L. S.  
Wilson, R.E. (ret.) ..... £738 to £953  
Railway Employment Inspector, J. L. M. Moore, M.C.,  
A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., £738 to £953; R. H. Williams,  
A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E., M.I.R.S.E. £600 to £800



## Establishment Department.

Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn, o.b.e.	£1,200
Senior Staff Officer, C. J. Macdonald	£680 to £847
Staff Officers, G. A. Stark; S. Symons	£515 to £634
Registrar, W. R. Shenton	£515 to £634

## Finance and Statistics Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. H. Hill, c.a.	£1,450 to £2,650
Principal, A. Clark	£800 to £1,100
Director (Statistics), A. E. Kirkus, o.b.e.	(personal) £1,100
Chief Accountant, K. L. Macaulay, o.b.e.	£1,011 to £1,161
Deputy Chief Accountant, H. T. Clarke, o.b.e., F.I.A.	£847 to £1,011
Assistant Director (Transport Accounts), A. Feirn	£847 to £1,011
Senior Staff Officers, J. Caldwell; W. M. Hind; A. R. Meredith; P. Tait	£680 to £847
Staff Officers, E. R. Batton; D. Dickson; W. O. Forth; L. Herbert; S. A. Purdie; E. T. G. Smith; A. Spence, m.b.e.; E. J. Sutton, m.b.e., a.c.a.; T. Thomas, m.c.; W. G. M. Tuck	£515 to £634

## Roads Department.

Asst. Secretaries, C. A. Birtchnell; A. Matheson, d.s.o., o.b.e.; R. H. Tolerton, d.s.o., m.c.	£1,150 to £1,450
Principals, H. W. W. Fisher, m.b.e.; P. C. Franklin; E. B. Hart, o.b.e.; G. F. Stedman, m.c.; S. S. Wilson, £800 to £1,100; Miss N. Procter-Gregg	£900 to £940
Assistant Principals, C. L. Barham; R. R. Goodison; G. G. D. Hill; J. L. Stewart-Moore	£777 to £634
Senior Staff Officers, T. W. Maughan; F. J. Orchin; F. J. Pearce, m.b.e.	£680 to £847
Staff Officers, W. G. Fiske; H. C. Harvey; T. G. Jones; W. P. K. Neale, m.b.e.; J. L. Palmer, m.b.e.; S. J. Steppney; W. D. Wilson	£515 to £634
Chief Engineer, F. C. Cook, d.s.o., m.c., m.inst.c.e., F.S.I.	£1,900
Deputy Chief Engineer, A. J. Lyddon, o.b.e., m.inst.c.e. (personal)	£1,550
Engineer, E. S. Perrin, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e., m.i.a.e., a.m.i.e.e.	£953 to £1,161
Senior Engineering Inspector, W. C. Clemens, a.m.inst.c.e., p.a.s.i.	£905 to £1,058
Engineering Inspectors (Grade I), at Headquarters, C. S. Chettoe, b.sc., m.inst.c.e.; R. J. Samuel, b.sc., m.inst.c.e.; F. G. Turner, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.	£738 to £953
Engineering Inspectors (Grade II), at Headquarters, E. O. Blunden, a.m.inst.c.e., E. M. Bull, a.m.inst.c.e.; G. F. Reader, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; A. E. N. Taylor, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; O. W. J. Watson, a.m.i.mech.e., m.i.a.e.	£575 to £797
Assistant Engineers at Hdqrs., W. T. S. Butlin, m.b.e., a.m.inst.c.e.; T. H. S. Graves, m.r.s.n.i., a.m.i.struct.e., £777 to £634; H. C. Adams, m.c., m.a., a.m.inst.c.e.; W. F. Adams, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; E. Adlington, a.m.inst.c.e.; D. A. de C. Bellamy, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; W. A. Ellison (Watford); S. L. Engel, a.m.inst.c.e.; W. Hadfield, a.m.i.e.e.; J. C. Hargreaves, m.eng., a.m.inst.c.e.; W. G. Hunt, b.sc., a.m.i.mech.e.; R. S. Keep, m.c., b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; J. J. Liptrott, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; R. A. Lovell, a.m.i.a.e.; J. Miller, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; R. E. O'Malley, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e.; W. J. Robinson, b.sc., a.m.inst.c.e., a.m.i.mech.e.; S. A. Wilkinson, a.m.i.mech.e., a.m.i.a.e.	£337 to £575
Assistant, H. F. Gilbe, b.sc., ph.d., a.i.c.	

## Survey of Highway Development in Greater London.

10 Smith Square, S. W. 1.

Engineer in Charge, Sir Charles H. Bressey, c.b., c.h.e., F.S.I.	£1,900
Engineering Inspector (Grade II.), H. Criswell, m.c., m.i.mech.e.	£575 to £797

## Railway Rates Tribunal.

Bush House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.

President, W. Bruce Thomas, c.a.	
Permanent Members, J. Quirey, c.b.e., m.inst.r. (Railways); H. E. Parkes (Commercial).	
Additional Members appointed to deal with additional duties imposed upon Tribunal under the	

London Passenger Transport Act, Sir Maurics Jenks, Bt., LL.D., F.C.A.; Sir S. Hardman Lever, Bt., K.C.B.

Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, o.b.e.	£850 to £1,100
Secretary, S. J. Page, m.c., LL.B.	£800 to £1,100
Asst. to Sec., L. C. Jackson, m.b.e.	£515 to £634

## Road and Rail Appeal Tribunal.

King's Buildings, Smith Square, S. W. 1.

Chairman, Rowand Harker, c.a.	
Members, E. S. Shrapnell Smith, c.b.e., m.inst.r.; F. C. Fairholme, a.m.inst.c.e., J.F.	
Clerk, A. J. Jones.	

## TREASURY, Whitehall, S. W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom consist of the First Lord, who is usually Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. .... £5,000  
Private Secs., O. S. Cleverly (Principal Private Secretary); E. B. B. Speed, m.c.; Miss E. M. Watson, c.b.e.; G. F. Humphreys-Davies (Private Secretaries); Sir Geoffrey Fry, Bt., c.b., c.v.o. (Personal Private Secretary, unsp.).

Parliamentary do., Captain T. L. Dugdale, M.P. (unsp.).  
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. .... £5,000  
Principal Private Sec., J. H. E. Woods, m.v.o.  
Asst. Private Secs., T. L. Rowan; Miss R. Culhane.  
Parliamentary Private Sec., Lord Dunglass, M.P. (unsp.).

\*JUNIOR LORDS—Sir James Blundell, M.P. .... £1,000  
Hon. James Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., M.P. .... £1,000  
Com. A. R. J. Southby, R.N., M.P. .... £1,000  
Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones, M.C., M.P. .... unsp.  
Capt. Hon. A. O. J. Hope, m.c., M.P. .... unsp.  
\*Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip), Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. Margesson, M.C., M.P. .... £2,000  
Private Sec., C. J. Harris, c.b.e.

Financial Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. John Colville, M.P. .... £2,000  
Private Sec., E. W. Playfair.  
Parliamentary do., W. J. Anstruther-Gray, M.P. unsp.  
Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service, Sir Warren Fisher, c.c.b., c.v.o., d.s.o.; Miss J. M. B. Carey, m.b.e.

Second Secretary, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, c.a.c. .... £3,000

Private Sec., T. Padmore.  
Under Secretaries, Sir Frederick Phillips, c.a.c.m.d., c.b.; Sir James Rae, k.b.e.; J. A. N. Barlow, c.a., c.b.e. .... £2,200  
Director of Women Establishments, Miss Hilda Martindale, c.b.e. .... £1,360  
Principal Assistant Secretaries, S. D. Waley, c.b., m.c.; J. H. McC. Craig, c.b.; A. P. Waterfield, c.b.; B. W. Gilbert; W. R. Fraser .... £1,450 to £1,650  
Administrative Officer, G. F. Steward, c.b.e. .... £1,500  
Assistant Secretaries, E. W. H. Millar; R. G.

\*Government Whips.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and the Junior Lords, together with the Treasurer of the Household, Sir George Penny, Bt., m.p., Comptroller of the Household, Colonel Sir A. Lambert Ward, Bt., d.s.o., t.d., m.p., and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Maj. Sir George Davies, m.p., constitute the "Government Whips." The following are "Assistant Whips" (unpaid):—Lt.-Col. J. J. Llewellyn, o.b.e., m.c., m.p., Captain C. Waterhouse, m.c., m.p., R. H. Cross, m.p.



M.V.O., R.N.; Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.

## OFFICERS.

Secretary, J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.  
 Principals, R. H. G. Thomson (Deputy Secretary);  
 Major J. E. A. Hunter, F.R.S.  
 Chief Accountant, L. G. Vedy.  
 Higher Executive Clerks, H. F. W. Bartlett; W. M. Liesching; T. H. Burleigh.  
 Deputy Accountant, M. L. Davies, A.C.A.  
 Executive Clerks, A. W. Nicholls; J. H. Simpson; R. S. McLernon; J. R. A. Savage.  
 Engineer-in-Chief, J. P. Bowen, A.S.C., M.Inst.C.E.  
 Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, S. C. Carter, M.C., M.Inst.C.E.  
 Mech. Asst. Engineer, H. G. Swales, A.M.I.Mech.E.  
 Civil Engineering Assistant, C. W. Glass, A.M.Inst.C.E.  
 Chief Engineering Clerk, A. E. Wyatt.  
 Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, R. Kingdon, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.N.A.  
 Principal Pilotage Clerk, A. D. Blake.  
 Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., E. Godber.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-  
HOUSES.

84 George St., Edinburgh.

Secretary, J. Glenconce Wakelin, O.B.E.  
 Engineer, D. A. Stevenson, A.S.C., F.R.S.E., M.Inst.C.E.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,  
137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, George Sloan.

Clerk, J. F. Anderson.

Engineers, Messrs. D. & C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,  
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow, C.A.

Chairman, Wm. F. Robertson.

Deputy do., William Cuthbert.

General Manager and Secretary, John Wilson.

Engineer, A. C. Gardner.

## FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act 1921 for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G., LL.D.  
 Clerk and Treasurer, Duncan Kennedy, W.S., 14 Princes Street, Falkirk.

Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, O.B.E., 72A George St., Edinburgh.

Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roynon-Jones, R.N.

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSIONERS.  
Carlisle Buildings, D'Olier St., Dublin.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L.

Secretary, E. A. M. Leggett.

## TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

## INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

3 & 4 Clements' Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

(See also p. 672)

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, K.C.B.

Vice-Chairman, G. R. Freeman, F.C.A.

Other Members, Col. H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.; Sir William Henderson, C.B., LL.D.; Sir Philip H. Martineau; Digby L. F. Koe; Sir J. William Forrest, O.B.E., J.P.

Secretary, Percy C. Taylor, M.B.E., F.C.A.

## UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD.

Thames House, Millbank, S.W. 1.

Chairman, The Lord Ruspcliffe, O.B.E. £5,000

Private Sec., R. J. P. Hewison.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Ernest John Strohmenger, B.E.E., C.B. £3,000

Other Members, H. M. Hallsworth, C.B.E., M.A.; Thomas Jones, C.B., LL.D.; Miss Violet Markham

(Mrs. Curuthers), C.B., D.Litt., J.P.; Matthew A. Reynard, J.P. each £750

Secretary, C. W. G. Eady, C.B., C.M.G. £2,000

Principal Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Watson, C.B.E.; G. T. Reid £1,450 to £1,650

Assistant Secretaries, W. T. Matthews, O.B.E.; H. D. Hancock; G. S. Owen; L. N. Ure £1,150 to £1,450

Deputy Finance Officer, J. Graham, O.B.E. £1,150 to £1,350

Senior Accountant, S. F. Haycock, M.M. £500 to £1,011

Solicitor to the Board, Sir B. O. Bircham, M.C.

Assistant Solicitor, G. Stuart King, M.C.

Principals, G. L. H. Barnson; H. D. Bentliff; R. L. Bicknell; J. E. Bullard; A. C. Hill; J. C. Mason;

J. L. Mather, O.B.E.; W. Wilson, O.B.E.; E. H. T. Wiltshire £800 to £1,100

Assistant Principals, R. J. P. Hewison; T. D. Kingdom; J. W. M. Siberry; J. H. Waddell; C. J. R. Whetmath £750 to £825

Senior Staff Clerks, R. S. Bolton; A. S. Hines, M.B.E., £738 to £847; Miss M. E. Nanson £515 to £605

Senior Executive Officers, R. S. Collins, M.C.; T. W. Nevard; T. R. Reynolds, M.B.E. £680 to £847

Higher Executive Officers, F. C. Gray; E. W. Hawkins; E. H. Lee; C. R. de St. Paer £515 to £634

Staff Clerks, A. E. Buddell, M.C.; R. Cook, Miss D. J. Hope-Wallace; D. J. Jenkins; W. L. Liddbury; Miss D. Mackie; H. J. F. Marks; L. O. Nash; S. B. Oates; S. W. Sherrard; R. B. Tibbs; G. W. Tyler

(Men) £515 to £634, (Women) £395 to £515

Chief Regional Officer, N. B. Batterbury

Regional Officers, W. L. Addyman, O.B.E.; H. Fieldhouse, O.B.E.; A. P. Hughes-Gibb, O.B.E.; F. Morton, O.B.E.; W. C. Osmond, O.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161

District Officers, A. M. Anderson; E. G. Ball; C. J. Bentley; A. Cree; Miss M. Darlow; C. L. England;

T. H. Fielding, M.B.E.; F. W. Fletcher; Miss E. M. Gardner; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; Miss R. M. Glen; C. L. Harley; W. A. H. Hepburn; Miss D. Ibberson;

W. J. Kearns; J. M. Loughran; E. H. E. McCann; A. V. McCullough; P. McFarlane; C. Marshall;

J. H. C. Ottley; J. S. Pearce, M.C.; A. Sharp; R. T. Stoddard, M.B.E.; D. Ellis Thomas; J. Emrys Thomas; C. G. Ward; E. Wilkinson; J. H. Wright

(Men) £738 to £953, (Women) £605 to £797

Assistant District Officers, C. B. Anderson; J. M. Anderson; J. T. B. Anderson; A. D. Armstrong;

W. F. P. Bell; H. E. Bolton; H. G. Brewster; T. Brookie; C. C. Burdge; G. A. Burgess; J. Campbell;

F. J. Carey; F. W. Clarke; C. F. Clough; B. A. Coakeley; G. W. Cole; C. H. Cory; J. B. Crawford;

L. H. Cryer; E. A. Cusworth, M.C.; J. Davies; S. J. Dibble; Miss E. Dingle; S. T. Divers; R. A. Driver; J. Duncan; S. A. Earl; E. Evans; A. R. Farlam;

J. C. Fleetwood; F. R. Fordham; R. G. Forrest; C. S. Goad; E. G. Gowan; Miss B. M. Grainger; L. Grant; Miss A. J. Gray; W. B. Greenwood; J. G. Grimshaw; J. H. Hargreaves;

D. C. Harvie; H. Heady; A. E. T. Howell; E. Hughes-Jones; W. H. James; H. Jauncey; D. S. Johnston; H. J. Jones; I. Jones; T. R. Jones;

E. M. Jope; L. J. Leybourne; J. McD. McAlmont; J. T. McBryde; J. McCrindle; M. H. Mackellar;

J. G. McKie; W. E. G. Maidment; H. G. Marrian; D. Moffat; E. A. Morris; E. A. Mossman; C. H. W. Murphy; J. W. Murray; J. W. Nichol; G. A. Oglo;

J. Owen; T. J. P. Perry; R. H. Rhodes; T. Roberts; A. Robinson; B. H. Rook; G. Salt; H. L. Sapier;

G. F. Sinclair; L. M. Smith; Miss D. K. E. Smyth; E. Taylor; A. J. M. Tuck; D. Walker; W. Walton;

R. L. West; P. S. Whyte; A. H. G. Williams; Miss M. C. Williams; P. M. Williams; J. A. Willis;

A. E. Wilson; W. Woodcock.

(Men) £634 to £738, (Women) £515 to £605

## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

22A Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Walter Moberly, D.S.O., Litt.D.

Other Members, Miss S. M. Fry, LL.D.; Sir Arthur Hill, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, O.B.E., K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.; Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., F.B.A.; Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Prof. G. I. Taylor, F.R.S.; Prof. W. P. Wynne, F.R.S.

Secretary, John Beresford, M.A.

## VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

**Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., a.c.v.o.,**  
**E.C.R., M.D.**  
**Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. H. A. De la Pryme, D.S.O., 12**  
**Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.**

#### WAR OFFICE (See pp. 416-417)

#### IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

**President, H. R. H. the Duke of York, a.g.**  
**Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.**  
**Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian**  
**Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.**  
**Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, C.B.E., K.C.M.**  
**Assistant Secretary, Finance, Lt.-Col. C. P. Oswald,**  
**C.M.G., C.B.E.**  
**Director of Works, Lt.-Col. H. F. Robinson, C.M.G.**  
**Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, C.M.O., C.B.E.**  
**Secretary to the Trustees, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Fillissen, C.B.E.**

#### WHEAT COMMISSION.

10 Smith Square, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Wheat Commission are a body corporate constituted under the Wheat Act, 1938, for the purpose of administering that Act. The Act secures to growers of home-grown millable wheat a standard price and a market therefor. The Commission collect from millers and importers of flour "quota payments" in respect of flour milled in or imported into the United Kingdom, and the sums so received are paid into the Wheat Fund. From this Fund the Commission pay "deficiency payments" (i.e., the difference between the ascertained average price and the "standard price" of wheat, less administrative expenses) to registered growers in respect of home-grown millable wheat sold by them in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Byelaws made thereunder.

**Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Earl Peel, P.C., C.B.E., O.B.E.**  
**Vice-Chairman, H. D. Vigor, O.B.E.**  
**Other Members, J. Beard, J. G. Harris, G. G. Mercer,**  
**E. W. K. Slade, G. M. Strutt (representing wheat**  
**growers); S. Armstrong, J. McFadyen, J. A. Shone**  
**(representing flour millers); F. T. Collins (representing**  
**flour importers); Col. E. P. Clarke, D.S.O.,**  
**Herbert Smith, A. E. K. Wherry, C.B.E. (representing**  
**dealers in home-grown wheat); H. Barbour, Neil**  
**S. Beaton, C. E. Palmer, Geoffrey K. Peto, C.B.E.,**  
**S. Stephens (representing consumers of flour).**  
**Finance Officer, J. E. Bury, M.B.E.**  
**Secretary, F. C. Hawkes.**  
**Quota Payments Officer, B. A. Tyson.**

#### WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works was constituted in 1862 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

**First Commissioner, The Earl Stanhope, K.G., D.S.O.,**  
**M.C., D.L. .... £2,000**  
**Private Sec., F. J. Root.**  
**Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of**  
**State and the President of the Board of Trade.**  
**Secretary, Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., a.c.v.o. .... £2,200**  
**Private Sec., M. W. Bennett.**  
**Principal Assistant Secretary, W. Leitch, C.B.**

**Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; F. J. E. Raby,**  
**C.B., F.R.S.A. .... £1,150 to £1,450**

#### Secretariat.

**Principals, R. A. Barker, M.V.O.; E. Batcl, M.B.E.; H. L.**  
**Davis, O.B.E.; E. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre,**  
**W.G. (Scotland); E. F. Muir (acting); H. A. Russell,**  
**O.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave, C.B.E.; H. W. Spencer**

**Assistant Principals, M. W. Bennett; W. A. Proctor;**  
**F. J. Root. .... £277 to £634**  
**Head of Section, A. Miller, O.B.E. .... £680 to £847**  
**Registrar, G. Steel, M.B.E. .... £515 to £634**  
**Staff Officers, J. Barber; C. B. Champney (acting);**  
**C. H. Cooper; W. G. Eaton; E. Hinrich (acting);**  
**R. M. Hunter, F.A.I.; G. L. Jordan; H. Linott**  
**(acting); E. Maplesden; J. G. Orr; F. J. Parker;**  
**E. Perry (acting); A. G. Ritchie; F. Sorrell (Scot-**  
**land); J. E. Winter. .... £515 to £634**

#### Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

**Comptroller of Accounts, A. G. Barnett, C.B.E.**  
**Assistant to do., A. G. Sandison, M.B.E. £905 to £1,011**  
**Accountant, H. L. Findley M.B.E. .... £680 to £847**

**Heads of Sections, C. C. W. Goodale, M.B.E.; A. J.**  
**Whitby, M.B.E. .... £680 to £847**  
**Staff Officers, W. E. Bentley; H. Clarke (acting);**  
**A. J. Merchant; J. Richards; A. Sellers; H. O.**  
**Shepherd; W. Stoddard, a.c.i.s.; H. D. Thomas**  
**..... £515 to £634**

#### Architects Division.

**Chief Architect, Sir James West, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £1,650**  
**Senior Architects, D. N. Dyke, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.**  
**(acting); P. K. Ilantton, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; A. R.**  
**Myers, O.B.E., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E.**  
**..... £1,058 to £1,161**

**Architects, J. Bradley; C. Bristow, A.R.I.B.A.; A.**  
**Bulloch, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; C. M. Childs, A.R.I.B.A.;**  
**F. L. W. Cloux, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; C. R. Fowler,**  
**M.B.E.; J. W. Haswell, M.B.E. (acting); A. W.**  
**Heasman, M.V.O., O.B.E.; G. H. Jones, M.O., A.R.I.B.A.**  
**(acting); F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E.; J. H. Markham,**  
**F.R.I.B.A.; C. J. Mole, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; J. W.**  
**Paterson, C.V.O., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.);**  
**W. A. Rutter, A.R.I.B.A. (acting); H. E. Secombe,**  
**A.R.I.B.A.; P. M. Stratton, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. (acting);**  
**D. Thomson, M.B.E. (acting); J. C. Wynnes, O.B.E.,**  
**F.R.I.B.A. .... £905 to £1,011**

**Chief Structural Engineer, E. W. Butler, O.B.E.**  
**..... £1,058 to £1,161**

**Structural Engineer, H. A. Darling, A.M.I.C.E.**  
**..... £905 to £1,011**

**Head of Section, C. Coates, M.B.E. .... £680 to £847**  
**Staff Officers, B. C. Cross, M.B.E.; W. J. Fletcher**  
**(acting); W. S. A. Winter (acting). .... £515 to £634**

#### Maintenance Surveyors Division.

**Chief Surveyor, H. Ryle, M.V.O., C.B.E., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.**  
**..... £1,058 to £1,161**

**Surveyors, T. P. Fish; J. M. Milne-Davidson, I.S.O.,**  
**F.S.A.; J. T. Sinton. .... £905 to £1,011**

**Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Division.**  
**Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, J. A. Mac-**  
**Intyre, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. .... £1,252**  
**Senior Engineers, J. W. Arnot, M.B.E. (acting); A. G.**  
**Ramsey, M.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E. £1,058 to £1,161**  
**Engineers, M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. C. Pallot,**  
**M.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.M.E.; N. Sizer, M.O.,**  
**A.M.I.E.E. (acting); G. Smith, M.B.E. £905 to £1,011**

#### Quantity Surveyors Division.

**Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, O.B.E., F.S.I.**  
**..... £1,058 to £1,161**  
**Senior Surveyors, A. W. Jarvis, M.B.E.; A. E. Baylis,**  
**F.S.I. .... £905 to £1,011**

#### Supplies Division.

**Controller, H. B. Allum, M.V.O., O.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161**  
**Supt. of Stores, A. C. Herne, O.B.E. .... £680 to £847**  
**Head of Section, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. .... £680 to £847**  
**Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper, O.B.E.**

**..... £1,000**  
**Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. .... £900**  
**Staff Officers, J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; F. E. Pettitt;**  
**R. E. C. Hawkins (acting); R. K. Jago, M.M., B.A.**  
**(acting); W. G. Ryde, M.B.E. .... £515 to £634**

#### Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

**Director, J. H. Salmon, O.B.E., F.S.I. .... £1,011 to £1,161**  
**Superintending Estate Surveyors, G. L. Broad, O.B.E.,**  
**M.C., F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A.; W. J. Hewkley, M.B.E., A.A.I.;**  
**P. W. Jupp, M.B.E., F.A.I.; N. Sutton, F.A.I. (acting)**  
**..... £797 to £953**

**Estate Surveyors (Grade I), H. S. C. Bishop, F.S.I.,**  
**F.A.I. (acting); R. Black, A.A.I.; G. H. Cannon; J. N.**  
**Davies, F.S.I., F.A.I.; L. W. Delves, F.A.I. (acting);**  
**E. R. Dunn, F.A.I.; J. B. D. Dutton; W. J. Eves;**  
**F. J. Hando, F.A.I. (acting); J. A. Hartley, M.B.E.;**  
**J. Howie, F.A.I. (acting); T. B. Maclean; W. D.**  
**Marshall; W. M. Roaney; A. J. Richards (acting);**  
**E. F. Simmonds; F. W. Wright, F.A.I. £539 to £791**  
**Staff Officer, G. H. Laker. .... £515 to £634**

#### Royal Parks Division.

**Barth of Royal Parks, &c., F. E. Carter £797 to £953**  
**Ancient Monuments Inspector**

**Chief Inspector, J. P. Bushe-Fox, M.A., F.S.A., F.S.A.**  
**..... £1,011 to £1,161**  
**Inspectors, P. K. Reynolds, F.S.A. (England); B. H.**  
**St. John O'Neill, M.A., F.S.A. (Wales); J. S. Richard-**  
**son, F.S.A. (Scot.), (Scotland). .... £515 to £797**

#### Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

**Regius Keeper, Sir W. R. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.**  
**..... £700**



## THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see col. 2*), and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Viscount Sankey, Lord Merrivale, Lord Alness, Lord Salvesen, Sir George Rivers Lowndes and Sir Sidney Arthur Rowlatt. Sir John Edward Power Wallis is a member by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833; Sir Shadi Lal and Sir George Claus Rankin (Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929); and the following judges from India and the Dominions beyond the Seas (various Acts, 1895-1928):—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick (*Canada*); Sir James Rose-Innes (*S. Africa*); Chief Justice Sir Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada*); Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*); Chief Justice Sir William Mulock (*Ontario*); Sir Lancelot Sanderson (*Bengal*); Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers (*N.Z.*); and Sir George Edward Rich (*Australia*).

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes), Colin Smith, M.V.O., O.B.E., Barrister-at-Law ..... £1,360  
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, O.B.E. .... £953  
Second Clerk, D. G. Lys ..... £575

### THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is constituted as under:—  
The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	Age	Apptd. Jan. 1,
	1937	
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.	1923	73
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkin	1928	69
Rt. Hon. Lord Thankerton	1929	63
Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen	1929	69
Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan	1930	63
Rt. Hon. Lord Maugham	1935	70
Rt. Hon. Lord Roche	1935	66

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

### LAW SITTINGS,

1937.

Hilary Jan. 11 to Mar. 24.  
Easter April 6 to May 14.  
Trinity May 25 to July 31.  
Michaelmas, Oct. 22 to Dec. 21

### INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1937.

Jan. 11 to Feb. 11.  
Apr. 6 to May 3.  
May 25 to June 14.  
Nov. 2 to Nov. 25.

## The Judiciary of England and Wales.

### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

#### Court of Appeal.

##### Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Robert Alderson, Baron Wright, born 1869 (apptd. 1935).

	Age, Jan. 1,	Apptd. 1937.
Lord Justices (each £5,000)—		
Rt. Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1927	72
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Herman Slesser	1929	53
Rt. Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1929	70
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Arthur Greene,		
O.B.E., M.C.	1935	53
Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Scott	1935	67

### HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

#### Chancery Division.

\* The Lord High Chancellor:—

The Rt. Hon. Douglas, Viscount Hailsham, b. Feb. 28, 1872 (apptd. 1935). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) ..... £10,000

	Age, Jan. 1,	Apptd. 1937.
Chancery Justices (each £5,000)—		
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	80
Hon. Sir Albert Charles Clauson,		
C.B.E.	1926	66
Hon. Sir Arthur Fairfax Charles		
Coryndon Luxmoore	1929	60
Hon. Sir Christopher J. W. Farwell	1929	57
Hon. Sir Charles Alan Bennett	1929	59
Hon. Sir Charles S. Crossman	1934	66

#### King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (b. 1870, apptd. 1928) ..... £8,000  
Secretary, A. J. Irvine ..... £500  
Clerk, E. W. Skelton ..... £400

Apptd. Age Jan. 1,

<i>Justices, K.B.D. (each £5,000)—</i>		1937.
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge .....	1910	79
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift .....	1920	62
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson .....	1921	65
Hon. Sir George John Talbot .....	1923	75
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon .....	1924	66
Rt. Hon. Viscount Finlay, K.B.E. ....	1924	62
Hon. Sir John Anthony Hawke .....	1928	67
Hon. Sir Ernest Bruce Charles, C.B.E. ....	1928	65
Hon. Sir Travers Humphreys .....	1928	69
Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten,		
<i>K.B.E.</i> .....	1928	67
Hon. Sir Herbert du Parcq .....	1932	56
Hon. Sir Rayner Goddard .....	1932	59
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O. ....	1932	56
Hon. Sir Cyril Atkinson .....	1933	62
Hon. Sir John Edward Singleton .....	1934	52
Hon. Sir Samuel Lowry Porter .....	1934	55
Hon. Sir Walter Greaves Lord .....	1935	58
Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery .....	1935	53
Hon. Sir Wilfrid Herbert Poyer-		
<i>Lewis, O.B.E.</i> .....	1935	56

### Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

#### Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Boyd Merriman, O.B.E., L.D. (born 1880, apptd. 1933) ..... £5,000  
Clerk, H. H. Ford ..... £515  
Secretary, Miss A. Brancker ..... £300

#### Judges (each £5,000)—

Hon. Sir George Philip Lington (born 1881, apptd. 1930); Hon. Sir Alfred Townsend Bucknill, O.B.E. (born 1880, apptd. 1935).

King's Proctor, Sir Thomas Barnes, C.B.E.

\* PENSIONED EX-LORD CHANCELLOR.—The following ex-Lord Chancellor is in receipt of annual pension:—  
The Viscount Sankey of Moreton, C.B.E., £5,000.

## COURTS, OFFICERS, &amp;c.

## Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

*Clerk of the Crown*, Sir Claud Schuster, o.c.b., c.v.o., &c.  
*Deputy Clerk*, Hon. A. E. A. Napier, o.b.  
*Staff Clerk*, L. C. Ridley

## Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.

*Permanent Sec.*, Sir Claud Schuster, o.c.b., c.v.o., &c.  
*Asst. Sec.*, Hon. A. E. A. Napier, o.b.  
*Sec. of the Ecclesiastical Patronage*, Major L. P. Haviland.  
*Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms*, V. Harrington

*Supt. of County Courts*, E. C. Martin, m.b.e.  
*Sec. of Commissions of the Peace*, Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters o.b., d.s.o.

*Chief Clerk*, J. W. Macaree, m.b.e.  
*Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal*, Thomas Hickman, m.b.e.  
*Asst. do.*, and *Purse Bearer*, H. Pusey.  
*Trainbearer*, G. E. Collins.  
*Staff Clerk*, A. J. Noel Paterson.  
*Vote Office, Clerk of Accounts*, B. C. Gray.  
*Deputy do.*, W. H. Green.

## Chancery Courts.

*Chief Master*, attached to all the Judges: Alfred Herbert Holland.  
*Mr. Justice Eve*, *Mr. Justice Bennett* and *Mr. Justice Crossman*.

*At Chambers*.—*Masters of the Supreme Court*, A to D, Leonard Cloudeley Holloway; E to K, M. G. Willmott, m.c., L to R, H. W. Jelf; S to Z, P. W. Chandler. £1,360 to £1,680  
*Mr. Justice Clauson*, *Mr. Justice Luxmoore*, and *Mr. Justice Farwell*.

*At Chambers*.—*Masters of the Supreme Court*, A to D, Trevor Clyde Newman; E to K, Alfred Herbert Holland £1,953; L to R, W. F. Spencer Hawkins; S to Z, Robert Lee Mosse. £1,360 to £1,650  
*First Class Clerks*, A. C. Dalton; A. Tuttle; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannon; F. C. Allaway, m.b.e.; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; H. Dymond; G. J. Plowman. £634 to £738  
*Second Class Clerks*, P. H. George; H. W. F. Blake; J. E. Watte; P. White; D. M. Walker; L. O. C. Hathaway; C. T. Fry; L. O. Lewin. £337 to £515

## CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.

*Registrars*, E. Hicks Beach, £1,750; J. F. More, o.b.e.; W. T. D. Ritchie, R. N. R. Blaker, m.c.; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones. £1,161 to £1,650  
*Principal Clerks*, H. C. Reader; J. P. Hay; F. V. Harris, m.c.; V. E. Farr; A. F. Adams; J. B. H. Wynne. £396 to £738  
*Petition and Entry Clerk*, B. R. Young.

## COMPANIES COURT.

*Judges*, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve, Hon. Sir Charles A. Bennett and Hon. Sir Charles Stafford Crossman.

*Registrar*, Arthur Stiebel. £1,360 to £1,650  
*Principal Clerk*, J. T. P. Wilson. £847  
*First Class Clerks*, W. J. Roper and C. J. Lisle. £634 to £738

*Second do.*, W. C. Venton and E. L. Russell. £337 to £515

## CONVYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

*Sir Arthur Underhill*; A. E. Russell; J. M. Lightwood; F. E. Farrer.

## EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)  
A. Robinson; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; L. Mead; J. J. Roberts.

## OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

## Courts Royal Courts of Justice.

Samuel Ronald Courthope Bosanquet, o.c.; Charles Murray Pitman, o.c.; Tom Eastham, o.c.

each £1,650

## Official Solicitor's Department.

*Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court*, Alexander Gilchrist. £1,360 to £1,650  
*Asst. do.*, J. B. Finch. £350 to £1,000  
*Legal Assnts.*, P. Halliday; C. M. Kidd £313 to £634  
*First Class Clerks*, A. J. Slupson, m.b.e.; G. Corder; A. Costa; H. L. Graves. £634 to £738

*Second Class Clerks*, A. W. Bird; A. C. F. Bulow; C. T. Davies; H. Folkard; G. J. Humphreys; A. W. D. Holtham; W. H. Lynch; P. E. Salmon; H. R. Wilson; K. A. Scollay; H. G. Witt; C. W. Vickery. £337 to £515

## Supreme Court Pay Office.

*Accountant-General*, Sir Claud Schuster, o.c.b., o.v.o., &c.

*Chief Accountant*, F. Coucher, l.s.o. £1,115  
*Principal Clerk*, J. E. Butler. £680 to £847  
*Heads of Branches*, W. Dack; R. A. Arkell; P. Miller; L. W. Picknett. £634 to £735  
*Staff Clerks*, F. Blackmore; J. S. Jenkins; F. A. O. Keppel. £515 to £634  
*Clerks (Higher Grade)*, C. L. Muddiman; H. Kutcher; H. Skinner; G. Gilchrist; G. Webster; G. T. Biddle; C. D. G. Cook; D. O. Brain. £396 to £515  
*Stockbrokers*, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son. £1,000

## Central Office of the Supreme Court.

## MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*Sir G. A. Bonner (Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer)*, £1,953; Ernest A. Jelf; W. Valentine Ball, o.b.e.; Percy Reginald Simmer, d.s.o.; F. S. Arnold Baker; Geoffrey Moseley; R. F. Burnand, o.b.e.; Carrol Romer, m.c. (b) (*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*). Each £1,360 to £1,650

## ACTION DEPARTMENT.

*Head Clerk*, Philip Clark, o.b.e.  
*Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section*.  
*Clerks*, P. J. Bowie; E. C. Anstee; H. Morrill; G. Gardener; R. R. May; D. A. P. Turner; E. S. Hill; V. W. Judd; E. S. Davis; F. W. Player; R. C. Newman; H. B. Hinton; F. G. Fuller; J. G. Mitchell; W. Forster; W. F. Mayo; H. N. Collinson; H. J. C. Rainbird.

## Summons and Order Section.

*Clerks*, J. P. Lalor; F. R. P. Stringer; A. E. Smith; E. W. Butler; M. C. Hewitt; W. J. Fell; A. G. Keats; C. W. Kentish; R. Ellis.

## FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.\*

*Head Clerk*, T. F. Atkinson. £1,360 to £1,650  
*Clerks*, B. Darwall; W. S. N. Grant; E. C. Freeman; N. A. Sales; A. S. Ellis; C. R. Hunt; W. E. Garrod; A. L. Edwards; E. P. A. Jack.

## MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

*Clerks*, A. J. MacClymont; D. Boland; W. H. Redman; E. J. Fraser.  
*Election Petitions*, Philip Clark, o.b.e.

## KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.\*

*King's Remembrancer*, Sir G. A. Bonner (*Senior Master*).  
*Clerks*, S. A. Lynn, m.b.e., f.c.l.s.; A. L. Woodcock; W. G. M. Lewis; W. N. Last.

## CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT.†

*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*, Carrol Romer, m.c.  
*Chief Associate*, A. O. Thomas, o.b.e.

*Head Clerk*, W. E. Davis.  
*Clerks*, G. W. Townesend; M. F. C. Willson; J. O. Griffiths; G. Meyer; J. Martin; E. G. Jacobs; E. G. H. Evans; W. Bradley; E. L. Warren; R. Parsley; H. W. Hills; D. Macbeth; T. E. Roberts; A. C. Elliott; W. G. Burton; T. W. Jones; H. R. Richards; S. E. Lloyd; L. R. Beckett.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent*, W. C. Keeling.  
*Assistant Superintendent*, (vacant).

## SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

*Masters of the Supreme Court*, Douglas Stuart Gibbon, m.c. (*Chief Master*), £1,850; Albert G. Rivington; R. M. Greenwood, c.b.e., l.l.m.; Lt.-Col. Thomas Henry Walker, d.s.o., t.d.; S. A. H. Trumpler; William Henry Hooper. £1,360 to £1,650

(b) Carrol Romer is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

\* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £634 to £847; and class, £337 to £515; 3rd Office, £455 to £277.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

§ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30; Vacations, 11 to 2.

**Clerks (Principal Clerks),** W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; A. W. Porter; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney (and Class Clerks), W. F. Pollock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax; M. H. Spicer; J. J. Ramsay; C. B. Cooper; W. P. Hunt; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus; R. F. C. Roach; G. N. H. Harris; (3rd Class Clerks), W. J. Milton; G. Baker; H. E. Pritchard; A. H. Page; E. W. Pinder; R. S. Stanton.  
**Rota Clerk,** J. R. Smith.

**Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.**  
**PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.**  
**Registrar** vs. H. F. O. Nerbury, B.C.L. (Senior), £1,750;  
G. A. de C. Pereira; C. P. Hawkes; B. Long, M.C.  
C. T. A. Wilkinson.....£1,360 to £1,650  
**Assistant Registrar** (vacant).....£1,011 to £1,161

**ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.**  
**Registrar,** L. F. C. Darby.....£1,360 to £1,650  
**Assistant Registrar,** H. Stokes.....£953 to £1,161  
**Marshal and Chief Clerk,** A. E. J. Harris £797 to £953  
**Clerks,** H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young, M.B.E.; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy; E. H. Scott; V. H. Ingram.....£155 to £738

**Bankruptcy Department.**  
**Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.**  
**Judges,** The Hon. Mr. Justice Clauson; Hon. Mr. Justice Luxmoore and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farwell.  
**Senior and Chief Registrar,** Arthur Stiebel.....£1,750  
**Registrars,** Oscar Kean; Cyril John Parton.  
**Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department),** C. W. Chandler.

**TAXING OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
**Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme Court.**  
**Principal Clerk,** F. G. Wortham.  
**and Class Clerks,** T. G. Thomas and H. C. Aiton.  
**3rd Class Clerk,** S. J. Tomey.

**OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S DEPARTMENT.**  
**Senior Official Receiver,** L. A. West.....£1,161 to £1,360  
**Official Receivers,** S. W. Hood; C. E. B. Park.  
**Senior Assistant Official Receiver,** H. H. Gaine.  
**Assistant do.,** V. Armstrong; C. T. Newman; J. M. Clarke.

**Companies Court.**  
**Judges,** Hon. Mr. Justice Eve, Hon. Mr. Justice Bennett and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crossman.

**Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.**  
(Offices—Room 473 Royal Courts.)  
**Registrar,** Carrol Romer (Master of the Crown Office).  
**Assist. Registrar,** Anthony Highmore King.  
**Chief Clerk,** W. E. F. Stone.

**Railway and Canal Commission.**  
(Offices—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)  
**Ex-officio Commissioners,** Hon. Mr. Justice Mackinnon (England); Hon. Lord Carmont (Scotland); The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews (Northern Ireland).  
**Commissioners,** Hon. Sir William Francis Kyffin Taylor, O.B.E., K.C.; Sir R. Francis Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.  
**Registrar,** C. M. D. Pigott.

**Lunacy.**  
**Management and Administration Department.**  
**Royal Courts of Justice.**  
**Master,** Henry Tindal Methold.....£2,000  
**Assistant Masters,** G. E. Mills, O.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161;  
R. W. Foyser; F. L. Ratto, M.C.; C. G. Ridley, O.B.E.  
£953 to £1,058

**Chief Clerk,** T. C. S. Keely.....£847 to £953  
**Principal Clerks,** A. J. Johnston; J. G. Champ.  
**1st Class Clerks,** G. Grossman; R. H. French, M.C.; A. Costa, Jr.; R. Patch; L. T. Threadgill; T. H. Hills; H. Hinton, M.B.E., M.S.M.; T. W. Willbourne, M.M.; A. E. Watson, M.M.; E. C. Foote; G. E. Phipps; W. J. Funnell; P. Jones.  
**Lord Chancellor's Visitors,** H. C. Meysey-Thompson (Legal); Dr. N. Raw, M.C.; Dr. A. Rotherham each £1,650  
**Secretary to Visitors,** H. Macdonald.....£537 to £555

**Land Values Reference Committee.**  
(Office—Room 121 Royal Courts.)  
**Committee,** The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution.

**Secretary,** S. A. Lynn, M.B.E., F.O.L.S.  
**Assist. Sec.,** A. L. Woodcock.

**Official Arbitrators.**  
**[Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1920.]**  
**John Wilmott, F.R.S.I., 67a, New Street, Birmingham 2;** Hugh C. Webster, F.R.I., Old Manor, Little Berkhamsted, Herts; Francis J. Kirby, F.R.I. 5, Cook Street, Liverpool 2.

**Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27.**  
(Room 803—New Wing—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.a.)  
**Chairman,** Sir D. M. Kerly, K.C.  
**Deputy do.,** Francis Edmond Bray.  
**Registrar,** J. K. F. Cleave.

**Coal Mines (Reference) Committee,**  
(Room 773, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.a.)  
**Committee,** The Lord Chief Justice of England; The President of the Court of Session, and T. E. Forster, 3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
**Secretary,** C. M. D. Pigott.

**Director of Public Prosecutions,**  
1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.  
**Director,** Sir Edward Hale Tindal Atkinson, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
**Asst. Directors,** A. Sefton-Cohen, C.B. £1,360 to £1,650;  
C. R. V. Wallace.....£1,000 to £1,400  
**Chief Clerks,** L. N. Vincent Evans; G. R. Paling; E. Clayton; H. A. K. Morgan, M.C. £850 to £1,100  
**Assistant Chief Clerks,** B. G. Saywell; H. J. Parham; R. P. Pashley; C. J. M. Gwatkin; A. Lawson-Walton, E. G. Robey.....£650 to £850  
**Professional Clerks,** R. L. Jackson; W. M. E. Crump; F. D. Barry.....£315 to £625  
**Professional Officer,** G. J. Ball, O.B.E.  
**Staff Officer,** A. J. Parker, M.B.E. £515 to £634  
**Clerk (Higher Grade),** W. J. King.....£396 to £515

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.**  
The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for:—

1937.	12th January.	1937.	25th May.
"	9th February.	"	22nd June.
"	and March.	"	13th July.
"	6th April.	"	17th September.
"	29th April.	"	28th October.

**Clerk of the Court,** Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B.  
**Deputy,** Joseph Avory Tickell.  
**Judges,** The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

**GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.**

London.	Southwark.
1937.	1937.
6th January.	8th January.
" 17th March.	" 29th March.
" 26th June.	" 15th June.
" 6th October.	" 8th October.

**Clerk of the Peace,** Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.B.  
**Under-Sheriffs.**  
**Under Sheriffs, (1936-37),** Humphrey William Morris, C.C., 2 Walbrook E.C.4; Ralph Methcbin, C.C., 33 Clement's Lane, E.C.4

**CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.**  
The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

**South Eastern Circuit.**  
**Huntingdonshire** (Huntingdon)—W. and S.  
**Cambridgeshire** (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).  
**Suffolk** (Ipswich W.) (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Bury St. Edmunds, 1933).  
**Norfolk** (Norwich)—W., S. and A.  
**Do.** (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.  
**Essex** (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.  
**Herts** (Hertford)—W., S. and A.

*Kent* (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.  
*Surrey* (Kingston)—W., S. and A.  
*Sussex* (Lewes)—W., S. and A.  
*Clerk of Assize*, S. Harold Stowe ..... £915  
*Associate*, Frank J. Vachell ..... £258 to £372  
*County of Kent*, J. R. Hood ..... £258 to £372  
*County of Kent*, A. F. Palmer  
*Office*, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.

#### Midland Circuit.

*Beds* (Bedford)—W., S. and A.  
*Bucks* (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.  
*Derbyshire* (Derby)—W., S. and A.  
*Leicestershire* (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).  
*Lincolnshire* (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.  
*Northants* (Northampton)—W., S. and A.  
*Notts* (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.  
*Rutlandshire* (Oakham)—W. and S.  
*Warwickshire* (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.  
*Do.* (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.  
*Clerk of Assize*, George Floydell Bancroft ..... £915  
*Clerk of Arraigns*, R. A. Dalzell  
*Associate*, H. C. Naldrett  
*Clerk and Bailiff*, H. N. Peyton  
*Office*, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

#### Northern Circuit.

*Cumberland* (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).  
*Westmorland* (Appleby)—W. and S.  
*Lancashire, Northern Div.* (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.  
*Salford Division* (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.  
*Liverpool*—W., Spring, S. and A.  
*Clerk of Assize*, W. J. H. Graham, Preston ..... £1,120  
*Associate*, B. H. Newman, Preston ..... £486  
*Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer*, W. F. N. Perry, Preston ..... £258 to £372  
*Bailiff*, Fred Fowler, Preston.

#### North-Eastern Circuit.

*Northumberland and City of Newcastle* (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.  
*Durham* (Durham)—W., S. and A.  
*Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York* (York)—W., S. and A.  
*West Riding Div.* (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.  
*Clerk of Assize*, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £915  
*Associate and Deputy Clerk of Assize*, R. Sykes, 1 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. .... £258 to £372  
*Clerk of Arraigns*, R. L. Prince, 8 East Parade, Leeds ..... £258 to £372

#### Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Monmouth and Shrewsbury only. At the Autumn Assizes Civil business is taken at Gloucester and Shrewsbury, criminal business at every town.  
*Clerk of Assize*, Charles Frederick Lloyd ..... £915  
*Deputy do. and Clerk of Indictments*, Thomas P. P. Powell ..... £258 to £372  
*Associate*, Joseph Tumlin ..... £258 to £372  
*Office*, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

#### Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset, Somerset and Cornwall.  
*Wilts*, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1937 *Devizes*: Dorset, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1937 *Taunton*: Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; Devon, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Criminal at Winchester Autumn Assizes).  
*Clerk of Assize*, W. T. Snell, 3 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800  
*Associate*, R. G. Seton ..... £300  
*Clerk of Indictments*, T. Cox Meech ..... £200 to £300

#### North Wales and Chester Circuit.

*Montgomeryshire*—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S  
*Merioneth* (Dolgelly)—W. and S.  
*Carmarvonshire* (Carmarvon)—W., S. and A.  
*Anglesey* (Beaumaris)—W. and S.

*Denbighshire* (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.  
*Flintshire* (Mold)—W. and S.  
*Cheshire* (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.  
*Clerk of Assize*, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £601  
*Clerk of Indictments*, Col. W. P. Reade, Congleton ..... £228 to £286  
*Associate*, T. E. Morris, 8 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £228 to £286  
*Agents*, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

#### South Wales Division.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.  
*Pembrokeshire* (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.  
*Cardiganshire* (Lampeter)—W. and S.  
*Carmarthenshire* (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).  
*Glamorganshire*—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).  
*Brecknockshire* (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).  
*Radnorshire* (Prestleyn)—W. and S.  
*Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate*, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 777, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 ..... £601  
*Princ. Assist.*, Iltyd Allan ..... £372  
*Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments*, C. Elton-Jones ..... £198

#### THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1920, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.  
*President*, Sir Harold Morris, M.B.E., &c.  
*Chairmen*, Sir William Robinson; Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bt., &c.; Lindsay M. Jopling; John Forster.  
*Members*, Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button, J.P.; F. E. W. Collier; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir J. Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; F. C. Fairholme; Sir Frank W. Goldstone; Prof. H. J. Laski, M.A.; J. J. Mallon, J.P.; Miss Violet Markham, C.H., J.P.; Miss Cecile Matheson; H. E. Parkes; Sir Felix J. C. Pole; A. G. Walkden, J.P.; Sir L. A. P. Warner, C.B.E.  
*Secretary*, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. .... £905 to £1,011

#### ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

*Judge*, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.  
*[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]*  
*Court of Arches.*  
*Registry*, 23 Knightbridge St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.  
*Dean*, Rt. Worshipful Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., n.c.l.  
*Registrar*, Arthur W. D. Moore.

#### Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)  
*Master*, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.  
*Registrar*, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.  
*Deputy do.*, F. J. Colson.  
*Chief Clerk*, Charles A. Brown.

#### Vicar-General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and Court of Peculiars, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.  
*Vicar-General* Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt. D.C.L.  
*Registrar*, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.  
*Apparitor General*, Sir John Hanham.  
*Chief Clerk and Record Keeper*, H. S. Allam.

#### Chancery Court of York.

*Registry*, Minster Yard, York.  
*Official Principal*, Sir Philip Wilbraham Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.  
*Registrar*, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.  
*OFFICE of the VICAR-GENERAL of the PROVINCE of YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and of the Consistory Court of York.*



*Vicar-Gen. & Chancellor, Harry Bevir Valsey, K.C., M.A.*  
*Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.*

### Diocesan Consistory Courts.

There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. See also section, "Marriage Licences."

### Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

*Commissary, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.*  
*Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood,*  
*3 The Sanctuary, Westminster.*  
*Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.*

### Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, 2 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

*Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.*

*Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.*

*Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.*

*Apparitor, A. C. Cross.*

### COUNTY COURTS.

In 1935, the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,293,924, as against a pre-war figure of 1,264,188 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913) and 3,097 (1935), and of the last number 2,184 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

### County Courts Branch.

Lord Chancellor's Dept., Millbank House,

2 Wood St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

*Registry of County Courts Judgments, &c.,*

(Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

*Superintendent, E. C. Martin, M.B.E. £1,150 to £1,450*

*Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tiley £680 to £953*

*Head of Estab. Section, S. H. J. Dunn £680 to £847*

*Auditors, H. Slade; W. E. Jones, M.B.E.; E. Bryant;*

*R. T. Rayment; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton; C. F.*

*Dyson; H. I. James, M.B.E.; P. J. Darby; H. S.*

*Hughes; M. M. Pullen; H. Hulme; E. Burn;*

*A. C. Barker; J. B. London; R. Greaves; F. A. J.*

*Kemp; J. Rees; J. W. Bibby; L. M. Newling;*

*G. Barton; D. Graham; A. M. Thompson; W. H.*

*Day; E. H. R. Ezard; S. A. Mottram; T. Taberner*

*(12 to £680) £456 to £634*

*Higher Executive Officer, A. J. Cole £515 to £634*

*Higher Clerical Officers, C. H. Howes; A. H. Law*

*£396 to £515*

### MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

### Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

The Recorder.

The Common Serjeant.

*Gerald Dodson, LL.M. £2,500*

*Aubrey Ralph Thomas, B.C.L., M.A. £1,600*

*Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,650*

*Asst. Registrar, E. E. Staunmiers £950*

*Chief Clerk (vacant).*

*Serjeant-at-Law & High Bailiff, Francis Sully £700*

### COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland see "Sheriffs Principal."

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."]  
*Allsbrook, George Clarence (3), Cumberland and*  
*Westmorland.*

*Banks, Sir Reginald Mitchell, K.C. (16), Hull, Malton, &c.*

*Beazley, Hugh Loveday (38), Edmonton, &c.*

*Burgis, Edwin Cooper (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.*

*Clements, Arthur Frederic (49), East Kent.*

*Crosthwaite, Arthur Tinley (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.*

*Davies, W. F. de Rolande (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.*

*Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c.*

*Drucquer, Maurice Nathaniel (23), Coventry, North-*

*ampton, &c.*

*Dumas, Hugh Charles Sowerby (34), Uxbridge and (44)*

*Westminster.*

*Dyer, Charles Edward, K.C. (21), Birmingham.*

*Earengay, W. G., K.C. (41), Clerkenwell.*

*Essenhugh, Reginald Clare (13), Sheffield.*

*Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.*

*Frankland, Cecil James (12), Bradford, Halifax.*

*Galbraith, James Francis Wallace, K.C. (20), Leicester-*

*shire.*

*Gamon, Hugh Reece Percival (15), York, Ripon, &c.*

*Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (37), West London, &c.*

*Haydon, Thomas Edmet, K.C. (45), Wandsworth,*

*Croydon, Kingston.*

*Higgins, George Herbert (46), Brentford and Willesden.*

*Hildesley, Alfred, K.C. (33), Essex and Suffolk.*

*Hildyard, Gerald M.T., K.C. (18), Nottingham, &c.*

*Hogg, Adam Spencer (48), Lambeth, &c.*

*Jenkins, George Kirkhouse, K.C. (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.*

*Jones, Sir Artemus, K.C. (20), North Wales.*

*Jones, Austin (50), Sussex.*

*Kelly, Sir Stanley Anthony Hill (42), Bloomsbury.*

*Kennedy, Alfred Ravenscroft, K.C. (53), Gloucester-*

*shire, &c.*

*Konstant, Edwin Max, K.C. (56), Kent, &c., and (39),*

*Shoreditch, &c.*

*Lalley, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, &c.*

*Langman, Thomas Witheridge (17), Lincolnshire.*

*Leigh, Thomas Bowes (8), Manchester, &c.*

*Lias, William John (59), Cornwall, &c.*

*Lillie, Cecil William (39), Shoreditch.*

*Longson, Edward Harold (19), Derby, &c.*

*Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset, &c.*

*Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.*

*Peel, Robert, O.B.E., K.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.*

*Preedy, Digby Cotes, K.C. (36), Oxford.*

*Proctor, William (6), Liverpool, &c.*

*Reeve, Raymond Herbert Roope, K.C. (22), Worcester, &c.*

*Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c.*

*Richardson, Thomas (2), Durham, &c.*

*Roads, Horace J. (32), Norfolk and Suffolk.*

*Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire, &c.*

*Samuel, Howel Walter, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.*

*Snagge, Sir Thomas Mordaunt (44), Westminster.*

*Stewart, William (14), Leeds, Wakefield, Dewsbury, &c.*

*Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.*

*Thesiger, Arthur Lionel Bruce (1), Durham and*

*Northumberland.*

*Thomas, Leonard Charles (24), Cardiff, &c.*

*Thompson, Owen, K.C. (40), Bow.*

*Wells, Henry Bensley (47), Greenwich, &c.*

*Wethered, E. H. C. (57), Exeter, &c.*

*Williams, George Clarke, K.C. (30), Glamorganshire.*

*Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, K.C. (43), Maryle-*

*bone, Wakefield and Dewsbury, &c.*

### RECORDERS.

*Abingdon, Stephen Rlou Benson (1929).*

*Andover, William Thomas Snell (1928).*

*Banbury, H. W. Cartwright Sharp, K.C. (1936).*

*Barnstable and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Paraday*

*(1925).*

*Bath, Reginald Powell Croom-Johnson, K.C., M.P. (1928).*

*Bedford, Hon. Victor Russell, O.B.E. (1926).*

*Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C. (1905).*

*Birkenhead F. Bertram Reece (1935).*

*Birmingham, Edward Watkins Cave, K.C. (1932).*

*Blackburn, John Henry Thorpe, O.B.E., K.C. (1925).*

*Bolton, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, K.C. (1925).*

*Bournemouth, John Lind Pratt (1932).*

*Bradford, Frank Beverley, K.C. (1926).*

*Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905).*

*Bridgwater, Frederick Allan Wilshire (1936).*

*Brighton, James Dale Cassels, K.C. (1928).*

*Bristol, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, K.C.*

*(1935).*

*Bury, Neville Jonas Laski, K.C., (1935).*

*Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, C.B.E.,*

*K.C. (1913).*

*Bury St. Edmunds, Sir Reginald Neville, Bt. (1905).*

*Cambridge, Roland Burrows, K.C. (1928).*

*Canterbury, Charles Doughty, K.C. (1929).*

*Cardiff, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. (1930).*

*Carlisle, Edward Woolf, O.B.E. (1929).*

*Carmarthen, David Rowland Thomas, K.C. (1935).*

*Chester, Robert M. Montgomery, K.C. (1927).*

*Chichester, Walter Frampton (1930).*

*Colchester, (vacant).*

*Conventry, Richard Augustus Willes (1934).*

*Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900).*

*Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905).*

*Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, C.M.G., K.C. (1918).*

*Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904).*

*Doncaster, Christian Bedford Fenwick (1933).*

*Dover*, Sir A. H. Bodkin, K.C.B., K.C. (1902-1920, and 1931).  
*Dudley*, John Foster (1936).  
*Durham*, John Stapleton Grey Pemberton (1924).  
*Ezter*, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts (1933).  
*Faversham*, Archibald Safford, M.C. (1934).  
*Gloucester*, Roland Gifford Oliver, M.C., K.C. (1926).  
*Gloucester*, A. Ralph Thomas (1932).  
*Grantham*, George Blaklock (1915).  
*GraveSEND*, Julian William Wollenley Weigall (1922).  
*Great Grimsby*, A. M. Lyons, K.C., M.P. (1936).  
*Guildford*, John Flowers, K.C. (1928).  
*Hallifax*, Godfrey Russell Vick, K.C. (1932).  
*Harlepool*, The Herbert Wright Bell (1902).  
*Hastings*, St. John Hutchinson, K.C. (1930).  
*Hereford*, Robert Francis Lyne (1935).  
*High Wycombe*, Frank Walter Raffety (1905).  
*Huddersfield*, Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streetfield (1934).  
*Hull*, Charles Paley Scott, K.C. (1933).  
*Hyke*, Walter Turner Monckton, K.C. (1930).  
*Ipwich*, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., LL.D. (1925).  
*King's Lynn*, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, C.B.E., K.C. (1905).  
*Kington*, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P. (1928).  
*Leeds*, James Willoughby Jardine, K.C. (1932).  
*Leicester*, Paul Ernest Sandilands, C.B.E. (1932).  
*Lichfield*, Stamford Hutton, M.B.E. (1905).  
*Lincoln*, John Suckling Pritchett (1921).  
*Liverpool*, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).  
*London*, Sir Holman Gregory, K.C. (1934).  
*Ludlow*, Archibald William Cockburn (1934).  
*Maidstone*, T. W. C. Carthew, K.C. (1936).  
*Maldon*, Linton Thorpe, K.C. (1932).  
*Manchester*, Noel Barrie Goldie, K.C., M.P. (1935).  
*Margate*, Robert A. Gordon, K.C. (1936).  
*Merthyr Tydfil*, John Bowen Davies, K.C. (1933).  
*Middlesbrough*, Joshua Scholesfield, K.C. (1929).  
*Newark*, Arthur Samuel Ward (1935).  
*Newbury*, Edward Terrell (1935).  
*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, William Allen, K.C. (1932).  
*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, Richard Story Deans (1932).  
*Northampton*, Charles Herbrand Marriot, K.C. (1928).  
*Norwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., K.C., K.C. (1905).  
*Nottingham*, Sir Albion Richardson, K.C., C.B.E. (1936).  
*Oldham*, D. P. Maxwell-Fyfe, K.C. (1936).  
*Oswestry*, Raglan H. E. H. Somerset (1933).  
*Oxford*, Digby Cotes Treedy, K.C. (1932).  
*Penzance*, W. D. Mathias (1934).  
*Plymouth*, John Graham Trapnell, K.C. (1932).  
*Pontefract*, John Charlesworth (1935).  
*Poole*, Henry Geon (1928).  
*Portsmouth*, Robert Frook Bayford, C.B.E., K.C. (1929).  
*Preston*, Henry Percy Glover (1935).  
*Reading*, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923).  
*Richmond, Yorks*, Frank Kingsley Griffith, M.C., M.P. (1932).  
*Rochester*, George Buchanan McClure (1933).  
*Rotherham*, Ernest Russell Gurney (1935).  
*Rye*, Eustace Cecil Fulton (1931).  
*Saffron Walden*, Linton Thorpe, K.C. (1932).  
*Salford*, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1915).  
*Salisbury*, Thomas Henning Parr, K.C. (1928).  
*Sandwich*, Albert Crew (1934).  
*Scarborough*, Sir Herbert Brent Grotian, Bt., K.C. (1928).  
*Sheffield*, Arthur Morley, C.B.E., K.C. (1934).  
*Shrewsbury*, Kenelm Preedy (1935).  
*Smethwick*, John Wyle (1932).  
*Southampton*, F. J. Tucker, K.C. (1936).  
*Southend* (vacant).  
*South Molton*, W. R. Hornby Steer, K.C. (1936).  
*Stanford*, William Marshall Freeman (1905).  
*Stoke-on-Trent*, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1921).  
*Sudbury*, Sir Harry Courthope-Monro, K.C. (1927).  
*Swansea*, Maj. Sir Ronald Ross, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1936).  
*Swansea*, Edward William Milner-Jones (1930).  
*Tenterden*, John Francis Eastwood, C.B.E., M.P. (1934).  
*Teekesbury*, Wilfrid Price (1932).  
*Theford*, Arthur Lombe Taylor (1927).  
*Tiverton*, John Kyrie Frederick Cleave (1932).  
*Walsall*, W. M. Andrew (1936).  
*Warwick* (vacant).  
*Wells*, Arthur Fownes Somerville (1916).  
*Wenlock*, Guy Patrick Bernard Lalley (1928).  
*West Bromwich*, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924).  
*West Ham*, J. P. Eddy, K.C. (1936).  
*Wigan*, William Gorman, K.C. (1934).

*Winchester*, Reginald Playfair Hills, C.B.E., K.C. (1925).  
*Wintour, New*, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1922).  
*Wolverhampton*, Frederick John Wrottesley, K.C. (1930).  
*Worcester*, F. M. Russell Davies, K.C. (1931).  
*Yarmouth, Great*, William Rowley Ellison (1913).  
*York*, Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Mackenzie, K.C. (1932).

**CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.**  
*Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Turnbull, K.C.B., J.P. £1,600 to £2,000  
*Assistant Commissioner*, Capt. John Arthur Davison, M.C. £600 to £1,200  
*Chief Superintendent*, James H. Booth £720 to £800  
**CITY OF LONDON POLICE RESERVE.**  
*Mitre Court, Cheapside, E.C. 2.*  
*Commandant*, George T. Foxon, C.B.E.  
*Chief Staff Officer*, Major W. S. Chalk.

**CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.**  
*Mansion House Justice Room.*  
*Magistrate*, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.  
*Chief Clerk*, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £2,250  
*Assistant Clerk*, C. G. Peyton £750  
*Affidavit Clerk and Cashier*, Harold P. Jacob £500

**GUILDHALL.**  
*Magistrate*, An Alderman (in rotation).  
*Clerk to the Sitting Justices*, S. E. Longbottom £800  
*Assistant Clerk*, C. W. Burman £600  
*Clerk of Special Sessions*, S. E. Longbottom £200

**METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,**  
*New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.*  
*Commissioner*, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, C.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. £3,000  
*Deputy Commissioner*, Colonel The Hon. Maurice Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,200  
*Assistant Commissioners*, Norman Kendal, C.B.E.; H. Alker Tripp, C.B.E.; G. Abbiss, C.B.E.; Brigadier J. Whitehead, C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,750  
*Secretary*, H. M. Howgrave-Graham, C.B.E. £2,650  
*Dep. Asst. Commissioner*, H. G. F. Archer, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

*Senior Assistant Secretaries*, C. R. D. Pulling; G. Carmichael £1,100  
*Assistant Secretaries*, G. R. Sharpe; H. G. Gilbert, C.B.E.; G. A. Scoley £995 to £1,011  
*Senior Clerks*, S. W. Richards; E. R. Hooper; O. G. Stewart; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; H. Wilkinson; F. J. Payne; J. F. Pearson; F. Magill; W. V. Wastie £600 to £847  
*Higher Executive Officers*, R. N. Huggett; E. J. Hastings; E. G. Brown, M.C.; Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn; G. Buck; J. W. Eary; A. H. Hamay; F. H. E. Wyatt; H. H. Bowdell; D. H. Bartlett; H. T. C. Runge; H. A. Butterfield; A. E. Peachey; P. A. Poulton; R. L. Wynn-Williams; S. J. Hobson; A. E. Cattle; W. E. Barker; W. W. J. Rolland; E. A. Tooke; W. R. Hawkins £515 to £634  
*Executive Officers*, E. St. John; A. R. Pike; D. F. A. R. Freeman; S. House; A. G. C. Montgomery; C. M. Wight-Boycott; G. C. Richardson; T. C. Russell; H. R. F. Wastie; W. H. Hole; G. L. Burgess; J. L. Carter; L. T. Foster; R. E. W. Grubb; C. A. Hovenden; H. R. Macalister; J. V. Rowe; R. A. Cousins; P. A. Cartor; M. Y. French-Williams; L. D. Houghton; R. G. Sutton; R. A. Bearman; R. D. Orr-Ewing £555 to £575  
*Appointments Officer*, Lt.-Col. G. M. Sorley, C.B.E. £700  
*Welfare Officer*, Lt.-Col. B. R. French, D.S.O. £450 to £550

*Assistant Welfare Officer*, Major D. M. S. Mackenzie £400  
*Solicitor*, T. MacD. Baker, J.P. £1,050  
*Senior Assistant Solicitors*, W. L. Sanders; C. M. Melville, M.C. £1,200 to £1,400  
*Junior Assistant Solicitors (Grade I)*, W. O. Sharpe; E. G. B. Taylor; R. Walt Brown £550 to £850  
*Junior Assistant Solicitors (Grade II)*, E. A. Carve; J. S. Williams £315 to £625  
*Physician and Chief Medical Officer*, Isaac Jones, M.D., R.S., M.R.C.P.  
*Consulting Surg.*, C. Max Page, D.S.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.  
*Deputy Physician*, H. B. Russell, M.D., D.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.  
*Surg. Dentist*, P. Lloyd-Williams, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.D., F.D.S.  
*Chief Constables*, Sir Francis Griffith, C.S.I., C.B.E.; Major G. H. B. de Chair, C.B.E., M.C. (Administration); Maj. A. W. H. Conyers-Baker; J. E. Howell,

M.B.E., A. Canning, M.B.E. (Criminal Investigation Dept.); Capt. J. M. Rymer-Jones, M.C. (Organisation).  
 Supt., J. W. F. Day (Public Carriage Office).  
 Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.,  
 A. W. Askew; H. Battley (Criminal Records); A.  
 G. Foster (Special Branch).  
 Supt. of the Women Police, Miss D. Peto, O.B.E.

## Metropolitan Police College, Hendon.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. G. H. R. Halland, C.B.E., O.B.E.  
 £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary, J. Healy.....£680 to £847

Superintendents, A. F. Senior; H. Young.

## Metropolitan Police Laboratory, Hendon.

Director, J. Davidson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.....£1,000

Pathologist, J. C. Thomas, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. £500 to £800

Chemist, L. C. Nickolls, M.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.I.C.  
 £575 to £680

Asst. Chemist, C. G. Daubney, M.Sc., A.I.C. £275 to £580

Physicist, H. J. Walls, B.Sc., Ph.D. ....£275 to £580

## Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

## Officers in Charge of Districts.

Deputy Assist. Commrs., J. R. H. Nott-Bower (No. 1);

Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter, C.B.E. (No. 2); R. M. Howe,

M.C. (No. 3); Major J. F. Ferguson (No. 4).

Chief Constables, J. Goldie (No. 1); Maj. P. R. Marget-

son, M.C. (No. 2); A. G. Ralph (No. 3); P. V. Sprules,

M.B.E. (No. 4).

## District Supts. of the Criminal Investigation Dept.,

J. W. Sands (No. 1); G. W. Yandell (No. 2); F. S.

Bennett (No. 3); H. E. Helby, M.B.E. (No. 4).

## Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—W. Kilbourne.

B CHELSEA.—G. V. Frankton.

C ST. JAMES'S.—H. Dalton.

D MARYLEBONE.—F. Sutton.

E HOLBORN.—R. H. D. Bolton.

F HAMMERSMITH.—R. Stewart.

G FINCHURCH.—T. J. Read.

H WHITECHAPEL.—J. J. Lloyd-Williams, M.C.

I HACKNEY.—D. Martin.

K EAST HAM.—T. W. C. Aylett.

L LAMBETH.—W. A. S. Day.

M SOUTHWARK.—E. A. Cole.

N STOKES NEWINGTON.—W. R. Sanders.

P CATFORD.—F. White.

R GREENWICH.—H. Askew.

S HAMPSHIRE.—W. A. Calver.

T EALING.—R. C. Hannaford.

V WANDSWORTH.—J. G. Wells.

W Tooting.—W. Ballantyne.

X KILBURN.—C. J. Carrick.

Y WOOD GREEN.—H. Darke.

Z CROYDON.—H. C. Quincey.

## THAMES.—J. Brown (Chief Inspector).

## OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER.

## FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

## New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, Sir J. F. Moylan, C.B., C.B.E. £1,600 to £2,000

Private Secretary, J. J. Quinn.

Deputy Receiver, L. W. Fox, M.C. ....£1,161 to £1,361

Secretary, A. T. Shepherd.....£1,011 to £1,161

Dep. Sec. and Conts. Ofcr., R. K. O'Neill £905 to £1,011

Accountant, H. Day.....£905 to £1,011

Senior Clerks, E. W. Petty; J. F. Marshall; W. A.

Hendry.....£680 to £847

Higher Executive Officers, E. D. Conran, M.C.;

P. J. W. A. Lawless (personal £634 to £738); E.

Oates; C. J. Kettle; W. D. Cooper.....£515 to £634

Super Clerical Officers, T. B. Burgess; O. W. Warren

.....£515 to £634

Executive Officers, J. J. Quinn; M. G. Kirk; L. F.

Ridley; E. C. King; H. L. Kitching; P. W. Carthew;

P. T. Allaway; S. R. Walker; P. J. G. Buckley;

J. W. Syme; F. A. Clark.....£515 to £515

Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.,

F.R.S.I. ....£1,011 to £1,115

Deputy, do., F. T. Bush, A.R.I.B.A. ....£847 to £953

Senior Assist. Archts. & Surveyors, R. G. Strachan, F.S.I.;

H. J. P. Price, A.R.I.B.A.; A. S. Hinkley; W. A. Wort.

Assistant dr., W. H. Hooper; L. W. Edmunds; R. H.

Cowley; W. J. Triggs; A. F. How; M. W. Hudson

.....£515 to £634

Personal Assistant to the Architect and Surveyor,

A. S. Reid.....£550 to £700

Engineers, C. N. MacDermott, M.I.E.E.; A. A. L.  
 Collis.....£680 to £847  
 Assist. Engr., R. A. Turner, A.M.I.E.E. ....£515 to £634  
 Superintendent Storekeeper, A. J. Carthew £515 to £634  
 Supt., Printing Branch, C. H. Putley ....£396 to £515

## OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

St. Stephens House, New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commandant-in-Chief, Sir Walter Allen, K.B.E.

Deputy Comdt.-in-Chief, C. J. Ritchie, C.B.E., J.P.

Staff Officer, Major S. M. de H. Wharton, D.S.O., M.O.

Chief Clerk, F. Tyler, M.B.E.

## METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)

Bow STREET, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Rollo F. Graham-

Campbell.....£1,953

Magistrates, Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. ....£1,650

Robert Ernest Dummett.....£1,650

Harold McKenna.....£1,650

Chief Clerk, Albert Henry Liece.....£1,200

Chief Clerk of Juvenile Courts, A. C. L. Morrison £1,150

Additional Chief Clerk, P. J. Hornby.....£700 to £1,000

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.

Magistrates, William J. H. Brodrick, O.B.E. ....£1,650

Walter Hedley, D.S.O., K.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, F. T. Giles.....£700 to £1,000

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1.

Magistrates, Edward C. P. Boyd.....£1,650

John Brown Sandbach, K.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, B. A. Collington.....£700 to £1,000

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, Laurence Rivers Dunne, O.B.E. ....£1,650

Frank J. Powell.....£1,650

Chief Clerk, J. L. Hutchison, M.C. ....£700 to £1,000

LAMBETH, Renfrew Road, S.E. 11.

Magistrates, Frederick T. Barrington-Ward, K.C. £1,650

Geoffrey Keith Ross, M.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, A. E. Smith.....£700 to £1,000

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W. 1.

Magistrates, Ivan E. Snell, M.C. ....£1,650

M. P. Griffith-Jones, O.B.E. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, B. Westell.....£700 to £1,000

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.

Magistrate, Basil Watson, K.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw.....£700 to £1,000

OLD STREET, E.C. 1.

Magistrates, Herbert Metcalfe.....£1,650

Frederick Oswald Langley, M.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, F. A. C. Pratt.....£700 to £1,000

THAMES, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.

Magistrates, John Henry Harris.....£1,650

W. Everard Dickson, M.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, H. J. Cannan.....£700 to £1,000

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.

Magistrates, William Harold Stowe Oulton.....£1,650

Bernard Campion, K.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, George Pegg.....£700 to £1,000

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S.W. 2.

Magistrates, Kenneth Malcolm Marshall, C.B.E. £1,650

Ronald A. Powell.....£1,650

Chief Clerk, E. Hughes.....£700 to £1,000

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.

Magistrates, Sir Gervais Rentoul, K.C. ....£1,650

Eugene Paul Bennett, V.C., M.C. ....£1,650

Chief Clerk, S. Bagshaw.....£700 to £1,000

SOUTH WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Magistrates, Claud Mullins.....£1,650

Clyde T. Wilson.....£1,650

Chief Clerk, James Baylis Edwards.....£700 to £1,000

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the

Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.

Magistrate, Forbes St. John Morrow.....£1,900

Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke.

Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson.....£905

## JUVENILE COURTS.

Chief Clerk, A. C. Lockwood Morrison.....£1,750

Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from Police

Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council.

These are held at Caxton Hall, Westminster; Stamford

House, Goldhawk Road, W. 12; 293 Borough High St.,

Southwark, S.E. 1; Islington Town Hall; Toynbee Hall,

28 Commercial Street, E. 1; and Springfield Hall, 20

Wandsworth Road, S.W.

## Scottish Law Courts and Offices

SESSION 1532. LAW SITTINGS (1937) Jan. 5 to March 27; May 4 to July 17; Oct. 12 to Dec. 18.

Lord President, Lord Normand (Right Hon. W. G. Normand)

## INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President .....	£5,000
Lord Morison, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morison .....	£3,600
Lord Fleming, David Pinkerton Fleming .....	£3,600
Lord Moncrieff, Alexander Moncrieff .....	£3,600

## Second Division.

Lord Aitchison (Rt. Hon. Craigie Mason Aitchison)	
Lord Justice Clerk .....	£4,800
Lord Mackay, Alexander Morris Mackay .....	£3,600
Lord Pitman, James Campbell Pitman .....	£3,600
Lord Wark, John Lean Wark .....	£3,600

## OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Carmont, John Carmont .....	£3,600
Lord Jamieson, Douglas Jamieson .....	£3,600
Lord Robertson, Thomas Graham Robertson .....	£3,600
Lord Stevenson, James Stevenson .....	£3,600
Lord Russell, Albert Russell .....	£3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, William Mitchell .....	£953 to £1,161
Deputy Principal Clerk, James Phillips .....	
Deputy Principal Clerks, David A. Duncan; John Mitchell .....	£733 to £847
Deputy Clerks, Inner House, W. H. Ford; R. A. Roxburgh .....	£634 to £738

## Crown Office.

## 9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Crown Agent, R. H. James, a.s.c. ....	£953
Principal Clerk, Duncan Lee, o.b.e. ....	
Second Clerk, James Brown .....	
Other Clerks, D. J. Stevenson; Robert Johnston; Roland R. Wright; Donald Scott.	

## Justiciary Office.

## 2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Clerk of Justiciary, Alexander Rae, l.s.o. ....	£750
Deputy & 1st Assistant, .....	£634 to £797
Deputy & and Asst. Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, b.l. ....	£277 to £515
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart .....	£178

## Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Stevenson,  
Lord Ordinary on Teinds.

Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £634 to 738

## Exchequer.

## 1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Carmont.	
King's Remembrancer, John Alexander Inglis, a.c.	
Chief Clerk, D. G. Mackie, l.s.o.	
Staff Clerks, W. R. Mackenzie; A. W. Old; W. D. Collier; P. Jamieson.	

## Sheriff Court of Chancery.

## 2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Sheriff of Chancery, Sir M. P. Fraser, a.c. ....	£500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves, w.s.	
Deputy Sheriff Clerk, C. J. Ritchie.	

## H.M. Commissary Office.

## 2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk,	
Deputy do., William Petrie.	

## Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, The Secretary of State for Scotland.  
Deputy Keeper (vacant).  
Substitute Keeper, A. G. Veitch.

Deputy Clerks, Outer House, David D. McLaren;  
F. C. Budge; J. S. Mackintosh; John Mackenzie;  
James Maclean; George Watson, a.c.

£634 to £738 and £575 to £738  
Assistant Clerks, R. A. Hannah; T. I. McWhannell;  
John Lessels; F. J. Borthwick; Thomas F. Cowan;  
James Phillips; D. M. Candlish, £337 to £515

## High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Normand.  
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Aitchison.  
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.  
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. T. M. Cooper, a.c. m.p.  
Solicitor-General, James Scott Cumberland Reid, a.c.  
Clerk of Justiciary, Alex. Rae, l.s.o.  
Deputy and 1st Assistant, V. S. M. Marshall, b.l.  
Deputy and 2nd Assistant Clerk, John Gibson.  
Circuit Clerks, Victor S. M. Marshall, b.l.; John Gibson.  
Advocates Deputy, T. D. King Murray, a.c.; T. Kellwood Johnston; L. Hill Watson; J. F. Strachan.  
Crown Agent, R. H. James, a.s.c.

## Auditor of Court of Session.

## 3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Auditor, A. Thomson Clay, w.s.  
Principal Clerk, Taxation Dept., George P. Graham.  
Do., Cash Audit Dept., J. C. Mackay.

## Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, T. S. Paterson, w.s.  
Assistant Extractor (vacant).

## Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office.

## 14 H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Keeper (ad interim), T. S. Paterson, w.s.  
Clerk (ad int.) (vacant).

## H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

## H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, a.c.  
Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland,  
William Angus.

## Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, Ernest E. Parker, m.b.e. .... £1,161  
Chief Clerk, O. G. Elliot.

## Companies Registration Office.

## 1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), John A. Inglis, a.c.

## Edinburgh Gazette Office.

## 1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Keeper, John A. Inglis, a.c.

## Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.

## H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Crown Receiver, John Paterson ..... £700  
Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall.

## SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

## 1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, Lord Macgregor Mitchell, a.c., (Chairman);  
Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont; John A. Cameron.

Secretary and Principal Clerk, G. R. Lamb.  
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray;  
W. A. Cairns; John Cook.  
Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCallum.



LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN .....	George Morton, K.C. ....	A. J. Louttit Laing.....	James Hunter.....	W. J. Robertson.
ANGUS—	D. P. Blades, K.C. ....	J. Dewar Dallas.....		
Forfar .....		J. A. R. MacKinnon .....	C. J. Bisset, O.B.E. ....	Thos. Hart.
Dundee .....		R. C. Malcolm .....	C. J. Bisset, O.B.E. ....	D. J. Henry.
ARGYLL—	J. R. Dickson, K.C. ....			
Dunoon .....		James B. Ballingall.....	D. A. Allan.....	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown .....		J. Macmaster Campbell .....		Archibald Stewart.
Oban .....		A. McD. Chalmers .....		David Stewart.
AYR—	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C. ....			
Ayr .....		T. A. Menzies.....	James Young.....	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock .....		A. M. Laing .....		R. D. C. McKechnie.
BANFF .....	See Aberdeen .....	J. W. More .....	R. G. Shirreffs .....	James Kiscock.
BERWICK .....	See Roxburgh .....	H. Burn-Murdoch, L.D. ....	Jas. Schmerville .....	G. S. Morrison.
BUTE .....	See Renfrew .....	J. B. Ballingall.....	J. M. Matheson .....	W. Grant.
CAITHNESS .....	Sir J. C. Watson, M.B.E., K.C. ....	John Macgregor, K.C. ....	I. Robert Bruce .....	Peter Sinclair.
CLACKMANNAN .....	See Stirling .....	J. Dean Leslie .....	Douglas A. McGregor .....	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON .....	See Stirling .....	J. G. Burns .....	Daniel M. Bride .....	Il. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES .....	Rt. Hon. Lord Kinross, K.C. ....	J. D. Johnston .....	J. McBurnie, M.B.E. ....	E. W. Paterson.
EDINBURGH .....	Chas. H. Brown K.C. ....	R. L. Orr, K.C. ....	And. Harrison .....	J. Adair.
		J. Macdonald, K.C. ....		
		J. A. T. Robertson.....		
		J. G. Jameson .....		
ELGIN OR MORAY .....	See Inverness .....	P. E. H. Grierson, M.B.E. ....	John Foster.....	D. A. Shiach.
FIFE—	J. C. Fenton, K.C. ....			
Cupar .....		Dudley Stuart .....	James Beveridge .....	R. S. Henderson.
Dunfermline .....		F. A. Umpherston .....	R. J. Waugh .....	R. J. Waugh.
HADDINGTON .....	See Edinburgh .....	J. G. Jameson .....	Andrew Hamilton .....	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—	R. H. Maconochie, O.B.E., K.C. ....			
Inverness.....		P. E. H. Grierson, M.B.E. ....	M. McIntosh .....	George Duguid.
Fort William .....		Alexander Steedman .....		Dun. Macniven.
Portree .....		E. O. Inglis .....		W. R. D. Macmillan.
Lochmaddy .....		E. O. Inglis .....		D. MacLachlan.
KINCARDINE .....	See Aberdeen .....	A. J. Louttit Laing.....	(vacant)	M. A. Hamilton.
		J. Dewar Dallas .....		
KINROSS .....	See Fife .....	F. A. Umpherston .....	D. A. R. Cuthbert .....	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT .....	See Dumfries .....	J. W. Forbes .....	James Warnock .....	Jas. Williamson.
LANARK—	J. S. Mercer, O.B.E., K.C. ....			
Glasgow .....		J. A. Welsh .....	Robert George	J. D. Strathearn.
		D. S. Macdiarmid.....	Slorach.	
		W. J. Robertson .....		
		John Bartholomew, O.B.E. ....		
		W. Boyd Berry .....		
		J. R. Haldane .....		
		S. MacDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O. ....		
		S. G. Kermack .....		
Lanark .....		G. W. Wilton, K.C. ....		Wm. Tennant.
Hamilton .....		A. R. Brown, K.C. ....		J. G. Patterson.
		N. M. L. Walker .....		
		D. A. Guild .....		P. J. McPherson.
Airdrie .....		J. A. T. Robertson .....	A. P. Simpson, W.S. ....	Geo. S. Macnight.
LINLITHGOW .....	See Edinburgh .....	P. E. H. Grierson, M.B.E. ....	A. Robertson, S.C. ....	James Lamb.
NAIRN .....	See Inverness .....	G. Brown, M.B.E. ....	Jn. White .....	J. S. Cormack.
ORKNEY .....	See Caithness .....	W. Mitchell, K.C. ....	R. Rendrem Ainslie .....	J. W. Buchan.
PENNYLS .....	See Edinburgh .....	G. D. Valentine .....	John Dickson.....	Martin L. Howman.
PERTH .....	D. P. Blades, K.C. ....			
RENFREW—	J. M. Irvine, K.C. ....			
Paisley .....		A. M. Hamilton, K.C. ....	W. McCrindle.....	John Hill.
Greenock .....		Norman Macdonald .....		W. Guthrie Young.
ROSS AND CROMARTY .....	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C. ....			
Dingwall .....		A. H. D. Gillies.....	Alex. Ross .....	A. J. Ross.
Stornoway .....		R. I. A. MacInnes .....		C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH .....	J. M. Hunter, K.C. ....	Ronald Baillie, O.B.E. ....	A. P. Oliver .....	M. O. R. Brown.
SELKIRK .....	See Roxburgh .....	W. Mitchell, K.C. ....	D. F. Chalmers .....	John Pollok.
SHIRKING—	A. C. Black, O.B.E., K.C. ....			
Stirling .....		J. Dean Leslie .....	J. A. Proctor .....	Charles C. Cheyne.
Falkirk .....		Robert Hendry .....		J. G. Morrison.
SUTHERLAND .....	See Ross and Cromarty .....	J. R. Gibb .....	A. J. Macrae .....	A. Argo.
WIGTOWN .....	See Dumfries .....	J. W. Forbes .....	James Warnock .....	H. C. Todd.
ZETLAND .....	See Caithness .....	R. J. Wallace .....	R. A. Johnson .....	L. H. Mathewson.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute, and the Sheriff is an Appeal Judge. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions, apart from Divorce and a few unimportant exceptions of a technical nature, the jurisdiction is unlimited within the Sheriffdom. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of practically all serious crime except murder, treason and rape, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and

imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Glasgow.

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

In *England and Wales* the adoption of children is regulated by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. An Order of Court is necessary to legalize the adoption, and the Act provides a number of safeguards (see Adoption Rules 1935, made by Lord Chancellor). Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; but does not alter the child's rights in property of his real parents (e.g., on intestacy) nor give the child rights in respect of the adopter's property. (But, under the Statutes 24 & 25 Geo. 5 (a) cap. 34 and (b) cap. 41, adopted children, and adopters, are given rights as claimants (a) under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and (b) under the Fatal Accidents Acts 1846 to 1908.) The Act provides for a register of adopted children. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magisterial Bench. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and applicant must be twenty-five years of age, or older, and more than 21 years older than the child to be adopted. Adoption will regulate questions of removability and settlement under the Poor Laws.

*Scotland*.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act, 1930 (as amended by the Adoption of Children Act (Scotland) 1931), makes similar regulations for Scotland as from Oct. 1, 1930, and directs the Registrar-General for Scotland to establish and maintain an Adopted Children Register. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application.

## AFFIDAVITS.

*Affidavits* are written declarations on oath used (principally in Court proceedings) for supplying evidence in writing instead of by oral testimony in open Court. The person making the Affidavit is termed the Deponent. Statements of facts in an Affidavit must be within the Deponent's own knowledge. Any document or writing, e.g., a deed, letter, &c., referred to in an Affidavit and annexed to it, is termed an Exhibit. Affidavits may be sworn in England before a Commissioner for Oaths and certain Court officers so authorised. (Commissioner's fee, 2/-.)

Instead of the more solemn Oath or Affidavit, a *Statutory Declaration* is sometimes used. The form begins:—"I .....do solemnly and sincerely declare," and ends:—"I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Acts 1835." Examples of its use are:—To prove possession and ownership of land. To prove handwriting. As to pedigree. To explain loss of a document, e.g., Share Certificate, Pawn Ticket, &c. They may be made before any Justice of the Peace (without fee) or other officer authorised to administer oaths. (Commissioner's fee, 2/-; Stamp Duty, 2s. 6d.)

It is *Perjury* knowingly to make a false statement on oath, e.g., in an Affidavit. It is a *Misdemeanour* to make a false Statutory Declaration (Perjury Act 1911, Sec. 1 & Sec. 5).

In *Scotland* offences are punishable under the False Oaths (Scotland) Act, 1933.

## BIRTHS (REGISTRATION).

(For Certificates, see p. 384.)

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information

of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The registration must be made within 42 days (*Scotland* 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. If at the end of 42 days the birth is not registered, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days), unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence or at the house where the child was born, when he may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months no birth can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered by the district examiner and on the authority of the County Sheriff. (The district examiner is entitled to a fee of 2s.) The regulation that no birth in *England and Wales* could be registered after seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar-General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 (as extended by an Act of 1915), notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.

A "Stillbirth" must be registered, accompanied by either a certificate of doctor or midwife, or a declaration that no doctor or midwife was present at the birth, and that the child was not born alive. (Still-born children are not registered in *Scotland*.)

The re-registration of the birth of a person under the Legitimacy Act, 1926, is provided for in that Act (see p. 389). In *Scotland* re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* is provided for by 24 & 25 Geo. 5, cap. 19.

*Birth at Sea*: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar-General of Shipping.

*Birth Abroad*: Consular Officers are authorised to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar-General's office, London.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by Acts passed in 1918, 1922 and 1933. It is important to notice that the Act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject—does not affect

the status of any person born *before Jan. 1, 1915*.

The following are deemed to be British Subjects, namely:

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.
2. Any person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan. 1, 1915*, whose *father's* father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.
3. Any person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by reason of annexation of territory, or by special Act of Parliament.
4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects.
5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(a) in the case of a child born *before January 1st, 1915*,

- (i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) *before January 1, 1915*, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or
- (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) *after January 1, 1915*, and his name is included therein.

(b) in the case of a child born *after January 1, 1915*,

- (i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or
- (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) *after January 1, 1915*, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

- (i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance; or
- (ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization; or
- (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or
- (iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or
- (v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after *January 1, 1915*, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after *August 1, 1922*.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship (but persons born on foreign ships in British territorial waters

do not, on that account alone, become British subjects).

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

- (a) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;
- (b) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—
  - (i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
  - (ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
  - (iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that state who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that Status;
  - (iv) the child of a naturalized British subject who became a British subject by his name being mentioned in the Certificate of Naturalization granted to his father, may make a declaration of alienage within a year after attaining majority;
- (c) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;
- (d) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien; but only if by reason of her marriage she acquires her husband's nationality;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

- (e) in the case of a woman whose husband ceases to be a British subject, she herself only loses her British status if, owing to her husband's new nationality, she also acquires that nationality. In such case, however, she may retain her British status by making the appropriate declaration;
- (f) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;
- (g) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of *Hanover* and *Heligoland*.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

- (a) by special Act of Parliament;
- (b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;
- (c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and
- (d) by naturalization. (*Note*.—An alien, upon naturalization, does not confer British status upon his wife, unless she makes the appropriate declaration of her desire to acquire British nationality.)

**Naturalization.**—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after January 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;
- (b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application for a certificate which may be obtained (price 6d.) from H.M. Stationery Office.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application is *not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

**N.B.**—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

**STATUS OF ALIENS.**—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise or the right to own a British ship.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

**ADMISSION, SUPERVISION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.**—Under the Aliens Order, 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom and such leave is refused in many cases, *e.g.*, where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deporta-

tion of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

## BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The Office of the Registrar of Business Names is at 37 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

## CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

**England and Wales.**—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d., viz., 1s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 1d. for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5s. 1d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1s.; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1s.; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 1s.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1s., but only from the local Registrar.

**English Registers.**—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to earlier entries (Births and Marriages) can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C. 2.

**Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1552, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2s. 1d. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 20s. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s. 1d. Extracts of entries are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England. The Registrar-General may permit searches to be made by and extracts to be given



gratis to persons unable to pay the fees. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

#### COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, under which copyright subsists automatically, without registration, in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The Copyright (Rome Convention) Order, 1933, extends the Copyright Act 1911 to works by citizens of foreign countries in the Copyright Union on conditions set out in the Order.

**Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.**—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 5s. for a Book, and 2s. 6d. for Fine Art; certified copies 5s. in either case. (Office open on Wednesdays only, 11 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 to 4 p.m.) Such entries are of value in proving the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

#### COUNTY COURTS.

The whole law relating to the constitution, jurisdiction and procedure of County Courts has been consolidated and is contained in the County Courts Act, 1934. Appeals from a County Court now lie to the Court of Appeal direct instead of to the High Court. (*Administration of Justice (Appeals) Act, 1934.*)

#### DEATHS.

(For Certificates, see p. 384.)

**In Eng'land and Wales.**—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate obtained before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If at the end of fourteen days the death is not registered, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods,

unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence, when a fee of one shilling is payable. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order. (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, ss. 1, 2.*)

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (*See under Births (Registration), p. 382.*)

**Death at Sea.**—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar-General of Shipping.

**Death Abroad.**—Consular Officers are authorised to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar-General's Office, Tower Hill, London, from whom certified copies may be obtained. If the deceased was of Scottish nationality, particulars are sent to the Registrar-General for Scotland.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

**CORONERS' INQUESTS.**—Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. With a view to avoiding duplication of proceedings it is now provided that if some person has been charged before examining Justices with murder, manslaughter or infanticide, the Coroner shall adjourn his inquest until after conclusion of the criminal proceedings (Act of 1926, s. 20). On application by the Attorney-General the High Court may order a new inquest if the interests of justice so require. A jury is only essential in the five cases specified in the Coroners' (Amendment) Act, 1926, but may be summoned in any other case if the Coroner thinks fit. The jury is to be composed of not more than 11 nor less than 7 "good and lawful men" (sex disqualification now removed). If the minority is not more than two the Coroner may accept the verdict of the majority of the jury. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend. The fine for defaulting jurymen or witness is any sum not exceeding £5. (*See, generally, the Coroners' Act, 1887, and the Coroners' (Amendment) Act, 1926.*)

In Scotland there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, see p. 381). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public inquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

### BURIALS.

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will, or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should be immediately taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If Cremation is desired, it is advisable for deceased to leave instructions in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of burial. Under the Cremation Act, 1902, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to place of burial—unless closed by order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the parish, but this will only nowadays apply in villages and the smaller towns. In the more populous districts cemeteries have long been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the Cemetery Regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by a County Council or County Borough Council; and as to place of burial, &c., see Poor Law Act, 1930, ss. 75 to 78. A person being found drowned on the sea shore is to be buried by the local Public Assistance Authority. As to the necessity for registration of a death before burial see Notes under Deaths, p. 385.

### DIVORCE.

*Preliminary.*—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e. 16—Age of Marriage Act, 1929. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a

form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion; and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

*Divorce.*—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, e.g., cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, e.g., incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. In the case of a wife it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery; but now, by an Act which came into force on July 28, 1923, she may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, or rape, or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty wilfully and recklessly to communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more; and constructive desertion includes the case where the conduct of one party has driven the other out. *Powell v. Powell* (1922) & *Jackson v. Jackson* (1924). Formerly

the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights: but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation and if coupled with adultery, a divorce.

*When the decree will be refused.*—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker v. Crocker* (1921), P. 15.) There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

*Intervention by King's Proctor.*—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

*Decree Absolute.*—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

*Children.*—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are at the time. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

*Alimony.*—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for permanent alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

*Maintenance, &c.*—Permanent maintenance may be awarded against a husband, after a decree absolute, having regard to his ability and the conduct of the parties. The Court may order a settlement of a wife's property for the benefit of husband and children. The Court also has power to vary existing marriage settlements.

*Protection Orders.*—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining

the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

*Costs.*—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

#### SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance. A clause that no matrimonial offence of either party before the date of the Deed shall be taken advantage of in subsequent proceedings is valid. (*Rose v. Rose*.)

#### SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925, the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (a) cruelty to her children, (b) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease, (c) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates' home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged, but not if the court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at



any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

#### DOGS.

*For Licences.*—See p. 646.

**Dog Collars.**—A dog whilst in a highway or place of public resort must have a collar with its owner's name and address. (Dogs whilst in use for sport, or tending cattle or sheep, are exempt from this Order.)

**Dangerous Dogs.**—Magistrates may order a dangerous dog to be kept under proper control by the owner or destroyed. Injuring cattle or poultry or chasing sheep renders the dog liable to be dealt with as dangerous.

**Owner's Liability.**—An injured party must prove that the dog was *known* by its owner to be ferocious towards mankind—hence the expression “a dog is entitled to its first bite.” This rule of law, however, no longer applies in the case of the worrying of cattle or poultry, the dog owner being now, in any event, liable for such damage (Dogs Act, 1906). *Note.*—It is unlawful to shoot a dog which is merely trespassing.

#### DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

“Domestic Servant” signifies, in law, a person employed in and about a residence, e.g., cook, butler, gardener, &c.; but does not include, e.g., a governess or tutor. By general custom, one calendar month's notice, given at any time on either side, is required to terminate the contract of domestic service, but the Courts have recognized a custom for termination at the end of the first month if notice is given at the end of the first fortnight.

**Dismissal** without notice is justified in the event of wilful disobedience to a reasonable order, gross misconduct, dishonesty, incompetence, or permanent incapacity. A “character,” however unfavourable, is a privileged statement, so long as given without malicious intent.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts impose serious liabilities upon an employer in the event of death or disablement of a servant from an accident in the course of employment, and prudent employers will protect themselves by a Policy, which can be obtained through the leading Insurance Companies for a small annual premium.

#### THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928, considerably amended both the qualifications for the franchise and the mode of registration of electors, and assimilated the franchises for men and women both for Parliamentary and Local Government elections.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

The qualifications for the franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

(a) Has the requisite residence qualification; or (b) has the requisite business premises qualification; or (c) is the husband or wife of a person having a business premises qualification.

**Residence** is the actual inhabitation of premises, i.e., where a person's home is and where he sleeps. The residence must have been during the whole of the qualifying period, i.e., three months, in the constituency or in another constituency in the same Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county. If not it is essential that the residence should have been successive

from a Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county contiguous to that borough or county. The Administrative County of London is treated as a Parliamentary borough.

**Business premises** means land or other premises of at least £10 yearly value. The business premises must be occupied for the purpose of the business, profession, or trade of the person to be registered.

**Universities.**—A person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who has received a degree, is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a University constituency; also a woman who has passed the final examination and fulfilled the conditions required of women by a University which did not, at the time the examination was passed, admit women to degrees.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The qualifications for the Local Government franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and (a) is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying as owner or tenant land or premises in the electoral area; and (b) has during the whole of the qualifying period occupied as owner or tenant any land or premises in that area; if that area is not an administrative County or a County borough, then in any administrative County or County borough in which the area is situate; or (c) is the husband or wife of a person who is entitled to be registered in respect of premises in which the person entitled, and the husband or wife reside. There is also a *service qualification* for the Local Government franchise. A person (man or woman) who inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service or employment is deemed to occupy the dwelling house as tenant and so obtains the Local Government franchise provided the dwelling house is not inhabited by the employer.

#### REGISTRATION.

Each parliamentary borough and Parliamentary county is an electoral registration area, and for each registration area there is a Registration Officer. Normally, the Town Clerk is the Registration Officer for the Parliamentary Borough and the Clerk to the County Council for the Parliamentary County. It is the duty of the Registration Officer to compile the register of all persons entitled to vote as parliamentary electors or local government electors in his area. It is also his duty to comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State as to the arrangements to be made by the Registration Officer in carrying out the registration.

The electoral lists when prepared are published by the Registration Officer. A copy can always be inspected at his office, and generally at the chief post offices and other convenient places in the area, including Church Porches, Public Libraries, and Local Council Offices. The lists should be examined to see if the entries have been correctly made. If not, claims and objections may be made as by notice directed.

The Index letters showing the nature of the qualifications of an elector are:—

*Men. Women.*

R Rw = Residence.

B Bw = Business premises.

O Ow = Occupation.

D Dw = Through wife's (husband's) occupa-

NM = Naval or military voter.



## RIGHT TO VOTE.

Every person registered as a parliamentary elector is entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament. But at a *General Election* a person shall not vote for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of a residence qualification, or for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of other qualifications of any kind; which means that a person (man or woman) may, if qualified, lawfully vote twice at a *General Election*, but one vote must be in respect of a residence qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

The *Blind Voters' Act, 1933*, enables a blind voter to be assisted in voting by a relative or friend.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION.  
ENGLAND AND WALES.

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20s. a week. The evidence of the woman must be corroborated in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence. An unmarried domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

**LEGITIMATION.**—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

**How to Secure Legitimacy.**—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court under the *Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1858*, or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

**Rights of Legitimated Persons to take Interest in Property.**—A legitimated person may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g. a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

**Rights and Duties of Legitimated Person.**—He must maintain all persons whom he would be

bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

**Persons Legitimated by Extraneous Law.**—Broadly speaking, the Act provides that persons properly legitimated abroad shall be recognized as legitimated in England and Wales.

## SCOTLAND.

**Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.**—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. Where in any action of affiliation and aliment the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall in awarding any sum in name of inlying expenses, or in name of aliment, have regard to the means of the pursuer and the defender, and the whole circumstances of the case. The court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934*, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate.

## JURY SERVICE.

**Preliminary.**—The juries with which the public are most concerned are the grand juries; juries summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and coroners' juries.

**Qualifications.**—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 60, are liable to serve as jurors.

The sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, but a judge may order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman, grant her exemption in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried.

The qualification of a juror is a *property one*—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or

shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough occupying property whose net annual value is assessed at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

**Exemptions and Disqualifications.**—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of Protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and pharmaceutical chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Navy, Army, Air and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

**Special Exemption.**—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

**Jury Lists.**—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. The names of persons apparently qualified as Jurors being so marked on the Electors Lists (exhibited at Town Halls, Public Libraries, in church porches, &c.). Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the Jury List as finally settled are liable to serve.

**Grand Juries.**—Grand juries were abolished by the Administration of Justice Act, 1933, except in the case of indictments for offences under certain Acts of Parliament (6 only) before grand juries of London and Middlesex.

**Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.**—An accused person indicted for an offence is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 28, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—i.e., the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, i.e., to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and

treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, e.g., for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

**Special Juries.**—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, e.g., the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

**Payment of Jurors.**—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 2s. on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

**Coroners' Juries.**—(See Deaths—Coroner's Inquests, page 385.)

## LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR.

### Civil Cases.

A system now exists for giving legal aid to poor persons in civil proceedings—including divorce—administered by the Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, and through various Provincial Law Societies. Under this system committees are now established throughout England and Wales. Anyone desiring this form of aid may apply to the nearest "Poor Persons Committee" for a Poor Persons Certificate, and if this is granted a Solicitor and Counsel will be allotted to act without remuneration. The Certificate can be given if the poor person is not worth £50 (excluding wearing apparel and trade tools) and the usual income does not exceed £2 a week. In special circumstances above figures may be £100, and £4 a week. The Committee may require the poor person to deposit a sum not exceeding £5 (in the first instance) to cover out-of-pocket expenses of the conducting solicitor.

Divorce proceedings under the Poor Persons system may be commenced at the Divorce Registry in London or in one of the numerous District Registries in the Provinces now authorised for the purpose, and the trial or hearing may be in London or at the Assizes at one of the many towns at which Divorce business may now be taken under the Rules of the Supreme Court.

### Criminal Cases.

The Poor Prisoners Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an Indictable offence the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices or Judge of trial

court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable, and must be given for a murder charge. In Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, assuming insufficient means, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person if considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances.

*Scotland*.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poors' Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poors' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poors' Roll was established in 1424.

### MARRIAGES.

#### BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

**BANNS OF MARRIAGE.**—The Marriage Act, 1823, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. Under the Marriage Measure 1930, banns may be published and marriage solemnized in the parish church which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is in addition to any other publication required by law. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the place in England in which the party resides, and according to the custom in Scotland in the place where the other party reside. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. Where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgley v. Wood*, 30 L.J. (P.M.A.) 57), but if a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Marriage Act, 1836, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided

that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

**MARRIAGE LICENCES** are of two kinds—(1) a Common or Ordinary licence dispensing with the necessity for Banns granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) a Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see below). It is a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. The hours for marriage are now from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (*Marriage Act, 1934*.)

**GENERAL NOTES.**—The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

A **MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE** is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. **MARRIAGE FEES** are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

**INFANTS** cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons (*vide* Guardianship of Infants Act, 1925, Sec. 9 and Schedule.) Where both parents are living both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor; or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased, the guardian and the survivor. The *Age of Marriage Act, 1929*, prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

#### MARRIAGE LICENCES FOR ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

**MARRIAGE LICENCES** can be obtained in London by application at the *Faculty Office* (23 Knight-ridge St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the *Vicar-General's Office* (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1), and at the *Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry* (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the *Faculty Office* are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the *Vicar-General's Office* (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions,



either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.* In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some Dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

A licence continues in force for three months from its date.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4 (tel., 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

#### BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriage can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

#### NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

#### NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

#### ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE).

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

#### ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

#### DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate* :—(a) If both parties live in the same district :—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district. (b) If they live in different districts :—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence* :—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

#### PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given; and if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, it may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

#### MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors (*Marriage Act, 1934*). Each of the parties must declare as follows :—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."; and each of the parties must say to the other :—"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally used at a marriage at a register office.



**MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.**

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife (or husband)"; or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife (or husband)."

**FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.**

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	s. d.
Do. by licence in the marriage notice-book	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For do. by licence do.	10 0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage ("marriage lines"), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7s.; if they live in different districts, to 9s.

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12s. 6d.

**NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.**

Any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships at sea who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place by ceremony of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.**

"Naval, Military and Air Force Chapels.—The use of such Chapels for solemnization of marriages, either according to the rites of the

Church of England, or otherwise, and for the publication of Banns, &c., is now regulated by the *Marriage (Naval, Military and Air Force Chapels) Act, 1932.*"

*In Wales*, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the *Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.*

*Jewish Marriages.*—If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

*Friends.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (*Quakers*), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

**MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.**

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

Relaxations have been made by *Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Acts, 1907 to 1931*, which successively permitted the following marriages, *i.e.*, with a

- Deceased wife's sister (1907).
- Deceased brother's widow (1921).
- Deceased wife's brother's daughter (1931).
- Deceased wife's sister's daughter (1931).
- Father's deceased brother's widow (1931).
- Mother's deceased brother's widow (1931).
- Deceased wife's father's sister (1931).
- Deceased wife's mother's sister (1931).
- Brother's deceased son's widow (1931).
- Sister's deceased son's widow (1931).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

*During the lifetime of a person upon whose decease a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted.*

**MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.**

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the

session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

#### MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

- (a) That both parties are British subjects; or,
- (b) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,
- (c) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,
- (d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

- (a) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,
- (b) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,
- (c) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part

of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given, he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make an oath

- (a) That he or she believes that there is no impediment; and
- (b) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of a caveat.....	0	10	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him .....	1	0	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place.....	0	10	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same .....	0	5	0
Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	1	0	0

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband except as provided for by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1933.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid v. Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

#### MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906*, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the

law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (re *Green Noyes v. Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

#### MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 16 years of age and a female over 16 (*Age of Marriage Act, 1929*). Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in the parish for at least 15 days before the ceremony. No form, place or house is prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s. 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the *Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878*, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons living in Scotland, i.e., for at least 15 clear days prior to the notice. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, 2s. 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the *Naval Marriages Act, 1908*, banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the *Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act* already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

*Irregular Marriages* are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called mar-



riage by *habit and repute*, i.e., the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5s. 1d. The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

#### MOTOR LAW.

The modern Charter of Motor Law is the Road Traffic Act, 1930. This Act not only consolidated the law by repealing some thirty earlier Acts, but made numerous amendments and new provisions to keep abreast with the rapid development and universal use of motor vehicles. The Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933, dealt specially with motor vehicles used for the carriage of goods. Numerous additions to and amendments of the Law have been made by the Road Traffic Act, 1934. The Minister of Transport has wide powers of making Regulations under the above-named Acts.

The following matters have been selected for special reference in these Notes.

*Age of Drivers.*—The minimum ages are:—for motor cycle or three-wheel combination, 16 years; for private car, 17 years; for vehicle weighing  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons unladen (or over), 21 years.

*Driving Licence.*—As to fee, &c., see p. 648. No person to drive without a licence, nor employ a person to drive who is not licensed. To be produced to police constable on demand; but no conviction if licence produced at a police station within five days. On application for licence declaration must be made as to any physical disability, &c., certain disabilities will involve refusal of licence. "Competence" tests are now imposed under S. 6 of R. Traffic Act, 1934.

*Speed Limits.*—For ordinary passenger motor cars (carrying not more than 7 persons, excluding driver) there is now prescribed—Road Traffic Act, 1934—a general speed limit of 30 miles per hour in "built-up areas."

Speed limits for other classes of motor vehicles are prescribed in the same Act—First Schedule. Heavy penalties may be incurred for driving recklessly or at a speed or in manner dangerous to the public having regard to all the circumstances, nature and condition of road, amount of traffic at the time, &c. (Maximum penalty for this class of offence is now 2 years imprisonment.)

*Pillion Riding.*—Only one person (pillionaire) on a motor-cycle in addition to driver, and then

only on proper seat securely fixed behind the driver.

*Third Party Insurance.*—No person may use, or permit to be used, a motor vehicle unless covered by a Policy of Insurance in respect of third-party risk. There is to be a "Certificate" of such insurance, and this certificate of insurance must be produced by a driver to a constable on demand. Under the Regulations of Transport Ministry an applicant for a car licence under the Finance Acts must with his application produce to the Licensing Authority his Certificate of Insurance. Under the Road Traffic Act, 1934, it is now the duty of Insurers to satisfy claims in respect of Third Party risks *notwithstanding provisions in the Policy entitling them to avoid liability*, unless the Policy was obtained by misrepresentation.

*Highway Code.*—The Minister of Transport has compiled a Highway Code as authorised by the Act. It is issued with driving licence, and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or booksellers, price 1d. The code is intended as a guide to persons using the road, and may be revised from time to time. Failure to observe any provision of the code is not an offence of itself, but it may be relied on as tending to establish or negative the liability of a party in any proceedings—whether civil or criminal.

*Accidents.*—In the case of an accident causing damage to any person, vehicle or animal, the driver of the motor vehicle must stop, and on request of any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring, give his name and address and identification of his vehicle. If this is not done on the spot then the accident must be reported at a police station or to a constable as soon as possible, and in any case within 24 hours. Hospitals now have a right to claim the reasonable expenses of hospital treatment from the Insurance Company which is meeting claims under a Third-Party Insurance Policy (Road Traffic Act, 1930, S. 36). Doctor's fee (12s. 6d.)—plus 6d. per mile (over two miles)—is now recoverable for treatment to an injured motorist. (Road Traffic Act, 1934, S. 16).

*Reflecting Mirrors, &c.*—Every motor vehicle, but not motor-cycle, must now be fitted with a reflecting mirror. *Pedal cycles* are now required to exhibit a white surface, as well as rear reflector.

*Motoring Organizations.*—A.A. (Automobile Association), Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W.1; R.A.C. (Royal Automobile Club), Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1; R.S.A.C. (Royal Scottish Automobile Club), 163 West George Street, Glasgow; R.I.A.C. (Royal Irish Automobile Club), 32-34 Dawson Street, Dublin, I.F.S.

#### NAME.

A surname may be changed without any formality by mere usage and repute over a long period. A Deed Poll, however, is advisable. This is a formal document (stamp 10s.), enrolled in the Supreme Court and then advertised in *The London Gazette* and other selected newspapers. Not infrequently a devisee of an estate is required to assume a particular name and arms. The necessary authority is granted by a Royal Licence issuing from the College of Arms, London. Aliens may only use the name ordinarily used prior to August 4, 1914, unless exempted on special grounds, such exemption being duly advertised (Aliens, &c., Act, 1919).



# PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1," or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." The charge for a Passport is 15s. Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1). The Passport Offices are closed on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon for cases of special emergency only). Passports may be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 15s., which should be crossed, made payable to the Passport Office, is forwarded with the application. Cheques, Treasury notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment. Application should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than four days before that on which the Passport is required.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

(i) To natural-born British subjects, and to British subjects by naturalisation in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

(ii) To the wives and widows of the above persons.

(iii)—(a) To married women who were British subjects at the time of their marriage and have not, by reason of marriage to an alien, acquired the nationality of their husbands.

(b) To married women whose husbands have, during the continuance of marriage, ceased to be British subjects, unless by reason of the acquisition by their husbands of a new nationality they also have acquired that nationality.

Passports are available for five years, in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed from time to time for further consecutive periods of one to five years from the date of expiry, provided the total period of validity of ten years from the original date of issue is not exceeded. They are not available beyond ten years from the original date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the holder's wife is not available for the wife's use when travelling alone.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When applying for a Passport they should send with their application the written consent of parent or guardian.

The declaration of the applicant must be verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justices of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Notary, Solicitor, Physician, Surgeon or Chartered Accountant, resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers. In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, a Declaration must be made by the child's parent or

guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office.

In the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, a letter of recommendation should be produced from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies may be required to obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalisation, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Transjordan, for which the Passport must be specially endorsed, or the Aden Protectorate, for which both an endorsement and a visa are required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Empire, to the nearest Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in the Irish Free State should make application for their Passports to the Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin.

## CERTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Note.—It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included on the Passport) should be certified on the back as shown on the Application Form.

## Safe Custody of Passports.

Passports, when not in use, should be kept in a secure place. At the expiration of the period of validity a Passport should be returned to the Passport Office.

## PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET—

On goods pledged for 10s. or less..... ½d.  
On goods pledged for more than 10s..... 1d.

Note.—In addition to the above, an additional charge for any sum not exceeding 40s. of ½d. for each 5s. or part of 5s. lent is authorized.

For INTEREST—

On pledges not exceeding 40s., for every 2s. or part of 2s., per month..... ½d.

On pledges exceeding 40s., for every half-crown or part of half a crown per month ½d.

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

INSPECTION, &c.

Charge on Inspection of Sale-Book ..... ½d.

Charge on Form of Declaration (when pawn ticket is lost, &c.) where loan is of 5s. or less ..... ½d.

Where loan is of more than 5s. .... 1d.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge (i.e., the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan) after deducting the amount of the loan and profit.

The pawnbroker is entitled to compensation for depreciation in the value of the pledge if he can show that it was due to the pawnbroker's fault. He must show actual fault or neglect, as this is not presumed in the case of accident.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawnbroker should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5s., one penny.

**SPECIAL CONTRACTS.**—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawnbroker in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s., provided that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawnbroker a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawnbroker.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

*Scotland.*—The law relating to Pawnbrokers is substantially the same in Scotland as in England.

#### POOR LAW.

The Poor Law in England and Wales is now administered through *Public Assistance Committees*, constituted for Counties and County Boroughs, which take the place of the old Boards of Guardians. The law is consolidated in the Poor Law Act, 1930.

#### RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

#### VACCINATION.

In England and Wales vaccination is compulsory within six months from birth, the obligation to comply with the law being imposed on the parent or other person having custody of the child. The local Public Vaccinator (a doctor appointed by the local authority) will vaccinate free of charge. Penalties are incurred for non-compliance with the law.

Exemption may be obtained if a parent, within four months from the birth, makes a declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child.

#### WARD OF COURT.

By appropriate legal process an Infant may be made what is termed a Ward of Court in the Chancery Division of the High Court. In this way judicial control of the Infant may be secured, the court assuming and exercising wide powers in respect both of the person and property of Wards of Court. Legal advice will obviously be necessary as to the circumstances in which an order might be made in any particular case.

#### WILLS.

**REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.**—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be often repeated. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. Any purported disposition which is underneath a signature, or which follows a signature, is void. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

**TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.**—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

**ESTATE.**—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal.

Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money.

**RESIDUARY LEGATEES.**—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

**TO BEGIN A WILL.**—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions."

**TO END A WILL.**—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said — sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will. Dated this — day of —, 19—."

**EXECUTION OF A WILL AND WITNESSES.**—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will by Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

**CODICIL.**—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

**EXECUTORS.**—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

**APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.**—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." Where real property is settled there must be at least two trustees or alternatively, a trust corporation. The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

**TRUSTS OF THE WILL.**—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry, of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.



**TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.**—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a *feme sole*. As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

**REVOCATION.**—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1896, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act, 1895, s. 177); so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

**LAPSED LEGACIES.**—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue. Where a residuary legatee predeceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. Debts and funeral and testamentary expenses will be primarily chargeable upon this share.

**TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.**—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

**TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.**—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1896, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

**ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.**—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

**DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.**—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor are briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal

property left, or get it valued. (For scale of duty see Index, "Estate Duty.") Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property passing on the deceased's death—*e.g.*, property in which deceased had only a life interest—and the value thereof is usually aggregable for duty purposes with the testator's own property, unless the value of the latter does not exceed £1,000. The executor must take the will to the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the local District Probate Registry, or to a solicitor, and prove the will. Collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. All the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. In the absence of any contrary provision, Estate Duty and Succession Duty (if any) payable in respect of real property are charged upon that property and not upon the residuary estate. Executors are not obliged to act neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

**ADMINISTRATORS.**—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

#### WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both



probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which can be produced and read in any court of law. The 29 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at:—Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Winchester, York. At the following sub-registries applications for grants will be received *once a week* by an officer of the registry specified in brackets: Canterbury (Principal Probate Registry), Derby (Nottingham), Hereford (Gloucester), Northampton (Birmingham), St. Asaph (Bangor) and Salisbury (Winchester). An applicant, before attending, should write to the chief registry to which the sub-registry belongs to ascertain upon what day the sub-registry is open.

#### SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited personally, or through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter. The fee is 15s., with an additional 5s. if forwarded by a District Probate Registrar. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies. Any will appointing the Public Trustee as Executor may be deposited with him for safe custody. (See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.)

#### PROBATE OF WILLS.

##### OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should attend between 10 and 4 (Saturdays 10 and 1) and bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased. A second attendance is necessary after the forms have been completed and instructions received.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must be obtained to enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, when one surety only will be required. Sureties should attend on the second occasion. Stamp duty of 5s. is payable on the bond if the gross estate exceeds £100.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Application may be made at a District Probate Registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, the widows, or children, if residing at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, may apply to the Registrar of the County Court. The Probate Court fees payable by a widow or a child of an Intestate whose gross personal estate does not exceed £100 vary from 5s. to 12s. In all other cases where the gross estate does not exceed £500, a fixed Probate Court fee of 15s. may be paid.

*Scotland.*—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

#### SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances, dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a wife and children, the wife is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictæ*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictæ* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The wife is also entitled to a liferent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have similar rights in the wife's moveables, but the husband is entitled to a liferent in the whole of his dead wife's heritage. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator or testatrix can dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Males under 14 and females under 12 cannot make wills. Males between 14 and 21, and females between 12 and 21 may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. Soldiers and sailors on active service may dispose of all property verbally before a sufficient number of witnesses. The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will

are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adapted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed are valid; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees. A Scottish will (unlike an English) is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator, the wife and issue of the marriage being provided for by way of *jus relictæ* and *legitim*.

#### TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the *Trustee Act, 1925* (which came into force on Jan. 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (a) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom; (b) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom; (c) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland; (d) in India 7,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue; (e) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament; (f) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council, or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police, or Metropolitan Water Stock; (g) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (h) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (g) *supra*; (i) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways; (j) in "B" annuities of the Eastern Bengal East Indian, the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company; (k) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (l) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying

water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (m) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United Kingdom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (n) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (o) in Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Acts, 1877 to 1934; (p) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (q) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland; (r) in Stocks, &c., authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments, the L. & N.E. Ry., the S.Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry., and the G.W. Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (g), (i), (k), (l), (m), (o), (p) and (q), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate, a trustee may not purchase (a) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (b) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value. §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

As to the investments permitted by *The Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883*, see "WHITAKER" for 1927, p. 254.

#### THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1936, was £384,262,944.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 or at any Post Office.

There is a branch office in Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester 3.

The succession to the property of a person dying Intestate on or after January 1, 1926, is regulated by The Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which repealed the old law and established one new Code applicable both to Real Estate (land, &c.) and Personal Estate (leaseholds, chattels, investments, &c.). The Act abolished the rule of Primogeniture (inheritance by eldest son), the rights of dower (widow's third) and of curtesy (husband's life interest), and all special customs (e.g. gavelkind and Borough English). As to Personal Estate: Parents were placed on an equal footing; a mother regained her ancient preference over an intestate child's brothers and sisters; relatives of the whole blood obtained priority over those of the half blood; and relatives more remote than first cousins were excluded from the distribution. "The widow's £500" under the Intestates Estates Act, 1890, was increased to £1,000, whether there be issue or no issue, and given also to a husband; whilst the widow or husband now also takes all the "personal chattels."

## TABLE OF EXAMPLES.

**Important.—NOTE.**—By Section 46 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, a surviving husband or wife takes absolutely (i) the "personal chattels"; and (ii) £1,000 free of death duties and expenses. The "residue" is then distributed as indicated in the Table.

"Personal chattels" are:—Articles of household use or ornament, &c. (not used for business purposes).

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

*If the Intestate leaves:*

*The Estate is distributed as follows:—*

1. Widow (or husband), and children .....	{ One half to widow (or husband) for life, and then to children equally. Other half to children equally at once.
2. Widow (or husband), and father and mother .....	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father and mother equally.
3. Widow (or husband), and either father or mother, not both .....	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father or mother absolutely.
4. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of whole blood .....	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
5. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of half blood .....	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
6. Widow (or husband), and nephews or nieces .....	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
7. Widow (or husband), and grandparents .....	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to grandparents equally.
8. Widow (or husband), and uncles or aunts .....	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to uncles and aunts equally.
9. Widow (or husband) but none of above relations or descendants .....	{ All to widow (or husband).
10. Children, and grandchildren (issue of deceased child) .....	{ Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking equally their deceased parent's share.
11. Father and mother .....	{ Father and mother equally.
12. Father or mother, not both .....	{ Father or mother.
13. Brothers or sisters of whole blood, and of half blood .....	{ Brothers and sisters of whole blood equally.
14. Brothers or sisters, and nephews or nieces (children of deceased brother or sister) .....	{ Amongst brothers and sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brother or sister taking equally their deceased parent's share.
15. Brothers or sisters, and grandparent .....	{ Brothers and sisters equally.
16. Grandparents, paternal or maternal .....	{ Grandparents equally.
17. Grandparent, and uncles or aunts .....	{ Grandparent.
18. Uncles or aunts of whole blood, and of half blood .....	{ Uncles and aunts of whole blood equally.
19. Uncles or aunts, and deceased uncle's or aunt's children .....	{ Amongst uncles and aunts in equal shares, the children of deceased uncle or aunt taking equally their deceased parent's share.
20. Uncles or aunts, and nephews or nieces .....	{ Nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
21. Cousins, i.e. deceased uncle's or aunt's children or grandchildren .....	{ Cousins <i>per stirpes</i> .
22. Any other relation than those named in preceding examples (e.g. Great grandparents) and no widow or husband .....	{ The Crown.

**NOTES.**—The life interest of a husband or wife may be redeemed by payment of a lump sum.

In ascertaining the persons entitled, regard must be had to the rule that the relative must have attained or attain the age of 21 or have married or marry under that age.

Advances to a child in the Intestate's lifetime are to be brought into hotchpot, i.e. into account upon distribution of the Estate.

Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, in Example 6, nephews and nieces take amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken if he or she had survived the Intestate.

Since January 1, 1927, in certain circumstances the mother of an illegitimate child, and an illegitimate child, may succeed to real or personal property on the intestacy of the other. (Legitimacy Act, 1926, s. 9.)

## I.—MOVABLES.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500, together with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of death, out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made. This right is additional to, and not in prejudice of, her right of *terce* and her *jus relictæ*. A surviving husband is not entitled to any such payment.

Relations are entitled to take in the order shown in the following table:—

1	Living children, <i>as next of kin per capita</i> . Dead children's issue, <i>as next of kin per stirpes</i> . One-third of the total estate.	Living children, <i>as legitim.</i> One-third of total.	Widow or widower one- third as <i>jus</i> <i>relictæ</i> (2).
2	Grandchildren living <i>per capita</i> . Dead grandchildren' issue <i>per stirpes</i> . And so downwards.	Two-thirds of the total estate.	
3	Living brothers and sisters of the full blood <i>per capita</i> . Issue of dead brothers and sisters <i>per stirpes</i> . One-half of dead's part.*	Father one-half of dead's part— but if no father, then Mother	Widow or widower one- half of total as <i>jus relictæ</i> (2).
4	Nephews and nieces of the full blood <i>per capita</i> . Issue of dead nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . One-half of dead's part.*	one-half of dead's part*; fail- ing such father or mother, the persons to the left of this column will take the whole of the dead's part.	
5	Great nephews and nieces by full blood <i>per capita</i> . Children of No. 4. Issue of great-nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . One-half of dead's part.* And so downwards.		
6	Living brothers and sisters, consanguinean <i>per capita</i> . Issue of dead brothers and sisters <i>per stirpes</i> . One-half of dead's part.*		
7	Nephews and nieces (children of No. 6) <i>per capita</i> . Issue of dead nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . One-half of dead's part.*		
8	Great-nephews and nieces (children of No. 7) <i>per capita</i> . Issue of dead great-nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . One-half of dead's part.* And so downwards.		
9	Father.		
10	Mother.†		
11	Uncles and aunts paternal <i>per capita</i> . One-half of dead's part.*	Brothers and sisters uterine** and issue one- half of dead's part*; failing such brothers and sisters, the per- sons to the left of this column will take the whole of the dead's part.	
12	Cousins german † (children of No. 11) <i>per capita</i> . One-half of dead's part.*		
13	Children of No. 12 <i>per capita</i> . One-half of dead's part.* And so downwards.		
14	Grandfather paternal. One-half of dead's part.*		
15	Great-uncles and aunts paternal (children of No. 14) <i>per capita</i> . One-half of dead's part.*		
16	Children of No. 15 <i>per capita</i> . One-half of dead's part.* And so downwards.		
17	Great-grandfather paternal. One-half of dead's part.*		
18	Children of No. 17 <i>per capita</i> . One-half of dead's part.* And so downwards.		

NOTE A. In Scotland, a house on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE B. When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as moveables, the heir to the heritable, if he is also one of the next of kin, is not entitled to any of the moveables if he takes the heritable. He may, however, "collate" the heritable, *i.e.*, share it with the other next of kin, and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

NOTE C. *Per capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Moveables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

\* As to the meaning of *legitim, jus relictæ* (*relictæ*) and "dead's part," see under WILLS (Scotland). Where there are no such rights, "dead's part" refers to the entire estate.

† The rights are otherwise if the intestate died before the Intestates' Moveables Succession Act, 1929.

‡ At the mother took one third.

§ Note that where there are no surviving brothers or sisters, nieces and nephews take *per capita*.

¶ "Consanguinean," *i.e.*, of the same father but of a different mother from the intestate.

\*\* "Consanguinean," *i.e.*, "fellow-kin," take *per capita*, because representation is not allowed after descendants of brothers and sisters. (Intestates' Moveables Succession Act, 1855.)

\*\*\* "Uterine," *i.e.*, of the same mother but of a different father from the intestate.



## II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

*If Intestate die leaving**Heritage would descend to:—*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Wife only; no blood relations.  | One-third to wife for life; rest to Crown as <i>ultimus haeres</i> .   |
| (2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...   | One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.  |
| (3) Wife and father .....   | One-third to wife for life, rest to father.  |
| (4) Wife and mother .....   | One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.  |
| (5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister .....  | One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male; if none, then to immediate elder brother.  |
| (6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces .....  | One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.   |
| (7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...  | One-third to wife for life; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally. |
| (8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child .....   | To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.   |
| (9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children .....  | All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).   |
| (10) Husband and child or children .....  | Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.   |
| (11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father ..... | Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.  |
| (12) Mother and brothers and sisters .....  | All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.  |
| (13) Mother and sisters .....   | All to sisters equally.  |
| (14) Father and brothers and sisters .....  | Fee as in (5).   |
| (15) Child and grandchild by deceased child .....   | (See No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," &c.  |
| (16) Brother and grandfather .....  | All to brother.  |
| (17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter .....   | All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).  |
| (18) Brother and two aunts .....  | All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.   |
| (19) Brother and wife .....   | Brother, all.  |
| (20) Grandfather (no nearer) .....  | One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.   |
| (21) Father's father and mother's mother .....  | All to grandfather.  |
| (22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer) .....  | All to father's father   |
| (23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child .....   | All to uncle or aunt.  |
| (24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child .....   | If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.   |
| (25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother .....  | Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.  |
| (26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son .....  | Nephew.  |
| (27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister .....   | Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).   |
| (28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister .....  | Nephew by brother.   |
|   | All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.   |

\* NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

## SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *Charges were subject to an increase of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. until Nov. 1, 1933, since which date 25 per cent. is added for litigation costs and 20 per cent. for non-contentious work, including scale charges.*

*Scotland.*—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

## MEDICAL FEES.

The following are the charges usually made by General Practitioners:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.	RENTAL (OF PATIENT'S HOUSE).		
	£20 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit .....	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit .....	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home .....	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per 4 hour .....	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice ..	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendance on servants ..	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 6s.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4s. 6s.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7s. 6s.
Adminstrng. Chlfrn.	1s.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 6s.	3 6s.
CONSULTANTS.			
Advice or Visit alone ..	3 6s.	3 6s.	3 6s.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 6s.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 6s.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 6s.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home ..	1s.	1s.	1s.

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well; but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

## STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES.

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 5s. per £100 on British (with some exceptions) or Foreign Government or American dollar stocks, and 10s. per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per share; not exceeding 30s., 3d. per share; not exceeding 40s.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; not exceeding 60s., 6d. per share, and so on. There are minimum charges of 10s. on less than £100 and £1 on over £100.

## ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

The following scale of fees is generally applicable, but for special work fees are usually a matter of negotiation:—

*Company Audits.*—Fee fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

*Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.*—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 to 10 6s. Managing Clerks (if Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 3 to 5 6s.; (not Chartered or Incorporated Accountants),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  6s.; other Clerks, 1 6s. and upwards. If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged.

*Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.*—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

*Voluntary Liquidators.*—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

## ARCHITECTS.

*Fees on New Works.*—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000, the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000, the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

**Alterations and Additions.**—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

**Fittings, Decorations, &c.**—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

**Omitted Works.**—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

**Partial Service.**—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows:—

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

**Instalments.**—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

**Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.**—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

**Services Not Included in Percentage.**—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved:—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to, the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

**Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.**—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

**Approval of Lessee's Plans.**—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows:—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3s.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

**Litigation and Arbitration.**—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

**Land Surveying and Levelling.**—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

**Sanitary Surveys.**—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3s., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

**Expenses.**—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

## QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

### ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

**Note.**—In cases where any of the materials used in construction are supplied by the building owner the percentage charge is based upon the estimated or actual value thereof.

### Lump Sum Contracts.

(a) Taking out and preparing Bills of Quantities:— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the estimated cost of the work up to £10,000; 2 per cent. above £10,000.

(b) Pricing out estimates:— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

(c) Measuring and making up account of varia-

tions upon contracts including pricing :— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the amount of the gross additions, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the amount of the gross omissions.

(d) Preparing approximate estimates :— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the estimated cost.

(e) Surveying work in progress, taking particulars, and reporting for Interim Certificates :— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the amount of the valuation.

(f) Taking particulars on site and writing specifications for works of alterations or repair, including supervision if required :— $\frac{7}{2}$  per cent. on the amount expended or alternatively a charge based upon the time involved.

#### Schedule Contracts.

(a) Preparing, pricing and agreeing a schedule of prices :— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the cost of the work.

(b) Measuring, bringing to account and valuing work done :— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the gross amount of the account.

#### ENGINEERING WORK.

##### Lump Sum and Schedule Contracts.

Percentage charges half those for architectural work but the same scale in respect of charges based upon time.

#### LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION.

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with solicitors and counsel, attendance in courts or before arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connexion, the charge is based upon the time involved, with a minimum of 5 guineas per day.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

#### CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

A copy of Professional Rules and Practice and Scale of Fees may be obtained (price 1s.) from the Hon. Sec. of the Association, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

#### AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

##### Sales by Auction.

*Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties*, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves :—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; on the residue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

In addition to the above charges :—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property :—5 per cent. on £500, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Where the division of an Estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, increased remuneration as arranged between the Vendor and Auctioneer.

##### Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

##### Non-Sale.

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

##### Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

##### Private Treaty Sales.

*Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases*.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; on the residue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Pictures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

NOTE.—In Sales by Auction and Private Treaty Sales.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

##### Purchases.

*Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases*.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

##### Lettings.

*Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise*.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and  $\frac{7}{2}$  per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years,  $\frac{7}{2}$  per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

##### SHIPBROKERS' CHARGES.

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for Members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (Office, 57 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary.



## THE KING.

### The Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (with house)	£4,500
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear-Adm. G. C. C. Royle, C.B. C.M.G.	£1,900
<i>Sec. to Naval Secretary</i> , Paym.-Com. P. H. Morrissey, M.B.E., R.N.	
<i>Principal Private Secretary to First Lord</i> , H. V. Markham, M.C.	
<i>Assistant Private Secretary to First Lord</i> , R. R. Powell.	
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff</i> , Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Ernle M. Chatfield, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.C.L.	£4,585
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Capt. R. C. Jerram, D.S.O., R.N.	
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel</i> , Adm. Sir Martin E. Dunbar Nasmith, F.R.S., R.N.	£3,000
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Capt. H. E. C. Blagrove, R.N.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Capt. J. Deht, R.N.	
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald G. H. Henderson, K.C.B.	£3,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Capt. L. A. Boutwood, R.N.	
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport</i> , Vice-Adm. Sir Percy H. L. Noble, K.C.B., C.V.O.	£3,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Capt. W. McBride, R.N.	
<i>Deputy Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Vice-Adm. Sir William M. James, K.C.B.	£3,000
<i>Secretary to Deputy Chief</i> , Paym.-Capt. H. G. Pertwee, D.S.O., R.N.	
<i>Assistant Chief of Naval Staff</i> , John H. D. Cunningham, M.V.O.	£2,750
<i>Secretary to Assistant Chief</i> , Paym.-Com. W. K. C. Grace, R.N.	
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P.	£2,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , P. J. Henniker-Heaton.	
<i>Civil Lord</i> , Kenneth M. Lindsay, M.P.	£1,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , W. L. Cadman.	
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir R. H. Archibald Carter, K.C.L.E., C.B.	£3,000
<i>Personal Assistant</i> , R. E. Boucher.	

### The Secretary's Department.

<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , J. S. Barnes, C.B., G.B.E.	£2,200
<i>Principal Assistant Secretaries</i> , G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., G.B.E., H. Eastwood, T. Fry, W. Medd, C.B., G.B.E., S. H. Phillips	£1,450 to £1,650
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , R. E. Boucher, J. A. C. Chaum- pion, G.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, G.B.E., G. Dunn, J. G. Lawson, A. S. Le Maître, M.C., N. Macleod, P. E. Marrack, G.B.E., R. G. Peirce, M.B.E. ( <i>Director of Navy Accounts</i> ), S. H. Plummer, E. Sawers, R. Walton	£1,150 to £1,450
<i>Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts</i> , H. Eborall, M.B.E., G. J. Prentice, M.B.E.	£1,000 to £1,150
<i>Principals</i> , H. B. Bain, M.B.E., A. E. Glyn Cox, H. Crombie, M.B.E., C. M. Dodwell, M.B.E., W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., C. E. Horsey, J. H. James, J. G. Lang, H. V. Markham, M.C., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., R. Millar, J. F. Mountain, J. D. Norris, C. Perham, L. Pugh, E. A. Seal, S. G. Smith, P. N. N. Synnott D. P. Walsh	£800 to £1,100
<i>Superintending Clerks</i> , F. A. O. Barnes, W. J. S. Greenland, M.B.E., E. F. Hall, M.B.E., C. H. Hart, M.B.E., H. Heath, M.B.E., T. A. Lane, H. B. Watson, T. J. Winnall	£680 to £847
<i>Assistant Principals</i> (£275 to £625) and <i>Assistant Administrative Officers</i> (£515 to £634), W. L. Cadman, J. W. Farrell, J. Hancock, P. J. Henniker- Heaton, C. G. Jarrett, P. H. Jones, F. W. Motters- head, R. R. Powell, B. C. Sendall.	
<i>Librarian</i> , D. B. Smith, F.R.Nist.S.	£634 to £847

### Divisions of the Naval Staff.

#### Directors:—

<i>Naval Intelligence (D.N.I.)</i> , Rear-Adm. J. A. G. Troup, C.B.	£1,900
<i>Civil Assistant</i> , E. J. Miller, M.B.E.	£680 to £847
<i>Plans (D.O.P.)</i> , Capt. T. S. V. Phillips, R.N.	
<i>Operations (D.O.D.)</i> , Capt. C. H. Kuox-Little, R.N.	
<i>Training and Staff Duties (D.T.S.D.)</i> , Capt. A. L. St. G. Lytster, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.	
<i>Naval Air (D.N.A.D.)</i> , Capt. C. F. Harris, R.N.	
<i>Tactical (D. of T.D.)</i> , Capt. C. Cantlie, D.S.C., R.N.	

### The Hydrographic Department.

<i>Hydrographer of the Navy</i> , Rear-Adm. J. A. Edgell, C.B., G.B.E.	
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , Capt. E. F. B. Law, R.N.	
<i>Chief Civil Asst.</i> , W. E. Llewellyn, G.B.E.	£680 to £847
<i>Director of Navigation</i> , Capt. W. G. Benn, R.N.	
<i>Supt. of Chart Branch</i> , Com. A. G. N. Wyatt, R.N.	
<i>Supt. of Sailing Directions Branch</i> , Capt. F. A. Reyne, R.N. (ret.).	
<i>Supt. of Tidal Branch</i> , Com. H. D. Warburg, R.N. (ret.).	
<i>Superintending Cartographer</i> , G. B. Stigant, M.Sc. £847	

### Personal Services Department.

<i>Director (D.P.S.)</i> , Rear-Adm. G. Layton, C.B., D.S.O.	
<i>Deputy Director (Manning)</i> , Capt. E. C. Denison, M.V.O., R.N.	£1,900
<i>Deputy Director (Personnel)</i> , Capt. D. de Pass, R.N.	
<i>Civil Assistant</i> , J. E. Collins, M.B.E.	£634 to £738

### Naval Recruiting Department.

<i>Director (D.N.R.)</i> , Col. J. M. Tuke, G.B.E.	
<i>Asst. and Deputy do.</i> , Maj. C. G. Salter, R.M.	

### Physical Training and Sports Branch.

<i>Assistant Director (A.D.P.T.S.)</i> , Com. C. C. Hardy, R.N.	
--	--

### The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

<i>Director-General (M.D.G.)</i> , Surgeon-Vice-Adm. Sir R. W. Basil Hall, K.C.B., G.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., K.H.P.	£2,262
<i>Dep. do. (D.M.D.G.)</i> , Surg.-Rear-Adm. S. F. Dudley, G.B.E., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.M.	
<i>Civil Assistant to M.D.G.</i> , F. Goldsworthy, M.B.E. (with allowance £50)	£515 to £634

### The Paymaster Director-General.

<i>Director-General (P.D.G.)</i> , Pay-Rear-Adm. A. F. Strickland, G.B.E.	
--	--

### The Chaplain of the Fleet.

<i>Royal Naval College</i> , Greenwich, S.E. 10.	
<i>Chaplain of the Fleet</i> , Venble. Archdeacon A. D. Gilbertson, G.B.E., M.A., K.H.Ch.	£1,358

### Education Department.

<i>Adviser on Education</i> (vacant)	£1,500
<i>Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools</i> , Instructor-Capt. A. E. Hall, C.B.E., A.R.C.S., R.N.	
<i>Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations</i> , Instr. Com. A. F. Booth, M.A., R.N.	

### Royal Marine Office.

<i>The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depot at Deal.</i>	
<i>Adjutant-General</i> , Gen. Sir Richard F. C. Foster, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.M.	£2,262
<i>Assist. do.</i> , Col. and Comdt. T. L. Hunton, M.V.O., G.B.E., R.M.	
<i>Deputy Asst. Adj.-General</i> , Major and Bt. Lt.-Col. N. K. Solley, G.B.E., R.M.	

## Naval Construction Department.

Director (D.N.C.), S. V. Goodall, o.b.e. £2,500  
 Deputy Director (D.D.N.C.), F. Bryant, o.b.e. £1,360 to £1,650  
 Assistant Directors (A.D.N.C.), S. E. Boydland, o.b.e.,  
 C. S. Lillycrap, m.b.e. (actg.), W. G. Sanders, m.b.e.,  
 L. D. Stansfield, m.b.e., F. H. Steed, A. W. Watson,  
 m.b.e. (actg.), L. Woodland, m.a. £1,161 to £1,360  
 Superintendent of Contract Work (S.O.W.), E. D.  
 Meryon (with house allowance £105, and allowance  
 £100) £847 to £1,011  
 Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, Haslar, M. P.  
 Payne (with house allowance £105) £847 to £1,011  
 Chief Constructors, G. A. Bassett, G. Bulkeley, E. F.  
 Coast, m.b.e., A. E. Horley (actg.), T. L. Mathias  
 (actg.), L. C. Williamson (actg.) (with house allow-  
 ance £105) £847 to £1,011

## Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. G.  
 G. Crowe, o.b.e. £2,262  
 Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. A. G. Crowe, m.b.e.  
 Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Capt. F. R. G.  
 Turner, o.b.e.; Eng.-Capt. G. G. P. Burt; Eng.-  
 Capt. J. Kingcome.

## Electrical Engineering Department.

Director (D.E.E.), A. D. Constable, o.b.e., F.C.O.I.,  
 m.b.e. £1,050  
 Assistant Director and Deputy (D.D.E.E.), J.  
 McCaffery, o.b.e., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. £1,161 to £1,360  
 Asst. Directors (A.D.E.E.), F. Purser Fletcher, o.b.e.,  
 A.M.I.O.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. T. Williams, o.b.e., M.I.E.E.  
 £1,058 to £1,261  
 Superintending Electrical Engineer, Grade I, F.  
 Courtier-Foster, M.I.E.E. (with house allowance £105) £953 to £1,058  
 Superintending Electrical Engineers, Grade II,  
 W. C. M. Couch, A.M.I.E.E.; H. H. R. Green, M.I.E.E.  
 (with house allowance £105) £797 to £953

## Naval Ordnance Department.

Director (D.N.O.), Capt. C. E. B. Simeon, R.N.  
 Deputy Director (D.D.N.O.), Capt. H. R. G. Kinahan,  
 R.N. £634 to £738  
 Asst. Director (A.D.N.O.), Capt. F. W. H. Jeans, R.N.  
 Civil Asst. (to D.N.O.), W. P. Daniels, m.b.e. £1,221 to £1,357  
 Chief Inspector (C.I.N.O.), Capt. E. R. D. Long,  
 R.N. (rel.) £1,221 to £1,357

## Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent (C.S.A.S.), Capt. H. J. B. Hall,  
 o.b.e., R.N. (rel.) £1,360 to £1,650  
 Deputy Chief Superintendents (D.C.S.A.S.), T. W.  
 Midmer, o.b.e.; R. W. Wharhurst, o.b.e. £1,161 to £1,360  
 Superintendents (S.A.S.), A. W. F. Burton, G. B.  
 McCormick, m.b.e. £1,011 to £1,161

## Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director (D.T.M.), Capt. W. F. Wake-Walker,  
 o.b.e., R.N. £1,000  
 Deputy do. (D.D.T.M.), Capt. G. B. Middleton, R.N.

## Naval Equipment Department.

Director (D.N.E.), Rear-Adm. F. T. B. Tower, o.b.e.  
 £1,900  
 Asst. Director (A.D.N.E.), Capt. C. H. L. Wood-  
 house, R.N.

## Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks.

Director (D.C.D.), Capt. H. L. Hitchins, R.N. (rel.)  
 £1,011 to £1,161

## Dockyards Department.

Director (D. of D.), Vice-Adm. C. P. Talbot, o.b., D.S.O.  
 £1,650  
 Deputy Director, A. W. A. Cluett, o.b.e. £1,458  
 Assistant Directors, Eng.-Capt. S. H. Dunlop, R.N.,  
 J. S. Pringle, o.b.e.  
 Civil Asst., J. A. Fage, m.b.e. £900  
 Chief Constructor, C. W. Kerridge  
 (with house allowance £105) £847 to £1,011

## Signal Department.

Director (D.S.D.), Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones, R.N.  
 Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.  
 Director (D.E.A.), O. Lance, o.b.e. £1,161 to £1,360  
 Asst. do., H. McM. Rigg, m.b.e. £1,011 to £1,161

## Naval Store Department.

Director (D. of S.), W. J. Gick, o.b.e. £1,360 to £1,650  
 Deputy Directors (D.D. of S.), O. S. Griffiths (actg.),  
 F. Weston, o.b.e. £1,161 to £1,360  
 Assistant Directors, I. V. Bennett, m.b.e., J. C.  
 Kell, B. Page, R. A. Pitcher, W. B. Stanton,  
 E. S. Wood (actg.) £1,011 to £1,161

## Virtualling Department.

Director (D. of V.), C. R. B. Lane £1,161 to £1,360  
 Assistant Directors (A.D. of V.), O. S. N. Rickards,  
 J. R. Tapp, m.b.e. (actg.) £1,011 to £1,161

## Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, A. L. Anderson, o.b., m.i.c.e.  
 £1,750  
 Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, F. A. Whitaker,  
 m.eng., A.M.I.C.E., H. J. Young, m.i.c.e. £1,458  
 Asst. Civil Engineers-in-Chief, F. G. Brighton, m.i.c.e.  
 (actg.), O. A. G. St. J. Kneller, m.i.c.e. £1,161 to £1,360  
 Superintending Civil Engineers, H. D. Dormor, m.i.c.e.,  
 H. B. Hurst, m.i.c.e., C. K. Johnstone-Burt, o.b.e.,  
 m.i.c.e., A. B. Ransley, m.c., A.M.I.C.E., F. E. Whittle,  
 m.i.c.e. (with house allowance £105) £767 to £905  
 Chief Surveyor, G. D. Callow, F.R.S. £953 to £1,161  
 Chief Surveyor of Lands, H. F. Graham, F.R.S.  
 £847 to £1,058

## Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts (D. of C.), E. C. Jubb, o.b.e.  
 £1,360 to £1,650  
 Deputy Director (D.D. of C.), P. Dale Russell, o.b.e.  
 £1,161 to £1,360  
 Assistant Directors (A.D. of C.), H. F. Pich (actg.),  
 H. G. Law, W. Mackey, B. F. Pool (actg.), P. D.  
 Sykes, m.b.e. £1,011 to £1,161

## Accountancy Division.

Principal Accountant, W. L. Karamelli, A.S.A.A.  
 £847 to £953

Scientific Research and Experiment  
Department.

Director (D.S.R.), C. S. Wright, o.b.e., M.C., M.A.  
 £1,700  
 Asst. Director, J. Buckingham, M.A. £1,050 to £1,250  
 Superintendent, Admiralty Research Laboratory,  
 F. B. Young, o.b.e., D.Sc. £953 to £1,161  
 War Office Representative, Maj. A. V. Kerrison, R.A.

## Reserves Office.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.  
 Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. H. J. S.  
 Brownrigg, o.b., D.S.O.  
 Naval Member, R.N.V.R. Committee, Capt. R. R.  
 Stewart, R.N.  
 Note.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and  
 Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval  
 Pay and Allowances.

## Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

c.o. Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.  
 Judge Advocate of the Fleet, J. G. Trapnell, o.b.  
 Deputy do., Paym.-Capt. A. F. Cooper, o.b.e., R.N.

## Greenwich Hospital Department.

Offices, 14 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for  
 1936 is £216,298, as compared with £221,753 for 1935.  
 The total estimated expenditure is £215,298, as  
 against £216,866 in the previous year. Of the total  
 figure it is estimated that £104,162 will be spent on  
 Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines,  
 including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions  
 to widows and the education of children, and £77,945  
 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.  
 Director of Greenwich Hospital, H. N. Morrison  
 £1,161 to £1,450  
 Clerk in Charge, C. H. J. L. Boon.  
 Accountant, S. T. Moreton.

## ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET (3 on Active List).

Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (born 1864)	May 8, 1920
Sir Henry F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (born 1865)	Jan. 21, 1928
Sir Osmond de B. Brock, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.C.L. (born 1869)	July 31, 1925
Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., G.M.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P. (born 1872)	May 8, 1930
Sir Frederick L. Field, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (born 1871)	Jan. 27, 1933
Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (born 1870)	July 31, 1934
Sir A. Ernle M. Chatfield, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.C.L. (First Sea Lord) (born 1873)	May 8, 1935

## ADMIRALS (11).

Sir William W. Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (C-in-C, Portsmouth).
The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King).
Sir Frederic C. Dreyer, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Sir Roger R. C. Backhouse, K.C.B., C.M.O. (C-in-C, Home Fleet).
Sir Alfred D. P. Pound, K.C.B. (C-in-C, Mediterranean).
Hon. Sir Reginald A. R. Plunket-Ernlé-Erle-Drax, K.C.B., D.S.O. (C-in-C, Plymouth).
Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., K.C.B. (2nd Sea Lord).
H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Personal A.D.C. to the King).
Hon. Sir Matthew R. Best, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (C-in-C, America).
Sir Edward R. G. R. Evans, K.C.B. (m), C.B. (c), D.S.O. (C-in-C, Nore).
Sir Charles M. Forbes, K.C.B., D.S.O.

## VICE-ADMIRALS (20).

Sir Charles J. C. Little, K.C.B. (C-in-C, China).
Sir William M. James, K.C.B. (Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff).
Sir Reginald G. H. Henderson, K.C.B. (3rd Sea Lord).
Sir Wilfred F. French, K.C.B., C.M.O.
R. M. Colvin, C.B., C.B.E. (President, R.N. College, Greenwich).
Sir Frank F. Rose, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Sir Percy L. H. Noble, K.C.B., C.V.O. (4th Sea Lord).
H. J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., D.S.O. (Reserves, Admiralty).
F. Loftus Tottenham, C.B., C.B.E. (C-in-C, Africa).
S. R. Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
G. Blake, C.B., D.S.O. (Battle Cruiser Squadron).
A. E. F. Bedford, C.B. (Director, Royal Indian Navy).
Hon. Sir Alexander R. M. Ramsay, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (C-in-C, East Indies).
S. J. Meyrick, C.B.
G. C. Dickens, C.B., C.M.O. (Reserve Fleet).
C. P. Talbot, C.B., D.S.O. (Director of Dockyards).
D. B. N. North, C.B., C.S.L., C.M.O., C.V.O., A.D.C. (H.M. Yachts) (Extra Equerry to the King).
N. F. Laurence, C.B., D.S.O. (Aircraft Carriers).
A. B. Cunningham, C.B., D.S.O.
M. K. Horton, C.B., D.S.O.

## Engineer-Vice-Admiral (1).

G. Preece, C.B. (Eng.-in-Chief of the Fleet).

## Surgeon Vice-Admiral (1).

Sir R. W. B. Hall, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Medical Director-Gen.).

## REAR-ADMIRALS (39).

J. M. Pipon, C.B., C.M.O., M.V.O., O.H.E. (Gibraltar).
W. T. R. Ford, C.B. (Malta).
E. J. Hardman-Jones, C.B., O.B.E.
E.O.B.S. Osborne, C.B., D.S.O. (Senior Naval Member, Ordnance Committee).
St. A. B. Wake, C.B.
C. E. Kennedy-Purvis, C.B. (1st Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean).
J. F. Somerville, C.B., D.S.O. (Destroyers, Mediterranean).
C. F. S. Danby, C.B. (Chatham Dockyard).
L. E. E. Crabbe, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. (S.N.O., Yangtze).
C. G. Ramsey, C.B. (2nd Battle Squadron).
R. C. Davenport, C.B. (Coast of Scotland).
T. H. Binney, C.B., D.S.O. (1st Battle Squadron, Mediterranean).
G. H. D'Oyly Lyon, C.B. (3rd Cruiser Squadron).
T. P. P. Calvert, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (2nd Cruiser Squadron).
J. A. G. Troup, C.B. (Director of Naval Intelligence).
G. Layton, C.B., D.S.O. (Director of Personal Services).
J. A. Edgell, C.B., O.B.E. (Hydrographer of the Navy).
L. D. I. MacKinnon, C.B., C.V.O.
R. H. O. Lane-Poole, C.B., O.B.E. (Australian Squadron).
B. H. Ramsay, C.B., M.V.O.
G. C. C. Royle, C.B., C.M.O. (Naval Sec. to 1st Lord).
R. H. T. Ralkes, C.B., D.S.O. (Submarines).
J. C. Tovey, D.S.O.
R. R. Turner, D.S.O. (Portsmouth Dockyard).
G. F. B. Edward-Collins (Chief of Staff, Mediterranean).
F. T. B. Tower, O.B.E. (Naval Equipment).
A. E. Evans, O.B.E.
J. H. D. Cunningham, M.V.O. (Asst. Chief of Naval Staff).

H. Fitzherbert, C.M.O.
E. C. O. Thomson, D.S.O.
L. V. Wells, D.S.O.
R. Leatham.
S. St. L. Moore.
W. N. Culance.
R. V. Holt, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Hon. E. R. Drummond, M.V.O. (New Zealand Division).
W. J. Whitworth, D.S.O.
B. C. Watson, D.S.O.
A. N. Dowding.

## Engineer-Rear-Admirals (10).

E. L. Dyke Acland, M.V.O.
W. J. Deans, C.B.
H. A. Little, C.B.
A. G. Crousaz.
F. S. Carlisle.
L. Turner.
E. J. O'B. Croker.
S. R. Dight, C.B.E.
T. H. Warde.

## Surgeon-Rear-Admirals (6).

P. T. Nicholls, C.B., E.H.F.
G. L. Buckridge, O.B.E., K.H.S.
B. P. Pick, O.B.E., K.H.S.
F. J. Gowans.
L. Warren, O.B.E.
S. F. Dudley, O.B.E., M.D.

## Paymaster-Rear-Admiral (1).

A. F. Strickland, O.B.E. (Paymaster-Director-Gen.).
---

## COMMODORES (7).

## 1st Class.

H. R. Moore, D.S.O. (Chief of Staff, Home Fleet).
---

## 2nd Class.

L. E. Holland (R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth).
H. D. Pridham-Wipple, C.V.O. (Home Fleet Destroyer Flotilla).
R. Bell-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., A.F.O. (R.N. Barracks, Devonport).
H. H. Harwood, O.B.E. (Commanding South American Division).
M. L. Clarke, D.S.C. (Singapore).
F. N. Attwood (Chief of Staff, China).

## NAVAL COMMANDS.

## The Nore.

*C-in-C.*, Admiral Sir Edward G. R. Evans, K.C.B.,  
D.S.O. (Pembroke) ..... Dec. 3, 1935  
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. C. F. S. Danby, C.B.  
Oct. 1, 1935

## Portsmouth.

*C-in-C.*, Admiral Sir William V. Fisher, O.B.E., C.V.O.  
(Victory) ..... July 13, 1936  
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. R. H. T. Raikes, C.V.O.,  
D.S.O. (Dolphin) ..... Dec. 10, 1936  
H.M. Yachts, Vice-Adm. D. B. N. North, C.B., C.B.I.,  
C.M.O., C.V.O. (Victoria & Albert) ..... Dec. 15, 1934  
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. R. R. Turner,  
..... Sept. 13, 1935

## Plymouth.

*C-in-C.*, Admiral Hon. Sir Reginald A. B. Plunket-  
Erle-Erle-Drax, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Drake) June 11, 1935  
Devonport Dockyard, Vice-Adm. A. L. Snagge, C.B.  
Mar. 2, 1935

## Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. R. C. Davenport, C.B. (Green-  
wich) ..... July 15, 1935

## Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. G. C. Dickens, C.B., C.M.O.  
(Hawkins) ..... July 19, 1935

## Home Fleet.

1st Battle Squadron (H.M.S. Nelson, Rodney, Royal  
Sovereign, Ramillies); 2nd Cruiser Squadron (Orion,  
Leander, Neptune); Aircraft Carriers (Courageous,  
Glorious); 3rd Destroyer Flotilla; 10 Submarines.  
*C-in-C.*, Admiral Sir Roger R. C. Backhouse, K.C.B.,  
C.M.O. (Nelson) ..... Aug. 20, 1935  
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. C. G. Ramsey, C.B.  
(Royal Sovereign) ..... July 18, 1935  
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. T. F. P. Culvert,  
C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (Orion) ..... Dec. 14, 1936  
Aircraft Carriers, Vice-Adm. N. F. Laurence, C.B.,  
D.S.O. (Courageous) ..... Aug. 29, 1935

## Mediterranean.

1st Battle Squadron (H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, Valiant,  
Barham); Battle Cruiser Squadron (Hood, Repulse);  
1st Cruiser Squadron (London, Devonshire, Shrop-  
shire, Sussex); 2nd Cruiser Squadron (Arethusa,  
Delhi, Despatch, Durlan); Aircraft Carrier Glorious;  
4 Destroyer Flotillas; Anti-Submarine Flotilla; Mine  
Sweeping Flotilla; Minesweepers and Drifters; 8  
Submarines.  
*C-in-C.*, Admiral Sir A. Dudley P. R. Pound, K.C.B.  
(Queen Elizabeth) ..... Mar. 30, 1936  
1st Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. T. H. Binney, C.B.,  
D.S.O. (Barham) ..... July 25, 1936  
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Vice-Adm. G. Blake, C.B.,  
D.S.O. (Hood) ..... July 22, 1936  
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. C. E. Kennedy-  
Purvis, C.B. (London) ..... Oct. 2, 1936  
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. G. H. D'O. Lyon,  
C.B. (Arethusa) ..... Mar. 15, 1936  
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. J. F. Somerville,  
C.B., D.S.O. (Galatea) ..... Mar. 21, 1936  
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. W. T. R. Ford, C.B.  
(St. Angelo) ..... Dec. 26, 1936  
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. J. M. Pipon, C.B., C.M.O.,  
M.V.O., O.B.E. (Cormorant) ..... April 20, 1935

## China.

5th Cruiser Squadron (H.M.S. Kent, Suffolk, Dorset-  
shire, Capetown, Cornwall); Aircraft Carrier  
Hermes; 8th Destroyer Flotilla; 16 Submarines;  
18 Gunboats and 5 Sloops.  
*C-in-C.*, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles J. C. Little, K.C.B.  
(Kent) ..... Nov. 8, 1935  
Hong Kong, Rear-Adm. C. G. Sedgwick (Tamar)  
Mar. 2, 1935  
S.N.O., Yangtze, Rear-Adm. L. G. E. Crabbe, C.I.E.,  
D.S.O. (Bee) ..... Oct. 22, 1935  
S.N.O., West River, Capt. A. R. Halford (Tarantula)  
Sept. 14, 1934  
Singapore, Commodore M. L. Clarke, D.S.C. (Terror II)  
July 20, 1934

## America and West Indies.

3th Cruiser Squadron (H.M.S. York, Dragon, Danae,  
Exeter, Ajax; 3 Sloops).  
*C-in-C.*, Adm. Hon. Sir Matthew R. Best, K.C.B.,  
D.S.O., M.V.O. (Apollo) ..... Oct. 11, 1934

## East Indies.

4th Cruiser Squadron (H.M.S. Norfolk, Emerald,  
Enterprise); 6 Sloops.  
*C-in-C.*, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander R. M.  
Ramsay, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (Norfolk) May 15, 1936  
S.N.O., Persian Iranian Gulf, Capt. V. S. Butler,  
D.S.O., A.D.C. (Shoreham) ..... March 22, 1935

## Africa.

6th Cruiser Squadron (Carlisle, Amphion); 4 Sloops.  
*C-in-C.*, Vice-Adm. F. I. Tottenham, C.B., C.I.E.  
(Carlisle) ..... Sept. 12, 1935

Simonstown, Capt. A. R. Smithwick (Afrikaner)

May 23, 1935

## IMPERIAL NAVIES.

## India.

(4 Sloops; 5 other vessels.)  
Director, Royal Indian Navy and Principal Naval  
Transport Officer, East Indies (Bombay), Vice-Adm.  
A. E. F. Bedford, C.B. ..... Oct. 5, 1934  
Deputy Director, Capt. H. Morland, R.N.M., C.I.E.  
Dec. 13, 1925

## Australia.

(H.M.A.S. Australia, Brisbane, Canberra and Sydney  
building); Seaplane carrier; Flotilla leader and  
6 Destroyers.)  
*C-in-C.*, Rear-Adm. R. H. O. Lane-Poole, C.B., C.B.E.  
(Canberra) ..... April 20, 1936  
Sydney, Capt. G. A. Scott, D.S.C. (Penguin)  
June 17, 1936

## Canada.

(4 Destroyers; 5 other vessels.)  
Director of Naval Service, Commodore W. Hose,  
C.B.E., R.C.N. (Guelph) ..... July 1, 1920

## New Zealand.

(H.M.N.Z.S. Diomedea and Dunedin; 2 Sloops.)  
*C-in-C.*, Rear-Adm. Hon. E. R. Drummond, M.V.O.  
(Dunedin) ..... Mar. 9, 1935

## South Africa.

(4 vessels.) See African Station.

## ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE (1853).

The R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets  
as necessary.

## R.N.R. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.  
President, Vice-Adm. H. J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., D.S.O.  
Secretary, Paym.-Lt.-Com. H. S. Howell, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.N. Duties.  
Liverpool (30, Canning Place), Com. R. E. Jeffreys,  
D.S.C., R.N.  
London (P. L. A. Buildings, Trinity Square, E.C. 3),  
Com. L. F. N. Ommanney, R.N.  
Southampton (Prudential Buildings, Above Bar),  
Com. Hon. W. S. Carson, R.N.  
Dunfermline (Admiral's Office, Rosyth), Com. E. V.  
Lees, R.N.

## R.N. VOLUNTEER RESERVE (1902).

## R.N.V.R. COMMITTEE.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.  
President, Vice-Adm. H. J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., D.S.O.  
Commanding Officers of Divisions  
London (H.M.S. President, Victoria Embankment,  
E.C. 4), Capt. J. R. Heinest, V.D.  
Sussex, Commodore Rt. Hon. Earl Howe, P.C., C.B.E.,  
V.D.  
Tyne, Capt. E. W. Swan, O.B.E., V.D., A.D.C.  
Mersey, Capt. E. Elgood, O.B.E., V.D.  
Clyde, Capt. J. McKellar Robertson, O.B.E., V.D.  
Severn, Capt. E. G. C. Cavendish, O.B.E.  
East Scottish, Capt. W. F. Keay, V.D.  
Ulster, Capt. Earl of Kilmorey, O.B.E.



SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Dec. 31, 1936).

Battleships (12).

Name.	Completed.	Tons.	Main Armament
<i>King George V</i> .....	1936-	...	...
<i>Prince of Wales</i> .....	1936-	...	...
<i>Nelson</i> .....	1925-27	33,500	9×16in.
<i>Rodney</i> .....	1925-27	33,300	9×16in.
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> .....	1915-16	29,150	8×15in.
<i>Royal Oak</i> .....	1914-16	29,150	8×15in.
<i>Revenge</i> .....	1915-16	29,150	8×15in.
<i>Resolution</i> .....	1915-16	29,150	8×15in.
<i>Ramillies</i> .....	1916-17	29,150	8×15in.
<i>Malaya</i> .....	1915-16	31,100	8×15in.
<i>Valiant</i> .....	1914-16	31,000	8×15in.
<i>Barham</i> .....	1914-15	31,000	8×15in.
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> .....	1913-15	31,100	8×15in.
<i>Warspite</i> .....	1913-15	31,100	8×15in.

Battle Cruisers (3).

<i>Hood</i> .....	1918-20	42,100	8×15in.
<i>Renown</i> .....	1915-16	32,000	6×15in.
<i>Repulse</i> .....	1915-16	32,000	6×15in.

Cruisers (48).

<i>Belfast, Edinburgh</i> ...	1936-37	9,000	8×6in.
<i>Dido, Euryalus, Naiad, Phoebe, Sirius</i> .....	1936-37	5,000	6×6in.
New 9,000 Ton Class	1933-36	9,000	8×6in.

<i>Southampton</i> (late <i>Polyphemus</i> ), <i>Newcastle</i> (late <i>Minotaur</i> ), <i>Sheffield, Glasgow, Birmingham</i> .....	1932-36	5,200	6×6in.
<i>Arcthusa Class</i> .....	1932-36	5,200	6×6in.

<i>Arcthusa, Galatea, Leander Class</i> .....	1931-35	7,000	8×6in.
---	---------	-------	--------

<i>Ajax, Achilles, Leander, Orion, Neptune, Amphion, Sydney</i> (late <i>Phaeton</i> ), <i>Apollo</i> .....	1926-30	9,900	8×8in.
<i>Norfolk Class</i> .....	1926-30	9,900	8×8in.

<i>Dorsetshire, Norfolk, York Class</i> .....	1928-31	8,300	6×8in.
---	---------	-------	--------

<i>Ezeter, York, London Class</i> .....	1927-29	9,750	8×8in.
---	---------	-------	--------

<i>Devonshire, London, Shropshire, Sussex, Kent Class</i> .....	1926-28	9,750	8×8in.
---	---------	-------	--------

<i>Australia, Berwick, Canberra, Cornwall, Cumberland, Kent, Suffolk</i> .....	1919-26	7,500	7×6in.
--	---------	-------	--------

<i>"E" Class</i> .....	1919-26	7,500	7×6in.
------------------------	---------	-------	--------

<i>Emerald, Enterprise</i> .....	1917-22	4,850	6×6in.
----------------------------------	---------	-------	--------

<i>"D" Class</i> .....	1917-22	4,850	6×6in.
------------------------	---------	-------	--------

<i>Danae, Dauntless, Delhi, Despatch, Diomedé, Dragon, Dunedin, Durban</i> .....	1917-25	9,800	7×6 in.
--	---------	-------	---------

Improved Birmingham (re-armed).....	1917-25	9,800	7×6 in.
-------------------------------------	---------	-------	---------

<i>Ejingham, Frobenius, Hawkins</i> .....	1918-22	4,200	5×6in.
---	---------	-------	--------

<i>Carlisle Class</i> .....	1917-18	4,290	5×6in.
-----------------------------	---------	-------	--------

<i>Cairo, Calcutta, Capetown, Carlisle, Colombo</i> .....	1917-18	4,290	5×6in.
---	---------	-------	--------

<i>Ceres Class</i> .....	1917-18	4,290	5×6in.
--------------------------	---------	-------	--------

<i>Cardiff, Ceres, Coventry, Curaçao, Curlew</i> .....	1917-18	4,290	5×6in.
--	---------	-------	--------

Flotilla Leaders (19).

Name.	Completed.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Hardy, Grenville, Exmouth, Faulknor</i> .....	1934-36	1,475	5×4 7/16in.
<i>Duncan, Kempenfelt</i> .....	1932-33	1,400	4×4 7/16in.
<i>Keith</i> .....	1931	1,400	4×4 7/16in.
<i>Codrington</i> .....	1930	1,540	5×4 7/16in.
<i>7 "Scott"</i> .....	1918-19	1,530	5×4 7/16in.
<i>5 "Shakespeare"</i> .....	1917-25	1,480	5×4 7/16in.
<i>"Former Kempenfelt," Anzac</i> .....	1916	1,310	3×4in.

Destroyers (158).

<i>9 "Tribal"</i> .....	1936-37	...	...
<i>8 "Javelin"</i> .....	1936-37	...	...
<i>8 "Greyhound"</i> .....	1935-36	1,350	4×4 7/16in.
<i>8 "Fearless"</i> .....	1933-35	1,375	4×4 7/16in.
<i>8 "Eclipse"</i> .....	1931-35	1,375	4×4 7/16in.
<i>8 "Defender"</i> .....	1932-33	1,375	4×4 7/16in.
<i>4 "Crusader"</i> .....	1932	1,375	4×4 7/16in.
<i>2 Canadian</i> .....	...	1,337	4×4 7/16in.
<i>8 "Beagle"</i> .....	1931	1,360	4×4 7/16in.
<i>2 Amazon</i> .....	...	1,350	4×4 7/16in.
<i>8 "Acasta"</i> .....	1930-31	1,350	4×4 7/16in.
<i>24 "V"</i> .....	1917-24	1,120	4×4 7/16in.
<i>33 "W"</i> .....	...	1,090	4×4in.
<i>2 Thornycroft "V"</i> .....	1920-24	1,140	4×4 7/16in.
<i>4 Thornycroft "W"</i> .....	1918	1,120	4×4in.
<i>28 "S"</i> .....	1918-24	905	3×4in.
<i>8 "R"</i> .....	1916-17	900	3×4in.
<i>1 Yarrow "R"</i> .....	1917	760	3×4in.

Submarines.

Minelayer Submarines *Porpoise, Grampus, Narwhal, Rorqual and Seal*; Submarines, 4 *Triton*; 9 *Swordfish*; 3 *Thames*; 4 *Rainbow*; 5 *Parthian*; 6 *Odin*; 3 *Oberon*; 3 *Unity*; 1 *"X"*; 5 *"Lso"*; 6 *"L"*; 9 *"H"*.

Other Vessels.

*Aircraft-Carriers*: *Ark Royal*—and *Illustrious* and *Victorious*, (building); *Courageous*, 22,500 tons; *Glorious*, 22,500; *Eagle*, 22,600; *Furious*, 22,450; *Hermes*, 10,850; *Argus* 14,450.

*Seaplane Carriers*: *Albatross*, 5,000 (*Australian Navy*), *Pegasus*. *Monitors*: 8. *Patrol Boats*: 5. *Deputy Ships*: 21. *Sloops*: 1 *"Bittern"* class, 9 *"Halcyon"* (3 building), 7 *"Grimsby"*, 4 *"Shoreham"*, 4 *"Repeat Shoreham"*, 4 *"Hastings"*, 2 *"Bridgewater"*, 3 *"Anchusa"*, 3 *"Arabis"*, 1 *"Acacia"*, 1 *"Kingfisher"*. About 1,500 tons, 1 or 2 × 4-in. *Nellayer*: 1. *Minelayer*: 1. *Minesweepers*: 25. *Surveying*: 9. *Gunboats*: 11 large and 7 small.

NAVAL AIR WORK.

26 capital ships and cruisers have been fitted with catapults and 33 aircraft are allotted to them. T/B and S/R aircraft of the older type are being replaced by new T.S.R. type.

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1913-14 to 1936-37.

Year.	Numbers.	Expenditure.
1913-14	146,047	£ 47,021,636
1920-30	99,300	55,987,770
1930-31	94,921	52,274,186
1931-32	92,449	51,014,752
1932-33	89,667	50,164,453
1933-34	90,300	53,570,000
1934-35	92,338	56,550,000
1935-36	94,482	60,050,000
1936-37	99,095	69,930,000

## NAVIES OF THE POWERS IN JANUARY, 1936.

Nation.	Battleships.	Cruisers.	Destroyers.	Submarines.	Aircraft Carriers.
British Empire .....	15 (3)	64 (14)	164 (48)	42 (1)	6
United States of America.....	15	30	115	50	5
France .....	13 (3)	65 (3)	77 (25)	139 (30)	1
Italy .....	8 (4)	39 (4)	118 (30)	88 (17)	—
Japan.....	9	29	77	36	4
Germany .....	13 (5)	7 (1)	39 (13)	—	—

The figures in parentheses represent ships "over age" in 1936.

## NAVIES OF THE WORLD IN JANUARY, 1936.

Country.	Battleships.	Cruisers.	Aircraft Carriers.	Destroyers.	Submarines.	Gunboats.	Mine-sweepers.
Albania.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Argentina.....	4 (2a)	4	...	9	6	6	...
Brazil.....	3 (1a)	2	...	10	4	...	...
British Empire (1) .....	12	54	8	169	51	18	24
Chile .....	2	3	...	11	9	...	...
China.....	...	12	...	8	...	10	...
Colombia.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Cuba .....	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Denmark.....	3 a	...	...	...	8	...	6
Finland.....	2 a	...	...	...	4	...	...
France (2).....	9	18	2	71	82	43	20
Germany (3).....	5	6	...	12	14	7	28
Greece .....	2 (a)	2	...	12	6	...	...
Italy (4) .....	4	27	1	56	64	8	48
Japan (5).....	9	38	6	100	57	11	14
Latvia .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mexico .....	1 (a)	...	...	...	...	2	...
Netherlands .....	3 (a)	2	...	8	27	3	...
Norway.....	4 (a)	...	...	3	9	3	...
Peru .....	...	2	...	3	4	3	...
Poland .....	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Portugal .....	...	8	...	4	6	16	...
Rumania.....	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Siam .....	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
Spain.....	2	7	1	17	13	5	...
Sweden.....	10 (a)	2	...	13	18	...	...
Turkey .....	2	2	...	4	4	2	...
U.S.A. (6).....	15	26	4	213	84	17	43
U.S.S.R. (7).....	4	7	...	19	23	2	6
Yugoslavia.....	...	2	...	4	4	...	...

## NOTES.—(a) Coast-Defence Battleships.

(1) British Empire—Building (Oct. 1936), 2 Battleships, 20 Cruisers, 1 Aircraft Carrier, 33 Destroyers, 14 Submarines.

(2) France—Building 4 Battleships, 6 Cruisers, 17 Destroyers, 10 Submarines.

(3) Germany—Building 3 Battleships, 2 Cruiser, 16 Destroyers, 14 Submarines, 6 Minesweepers.

(4) Italy—Building 2 Battleships, 3 Cruisers, 8 Destroyers, 13 Submarines, 4 Gunboats.

(5) Japan—Building 3 Aircraft Carriers, 5 Cruisers, 20 Destroyers, 10 Submarines, 2 Minesweepers.

(6) U.S.A.—Building 12 Cruisers, 2 Aircraft Carriers, 53 Destroyers, 16 Submarines, 2 Gunboats.

(7) U.S.S.R.—No details available as to ships building or projected.

## WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING, 1914-1919. (Tons.)

Ships.	By T.B. Cruiser &c.	By Submarines.	By Mines.	By Aircraft.	Total.
Merchant ..	442,702	6,635,089	673,417	7,912	7,759,090
Fishing ..	5,637	57,583	8,454	Nil	71,765
Total ..	448,339	6,692,642	681,962	7,912	7,830,866

## BRITISH SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMMES.

Type.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Battleships .....	nil	nil	nil	2
Cruisers .....	3	4	3	7
Destroyers.....	9	9	16	18
Aircraft Carriers ...	nil	1	nil	2
Submarines .....	3	3	3	8

## ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	SYSTEM.	PEACE STRENGTH.
Afghanistan.....	Voluntary .....	103,000
Albania .....	Compulsory .....	13,000
Argentina .....	Compulsory .....	36,000
Australia .....	Voluntary .....	35,000
Austria .....	Voluntary .....	(a) 36,000
Belgium .....	Compulsory .....	90,000
Bolivia .....	Compulsory .....	8,000
Brazil .....	Compulsory .....	80,000
Bulgaria .....	Voluntary .....	(b) 20,000
Canada .....	Militia.....	50,000
Chile .....	Compulsory .....	25,000
China .....	Compulsory .....	850,000
Colombia .....	Compulsory .....	10,000
Costa Rica .....	Militia.....	500
Cuba .....	Compulsory .....	14,000
Czechoslovakia.....	Compulsory .....	180,000
Denmark .....	Militia.....	12,000
Dominican Rep. ...	Voluntary .....	3,000
Ecuador .....	Compulsory .....	7,000
Egypt .....	Compulsory .....	13,000
Estonia .....	Compulsory .....	12,000
Finland .....	Compulsory .....	32,000
France .....	Compulsory .....	650,000
Germany .....	Compulsory .....	(c) 550,000
Gt. Britain.....	Voluntary .....	154,000
Greece .....	Compulsory .....	67,000
Guatemala.....	Compulsory .....	6,000
Haiti .....	Militia.....	3,000
Honduras .....	Compulsory .....	2,500
Hungary .....	Voluntary .....	(d) 35,000
India .....	Voluntary .....	260,000
Iran .....	Compulsory .....	90,000
Iraq .....	Voluntary .....	20,000
Irish Free State ..	Voluntary .....	7,000
Italy .....	Compulsory .....	800,000
Japan .....	Compulsory .....	340,000
Latvia .....	Compulsory .....	25,000
Liberia .....	Militia.....	5,000
Lithuania .....	Compulsory .....	20,000
Mexico .....	Compulsory .....	60,000
Netherlands .....	Compulsory .....	60,000
New Zealand .....	Voluntary .....	20,000
Nicaragua .....	Voluntary .....	3,000
Norway .....	Compulsory .....	60,000
Panama .....	Police .....	1,000
Paraguay .....	Compulsory .....	3,000
Peru .....	Compulsory .....	16,000
Poland .....	Compulsory .....	264,000
Portugal .....	Compulsory .....	70,000
Rumania .....	Compulsory .....	180,000
Salvador .....	Compulsory .....	3,000
Saudi Arabia.....	Voluntary .....	45,000
Siam .....	Compulsory .....	40,000
Spain .....	Conscription .....	200,000
Sweden .....	Conscription .....	30,000
Switzerland .....	Natl. Militia.....	48,000
Turkey .....	Compulsory .....	200,000
Union of S. Africa ..	Compulsory .....	15,000
U.S.A. .....	Voluntary .....	165,000
U.S.S.R. .....	Compulsory .....	1,300,000
Uruguay .....	Voluntary .....	6,500
Venezuela .....	Compulsory .....	6,000
Yugoslavia.....	Compulsory .....	190,000

## AIR FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	FIRST LINE AIRCRAFT.	TOTAL AIRCRAFT.
Afghanistan.....	6	6
Albania .....	nil	nil
Argentina .....	152	200
Australia .....	40	60
Austria .....	nil	nil
Belgium .....	210	350
Bolivia .....	20	20
Brazil .....	100	150
Bulgaria .....	nil	nil
Canada .....	190	400
Chile .....	105	150
China .....	170	330
Colombia .....	15	0
Costa Rica .....	10	0
Cuba .....	20	0
Czechoslovakia .....	566	700
Denmark .....	65	100
Dominican Rep. ...	0	0
Ecuador .....	10	0
Egypt .....	27	27
Estonia .....	74	110
Finland .....	60	0
France .....	3,000	0
Germany .....	(g) 700	(g) 2,000
Gt. Britain.....	1,750	0
Greece .....	120	0
Guatemala.....	12	0
Haiti .....	nil	nil
Honduras .....	3	3
Hungary .....	(h)	(h)
India .....	200	0
Iran .....	200	300
Iraq .....	36	50
Irish Free State ..	18	24
Italy .....	2,000	3,000
Japan .....	1,500	2,000
Latvia .....	80	0
Liberia .....	nil	nil
Lithuania .....	70	0
Mexico .....	42	0
Netherlands .....	270	400
New Zealand .....	28	100
Nicaragua .....	nil	nil
Norway .....	96	0
Panama .....	nil	nil
Paraguay .....	nil	nil
Peru .....	80	0
Poland .....	700	0
Portugal .....	110	150
Rumania .....	800	0
Salvador .....	8	0
Saudi Arabia .....	9	9
Siam .....	210	350
Spain .....	500	0
Sweden .....	180	0
Switzerland.....	160	300
Turkey .....	370	0
Union of S. Africa ..	38	66
U.S.A. .....	2,400	0
U.S.S.R. .....	1,500	0
Uruguay .....	42	0
Venezuela .....	10	0
Yugoslavia.....	800	0

NOTES.—(a) Austria was limited to 30,000 all ranks by Treaty of St. Germain. (b) Bulgaria was limited to 20,000 all ranks, with Gendarmerie 10,000 and Frontier Guard 3,000 by Treaty of Neuilly. (c) Germany was limited to 100,000 all ranks by Treaty of Versailles. (d) Hungary was limited to 35,000 all ranks by Treaty of Trianon. (g), (h) Military Air Forces were prohibited by Treaties mentioned in notes (a), (b), (c), and (d).  
 § Particulars not available.

# The Army.

## THE KING.

The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

*Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), the Rt. Hon. A. Duff-Cooper, D.S.O., M.P.* £5,000  
*Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War (Vice-President of the Army Council), Capt. the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal* £1,500  
*Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir Cyril J. Dwyer, G.C.B., K.B.E.*  
*Adjutant-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir Harry H. S. Knox, K.C.B., D.S.O.*  
*Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald S. May, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
*Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hugh J. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.*  
*Financial Secretary of the War Office (Finance Member), Sir Victor A. G. A. Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P.* £1,500  
*Director-General of Munitions Production, Engr. Vice-Admiral Sir Harold A. Brown, K.C.B., R.N. (ret.)* £2,500  
*Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir Herbert J. Creedy, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., J.P.* £3,000

### The Secretary of State for War.

*The Rt. Hon. A. Duff-Cooper, D.S.O., M.P.* £5,000  
*Principal Private Secretary, G. D. Rosaway.*  
*Assistant Private Secretary, J. W. L. Ivimey.*  
*Parliamentary Private Secretary, Hamilton W. Kerr, M.P.* un.  
*Military Secretary (See duty of the Selection Board), Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles P. Deedes, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
*Deputy Military Secretary (Assistant Secretary of the Selection Board), Col. (temp. Brigadier) J. D. Boyd, D.S.O.*

### The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

*Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir Cyril J. Dwyer, G.C.B., K.B.E.*  
*Military Assistant, Rt. Lt.-Col. A. G. Neville, M.C., R.A.*

*Personal Assistant, Lt. R. H. L. Oulton.*  
*Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj. Gen. R. H. Haining, C.B., D.S.O.*  
*Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, Col. (temp. Brigadier) D. F. Anderson, C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
*Deputy Director of Military Operations, Col. (temp. Brigadier) E. L. Morris, C.B.E., M.C.*  
*General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C.; Lt. Col. P. K. Bullough, C.B.E., M.C.; Col. R. B. Partridge; Col. H. I. Allen, D.S.O.; Col. R. H. Dewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. L. E. Denys, M.C., Ind. Army.*  
*Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. E. K. Squires, D.S.O., M.C.*

*Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Col. (temp. Brigadier) G. N. Macready, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.B.E., M.C.*  
*General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. R. Chenevix Trench, C.B.E., M.C.; Lt. Col. A. I. Macdonnell, D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Director of Military Training and Inspector of Infantry, Maj.-Gen. A. F. Brooke, D.S.O.*  
*General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. V. V. Pope, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. M. F. Grove White, D.S.O., C.B.E.*  
*Inspector of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. J. Blakiston-Houston, C.B., D.S.O.*

*Inspector of the Royal Artillery, Maj.-Gen. A. P. Y. Langhorne, D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Inspector of Field Defences, Maj.-Gen. F. W. Burton, C.B., C.B.E.*

*Inspector of the Royal Engineers, Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) L. V. Bond.*  
*Inspector of the Royal Tank Corps, Col. (temp. Brigadier) A. G. Paterson, D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Inspector of the R.A.S.C. (see Col. 2).*  
*Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, Col. J. A. Smith, C.M.G.*  
*Inspector of Physical Training, Col. G. L. Brown, D.S.O.*

### The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

*Adjutant-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir Harry H. S. Knox, K.C.B., D.S.O.*  
*Private Sec., Lt. (Qr-Mr) G. A. Seymour, M.B.E.*  
*Director of Recruitment and Organization, Maj.-Gen. M. G. H. Baker, D.S.O.*  
*Assistant Adjutants-General, Col. A. W. Stokes, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. G. M. Spencer-Smith, D.S.O.; Col. G. de C. Glover, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. H. C. B. Wemyss, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. O. A. Walker; Col. F. W. Beall, C.B.E.; Col. L. K. H. Finch, D.S.O., C.B.E.*  
*Inspector of Recruiting, Hon. Brig.-Gen. F. G. Spring, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (ret.)*  
*Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. A. J. Hunter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Assistant Adjutants-General, Col. L. M. Gibbs, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. A. P. Garner, M.B.E., M.C.*

*Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lt.-Gen. Sir James A. Hartigan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., D.C.H., K.B.E.*  
*Deputy Director-General, Col. J. W. L. Scott, D.S.O., K.B.E.*  
*Assistant Director-General, Col. F. Cusment, D.S.O., M.B.*  
*Director of Hygiene, Col. H. H. A. Emerson, D.S.O., M.B.*  
*Asst. Director of Hygiene, Lt.-Col. D. T. Richardson, M.C., M.B.*  
*Director of Army Dental Service, Col. J. V. M. Byrne, M.B.*  
*Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Miss D. M. Martin, R.N.C.*  
*Principal Matron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Miss C. M. Roy, R.N.C., M.B.*  
*Matron-in-Chief, Territorial Army Nursing Service, Miss A. M. Phillips, R.N.C.*

### The Quarter-Master General to the Forces.

*Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald S. May, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
*Private Sec., Rt. Lt.-Col. (Qr-Mr) H. Gooch, M.B.E.*  
*Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. W. K. Venning, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.*  
*Asst. Director of Transportation, Col. W. G. Tyrell, D.S.O.*  
*Asst. Quarter-Master-General, Col. J. S. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. H. F. Grant-Suttie, D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Macleod, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
*Assistant Directors, Col. R. M. Campbell, C.B.E.; Col. R. T. Snowden-Smith, C.B.E., M.B.E.; Col. F. W. Beall, C.B.E., M.B.E.*  
*Asst. Director of Remounts, Col. (temp. Brigadier) C. R. B. Carrington, D.S.O.*

*Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. J. B. B. Tapley, C.B., D.S.O.*  
*Director of Post-graduations and Works, Maj.-Gen. D. S. Collins, D.S.O.*  
*Assistant Directors, Col. G. B. O. Taylor, C.B.E.; Col. A. P. Saver, D.S.O.; Col. A. B. Buchanan.*  
*Chief Inspector of Works, Col. E. A. Nicholls, C.B.E.*  
*Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. J. A. Grome, D.S.O.*  
*Inspector of the Royal Army Service Corps, Maj.-Gen. M. S. Brander, C.B.E., M.B.E.*

### The Master-General of the Ordnance.

*Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hugh J. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.*  
*Private Sec., C. J. H. Nicholson.*  
*Asst. Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. W. P. J. Akerman, D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Director of Artillery, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Lewis, C.B.E.*  
*Assistant Directors, Col. T. Kirkland, D.S.O.; Col. H. W. Goldney, C.B.E., M.C.; Col. M. D. Bell, C.B.E.*  
*Assistant Director (Small Arms), Col. C. C. Hewitt, D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Director of Mechanization, Maj.-Gen. A. E. Davidson, D.S.O.*  
*Assistant Directors, Col. M. A. Studd, D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. S. Crawford, M.B.E.*  
*Gloving Director (Engineering), Col. R. G. P. Hunter, C.B.E.*  
*Assistant Director (Signals), Lt. Col. J. A. S. Tildard, C.B.E., M.C.*  
*Director of Ordnance Services, Maj.-Gen. B. A. Hill, D.S.O.*  
*Principal Ordnance Mechanical Engineer, Col. (temp. Brig.) E. J. Britton, D.S.O.*  
*Assistant Directors, Col. A. H. Allen, C.B.E.; Col. O. A. Walker; Col. B. H. Penn, D.S.O., C.B.E.; Col. G. Grylls, C.B.E.*



*Inspector of Army Ordnance Services, Col. (temp. Brigadier) W. N. Stokes, O.B.E., D.S.O.*

### The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

*Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, Capt. the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal*

£1,500

*Private Secretary, L. V. Sumner.*

*Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Gen. Sir Walter M. St. G. Kirke, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*

*Principal, W. H. Curtis (acting), £800 to £1,200*

*Comptroller of Lands, B. R. T. Grindle, C.B.E.*

£1,150 to £1,450

*Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Col. H. C. Cole, C.B.E., F.R.S.*

£1,162

### The Financial Secretary of the War Office.

*Financial Secretary of the War Office, Sir Victor A. G. A. Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P.*

£1,500

*Private Sec., H. H. Hobbs.*

*Parly. do. (unp.), Sir Alfred L. Belt, Bt., M.P.*

### The Director-General of Munitions Production.

*Director-General of Munitions Production, Engr. Vice-Admiral Sir Harold A. Brown, K.C.B. (ret. R.N.)*

£2,500

*Civil Assistant, G. W. Turner.*

*Director of Army Contracts, H. C. Gordon*

£1,450 to £1,650

*Deputy Directors of Army Contracts, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.*

£1,150 to £1,450

*Assistant Directors of Army Contracts, A. S. King; F. H. Bedford; L. E. Norman; H. J. G. Pearman (acting)*

£1,011 to £1,161

*Director of Ordnance Factories, Sir Reginald Townsend, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.C.A.*

£2,500

*Assistant Directors of Ordnance Factories, C. N. McLaren, A.R.T.C. (Glasgow), P. J. Hinks, O.B.E., A.R.C.S., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E.; H. A. Phillips, F.I.C.*

*Controller of Factory Accounts, S. H. Clump.*

*Director of Industrial Planning, G. S. Whitham, C.B.E., M.I.Chem.E.*

*Assistant Directors of Industrial Planning, C. J. Stucke, M.I.Mech.E.; T. A. Smith, B.Sc., F.I.C., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Inst.P.T.*

*Director of Progress, Col. (temp. Brigadier) J. C. G. Hunter.*

### The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War.

*Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War and Accounting Officer, Sir Herbert J. Creedy, O.B.E., K.C.V.O., J.P.*

£3,000

*Private Secs., T. H. S. Wylie; E. B. Charteris (unpaid); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.*

*Deputy Under-Secretary of State, F. C. Bovenchen, C.B.*

£2,200

*Private Sec., C. J. Hooker.*

*Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, A. E. Widdows, C.B., J.P.; A. Earl, C.B., C.B.E. (Director of Finance (B)); H. C. Gordon (Director of Army Contracts);*

*K. Lyon, C.B.E. (Director of Finance (C)); T. J. Cash (Director of Finance (A))*

£1,450 to £1,650

*Assistant Secretaries, B. R. T. Grindle, C.B.E. (Comptroller of Lands); H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G. (Deputy Director of Army Contracts); G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Ottley; A. R. McBain, O.B.E. (Deputy Director of Army Contracts); H. J. B. Clough; F. Whittle; A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; J. R. Wade; O. S. Cleverly (seconded); H. C. Perrott (acting); E. J. R. Edwards (acting)*

£1,150 to £1,450

*Principals, G. F. S. Mills; H. Birkhead; G. D. Roseway (Principal Private Secretary); H. C. Caro (Actuary); F. C. Atkin; W. H. Schlich; E. M. Daltroy; W. Hayden, O.B.E.; A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.; J. R. McGregg, M.C.; G. W. Turner; A. J. Newling, M.V.O., T.D.; C. L. Bayne; A. F. Dobbie-Bateman; D. W. Bartington (Actuarial Assistant); G. H. Shreeve; C. M. Fife (acting) (Resident Clerk); H. Wilson, M.C. (acting); G. H. Williams (acting); V. G. F. Bovenizer (acting) (Resident Clerk); W. H. Curtis (acting)*

£800 to £1,100

*Assistant Principals, L. V. Sumner (Private Secretary); T. H. S. Wylie (Private Secretary) (Resident Clerk); C. J. Hooker (Private Secretary); J. W. L. Ivimey (Private Secretary); H. H. Hobbs (Private Secretary); G. P. Hampshire; E. K. Stopford; T. A. G. Charlton; A. C. W. Drew; S. Rodman; D. Hammond; J. R. Trevaldwyne*

£277 to £634

*Chief Accountants, S. F. H. Goffin, O.B.E., L.L.B.; S. N. Rice (acting)*

£1,011 to £1,161

*Chief Paymaster, Maj.-Gen. A. I. Mussen, C.B. Librarian, W. Y. Baldry, O.B.E., F.L.A.*

£634 to £847

*Chaplain-General to the Forces, Rev. E. H. Thorold, C.B., C.B.E., M.A., D.D., K.H.C.*

*Deputy Chaplain-General to the Forces, Rev. J. Lynn, R.A., D.D., K.H.C.*

*R.C. Bishop in Ordinary for British Army & R.A.F., Rev. Bishop J. Dey, D.S.O. (Bishop of Sebastopolis).*

*Office of The Judge Advocate General.*

*6, Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.*

*Judge Advocate General, Sir Henry D. F. MacGough, K.H.E., T.D., K.C.*

£2,000

*Deputy Judge Advocate General, P. N. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.M.*

£1,161 to £1,360

*Deputy Judge Advocate, C. L. Stirling, £680 to £847*

*Military and Air Force Departments.*

*Officer in Charge (Military Deputy of the Judge Advocate General), Col. H. S. Barrett, O.B.E., T.D.*

### ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Central Staff, Woolwich.

*Chief Superintendent, F. Carnegie, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.*

*Military Assistant to Chief Superintendent, Lt.-Col. J. C. E. Pelleran, O.B.E., R.A.*

*Civil Assistant to Chief Superintendent, E. Murray Brand, O.B.E.*

*Deputy Civil Assistant, (vacant).*

*Principal Clerks, I. J. Morris; T. E. Organ, B.A.; W. J. C. H. Burges; C. Briggs, O.B.E.*

*Labour Superintendent, A. J. Golding, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.*

*Senior Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. J. T. Simson, M.B., R.A.M.O.*

*Paymaster, L. C. Payne.*

### Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

*Superintendent, C. N. McLaren, A.R.T.C. (Glasgow).*

### Royal Ammunition Factories.

*Superintendent, A. V. Pariby, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.*

### Royal Filling Factories.

*Superintendent, (vacant).*

### Engineering Department.

*Chief Mechanical Engineer and Supt. Building Works, R. F. Hartley, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.Metals.*

*1st Assistant Mechanical Engineer, T. E. Harris, M.I.E.E.*

*Deputy Supt. of Building Works, Lt.-Col. P. G. H. Hogg, D.S.O. (ret.).*

*Asst. Mechanical Engineer, F. Turner, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E.*

### Filling Factories Removal Scheme.

*Engineer-in-Charge, W. N. Looth, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.G.R.S.*

*Senior Civil Engineer, P. B. Roberts, M.E.I.*

### Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock.

*Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories.*

*Superintendent, Waltham, R. C. Bowden, Ph.D. M.Sc., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E., F.C.S.*

*Superintendent, Enfield, F. E. Robinson, A.R.T.C. (Glasgow), M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.*

*Principal Clerks, H. N. Stutchbury; W. E. Wood.*

### H.M. Factory, Hereford.

*Superintendent, R. E. D. Ovens.*

### Propellant Factory Planning Scheme.

*Chief Engineer, F. D. Napier-Clavering, M.C., M.Inst.C.E.*



L. I. G. Morgan-Owen, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. S. Wales Bord. (Administration, Eastern Command, Horse Grds., S.W.1.).  
A. J. McCulloch, C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M., Col. H.L.I. (G.O.C., Malta).  
P. R. C. Conning, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. S. Stafford R. (The London Divn., City Rd., E.C.1.).  
G. Fleming, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Madras District, Bangalore).  
W. K. Venning, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (Director of Movements and Quartering).  
D. S. Skelton, C.B., D.S.O., K.H.S. (D.D.M.S., Southern Command, India).  
A. P. Wavell, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (2nd Division, Aldershot).  
J. J. B. Tapley, C.B., D.S.O. (Director-Gen., Army Veterinary Services).  
D. J. C. K. Bernard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (3rd Division, Bulford).  
C. G. Liddell, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (4th Division, Colchester).  
H. A. Lewis, C.B.E. (Director of Artillery, War Office).  
C. W. Macleod, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director of Supplies and Transport).  
R. K. Hoziel, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Director of Artillery, India).  
T. S. Coates, C.B.E., M.B., K.H.F. (D.D.M.S., Aldershot).  
A. A. Goshen, C.B., D.S.O. (Commandant, R.M.A., Woolwich).  
B. N. Sergison-Brooke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (London District, Horse Grds., S.W.1.).  
O. Ievers, D.S.O., M.B., K.H.S. (D.D.M.S., Southern Command, Salisbury).  
G. C. Williams, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Commandant, Staff Coll., Quetta).  
S. J. P. Scobell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Bombay District).  
W. N. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. R. North'd. Fus. (56th Northumbrian Division, Darlington).  
W. D. S. Brownrigg, C.B., D.S.O. (51st Highland Division, Perth).  
B. C. Freyberg, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., L.D.  
J. M. R. Harrison, C.B., D.S.O. (2nd Anti-Aircraft Division, York).  
R. H. D. Tompison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1st Anti-Aircraft Division, Uzbridge).  
F. W. Barron, C.B., C.B.E. (Inspector of Fixed Defences, War Office).  
G. C. Kelly, C.B., D.S.O. (49th West Riding Divn., Yorks.).  
S. S. Butler, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (48th South Midland Divn., Orford).

G. M. Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Presidency and Assam District, Jalapahar).  
H. W. M. Watson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
R. H. Haining, C.B., D.S.O. (Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, War Office).  
J. H. Marshall-Cornwall, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
T. G. Dalby, C.B., D.S.O.  
V. M. Fortune, C.B., D.S.O.  
J. Blakison-Houston, C.B., D.S.O. (Commandant, Equitation School, Weedon).  
W. Green, D.S.O.  
H. M. Wilson, D.S.O.  
A. L. Ransome, D.S.O., M.C.  
A. F. Brooke, D.S.O. (Director of Military Training and Inspector of Infantry, War Office).  
M. G. H. Barker, D.S.O., Col. York & L.R. (Director of Recruiting and Organization).  
D. S. Collins, D.S.O. (Director of Fortifications and Works, War Office).  
H. S. Gaskell, D.S.O. (Engineer-in-Chief, India).  
F. S. G. Piggott, D.S.O. (Military Attaché, Tokyo).  
H. M. J. Perry, C.B.E., K.H.S. (Director and Professor of Pathology, R.A.M. Coll., Millbank, S.W.1.).  
W. P. MacArthur, D.S.O., C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C., K.H.F. (Commandant and Director of Studies, R.A.M. College, Millbank, S.W.1.).  
G. A. D. Harvey, C.M.G. (D.D.M.S., Western Command, India).  
A. P. Y. Langhorne, D.S.O., M.C. (Inspector of the Roy. Artillery).  
E. C. Gepp, D.S.O.  
The Viscount Gort, K.T., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Commandant, Staff College, Camberley).  
E. K. Squires, D.S.O., M.C. (Director of Staff Duties, War Office).  
B. A. Hill, D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A.O.C. (Director of Ordnance Services, War Office).  
M. S. Brander, C.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. (Inspector R.A.S.C.).  
A. E. Davidson, D.S.O. (Director of Mechanization, War Office).  
G. J. Giffard, D.S.O. (Inspector-Gen., R.W. African Frontier Force).  
E. A. Beck, D.S.O.  
A. I. Musson, C.B. (Chief Paymaster).  
R. H. Carrington, D.S.O.

#### Royal Marines.

R. H. Darwall, C.B.E., D.S.O.  
W. W. Godfrey, C.B., C.M.G.  
J. W. Hudleston, C.B.

#### Indian Army.

C. J. B. Hay, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Inspector-General and Military Adviser, Ministry of Defence, Iraq).  
D. I. Shuttleworth, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Kol at District).  
W. L. O. Twist, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (Bu m Independent District, Maymyo).  
R. C. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Secretary, Military Dept., India Office).  
B. R. Moberly, C.B., D.S.O. (Lahore District).  
C. A. Sprawson, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., K.H.F., I.M.S.  
H. F. E. MacMahon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (D.A. & Q.M.G., Northern Command, Murree).  
S. B. Pope, C.B., D.S.O. (D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, Poona).  
C. A. Milward, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.F., D.S.O. (Lucknow District, Dalhousie).  
E. A. Walker, C.B., M.P., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S. (D.M.S., Hdqrs., India).  
C. W. F. Melville, C.B., M.B., F.R.C.S., K.H.F., I.M.S. (D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, Naini Tal).  
Sir F. P. Connor, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., K.H.S.  
D. P. Goll, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., K.H.F.  
D. E. Robertson, C.B., D.S.O. (Waziristan District, Dehra Ismail Khan).  
E. M. Steward, C.B., C.B.E. (Director of S. & T. Hdqrs., India).  
E. de Burgh, C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E. (Deputy Chief of General Staff, New Delhi).  
C. B. D. Stretell, C.B. (D.A.G., Hdqrs., India).  
A. M. Mills, C.B., D.S.O.  
M. Saunders, C.B., D.S.O. (Delhi Independent Brigade).  
N. C. Bannatyne, C.B., C.I.E. (Military Secretary and Sec. to the Selection Board, Hdqrs., India).  
E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S.  
A. W. M. Harvey, M.B., K.H.S., I.M.S. (D.D.M.S., Northern Command, Murree).  
C. J. E. Auchincloss, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., C.B.E.  
A. F. Hartley, C.B., D.S.O.  
F. L. Nicholson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
H. L. Haughton, C.I.E., C.B.E. (1st Abbottabad Inf. Bde.).  
A. B. Haig, M.C. (D.A. & Q.M.G., Eastern Command, Naini Tal).

#### RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table:—

ROYAL NAVY.	ARMY.	ROYAL AIR FORCE.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	5. Brigadier.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles.

• In place of the former Army title of Brigadier-General.

## COMMANDS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

## Aldershot Command.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—1st Cav. Bde.; 1st Anti-Aircraft Group; 1st Divn. (1st (Guards), 2nd and 3rd Inf. Bdes. and Divnl. Troops); and Divn. (5th and 6th Inf. Bdes. and Divnl. Troops).

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Gen. Hon. Sir J. Francis Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen. .... Oct. 12, 1933  
*Major-Gen. (Administration)*, M. G. Taylor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... April 1, 1934

## Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—4th Divn. (10th, 11th and 12th Inf. Bdes. and Divnl. Troops).

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Gen. Sir W. Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... April 12, 1936  
*Major-Gen. (Administration)*, L. I. G. Morgan-Owen, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. .... March 30, 1934

## London District, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—L.G. and R.H.G.; 4th Inf. Bde. (Guards).  
*G.O.C.*, Maj.-Gen. B. N. Sergison-Brooke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... Dec. 1, 1934

## Northern Command, York.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—5th Divn. (14th Bde. and Divnl. Troops).

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Gen. Sir Alexander E. Wardrop, G.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen. .... Oct. 12, 1933

## Northern Ireland District, Belfast.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—4 Inf. Bns. and Misc. Troops.

*G.O.C.*, Maj.-Gen. W. J. N. Cooke-Collis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... Sept. 17, 1935

## Scottish Command, Edinburgh.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—1 Cav. R., 2 Inf. Bns. and Misc. Troops.

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles J. C. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. .... Feb. 19, 1937

## Southern Command, Salisbury.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—2nd Cav. Bde.; 1st Tank Bde.; 3rd Divn. (7th, 8th and 9th Inf. Bdes. and Divnl. Troops).

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Gen. Sir John T. Burnett-Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen. .... April 26, 1934

*Major-Gen. (Administration)*, W. P. H. Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... May 28, 1934

## Western Command, Chester.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—2nd Bde. R.H.A., 1 Inf. Bn. and Misc. Troops.

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry C. Jackson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... April 1, 1936

## British Troops in China, Hong Kong.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—2 Bdes. Heavy Art.; 4 Bns. Inf. and Misc. Troops.

*G.O.C.*, Maj.-Gen. A. W. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. .... Nov. 8, 1935

## British Troops in Egypt, Cairo.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—Cav. Bde.; Canal Bde.; 5th Divn. (13th Inf. Bde.); 2 Art. Bdes. and Misc. Troops.

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Lt.-Gen. Sir George A. Weir, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... April 12, 1934

## Sudan Defence Force.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—2 Inf. Bns. and Misc. Troops.

*Commandant*, Col. (temp. Brigadier) H. E. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C. .... March 28, 1935

## Malaya, Singapore.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—3 Art. Bdes.; 3 Inf. Bns. and Misc. Troops.

*G.O.C.*, Maj.-Gen. W. G. S. Dobbie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... Nov. 8, 1935

## British Troops in Palestine, Jerusalem.

*Field Troops (Regulars)*—1 Cav. Rt., 10 Inf. Bns. and Misc. Troops.

*G.O.C.-in-Chief*, Lt.-Gen. J. G. Dill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... Sept. 8, 1936

## Army in India.

*Commander-in-Chief*, Gen. Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. .... Nov. 30, 1935

*Chief of the General Staff*, Lt.-Gen. Sir William H. Bartholomew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... May 10, 1934

*Adjutant-General*, Lt.-Gen. Sir John E. S. Brind, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... April 1, 1936

*Quartermaster-General*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. H. M. Moens, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army .... March 16, 1936

*Master-General of the Ordnance*, Gen. Sir Henry E. apR. Pryce, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen. .... April 1, 1934

*Engineer-in-Chief*, Maj.-Gen. H. S. Gaskell, D.S.O. .... March 16, 1936

## Indian Army Commands.

*Northern*, Gen. Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen., Indian Army .... May 10, 1936

*Western*, Gen. Sir Walter W. Pitt-Taylor, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... March 25, 1936

*Eastern*, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. B. Douglas Baird, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army .... April 1, 1936

*Southern*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ivo L. B. Vesey, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... March 25, 1936

## GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1919.

## British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	812,317	1,849,494
Canada	62,817	166,105
Australia	60,456	154,722
New Zealand	18,212	45,946
South Africa	9,032	17,843
Newfoundland	1,609	3,628
Colonies	52,044	78,535
India	73,432	84,715
Total, British Empire	2,089,919	2,400,988

## Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690
Enemy Countries.		
Germany	2,050,466	4,202,023
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000



# ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY.

The British Army, 1914 and 1936.

	July, 1914.	Jan., 1936.
Regular Army, Home .....	125,000	114,000
" " India .....	75,000	58,000
" " Overseas .....	33,000	33,500
Army Reserve .....	145,000	113,000
Militia .....	64,000	nil.
Supplementary Reserve .....	nil.	20,500
Territorial Army .....	272,000	130,000
Total .....	714,000	469,000

## The Regular Army, 1936.

At Home .....	114,000	Sudan .....	1,900
In India .....	58,000	Palestine .....	2,000
Bermuda and Jamaica .....	1,070	Malaya .....	4,000
Gibraltar .....	2,670	China .....	7,600
Malta .....	3,500	Other Stations .....	900
Egypt .....	9,600	Total .....	205,440

° Exclusive of later re-inforcements.

## Order of Precedence of Regiments, &c.

*The Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards* (The Blues).  
*Royal Horse Artillery* (but on parade, with their guns, to take the right and march at the head of the Household Cavalry).

*Regiments of Cavalry of the Line*.—1st King's D.G., The Queen's Bays (and D.G.), 3rd/6th Carabiniers (P. of W. D.G. and The Carabiniers), 4/7th D.G. (4th Royal Irish and 7th Princess Royal's), 5th Royal Inniskilling D.G. (5th D.G. and 6th Dragoons, The Inniskillings), 1st The Royal Dragoons, The Royal Scots Greys (2nd D.), 3rd The King's Own Hussars, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), 12th Royal Lancers (P. of Wales's), 13/18th Hussars (13th H. and 18th Royal Queen Mary's Own H.), 14/20th Hussars (14th King's and 20th), 15/19th, The King's Royal Hussars (15th The King's and 19th Royal, Queen Alexandra's Own), 16/5th Lancers (16th The Queen's and 5th Royal Irish), 17/21st Lancers (17th D. of Cambridge's Own and 21st Empress of India's).

*Royal Regiment of Artillery* (see above for R.H.A.).

*Corps of Royal Engineers.*

*Royal Corps of Signals.*

*Footguards*.—Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions), Coldstream Guards, "Nulli Secundus" (3 Bns.), Scots Guards (2 Bns.), Irish Guards (1 Bn.), Welsh Guards (1 Bn.).

*Infantry*.—49 English; 3 Welsh; 10 Scottish (6 Highland and 4 Lowland); and 3 Irish Regiments.

The Royal Scots (The Royal Regt.); The Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey); The Buffs (Royal E. Kent); The King's Own Royal Regt. (Lancaster); The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; The Royal Warwickshire Regt.; The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.); The King's Regt. (Liverpool); The Royal Norfolk Regt.; The Lincolnshire Regt.; The Devonshire Regt.; The Suffolk Regt.; The Somerset L.I. (Prince Albert's); The West Yorkshire Regt. (The Prince of Wales's Own); The East Yorkshire Regt. (The Duke of York's Own); The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt.; The Leicestershire Regt.; The Green Howards (Alexandra,

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.; The Lancashire Fusiliers; The Royal Scots Fusiliers; The Cheshire Regt.; The Royal Welch Fusiliers; The South Wales Borderers; The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; The Gloucestershire Regt.; The Worcestershire Regt.; The East Lancashire Regt.; The East Surrey Regt.; The Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding); The Border Regt.; The Royal Sussex Regt.; The Hampshire Regt.; The South Staffordshire Regt.; The Dorsetshire Regt.; The Prince of Wales's Volrs. (South Lancs); The Welch Regt.; The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regt.); The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L.I.; The Essex Regt.; The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.); The Royal Regt. (North Lancashire); The Northamptonshire Regt.; The Royal Berkshire Regt. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's); The Queen's Own (R.W. Kent); The King's Own Yorkshire L.I.; The King's Shropshire L.I.; The Middlesex Regt. (Duke of Cambridge's Own); The King's Royal Rifle Corps; The Wiltshire Regt. (Duke of Edinburgh's); The Manchester Regt.; The North Staffordshire Regt. (The Prince of Wales's); The York and Lancaster Regt.; The Durham L.I.; The Highland L.I. (City of Glasgow Regt.); The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's); The Gordon Highlanders; The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; The Royal Ulster Rifles; The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's); The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's); The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

*Royal Tank Corps.* (Hdqs., Bovington Camp.)

*Local Companies of Royal Artillery abroad.*

*Royal Malta Artillery.*

*Royal Army Chaplains Department.*

*Royal Army Service Corps.* (Hdqs., Aldershot.)

*Royal Army Medical Corps.* (Hdqs., Millbank Barracks, S.W.1.)

*Royal Army Ordnance Corps.* (Hdqs., Woolwich.)

*Royal Army Pay Corps.*

*Royal Army Veterinary Corps.* (Hdqs., Woolwich.)

*Army Educational Corps.* (Hdqs., Army School of Education, Shorncliffe.)

*The Army Dental Corps.* (Hdqs., Woking.)

*Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.*

*Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers.*

*Supplementary Reserve.*

*Militia* (In order of Arms as for Regular Army).

*Honourable Artillery Company.*

*Territorial Army.*

*Territorial Army Nursing Service.*

*Militia Units in Bermuda, Channel Islands and Malta.*

*Officers Training Corps.*

## THE MILITIA.

In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force.

## THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

# The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

*Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Swinton, G.B.E., M.C.*  
*Under Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.C.B., M.C.*  
*Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of the Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.*  
*Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Frederick W. Bowhill, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*  
*Air Member for Research and Development, Air Vice-Marshal W. R. Freeman, G.B., D.S.O., M.C.*  
*Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Marshal Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.*  
*Secretary of the Air Ministry, Col. Sir Donald Banks, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.*

## Secretary of State.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.  
 Secretary of State The Rt. Hon. Viscount Swinton, G.B.E., M.C.

Private Secretary, P. J. Oldfield.

Asst. Private Sec., F. H. Sandford.

Parliamentary Private Sec. (unp.), The Duke of Northumberland.

Under Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.

Private Secretary, E. W. Short.

Parliamentary Private Sec. (unpaid), T. L. E. B. Guinness, M.P.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis C. Sheldermine, C.I.E., O.B.E. £1,800

Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.

Deputy Directors, J. G. Gibson; G. J. Galpin, D.S.O. £161 to £1,360

Assistant Directors, W. E. L. Courtney; W. W. Burckett, O.B.E., M.C. £847 to £1,058

Assistant Principal, W. E. Payne. £277 to £534

Senior Staff Officer, A. G. Attridge, M.B.E. (acting).

Senior Assistant, Maj. O. G. G. Villiers, D.S.O.

Operational Adviser, I. H. McClure, D.S.O. £1,100

Chief Technical Assistant, R. H. S. Mealing. £847 to £953

## ACCIDENTS BRANCH.

Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.  
 Deputy do., Squadron Leader (ret.) F. E. Hellyer, O.B.E.

## Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Col. Sir Donald Banks, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. £3,000

Private Sec., M. P. Murray.

Deputy Secretary, J. S. Ross, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200

Private Sec., W. G. Simmonds.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O.; C. R. Brigstocke, C.B.; J. M. Spaight, C.B., C.B.E.; A. H. Self; J. B. Abraham, C.B. £1,360 to £1,650

Assistant Secretaries, C. G. Caines, O.B.E. (acting); C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; R. L. Megarry, O.B.E.; F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; L. G. S. Reynolds, C.B.E.; R. C. Richards; W. L. Scott, D.S.C.; W. G. Stevens (acting). £1,161 to £1,360

Principals, J. H. Barnes; G. Calder; I. V. H. Campbell; S. S. Cherry; W. G. Clements, M.C.; E. F. Cliff; W. F. Connolly (acting); M. J. Dean (acting); W. B. Foden; W. F. Jenkins (acting); R. Monk-Jones; M. P. Murray (acting); F. W. Musson, A.F.C.; A. T. Nichols; P. J. Oldfield; H. R. Ould (acting); J. B. Proper; H. Russell (acting); P. H. Sandford (acting); L. F. Schooling; A. E. Slater; H. W. Walsh (acting); F. G. C. Young, D.S.O. £847 to £1,058

Asst. Principals and Asst. Administrative Officers, R. Abraham, M.C., M.M.; G. H. Bosworth; R. C. Chilver (Resident Clerk); K. H. S. Edwards; E. S. Jackson (Resident Clerk); C. J. Kirk; N. V. Meeres; R. H. Melville (Resident Clerk); W. E. Payne; E. W. Short; G. S. Whitlock. £275 to £634

## DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, H. W. Clothier. £1,161 to £1,360

Deputy Director, F. W. N. Sibley. £1,011 to £1,161

Assistant Directors, W. A. R. Channer; P. Cohen, M.B.E. £905 to £1,011

Chief Auditors, A. D. Donald (actg.) (Middle East), £1,011 to £1,161; A. J. Cunn, M.B.E. (actg.) (Iraq), £680 to £847 and allowance

\* Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

Senior Accounts Officers, W. J. W. Bangs (acting); G. C. King (acting); A. Y. Smollee, M.B.E. (acting); E. C. Lee White. £680 to £847

## DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, L. V. Meadowcroft. £1,360 to £1,650

Deputy Director, J. T. Cotton, O.B.E. (acting) £1,161 to £1,360

Assistant Directors, E. Backhouse, M.B.E. (acting); S. Davey, M.B.E. (acting); G. T. Jones; E. L. Pickles, O.B.E. £1,011 to £1,161

Senior Contract Officers, C. Bennett (acting); A. C. Boddis (acting); S. Crowther (acting); W. O. Fenwick, M.B.E.; F. W. Filbee (acting); A. C. Hamilton, M.B.E.; D. W. Howard, M.C. (acting); F. Noxon; G. F. Sudbury (acting). £680 to £874

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Private Secretary, M. J. Dean.

Personal Assist., Squadron Leader E. P. M. Davis, A.F.C., A.M.

Inspector General of the Royal Air Force, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., A.D.C.

## AIR STAFF.

Director of Operations and Intelligence, and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. Courtney, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Air Vice-Marshal R. E. C. Poirce, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., from Jan., 1937).

Deputy Directors, Group Capt. A. T. Harris, O.B.E., A.F.C.; Group Capt. R. D. Oxland, O.B.E.; Wing Com. C. E. H. Medhurst, O.B.E., M.C. (acting); Wing Com. G. C. Pirie, M.C., D.F.C.

Director of Staff Duties, Air Commodore W. S. Douglas, M.C., D.F.C.

Director of Signals, Air-Commodore J. B. Bowen, O.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Frederick W. Bowhill, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, E. C. Wood.

Director of Postings, Air Commodore P. Babington, M.C., A.F.C.

Director of Personal Services, Air Vice-Marshal J. E. A. Baldwin, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Director of Training, Air Vice-Marshal A. W. Iredell, C.B., M.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.

Matron-in-Chief, Miss K. C. Watt, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. J. R. Walkey, M.A., M.C., M.C.

Educational Adviser, W. M. Page, C.B.E., M.A.

Department of the Air Member for Research and Development.

Air Member for Research and Development, Air Vice-Marshal W. R. Freeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Private Sec., E. S. Jackson.

Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore R. H. Verney, O.B.E.

Director of Scientific Research, H. E. Wimperis, C.B., C.B.E., M.A., I.R.A.C.S., M.I.E.E.

Deputy Directors of Technical Development, J. S. Buchanan, C.B.E., F.R.A.E.S.; Wing-Com. G. B. A. Baker, M.C.

Deputy Director of Scientific Research, D. R. Pye, M.A., M.I.Mech.E., F.R.A.C.S.

Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E., A.R.S.M., A.F.R.A.E.S., A.M.I.M.E., M.I.E.I.

Deputy Director, Group Capt. G. B. Hynes, D.S.O. (ret.).

Deputy Director of Repair and Maintenance, Group-Capt. Sir Christopher J. Q. Brand, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

*Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Marshal* Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.

*Private Sec.*, R. Abraham, M.C., M.M.  
*Director of Organization*, Air Commodore W. L. Welsh, D.S.O., A.F.C.

*Deputy Directors*, Wing Com. R. T. Leather, A.F.C.; Wing Com. F. J. Linnell, O.B.E.

*Director of Equipment*, Air Commodore J. S. T. Bradley, O.B.E.

*Deputy Directors*, Group Capt. G. Laing, C.B.E. (*Aircraft*); Group Capt. C. G. Smith, C.B.E. (*General*); Group Capt. G. C. Hales, D.S.O. (*Supply*).

*Director of Works and Buildings*, Col. J. F. Turner, C.B., D.S.O.

*Deputy do.*, H. A. Lewis Dale, M.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

*Asst. Directors of Works*, A. Gilpin, O.B.E.; E. Holloway, O.B.E., M.Inst.M. & City.E. (*acting*); Maj. D. Goad, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.

*Director of Aeronautical Production*, Lt.-Col. H. A. P. Disney.

*Technical Adviser*, O. Clegg.

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Marshals of the Royal Air Force.

The Viscount Trenchard, C.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (Col. R. Scots Fus. and Hon. Maj.-Gen. in Army). Jan. 1, 1927

Sir John M. Salmond, O.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. Jan. 1, 1933

Air Chief Marshals.

Sir Edward L. Ellington, O.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chief of the Air Staff*) Jan. 1, 1933

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., A.D.C. (*Inspector-General of the Air Force*) (Principal Air A.D.C. to the King) Jan. 1, 1935

H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Personal A.D.C. to the King*) Jan. 21, 1936

Sir John M. Steel, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*A.O.C.-in-C, Bomber Command*) Jan. 1, 1936

Air Marshals.

Sir Hugh C. T. Dowding, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C. in C, Fighter Command*) Jan. 1, 1933

Sir Edgar R. Ludlow-Hewitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (*A.O.C., R.A.F., India*) Jan. 1, 1934

Sir Arthur M. Longmore, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C. in C, Coastal Command*) Jan. 1, 1935

Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. (*Air Member for Supply and Organization*) Jan. 1, 1935

Sir Frederick W. Bowhill, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Air Member for Personnel*) Jan. 1, 1936

Sir Charles S. Burnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*A.O.C. in C, Training Command*) Jan. 1, 1936

P. B. Joubert de la Ferté, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C. in C, Coastal Command*) Jan. 1, 1936

Air Vice-M Marshals.

W. R. Freeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (*Air Member for Research and Development*) Jan. 1, 1933

W. G. S. Mitchell, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C. Iraq*) Jan. 1, 1933

P. H. L. Playfair, C.B., C.V.O., M.C. (*A.O.C., No. 3 Bomber Group*) Jan. 1, 1934

C. L. Courtney, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., British Forces in Iraq*) Jan. 1, 1935

C. T. Maclean, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (*A.O.C., Middle East*) Jan. 1, 1935

H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., Cranwell*) Jan. 1, 1935

A. S. Barratt, C.M.G., M.C. (*Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Andover*) Jan. 1, 1936

**Institutes.** Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as "Naafi," conducts the Canteen and Institute service for His Majesty's Forces. Registered under the Companies Acts as an Association not for profit, the Corporation exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces, who alone are entitled to deal. *Chairman of the Board of Management*, Lt.-Col. Sir Murrrough Wilson, K.B.E.; *General Manager*, F. Benson, C.B.E.; *Secretary*, S. Baker; *Headquarter Offices*, Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, S.E. 11. Telephone: Reliance 1200. Telegraphic Address: "Naafi," Lamb., London. In the year ended Nov. 2, 1935, there was a surplus of £500,810. Rebates and discounts amounting to £71,067 were paid to the Royal Navy and £379,331 to Army and Royal Air Force.

E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C. (*A.O.C., Fighter Group*) Jan. 1, 1936

J. E. A. Baldwin, D.S.O., C.B.E. (*Director of Personal Services*) Jan. 1, 1936

R. E. C. Poire, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Adviser, Palestine & Transjordan*). See also Air Staff, p. 422 Jan. 2, 1936

A. W. Iredell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., K.H.S. (*Director of R.A.F. Medical Services*) Jan. 1, 1936

Air Commodores.

W. F. McN. Foster, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. Jan. 1, 1930

H. Le M. Brock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Administration, Bomber Command*) Jan. 1, 1931

N. J. Gill, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*Administration, Fighter Command*) Jan. 1, 1932

J. B. Bowen, O.B.E. (*Director of Signals*) Jan. 1, 1932

C. D. Breesee, C.B., A.F.C. Jan. 1, 1932

A. D. Cunningham, C.B.E. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Fighter Command*) Jan. 1, 1933

G. R. Bromet, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Coastal Command*) Jan. 1, 1933

H. R. Nicholl, O.B.E. (*Interchange Duty*) Jan. 1, 1933

R. H. Verney, O.B.E. (*Director of Technical Development*) Jan. 1, 1933

L. A. Pattinson, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., Armament Group*) Jan. 1, 1934

W. L. Welsh, D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Director of Organization*) Jan. 1, 1934

J. T. Babington, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., No. 22, Training Group*) Jan. 1, 1934

A. V. J. Richardson, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., K.R.S. (*P.M.O., Bomber Command*) Jan. 1, 1934

O. T. Boyd, O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 1, Bomber Group*) Jan. 1, 1934

A. W. Tedder (*A.O.C., Far East*) Jan. 1, 1934

B. E. Sutton, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (*A.O.C., No. 22, Army Co-operation, Group*) Jan. 1, 1934

S. W. Smith, O.B.E. Jan. 1, 1935

C. F. A. Portal, D.S.O., M.C., (*Instructor, Imperial Defence College*) Jan. 1, 1935

J. K. Quinell, D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 6, Auxiliary Group*) Jan. 1, 1935

A. A. Walsar, M.C., D.F.C. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Middle East*) Jan. 1, 1935

L. D. D. McKean, O.B.E. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Training Command*) Jan. 1, 1935

J. S. T. Bradley, O.B.E. (*Director of Equipment*) Jan. 1, 1935

W. S. Douglas, M.C., D.F.C. (*Director of Staff Duties*) Jan. 1, 1935

W. Tyrrell, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.F.C. (*P.M.O., Training Command*) Jan. 1, 1935

J. H. S. Tyssen, M.C. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, No. 11, Fighter Group*) Nov. 26, 1935

P. C. Maltby, D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., Mediterranean*) Jan. 1, 1936

D. C. S. Evill, D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Deputy Director of Organization*) Jan. 1, 1936

T. L. Leigh-Mallory, D.S.O. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Iraq*) Jan. 1, 1936

R. H. Peck, O.B.E. (*Senior Air Staff Officer, India*) Jan. 1, 1936

P. Babington, M.C., A.F.C. (*Director of Postings*) Jan. 1, 1936

G. R. M. Reid, D.S.O., M.C. (*No. 1 Bomber Group*) Jan. 1, 1936

R. M. Hill, M.C., A.F.C. (*Supernumerary, Palestine*) Jan. 1, 1936

A. G. R. Garrod, O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C. (*A.O.C. No. 23, Training, Group*) Jan. 1, 1936

C. W. H. Pulford, O.B.E., A.F.C. (*Air Armament School, Eastchurch*) Jan. 1, 1936

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev. J. R. Walkey, M.A., K.H.C. Dec. 11, 1933

## COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

## Bomber Command.

Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex.  
*Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief*, Air Chief Marshal  
 Sir John M. Steel, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. July 14, 1936  
*Administration*, Air Commodore H. le M. Brock,  
 C.B., D.S.O. .... July 14, 1936

## No. 1 (Bomber) Group.

Abingdon, Berks.

## 10 Bomber Squadrons.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore O. T. Boyd,  
 O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. .... July 14, 1936

## No. 2 (Bomber) Group.

Abingdon, Berks.

## 8 Bomber Squadrons.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore S. J. Goble,  
 D.S.O., R.A.F. .... Sept. 2, 1936

## No. 3 (Bomber) Group.

Andover, Hants.

## 12 Bomber Squadrons.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Vice-Marshal P. H. L.  
 Playfair, C.B., C.V.O., M.C. .... July 14, 1936

## No. 6 (Auxiliary) Group.

33-34 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1.

## 12 Bomber and 3 Fighter Squadrons.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore J. C.  
 Quinnell, D.F.C. .... July 14, 1936

## Fighter Command.

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

*Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief*, Air Marshal Sir  
 Hugh C. T. Dowding, K.C.B., C.M.G. .... July 14, 1936  
*Administration*, Air Commodore N. J. Gill, C.B.,  
 C.B.E., M.C. .... July 14, 1936

## No. 11 (Fighter) Group.

Uxbridge, Middlesex.

20 Fighter Squadrons; Anti-aircraft Co-operation  
 Unit.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Vice-Marshal E. L.  
 Gossage, D.S.O., M.C. .... Sept. 7, 1936

## No. 22 (Army Co-operation) Group.

South Farnborough, Hants.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore B. E.  
 Sutton, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. .... July 1, 1936

## Training Command.

Market Drayton, Shropshire.

*Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief*, Air Marshal Sir  
 Charles S. Burnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. .... July 10, 1936

## No. 23 (Training) Group.

St. Vincent's, Grantham, Lincs.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore A. G. R.  
 Garrod, O.B.E., M.C., D.F.C. .... July 17, 1936

## No. 24 (Training) Group.

Halton Camp, Aylesbury, Bucks.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore J. T.  
 Babington, C.B.E., D.S.O. .... July 10, 1936

## Armament Group.

Eastchurch, Kent.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore L. A.  
 Pattinson, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. .... Feb. 1, 1934

## Royal Air Force, Cranwell.

Cranwell, Lincs.

*Air Officer Commanding (and Commandant of the  
 Royal Air Force College)*, Air Vice-Marshal H. M.  
 Cave-Browne-Cave, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. .... Dec. 3, 1934

## Coastal Command.

Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants.

2 General Reconnaissance Squadrons; 5 Flying Boat  
 Squadrons; Torpedo Bombing Squadron; Gunnery  
 Co-operation Flight.

*Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief*, Air Marshal P. B.  
 Joubert de la Ferté, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Aug. 24, 1936

## Royal Air Force, Middle East,

Villa Victoria, Cairo.

4 Bomber Squadrons; 1 Bomber Transport Squadron;  
 1 Army Co-operation Squadron.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Vice-Marshal C. T.  
 Maclean, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. .... Sept. 21, 1934

## Palestine and Transjordan.

King David Hotel, Jerusalem.

*Air Adviser to G.O.C. in Ch.*, Air Vice-Marshal  
 R. E. C. Peirse, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. .... Sept. 15, 1936

## British Forces in Iraq.

Hinadi.

4 Bomber Squadrons; 1 Bomber Transport Squadron;  
 1 Flying Boat Squadron; Armoured Car Coy.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Vice-Marshal C. L.  
 Courtney, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. .... Feb. 1937

## Royal Air Force, India,

Simla (May-Oct.); Delhi (Nov.-April).

4 Bomber Squadrons; 4 Army Co-operation  
 Squadrons.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Marshal Sir Edgar R.  
 Ludlow-Hewitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. .... March 2, 1935

## Royal Air Force, Mediterranean,

Valletta, Malta.

1 Flying Boat Squadron; 8 Fleet Air Arm Squadrons.  
*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore P. C.  
 Maltby, D.S.O., A.F.C. .... June 7, 1935

## Aden Command.

Steamer Point, Adeu.

1 Bomber Squadron; Armoured Car Section.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Group Capt. (Acting Air  
 Commodore) W. A. McLaughry, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. .... July 1, 1936

## Royal Air Force, Far East.

Seletar, Singapore.

2 Torpedo Bomber Squadrons; 1 Flying Boat  
 Squadron.

*Air Officer Commanding*, Air Commodore A. W.  
 Tedder ..... Oct. 7, 1936

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.  
 Under the Presidency of H.R.H. the Princess  
 Royal (Countess of Harewood).

## THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1936-38.

GREAT BRITAIN ..... 51 regular squadrons  
 13 auxiliary or cadre  
 squadrons.

## OVERSEAS:

India ..... 8 squadrons.  
 Iraq ..... 4 squadrons.  
 Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan 6 squadrons.  
 Aden ..... 1 squadron.  
 Singapore ..... 2 squadrons.

## FLEET AIR ARM:

At home and abroad ..... 16 squadrons.

## FLYING BOATS:

At home and abroad ..... 8 squadrons.

## AIR ESTIMATES, 1927-1936.

Financial Year.	Maximum Numbers (Exclusive of India).	Estimate.
		£
1927.....	33,000	15,450,000
1928.....	32,500	16,250,000
1929.....	32,000	16,960,000
1930.....	32,000	17,850,000
1931.....	32,000	18,100,000
1932.....	32,000	17,400,000
1933.....	31,000	17,426,000
1934.....	31,000	17,761,000
1935.....	45,000	25,985,000
1936.....	50,000	39,000,000



# Religious Statistics.

## CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

Religion.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America.	Oceania.	Total.
<b>Christians :—</b>							
Roman Catholics...	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	61,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics...	120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	144,000,000
Protestant Churches...	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	900,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Coptic Christians...	...	...	10,000,000	...	...	...	10,000,000
<b>Total Christians...</b>	<b>455,000,000</b>	<b>34,000,000</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>	<b>116,000,000</b>	<b>61,900,000</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>692,400,000</b>
<b>Non-Christians :—</b>							
Jews	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,510,000	100,000	30,000	16,140,000
Muhammadans	5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000	20,000	...	...	209,020,000
Buddhists	...	150,000,000	...	180,000	...	...	150,180,000
Hindus	...	230,000,000	...	150,000	...	...	230,150,000
Confucians and Taoists	...	350,000,000	...	600,000	...	...	350,600,000
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists, etc.	...	45,000,000	90,500,000	50,000	...	100,000	135,650,000
Unclassified	5,000,000	18,000,000	...	25,000,000	2,000,000	870,000	50,870,000
<b>Total Non-Christian</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>979,000,000</b>	<b>135,000,000</b>	<b>30,510,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,167,110,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>475,000,000</b>	<b>1,013,000,000</b>	<b>153,000,000</b>	<b>146,510,000</b>	<b>64,000,000</b>	<b>8,500,000</b>	<b>1,860,010,000</b>

## RELIGIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLES, 1929.

(From The Church Self-Government Chronicle, Lent, 1931.)

England.		Number.	%
Religions.			
Anglicans.....		25,800,000	69.54
Roman Catholics.....		2,120,000	5.66
Eastern Orthodox.....			
Old Catholics.....	}	30,000	0.08
Lutherans.....			
Methodists.....		2,800,000	7.54
Congregationalists.....		1,020,000	2.74
Baptists.....		890,000	2.39
Presbyterians.....		500,000	1.34
Church of Christ.....		50,000	0.13
Salvation Army.....		120,000	0.32
Moravians.....		8,000	0.02
Brethren.....		80,000	0.21
Catholic Apostolic Church..		15,000	0.04
Swedenborgians.....		15,000	0.04
Society of Friends.....		30,000	0.08
Unitarians.....		37,000	0.10
Christian Scientists.....		150,000	0.40
Jews.....		270,000	0.72
Others.....		3,165,000	8.52

## Wales and Monmouthshire.

Anglicans	750,000	27.77
Calvinists	550,000	20.37
Congregationalists	520,000	19.25
Baptists	410,000	15.18
Methodists	165,000	6.11
Roman Catholics	100,000	3.70
Others	205,000	7.58

## Scotland.

Church of Scotland	3,525,000	71.93
Roman Catholics	600,000	12.24
Episcopal Church	164,000	3.34
Congregationalists	107,000	2.18
Baptists	63,000	1.28
Methodists	37,000	0.75
Others	404,000	8.24

## RELIGIONS OF CANADA.

Religions.	1921.	1931.
Roman Catholic	3,389,626	4,285,388
United Church	...	2,017,375
Anglicans	1,407,780	1,635,615
Presbyterian	1,409,406	870,723
Baptist	421,730	443,341
Lutheran	286,458	394,194
Jewish	125,197	155,614
Greek Orthodox	...	102,389
Mennonite	58,797	88,736
Salvation Army	24,733	30,716
Confucian	27,114	24,087
Evangelical Association	13,905	22,213
Mormon	19,622	22,005
Christian Science	13,825	18,436
Buddhists	11,281	15,784
Doukhobor	12,648	14,913
Brethren	11,580	13,472

## RELIGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Religions.	1921.	1931.
Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Methodists	547,806	632,629
Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Jews	17,287	21,615

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF U.S.A.

Religions.	Church Members, 1926.
Baptist	8,440,922
Congregationalist Christian	994,491
Disciples of Christ	1,377,595
Lutheran	3,966,003
Methodist	8,070,619
Presbyterian	2,625,284
Protestant Episcopal	1,819,086
Jewish	4,081,247
Roman Catholic	18,605,003
Later-day Saints	606,561
Eastern Orthodox	259,394
Church of Christ, Scientist	202,098
Other denominations	3,488,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,576,346</b>

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

## THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

Parliamentary Mansions, Orchard Street,  
Westminster, S.W. 1.  
(Temporary during re-building.)  
(Hours 10 to 5.)

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1937.—  
Feb. 1-5; June 21-25; Nov. 15-19.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, 1936.  
(Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.)

Clergy Pensions (Amendment) Measure, 1936	(May 29, 1936)
	(Appointed Day, July 1, 1936)
Union of Benefices (Amendment) Measure, 1936	(May 29, 1936)
	(Appointed Day, July 1, 1936)
Clergy Pensions (Widows and Dependents) Measure, 1936	(May 29, 1936)
	(Appointed Day, July 1, 1936)
Cathedral (Houses of Residence) Measure, 1936	(May 29, 1936)
	(May 29, 1936)
Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Powers) Measure, 1936	(May 29, 1936)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, who consist mainly of representatives elected, either directly or indirectly, by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919*, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution ~~upon~~ any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are

members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

*General Statistics.*—The number of baptisms in 1935 was 390,642, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,459,113. The total gross income of 12,698 incumbents was £6,565,918, including £179,794 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,021,568. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 43 dioceses of England was £6,233,466.

*Central Board of Finance.*—Receipts in 1935 amounted to £157,896, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £114,395. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—  
Training: Central Advisory Council ... £1,219  
Religious education ... 30,033  
Special purposes ... 1,717  
Missionary Council ... 5,201  
Investment of Gifts to Capital ... 22,374  
Clergy Pensions ... 50,000  
Overseas Fund ... 1,394  
Treasury for the Ministry Fund ... 4,445  
General Administration: Convocations,  
Church Assembly, Central Board,  
Organisation, &c., committees ... 24,019

Total expenditure ... £140,402  
Total receipts ... 157,896

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
*Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of York.  
*Secretary*, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.C.L.  
*Assistant Secretary*, Guy H. Guillum Scott.  
*Financial Secretary*, Rev. R. M. B. Mackenzie.  
*Assistant Secretary Central Board of Finance*, J. D. Walker, M.B.E.  
*Acting Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry*, Rev. I. D. Edwards.  
*Secretary to Legal Board*, W. S. Wigglesworth.  
*Secretary to Missionary Council*, Canon J. McLeod Campbell.  
*Secretary Press & Publications Board*, R. Stokes.  
*Hon. Sec. Social and Industrial Committee*, Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

## The House of Bishops.

*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
*Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of York.

## The House of Clergy.

*Chairman*, The Dean of Norwich.  
*Vice-Chairman*, Canon J. V. Bullard.

## The House of Laity.

*Chairman*, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.  
*Vice-Chairman*, The Lord Daryngton.

## CONVOCATION.

## Canterbury, Upper House.

*President.*—The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
*Registrar*, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.  
*Apparitor-General*, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

## Lower House.

*Prolocutor*, Canon B. J. Kidd, D.D.  
*Actuary*, Graham D. Heath.

## York, Upper House.

*President.*—The Archbishop of York.

## Lower House.

*Prolocutor*, The Archdeacon of Craven.  
*Registrar*, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

## DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked \* in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.

## Province of Canterbury.

## \*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

95th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (consecrated 1901). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Cosmo Cantuar.] ..... 1928

## Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. A. C. W. Rose, M.A. (St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury) ..... 1935  
Croydon, Rt. Rev. E. S. Woods, M.A. (The Vicarage, Croydon) ..... 1930

## Assistant Bishops.

Rt. Rev. A. M. Knight, D.D., cons. 1903 (The Rectory, Lyminge, Kent) ..... 1928  
Rt. Rev. E. J. Bidwell, D.D., cons. 1913 (The Rectory, Seilindge, Kent) ..... 1935

## Dean (£2,000 nominal).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., B.Sc. .... 1931

## Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal).

T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917 Archdn. Sopwith 1934  
Archdn. Hardcastle 1924 F. J. J. Shirley,  
J. M. C. Crum, M.A. .... 1928 Ph.D. .... 1935  
Precentor, R. Staple, M.B.E., M.A. .... 1931  
Organist, G. H. Knight, M.A., Mus. B., F.R.C.O.

## Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. .... 1924  
Maidstone, Ven. T. K. Sopwith, M.A. .... 1934

## Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &amp;c., 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., D.O.L.  
Commissary of Diocese, F. H. L. Errington, O.B., D.C.L., K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

## LONDON. £10,000.

110th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury; Prelate of the Order of the British Empire), cons. 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

## Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. Guy Vernon Smith, M.C., M.A. (65 Hendon Lane, N.W. 3) ..... 1929  
Kensington, Rt. Rev. Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson, M.C., D.D. .... 1932  
Stepney, Rt. Rev. Robert Hamilton Moberly, M.A. .... 1936  
Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Basil Staunton Batty, O.B.E., M.A. .... 1926

## Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.D. The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 4 .... 1934

## Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. A. Alexander, C.M.G., J. K. Mozley, D.D. 1931  
C.V.O., M.A. .... 1909 H. R. L. Sheppard, O.H.  
Archd. Sharpe, M.A. 1929 D.D. .... 1936  
Organist, J. Dykes Bower, M.A., Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.

## Archdeacons.

London, Ven. E. N. Sharpe, M.A. .... 1929  
Middlesex, Ven. Hon. S. H. Phillimore, M.A. (£333) ..... 1934

Eppingstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A. .... 1920

## Beneficed Clergy, 551; Curates, &amp;c., 1015.

Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, F. H. L. Errington, O.B., D.C.L., K.C. .... (1922)

Joint Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court, E.C. 4.  
Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

## Westminster. £3,000.

Dean, The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, K.C.V.O., D.D. .... 1925

## Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

Archd. Storr, M.A. .... 1921 F. R. Barry, D.S.O.,  
F. L. Donaldson, M.A. .... 1924 M.A. .... 1933  
H. Costley White,  
D.D. .... 1936

Sub-Dean (vacant) ..... 1935

Archdeacon, Ven. V. F. Storr, M.A. .... 1931

Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, Sir E. F. Knapp-Fisher.

Precentor, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.A.

Organist, E. Bullock, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

## \*WINCHESTER. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., cons. 1919. (Wolsey, Winchester.) Prelate of the Order of the Garter. [Signs Cyril Winton.] ..... 1932

## Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Arthur Baillie Lumsdaine Karney, D.D., cons. 1922 ..... 1933

## Dean (nominally £1,970).

Very Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, D.D. .... 1930

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, M.A. .... 1906

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. A. W. G. Giffard, M.A. .... 1931

## Canons Residentiary (nominally £917).

L. Hodgson, D.D. .... 1931 Bp. Karney, D.D. .... 1933  
E. Moor, M.A. .... 1933 (vacancy) ..... 1936

## Organist, Harold Rhodes, D.Mus.

## Archdeacons (£300).

Winchester, Ven. E. R. Morgan, M.A.

Basingstoke, Ven. J. Carpenter Turner, M.A. 1927

## Beneficed Clergy, 283; Curates, &amp;c., 86.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A. .... (1930)

Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.

Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

## BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Basil Bath. & Wells.] ..... 1921

Asst Bp. Rt. Rev. C. F. de Salis, D.D. (cons. 1911) ..... 1930

## Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. George Arthur Hollis, M.A. (The Liberty, Wells) ..... 1931

## Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Richard Henry Malden, B.D. .... 1933

## Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920  
Bishop of Taunton 1918 H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1932

## Organist, (vacant).

## Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. S. A. Boyd, M.A. .... 1924

Taunton, Bishop de Salis, D.D. .... 1911

Wells, Rt. Rev. G. A. Hollis, M.A. .... 1935

## Beneficed Clergy, 492; Curates, &amp;c., 136.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, O.B., D.C.L., K.C. Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.

**BIRMINGHAM** (approx. £3,500).

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop and Provost, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., Birmingham (cons. 1893) ..... 1913

*Archdeacons* (each £300).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. .... 1915

Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. .... 1920

*Beneficed Clergy*, 166; *Curates*, &c., 85.

*Organist*, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. .... (1921)

Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, 36 Waterloo St., Birmingham.

**BRISTOL** £3,577 (reconstituted 1897).

50th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Salisbury Woodward, M.C., D.D. (Bishop's House, Bristol) [Signs C. S. Bristol] ..... 1933

*Bishop Suffragan.*

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Ronald Erskine Ramsay, LL.D. .... 1927

*Dean* (£1,360).

Very Rev. Harry William Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. .... 1934

*Canons Residentiary* (each £680).

H. B. Freeman, M.A. | L. G. Mannerling, M.C., 1924 M.A. .... 1932

F. D. V. Narborough, M. H. Fitzgerald, M.A. B.D. .... 1928 1933

*Archdeacons* (each £300).

Bristol, Ven. W. Welchman, M.A. .... 1927

Swindon, Bishop of Malmesbury ..... 1928

*Beneficed Clergy*, 207; *Curates*, &c., 78.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. .... 1919

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

**CHELMSFORD** £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Albert Wilson, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Henry Chelmsford] ..... 1929

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Ridsdale, M.A. (Derby House, Colchester) ..... 1933

Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) ..... 1919

*Organist*, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons.*

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester ..... (£600) 1933

West Ham, Bishop of Barking ..... (£400) 1920

Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. .... (£300) 1922

*Beneficed Clergy*, 460; *Curates*, &c., 238.

Chancellor, G. O. Slade, M.A. .... (1935)

Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

**CHICHESTER** £4,200.

97th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs: George Cicestr:] ..... 1929

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (cons. 1920) ..... 1930

*Bishop Suffragan.*

Leves, Rt. Rev. Hugh Maudslay Hordern, M.A. 1929

*Dean* (£1,200).

Very Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones, B.D. .... 1929

*Canons Residentiary* (each £600).

E. Mortlock, M.A. 1926 | C.P.S. Clarke, M.A. 1936

H. L. Pass, B.D. .... 1935

*Organist*, Harvey Grace, Mus. Doc.

*Archdeacons* (each £300).

Chichester, Ven. C. P. S. Clarke, M.A. .... 1934

Leves, Ven. F. H. D. Smythe, M.A. .... 1929

Hastings, Ven. A. F. Alston, M.A. .... 1928

*Beneficed Clergy*, 397; *Curates*, &c., about 196.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D. .... 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, Lt.-Col. T. Macdonald Eggarr, O.B.E., Chichester.

**COVENTRY** £3,000.

3rd Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Mervyn George Haigh, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Coventry.) [Signs Mervyn Coventry.] ..... 1931

Provost, Very Rev. R. T. Howard, M.A.

*Organist*, Alan Stephenson, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons.*

Coventry, Ven. R. Brook, M.A. .... 1935

Warwick, Ven. Algernon Ward, M.A. .... 1936

*Beneficed Clergy*, 170, *Curates*, &c., 45.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. .... (1921)

Registrar, G. C. W. Large, Coventry (1936).

**DERBY** £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Edward John Rawlinson, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.) [Signs John Derby] ..... 1936

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. P. C. T. Crick (Ashbourne Vicarage, Derby) cons. 1921 1935

*Archdeacons.*

Derby, Ven. Edward Spencer Noakes, LL.D. 1909

Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A. .... 1934

*Organist*, G. H. Heath Gracie, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

*Beneficed Clergy*, 262; *Curates*, &c., 45.

Chancellor, H. B. Vaisey, M.A., K.C.

Registrar, J. E. T. Ducker, Derby.

**\*ELY** £4,000.

62nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bernard Oliver Francis Heywood, D.D., cons. 1926 (The Palace, Ely.) [Signs Bernard: Elien:] ..... trans. 1934

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D.D., cons. 1906 ..... 1919

*Dean* (£1,720).

Very Rev. Lionel Edward Blackburne, M.A. .... 1936

*Canons Residentiary* (each £820).

Bishop Price, D.D. 1921 | C. J. Smith, M.A. 1926

G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923 | J. M. Creed, D.D. 1926

F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925 | C. E. Raven, D.D. 1932

*Organist*, M. P. Conway, Mus. Doc. (1931).

*Archdeacons.*

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919

Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, D.D. .... (£300) 1921

Wisbech, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. .... (£300) 1924

*Beneficed Clergy*, 275; *Curates*, &c., 100.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D.

Registrar, E. R. Evans, Ely.

Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

**EXETER** £4,200.

66th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Curzon, M.A., cons. 1928 (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs Charles Exon:] ..... 1936

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Crediton, Rt. Rev. William Frederick Surtees, M.A. (The Close, Exeter) ..... 1930

Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Francis Whitfield Daukes, M.A. .... 1934

*Dean* (£2,000).

Very Rev. Spencer Cecil Carpenter, D.D. .... 1935

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

D. McLaren, M.A. .... 1913 | Bp. of Crediton .... 1930

Archd. Thompson 1930 | E. F. Hall, M.A. .... 1933

*Organist*, A. W. Willcock, Mus. Doc.



*Archdeacons.*

*Exeter*, Ven. A. Huxley Thompson, M.A. .... 1930  
*Barnstaple*, Ven. E. H. Hay, M.A. (£340) ... 1935  
*Totnes*, Ven. J. L. Cobham, M.A. .... (£300) 1933  
*Plymouth*, Bishop of Plymouth ..... (£300) 1928  
*Benefices*, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates*, &c., abt. 300.  
*Chancellor*, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.O.  
*Registrar and Secretary*, H.W. Michelmore, *Exeter*.

**\*GLOUCESTER. £4,300.**

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam,  
D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester.) [Signs A. C.  
Gloucestr.] ..... 1923  
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edwin James Palmer,  
D.D. (cons. 1908) ..... 1929  
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. (about £1,300)  
1917

*Canons Residentiary* (each about £600).

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1928 | E. H. Brice, M.A. .... 1935  
H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921 | L. Dewar, B.D. .... 1934  
Archd. Hodson .... 1934  
Organist, Herbert Sumson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.  
£400.

*Archdeacons* (each £300).

*Gloucester*, Ven. A. J. Hodson, M.A. .... 1933  
*Cheltenham*, Ven. F. W. Sears, M.A. .... 1932  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 300; *Curates*, &c., 90.  
*Chancellor & Vicar-Gen.*, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C.,  
M.A. .... 1923  
*Regist. & Sec.*, Percy C. Lloyd ..... 1932

**GUILDFORD. £3,000.**

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Victor Macmillan,  
O.B.E., D.D., cons. 1927. (Bishop's House, Farn-  
ham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs John Guildford] 1934  
Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, D.D.,  
cons. 1919.

*Archdeacon* (£300).

*Survey*, Rt. Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, D.D. .... 1936  
*Dorking*, Ven. E. J. Nevill, M.A. .... 1936  
Organist, A. Sowerbutts, M.C., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

*Beneficed Clergy*, 146; *Curates*, &c., 76.

*Chancellor*, K. Macmorran, M.A., K.C.  
*Registrar*, A. W. D. Moore.

**HEREFORD. £4,200.**

99th Bishop, Right Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D.,  
cons. 1922 (The Palace, Hereford.) [Signs  
Lisle Hereford] ..... trans. 1931

*Dean.*

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. (£1,200) 1919  
*Canons Residentiary* (each about £700).

H. V. Moreton, D.Litt. | H. T. Dixon, D.D. 1936  
1935 | C. E. Warner, M.A. 1936  
Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

*Archdeacons* (each £300).

*Hereford*, Rt. Rev. G. D. Iliff, D.D. .... 1929  
*Ludlow*, Ven. H. T. Dixon, D.D. .... 1932

*Beneficed Clergy*, 290; *Curates*, &c., 22.

*Chancellor*, S. R. C. Bosanquet, K.C., M.A.  
*Registrar*, Francis R. James.

**LEICESTER. £3,000.**

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman  
Bardsley, D.D. (Bishop's House, Leicester.)  
[Signs Cyril Leicester] cons. 1923 ..... 1926  
*Canons.*

F. R. C. Payne, M.A. | A. Linwood Wright,  
1927 M.A. .... 1927  
S.T. Winckley, M.A. 1927 | G. Buchanan, M.A. 1934  
Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

*Leicester*, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. 1920  
*Loughborough*, Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. .... 1923  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 242; *Curates*, &c., 55.  
*Chancellor*, N. C. Armitage, M.A.

**LICHFIELD. £4,200.**

93rd Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kemp-  
thorne, D.D., cons. 1910. (The Palace, Lich-  
field.) [Signs J. A. Lichfield] ..... trans. 1913  
*Bishop Suffragan.*

*Stafford*, Right Rev. Douglas Henry Crick, M.A.  
1934

*Dean* (£1,200).

Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. .... 1909  
*Canons Residentiary* (each £600).

A. Moncrief, M.A. .... 1917 | L. D. Hammond, M.A.  
J. J. G. Stockley, M.A. .... 1935  
1928 Archd. Hodson ..... 1935  
Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons* (each £300).

*Salop*, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917  
*Stoke-on-Trent*, Ven. P. Hartill, B.D. .... 1934  
*Stafford*, Ven. R. L. Hodson, M.A. .... 1935  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 456; *Curates*, &c., 225.  
*Chancellor*, F. O. Langley, LL.B. .... (1928)  
*Registrar and Sec.*, G. J. Murray Atkins, The  
Close, Lichfield.

**LINCOLN. £4,500.**

91st Bishop, Right Rev. Frederick Cyril Nugent  
Hicks, D.D. (cons. 1927) (The Old Palace,  
Lincoln.) [Signs Nugent Lincoln] ..... 1933

*Bishops Suffragan.*

*Grimsby*, Right Rev. Ernest Morell Blackie, B.A.  
(The Precentory, Lincoln), cons. 1930 trans. 1935  
*Grantham*, Rt. Rev. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A.  
(The Subdeanery, Lincoln) ..... 1935

*Dean* (£2,000).

Very Rev. Robert Andrew Mitchell, M.A. .... 1930  
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

Bishop of Grimsby 1921 | Bishop of Grantham  
J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923 ..... 1934  
Archd. Larken ..... 1933  
Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus. Doc.

*Archdeacons.*

*Lincoln*, Ven. H. Larken, M.A. .... 1933  
*Stow*, Bishop of Grimsby ..... (£200) 1921  
*Lindsey*, Ven. Herbert Thomas Parry, M.A. 1934  
*Benefices*, 582; *Curates*, &c., 73.

*Chancellor*, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. .... (1923)  
*Registrar*, A. E. T. Jourdain.

**NORWICH. £4,200.**

65th Bishop (105th of *East Anglia*), Rt. Rev.  
Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace,  
Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic:] ..... 1910  
Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. E. F. Robins, D.D., cons. 1910

*Dean* (£1,800).

Very Rev. David H. S. Cranage, B.D., Litt.D. 1928  
*Canons Residentiary* (each £900).

F. W. Green, M.A. 1931 | Archd. Moore ..... 1935  
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus. Doc., £400.

*Archdeacons* (each £300).

*Norwich*, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, M.A. .... 1920  
*Lynn*, Ven. H. S. Radcliffe, M.A. .... 1926  
*Norfolk*, Ven. A. C. Moore, M.A. .... 1935

*Beneficed Clergy, 453; Curates, &c., 136.*  
*Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.*  
*Registrar & Sec., C. B. Bolingbroke.*  
**OXFORD. £5,000.**  
 36th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong,  
 G.B.E., D.D., D.Mus., *cons.* 1926 (Cuddesdon  
 Palace, Oxon.) [Signs Thomas Oxon.] *trans.* 1925  
*Bishop Suffragan.*  
 Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Eliot, M.A. 1921  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Burton Allen,  
 D.D. .... *cons.* 1928 1936  
*Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).*  
 Very Rev. Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D.

*Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).*  
 H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1923 C. Jenkins, D.D., F.S.A. 1934  
 N. P. Williams, D.D. H. Danby, D.D., F.R.C.O.  
 1927 1936  
 K. E. Kirk, D.D. 1933 Bishop Allen. .... 1936  
*Organist, T. H. W. Armstrong, M.A., D.Mus. £400.*  
*Archdeacons.*

Oxford, Rt. Rev. G. B. Allen, D.D. .... (£300) 1936  
 Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D. .... (£300) 1921  
 Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922  
*Beneficed Clergy, 610; Curates, &c., 281.*  
 Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. (1912).  
 Sec. & Registrar, C. Alan Chilton, 88 St. Aldate's,  
 Oxford.

**Windsor. £2,000.**  
 Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, K.C.V.O.,  
 D.D., F.S.A., 1917.  
*Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).*  
 A. C. Deane, M.A. 1929 A. S. Crawley, M.C.,  
 (One suspended). .... 1930 M.A. .... 1934  
 S. L. Ollard, M.A. 1936  
*Organist, W. H. Harris, D.Mus.*

*Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.*  
**PETERBOROUGH. £4,000.**  
 31st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claude Martiu Blagden, D.D.  
 (The Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Claude  
 Petriburg:] .... 1927  
 Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D., *cons.* 1913.  
*Dean (£1,200). (Subject to a  
 pension of £400.)*  
 Very Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, D.D. .... 1928  
*Canons Residentiary (each £600).*  
 Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang 1919 A. J. Taft, D.D. .... 1924  
 R. Blakeney, M.A. .... 1923 Archd. Knyvett. .... 1936  
*Organist, H. P. Coleman, Mus. Doc.*  
*Archdeacons (each £300).*

Oakham, Ven. C. F. Knyvett, M.A. .... 1936  
 Northampton, Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D. .... 1919  
*Beneficed Clergy, 301; Curates, &c., 35.*  
 Chancellor, Guy H. Guillum Scott, M.A. (1930).  
 Registrar, W. B. Frearson.

**PORTSMOUTH. £3,000.**  
 2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Partridge, M.A.  
 (Bishopwood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs Frank,  
 Portsmouth.] .... 1935  
 Provost, Very Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E.,  
 M.A. .... 1930  
*Archdeacons.*

Portsmouth, (vacant) .... 1936  
 Isle of Wight, Ven. R. McKew, C.B.E., D.D. .... 1929  
*Beneficed Clergy, 133; Curates, &c., 107.*  
 Chancellor, T. H. Parr, K.C., M.A. (1930).  
 Registrar, E. Bechervaise.

**\*ROCHESTER. £4,000.**  
 102nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Martin Linton Smith,  
 D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918. (Bishopscourt,  
 Rochester.) [Signs Martin Roffen.] .... 1930  
 Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. G. L. King, D.D., *cons.* 1899.

*Dean (£2,000).*  
 Very Rev. Francis Underhill, D.D. .... 1932  
*Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).*  
 Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923 D. C. Simpson, D.D. 1925  
 W. H. Mackean, D.D. 1925 Archdn. Browne, M.A.  
 1932

*Organist, H. A. Bennett.*  
*Archdeacons.*  
 Rochester, Ven. W. H. Browne, M.A. .... 1932  
 Tonbridge, Ven. Leonard Savill, M.A. (£300) 1925  
*Beneficed Clergy, 210; Curates, &c., 175.*  
 Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.  
 Registrar, R. A. Arnold, B.A., Rochester.  
 Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

**ST. ALBANS. £2,500.**  
 4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Purse, D.D., *cons.*  
 1909. Prelate of the Order of SS. Michael &  
 George. (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.) [Signs  
 Michael, St. Albans] .... 1919  
*Bishop Suffragan.*

Bedford, Rt. Rev. James Lumsden Barkway,  
 M.A. .... 1935

*Dean.*  
 Very Rev. C. C. Thicknesse, M.A. .... (£288) 1936  
*Organist, C. E. Osmond, Mus. Bac.*  
*Archdeacons (each £300).*  
 St. Albans, Ven. H. A. Skelton, M.A. .... 1936  
 Bedford, Ven. W. A. Robins, M.A. .... 1935

*Beneficed Clergy, 296; Curates, 71.*  
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorrnan, K.O. LL.D. (1922).  
 Registrars, A. Day; G. G. Hartwright.  
 Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Wood St., S.W.1.

**ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £3,000.**  
 3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D.  
 (The Bishop's House, Ipswich.) [Signs W. G. St.  
 Edm : & Ipswich] .... 1923  
*Bishop Suffragan.*

Dunwich, Rt. Rev. M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton,  
 D.D., *cons.* 1916 .... 1934  
*Archdeacons.*

Ipswich, Ven. E. R. Buckley, M.A. .... 1932  
 Sudbury, Rt. Rev. M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton,  
 D.D. .... 1932  
 Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. .... 1920  
*Organist, C. J. H. Shann.*

*Beneficed Clergy, 367; Curates, 25.*  
 Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.  
 Registrar, S. J. M. Sampson, Bury St. Edmunds.

**\*SALISBURY. £5,000.**  
 96th Bishop, Right Rev. E. Neville Lovett, C.B.E.,  
 D.D., *cons.* 1927. (The Palace, Salisbury.)  
 [Signs Neville Sarum] .... 1936  
*Bishop Suffragan.*

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Harold Nickinson Rodgers,  
 M.A. .... 1936

*Dean (£1,000).*  
 Very Rev. Edward Lowry Henderson, M.A. 1935  
*Canons Residentiary (each £500).*  
 C. T. Dimont, D.D. 1928 A. A. Mayhew, M.A. 1935  
 Archd. Parish .... 1929 W. H. Ferguson, M.A. 1936  
*Organist, Sir Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus. D.*  
*Archdeacons (each £300).*

Dorset, Ven. W. O. Parish, M.A. .... 1929  
 Wilts, Ven. J. W. Coulter, M.A. .... 1927  
 Sarum, Ven. P. J. Dale, M.A. .... 1936  
 Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne, D.D. .... 1919  
*Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 134.*  
 Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A.  
 (1907).  
 Registrar, E. C. Parker.  
 Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

**SOUTHWARK. £3,000.**

4th Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Richard Godfrey Parsons, D.D. (cons. 1927). (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11.) [Signs Richard Southwark] .....trans. 1932

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Frederick Ochterloney Taylor Hawkes, M.A. (Kingston House, Macaulay Rd., Clapham Common, S.W. 4.) 1927  
Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Leslie H. Lang, M.A. ....1936

*Canons Residentiary.*

J. E. Haldane, M.A. 1918 E. F. E. Partington, Bp. of Kingston .....1930 M.A. ....1935  
A. Sinker, M.A. ....1933 G. D. Barker, M.A. 1936  
D. Armytage, M.A. ....1933 J. C. V. Durel, M.A. 1936  
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.D.

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1927  
Lewisham (vacant).  
Kingston, Ven. G. H. Martin, M.A. ....1931

*Beneficed Clergy, 332; Curates, &c., 353.*

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. ....(1923)  
Registrar, Arthur Day.

**TRURO. £3,000.**

8th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Joseph Wellington Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., D.D. [Signs J. W. Truron:] .....1935

*Canons Residentiary.*

E. W. Sara, M.A. (£600) H. H. Mills, M.A. ....1925  
1932  
H. W. Sedgwick, M.A. Archd. Hockley, M.A.  
(£300) 1926 (£600) 1930

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hockley, M.A. ....1925  
Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. ....1923  
Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A.

*Beneficed Clergy, 223; Curates, 33; other Clergy, 48.*  
Chancellor, Sir Wm. Graham-Harrison, M.A. (1935).  
Registrar and Sec., A. F. Harvey.

**WORCESTER. £4,200.**

10th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. (cons. 1920) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs Arthur Worcester] 1931  
Dean (£1,600).

Very Rev. A. W. Davies, M.A., D.Litt. ....1934  
*Canons (each £800).*

Archdn. Peile, M.A. 1926 G. W. Briggs, M.A. 1934  
Rt. Rev. C. E. F. E. Hutchinson,  
Duppuy, D.D. ....1932 M.A. ....1934  
Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus.D.

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. ....1921  
Dudley, Ven. A. P. Shepherd, D.D. ....1934  
*Beneficed Clergy, 200.*  
Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Cotes-Preedy, K.C., M.A., LL.M. ....(1935)

**Province of York.**

**\*YORK. £9,000.**

90th Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Temple, D.D., D.Litt., cons. 1921. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs William Ebor:] .....1929

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Hull, Rt. Rev. Henry Townsend Vodden, M.A. (Hayburn, Bridlington) .....1934  
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Woolcombe, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York.) .....1923  
Dean (£2,000).  
Very Rev. Herbert Newell Bate, D.D. ....x932

*Canons Residentiary (each £500).*

C. C. Bell, M.A. ....1914 F. Harrison, M.A. ....1935  
Archd. England ....1933  
Organist, Sir E. C. Bairstow, Mus.Doc.

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

York, Ven. Arthur Creyke England, M.A. ....1933  
East Riding, The Bishop of Hull .....1934  
Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Eiraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

*Beneficed Clergy, 448.*

*Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court,* Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.  
*Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese,* H. B. Vaisey, K.C.  
*Registrar and Secretary,* A. V. Hudson, York.

**DURHAM. £7,000.**

86th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., cons. 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] .....1920

*Bishop Suffragan.*

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. James Geoffrey Gordon, D.D. ....1932

*Dean (£3,000).*

Very Rev. Cyril Alington, D.D. ....1933

*Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).*

A. B. G. Lillingston, O. C. Quick, D.D. ....1934  
M.A. ....1914 W. C. Mayne, M.A. 1934  
Bishop of Jarrow, 1932 Archd. Owen .....1936  
Organist, C. W. Wells, Mus.Bac.

*Archdeacons.*

Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. (£200) ....1932  
Auckland, Ven. Leslie Owen, M.A. (£300) ....1936  
*Beneficed Clergy, 269; Curates, 90.*

Chancellor, Sir William Graham-Harrison, K.C.B., K.C.  
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.  
Secretary, H. C. Ferens, M.A., Durham.

**BLACKBURN. £3,000.**

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., cons. 1922. (Bishop's House, Blackburn.) 1927

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Burnley, Rt. Rev. Edgar Priestley Swain, M.A. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) .....1931  
Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, D.D. (The Vicarage, Lancaster) .....1936

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

Blackburn, Ven. R. Newman, M.A. ....1936  
Lancaster, Ven. H. L. Fosbrooke, M.A. ....1936  
Organist, H. Brearley, Mus.Doc.

*Beneficed Clergy, 254; Curates, &c., 75.*

Chancellor, R. G. S. Bankes, M.A. (1935).  
Registrar, Reginald Clayton, LL.B.

**BRADFORD. £2,750.**

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Alfred Bradford] .....1931

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

Craven, Ven. G. F. Ackerley, M.A. ....1934  
Bradford, Ven. S. E. Lowe, M.A. ....1934

*Beneficed Clergy, 150; Curates, 39.*

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, M.A., K.C.  
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

**CARLISLE. £4,500.**

61st Bp., Rt. Rev. H. Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carlisle:] .....1920

*Bishop Suffragan.*

*Barrow-in-Furness*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Sidney Pelham, M.A. ....1926

*Assistant Bishop.*

Rt. Rev. E. L. Danson, D.D., *cons.* 1917. (The Abbey, Carlisle.) ....1931

*Dean (about £1,500).*

Very Rev. Cecil Henry Hamilton Cooper, M.A. ....1933

*Canons Residentiary (each about £750).*

Ep. Danson, D.D. ....1931 G. B. Code, M.A. ....1933  
W. J. T. P. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D. ....1932 Archdn. Powell ....1936

*Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus. Doc.**Archdeacons.*

*Carlisle*, Ven. Graudage Edwards Powell, M.A. ....1933

*Furness*, Ven. G. S. Smith, M.A. ....(£200) 1926

*Westmorland*, Ven. J. H. Hopkinson, M.A. ....(£200) 1931

*Beneficed Clergy, 277; Curates, 46.*

*Chancellor*, H. B. Vaisey, K.C., M.A. (1930).  
*Registrar and Sec.*, G. W. Bowman, M.C., Carlisle.

**CHESTER. £4,200.**

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs Geoffrey Cestr.] ....1932

*Dean (£1,200).*

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., The Deanery, 59 Liverpool Rd., Chester ....1920

*Canons Residentiary (each £700).*

M. R. Newbolt, M.A. ....1926 A. E. Simpson, B.D. ....1931

J. F. L. Southam, M.A. ....1927 Rt. Rev. N. H. Tubbs, D.D. ....1934

*Organist, Malcolm Boyle.**Archdeacons (each £300).*

*Chester*, Rt. Rev. N. H. Tubbs, D.D., B.D. ....1934

*Macclesfield*, Ven. J. H. Armitstead, M.A. ....1932

*Beneficed Clergy, 293; Curates, d.e., 98.*

*Chancellor*, Humphrey King, M.A. (1934).  
*Legal Secretaries*, Gamon & Co., Chester.

**LIVERPOOL. £4,200.**

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., *cons.* 1921. (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.) [Signs Albert Liverpool] ....1923

*Bishop Suffragan.*

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Herbert Gresford Jones, D.D., *cons.* 1920..... 1927

*Dean (£1,500).*

Very Rev. Frederick William Dwelly, D.D. ....1931

*Canons Residentiary.*

T. A. E. Davey.....1931 J. T. Mitchell..... 1933  
J. S. Bezzant..... 1933 Bp. of Warrington 1935

*Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus. B.**Archdeacons (each £300).*

*Liverpool*, Ven. Cyril Frederick Twitchett, M.A. ....1933

Warrington, Ven. J. P. Baker, M.A. ....1934

*Beneficed Clergy, 227; Deaneries, 12; Curates, d.e., 150*  
*Chancellor*, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.

*Registrars*, R. Farmer & T. H. Arden, Church House, Liverpool.

**MANCHESTER. £4,200 (less Pension £1,400).**

6th Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton.) [Signs Guy Manchester] (*cons.* 1919) ....1928

*Bishops Suffragan.*

*Hulme*, Rt. Rev. Thomas Sherwood Jones, D.D. (Rectory, Middleton.) ....1930

*Middleton*, Rt. Rev. Cecil Wilfred Wilson, M.A. ....1932

*Dean (£2,000).*

Very Rev. Garfield Hodder Williams, O.B.E., M.B. ....1931

*Canons Residentiary (each £850).*

P. Green, M.A. ....1921 Archdn. Beau ....1934  
Bp. of Middleton ....1931 H. F. Woolnough, M.A. ....1934

*Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus. D.**Archdeacons (each £300).*

*Manchester*, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, B.D. ....1934

*Rochdale*, Ven. A. B. Gaskell, M.A. ....1935

*Beneficed Clergy, 379; Curates, d.e., about 190.*  
*Chancellor*, R. G. S. Bankes, M.A. (1935).

*Registrar and Diocesan Secretary*, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B.

**NEWCASTLE. £3,900.**

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Ernest Bilbrough, D.D. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle upon Tyne.) [Signs Harold Newcastle] (*cons.* 1916) ....1927

*Canons Residentiary.*

E. B. Hicks, M.A. ....1927 Archd. Hunter ... 1931

J. N. Bateman-Champain, M.A. ....1928

*Archdeacons.*

*Lindisfarne*, Ven. R. R. Mangin, M.A. ....1924

*Northumberland*, Ven. L. S. Hunter, M.A. ....1931

*Organist, William Ellis, Mus. D., F.R.C.O.*

*Beneficed Clergy, 185; Chaplains, 11; Curates 78.*  
*Chancellor*, F. H. L. Errington, O.B., D.C.L., K.C.

*Registrar and Sec.*, J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

**RIPON. £3,900.**

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey (Charles) Lester Lunt, M.C., D.D. (The Palace, Ripon.) [Signs Geoffrey Ripon] ....1935

*Bishop Suffragan.*

*Knaresborough*, Rt. Rev. P. F. D. de Labilliere, M.A. ....1934

*Dean (£1,200).*

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, V.D., D.D. ....1915

*Canons Residentiary (each £600).*

G. W. Garrod, Ph.D. 1907 J. G. W. Tuckey, J. B. Harford, D.D. 1921 C.B.E. (m), B.D., Archd. Watson, M.A. 1921 K.H.C. ....1923

*Organist*, C. H. Moody, O.B.E., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

*Leeds*, Bishop of Knaresborough.....1934

*Richmond*, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. ....1921

*Beneficed Clergy, 221; Curates, 60.*  
*Chancellor*, F. O. Langley, LL.B. (1932).

*Registrar and Secretary*, G. B. Lomas Walker, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

**SHEFFIELD. £24.**

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Bishopholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield] ....1914

*Organist*, T. W. Hanforth, Mus. B., F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons (each £300).*

*Sheffield*, Ven. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.B., C.M.G., M.C., D.D. ....1934

*Doncaster*, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A. ....1913

*Beneficed Clergy, 174; Curates, 80.*  
*Chancellor*, Humphrey King, M.A., LL.B. ....1930

*Registrar and Legal Sec.*, V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.



**SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.**

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Stanton Jones, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.) [Signs William Sodor and Man] .....1928  
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£750) .....1912  
Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, &c., 24.  
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Ramsey G. Johnson.

**SOUTHWELL. £3,180.**

4th Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell.) [Signs Henry Southwell] .....1928  
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. N. S. Talbot, M.C., D.D., cons. 1920.  
Archdeacons (each £300).  
Nottingham, Ven. H. V. Turner, M.A. ....1936  
Newark, Ven. J. P. Hales, D.S.O., M.A. ....1936  
Organist, Capt. G. T. Francis, F.R.C.V.O.

**Beneficed Clergy, 255; Curates, &c., 86.**

Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, M.A. ....1936  
Registrar, W. Noel Parr.

**WAKEFIELD. £3,000.**

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Buchanan Seaton, D.D. (Bishopgarth, Wakefield.) [Signs James, Wakefield] .....1928

**Bishop Suffragan.**

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Campbell Richard Hone, M.A. (Woodthorpe Lodge, Wakefield.) ....1930

**Archdeacons (each £300).**

Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract .....1930  
Halifax, Ven. A. Baines, M.A. ....1935  
Organist, N. S. Wallbank.

**Beneficed Clergy, 218; Curates, &c., 96.**

Chancellor, Harry Bevir Vaisey, K.C., M.A. (1928).  
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

**SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH IN WALES.**

*Barking (Chelmsford); Barrow in Furness (Carlisle); Bedford (St. Albans); Buckingham (Oxford); Burnley (Blackburn); Colchester (Chelmsford); Crediton (Exeter); Croydon (Canterbury); Dover (Canterbury); Dunwich (St. Edmundsbury); Fulham (London); Grantham (Lincoln); Grimsby (Lincoln); Hull (York); Hulme (Manchester); Jarrow (Durham); Kensington (London); Kingston (Southwark); Knaresborough (Ripon); Lancaster (Blackburn); Lewes (Chichester); Maenan (St. Asaph); Malnesbury (Bristol); Middleton (Manchester); Plymouth (Exeter); Pontefract (Wakefield); Sherborne (Salisbury); Southampton (Winchester); Stafford (Lichfield); Stepney (London); Taunton (B. & Wells); Warrington (Liverpool); Whitby (York); Willesden (London); Woolwich (Southwark).*

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.**

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
C. T. Abraham, b. 1857	Derby	1909	1927
E. A. Anderson, b. 1859	Riverina	1895	1925
C. A. W. Ayleen	Zululand	1930	1935
F. S. Baines, b. 1858	Natal	1901	1928
Arthur H. Baynes, b. 1854	Natal	1893	1900
F. H. Beaven, b. 1855	S. Rhodesia	1911	1925
A. P. Berkeley, b. 1868	Windward Is.	1917	1930
E. J. Bidwell, b. 1866	Ontario	1913	1926
C. H. Golding Bird, b. 1874	Mauritius	1919	1930
C. H. Boutflower, b. 1863	Southampton	1905	1933
W. J. Carey, b. 1875	Bloemfontein	1921	1933
W. M. Carter, K.C.M.G., b. 1850	Cape T.	1891	1930
T. A. Chapman, b. 1867	Colchester	1922	1933
A. Chandler, b. 1860	Bloemfontein	1902	1921
Eyre Chatterton, b. 1863	Nagpur	1903	1926
E. D. L. Danson, b. 1880	Labuan	1917	1931
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872	Singapore	1907	1927
C. F. de Salis, b. 1860	Taunton	1911	1930
A. J. Doull, b. 1870	Kootenay	1915	1933
C. R. Duppy, b. 1881	Hong Kong	1920	1932
G. R. Eden, b. 1869	Wakefield	1910	1928
A. G. Edwards, b. 1848	St. Asaph	1889	1934
W. H. Frere, b. 1863	Tirol	1902	1935
G. H. Frodsham, b. 1863	N. Queensld.	1902	1912
J. L. Fuller, b. 1881	Lebombo	1913	1920
R. S. Fyfe, b. 1869	Rangoon	1910	1928
C. Hope Gill, b. 1861	Travancore	1905	1924
H. A. Gray, b. 1872	Edmonton	1914	1931
A. V. Green, b. 1857	Ballararat	1894	1915
J. H. Greig, b. 1865	Guildford	1921	1934
M. H. M. Gumbleton, b. 1872	Ballararat	1916	1927
G. D. Halford, b. 1865	Rockhampton	1908	1920
H. J. Hamilton, b. 1862	Nagoya	1912	1934
J. R. Harner, b. 1857	Rochester	1895	1930
R. S. Heywood, b. 1857	Mombasa	1917	1936
J. C. Hill, b. 1862	Hulme	1923	1930
C. Hook, b. 1844	Kingston-on-Thames	1905	1914
G. D. Hiff, b. 1867	Shantung	1903	1921
Albert E. Joscelyne, b. 1866	Jamaica	1905	1912
C. Julius, b. 1847	Christchurch, N.Z.	1890	1925
A. B. L. Karney, b. 1875	Johannesburg	1922	1933
George L. King, b. 1860	Madagascar	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, b. 1864	Rangoon	1903	1909

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
E. A. Knox, b. 1847	Manchester	1903	1920
A. Lea, b. 1861	Kyushu	1909	1935
J. H. Linton, b. 1879	Persia	1919	1935
G. E. Lloyd, b. 1861	Saskatchewan	1922	1931
J. R. Lucas, b. 1867	Mackenzie River	1913	1926
S. P. Matheson, b. 1852	Rupert's Land	1903	1930
H. J. Molony, b. 1865	Cheh Kiang	1908	1928
F. M. Molyneux, M.B.E., b. 1885	Malaysia	1924	1931
William R. Mounsey, b. 1868	Labuan	1909	1916
J. O. Nash, b. 1862	Capetown	1917	1929
J. A. Newham, b. 1852	Saskatchewan	1893	1921
H. Newton, b. 1867	New Guinea	1915	1936
G. Nickson, b. 1864	Bristol	1906	1932
M. S. O'Rourke, b. 1869	Accra	1913	1924
H. L. Paget, b. 1853	Chester	1906	1932
E. A. Parry, b. 1860	Guiana	1900	1921
E. Palmer, b. 1869	Bombay	1908	1929
H. M. E. Price, b. 1863	Fuh-Kien	1906	1918
L. B. Radford, b. 1867	Goulburn	1915	1933
E. F. Robins, b. 1870	Athabasca	1910	1930
W. W. Sedgwick, b. 1859	Waiapu	1914	1929
R. G. Shelden, b. 1889	Nassau	1919	1931
W. F. W. Shields, b. 1867	Armidale	1916	1937
John Taylor Smith, b. 1863	Sierra Leone	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, b. 1858	Lebombo	1893	1912
H. K. Southwell, C.M.G., b. 1860	Lewes	1920	1926
T. H. Spott, O.B.E., b. 1856	Wellington	1911	1935
J. M. Steward, b. 1874	Malaysia	1919	1928
W. S. Swayze, b. 1860	Lincoln	1920	1932
J. F. Sweeny, b. 1857	Toronto	1909	1932
N. S. Talbot, M.C., b. 1879	Pretoria	1920	1933
N. H. Tubbs, b. 1879	Rangoon	1923	1934
T. C. Twichell, b. 1866	Polynesia	1908	1921
W. L. Vyvyan, b. 1861	Zululand	1903	1929
B. P. Walsh, b. 1870	Assam	1905	1924
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, b. 1854	Calcutta	1898	1901
W. C. White, b. 1873	Honan	1909	1934
H. Whitehead, b. 1853	Madras	1899	1922
H. L. Wild, b. 1864	Newcastle	1915	1927
L. W. Williams, b. 1859	Quebec	1915	1935
J. J. Willis, C.B.E., b. 1872	Uganda	1912	1934
Cecil J. Wood, b. 1873	Malaysia	1912	1919

## CANADA.

Primate of All Canada,

The Most Rev. D. T. Owen, Archbishop of Toronto.

Province of Canada.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Sees. Apptd. Clgy.  
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, b. 1868...1907 80

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Montreal, J. C. Farthing, b. 1862...1909 145

Nova Scotia, J. Hackenley, b. 1877 (cons.

1925) 119

Quebec, P. Carrington, b. 1892...1935 68

Province of Ruperts Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Rupert's Land, M. T. McA. Harding, b. 1865 (cons. 1909), Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1934...1934 50

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, A. L. Fleming, b. 1883...1933 16

Athabasca, A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881 (cons.

1932) 124

Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, b. 1875...1924 44

Calgary, L. R. Sherman, b. 1886...1927 43

Edmonton, A. E. Burgett, b. 1869...1932 40

Keewatin, A. D. A. Dewdney, b. 1863...1921 17

Qu'Appelle, E. H. Knowles, b. 1874...1935 85

Saskatchewan, W. Burd, b. 1888...1933 11

Saskatoon, W. T. T. Hallam, b. 1878 (cons. 1931)...1932 41

Yukon, W. A. Geddes, b. 1894...1929 12

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Toronto, D. T. Owen, b. 1876 (cons. 1925),

Primate of All Canada, 1934...1932 —

Ottawa, J. C. Roper, b. 1859 (cons. 1912),

Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1933...1915 78

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Algoma, R. R. Smith, b. 1872...1926 64

Huron, C. A. Seager, b. 1872 (cons. 1926) 150

Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, b. 1866...1909 18

Niagara, L. W. Broughall, b. 1876...1933 90

Ontario, John Lyons, b. 1878...1932 73

Toronto, A. R. Beverley (Suffragan)...1934 258

Province of British Columbia.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, b. 1866 (cons. 1910), Archbishop and

Metropolitan, 1925...1910 72

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

British Columbia, C. D. Schofield, b. 1872...1916 39

Bp. Coadj., H. E. Sexton, b. 1888 (c. 1935) 22

Caledonia, G. A. Rix, b. 1865...1928 15

Cariboo, G. A. Wells, C.M.G., b. 1877...1934 4

Kootenay, W. R. Adams, b. 1877 (cons.

1925) 32

## PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, The Most Rev. Foss Westcott, b. 1863 (cons. 1905)...1919 120

Asst. Bp., S. K. Taraifar...1935

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Assam, George Clay Hubbard, b. 1880...1924 15

Bombay, R. Dyke Acland, b. 1882...1929 94

Chota Nagpur, K. W. S. Kennedy, b. 1865...1926 50

Colombo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881...1924 93

Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, b. 1874...1913 94

Lahore, G. D. Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., b. 1880...1932 110

Asst. Bp., J. S. C. Bannerjee...1931 96

Lucknow, Chas. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888 1928

Madras, E. H. M. Waller, b. 1870 (c. 1915) 162

Sees.

Apptd. Clgy.

Nagpur, A. Wood, O.B.E., b. 1863 (c. 1920) 1926 40

Nasik, P. H. Loyd, b. 1884 (c. 1925) 1928 —

Rangoon, G. A. West, b. 1893...1935 49

Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madura, F. J. Western, b. 1880...1929 86

Travancore and Cochin, E. A. L. Moore, b. 1870...1925 50

## AUSTRALIA.

Primate of Australia.

The Most Rev. H. F. Le Fanu, Archbishop of Perth.

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sydney, The Most Rev. H. W. K. Mowl, b. 1890 (cons. 1922)...1933 318

Bp. Coadj., C. V. Pilcher...1936

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Armidale, John Stoward Moyes, b. 1884 1929 41

Bathurst, Horace Crotty, b. 1886...1928 62

Goulburn, E. H. Burgmann, b. 1885...1924 63

Grafton, John Wm. Ashton, b. 1864...1921 41

Newcastle, F. de Witt Batty, b. 1879...1931 85

Riverina, Reginald C. Halse, b. 1881...1925 25

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Melbourne, The Most Rev. F. W. Head, M.C., b. 1874...1929 286

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Ballarat, W. H. Johnson, b. 1889...1936 62

Bendigo, Donald Baker, b. 1882...1921 31

Geelong, J. J. Booth, M.C., b. 1886...1934 —

Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, b. 1881...1917 37

St. Arnaud, Melville C. James, b. 1877 1927 26

Wangaratta, J. Stephen Hart, b. 1866 1927 34

Province of Queensland.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Brisbane, The Most Rev. J. W. C. Wand...1934 126

Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, b. 1869...1932

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, b. 1884 1922 14

New Guinea, Philip N. W. Strong...1936 16

N. Queensland, John O. Feetham, b. 1876 1913 20

Rockhampton, Fortescue L. Ash, b. 1882 1928 20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Perth, The Most Rev. H. F. Le Fanu, b. 1870 (cons. 1915, trans. 1929, Primate

of Australia)...1935 72

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, b. 1859...1904 1917 34

Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, b. 1879...1919 22

N.W. Australia, John Frewer, b. 1883 1929 4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, b. 1869...1906 108

Tasmania, Robert S. Hay, b. 1864...1919 96

Willochra, Richard Thomas, b. 1881...1926 24

## PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Auckland, The Most Rev. A. W. Averill, b. 1865 (cons. 1910)...1925 120

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Christchurch, Campbell West West-Watson, b. 1877 (cons. 1909)...1925 83

Dunedin, W. A. R. Fitchett, b. 1877...1934 46

Melanesia, W. H. Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1894...1932 75

Bp. Coadj., J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901...1931

Nelson, W. G. Hilliard, b. 1888...1934 28

Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, b. 1886...1923 9

Soes.	Apptd. Olyg.
Waipatu, H. W. Williams, b. 1860 ..... 1930	72
Ep. Suff. (Aotearoa), F. A. Bennett, b. 1872.....	
Waikato, C. A. Cherrington, b. 1873 ..... 1926	
Wellington, H. St. B. Holland, b. 1882..... 1936	73

### PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Cape Town, The Most Rev. F. R. Phelps, b. 1863 (cons. 1915)..... 1931	
Bp. Coadj., S. W. Lavis ..... 1931	

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Bloemfontein, A. H. Howe Browne, b. 1881 ..... 1934	
Asst. Bp., S. J. Haynes, b. 1881 ..... 1923	
Damaraland, ..... 4	
George, (vacant) ..... 26	
Grahamstown, A. H. Cullen, b. 1887 ..... 1931	96
Johannesburg, G. H. Clayton, b. 1884..... 1934	
Kimberley & Kuruman, Theodore Sumner Gibson, b. 1885..... 1928	27
Lebombo, Dennis Victor, b. 1882 ..... 1936	13
S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget, M.C., b. 1886..... 1925	29
Natal, Leonard I. Fisher, b. 1882 ..... 1928	61
Pretoria, W. Parker, b. 1883 ..... 1933	27
St. Helena, C. C. Watts, b. ..... 1931	4
St. John's, Caffraria, E. H. Etheridge, b. 1872 ..... 1923	60
Zululand, A. W. Lee ..... 1935	33

### PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Archbishop of West Indies.

(vacant)

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Antigua, (vacant) ..... 1936	
Barbados, D. W. Bentley (c. 1919)..... 1927	
Guiana, (vacant) ..... 1936	
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, b. 1869 ..... 1917	
Jamaica, W. G. Hardie, b. 1878 ..... 1928	
Nassau, J. Daughlish ..... 1932	
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, b. 1870 ..... 1918	
Windward Islands, Vibert Jackson ..... 1931	

### PROVINCE OF CHINA.

Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui.

(Chinese Holy Catholic Church.)

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Chek Kiang, John Curtis, b. 1880 ..... 1929	
Eastern Szechwan, F. Houghton ..... 1936	
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, b. 1876 ..... 1918	
Asst. Bishop, Ding Ing-ong, b. 1874 ..... 1927	
Honan, Lindel Tsen ..... 1929	
Kwangsi and Hunan, P. Stevens ..... 1933	
North China, F. L. Norris, b. 1864 ..... 1914	
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, b. 1880 ..... 1921	
Victoria, Hong Kong, R. O. Hall ..... 1932	
Witton, A. J. Holden ..... 1933	
Bp. Assistant, Ku Ho-Lin ..... 1929	
Do., Song Tzu-Cheng ..... 1929	

### THE CHURCH IN WALES. (Disestablished March 31, 1920.)

BANGOR. £2,900.

74th Bishop, (1928) and 2nd Archbishop of Wales (1934), Most Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Bangor.) [Signs C. A. Cambrensis] ..... 1928	
---	--

ST. ASAPH. £2,800.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Thomas Havard, M.C., D.D. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs W. T. St. Asaph] ..... 1934	
---	--

ST. DAVID'S. £2,800.

120th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Lewis Prosser, D.D. (Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire.) [Signs D. L. St. David's] ..... 1927	
---	--

### PROVINCE OF JAPAN.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Soes.	Apptd. Olyg.
Hokkaido, G. J. Walsh, b. 1879 ..... 1927	
Kiusiu (S. Japan), J. C. Mann ..... 1935	8
Kobe, J. B. Simpson, b. 1880 ..... 1925	24
Nagoya, Y. Sasaki ..... 1934	31
Osaka, Y. Naide, b. 1863 ..... 1924	31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, b. 1875 ..... 1922	27
Tokyo, P. Y. Matsui ..... 1928	—

### UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C., b. 1884 ..... 1924	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, C.B.E., b. 1862 (cons. 1902) ..... 1910	29
Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne, b. 1864 ..... 1925	14
Egypt and the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1863..... 1908	22
Asst. Bp., H. G. Bullen, M.C., M.A. .... 1935	
Falklands, J. R. Weller ..... 1934	18
Gambia, J. Daly ..... 1935	—
Gibraltar, H. J. Buxton, b. 1880 ..... 1933	61
Iran, W. J. Thompson ..... 1935	12
Jerusalem, G. F. Graham Brown, O.B.E., b. 1891..... 1932	25
Korea, A. C. Cooper, b. 1881 ..... 1931	15
Labuan and Sarawak, N. B. Hudson, D.S.O., M.C. .... 1931	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, b. 1886..... 1919	
(A. W. Smith, b. 1875..... 1925	
Assist. Bishops {A. W. Howells, b. 1868..... 1919	
(A. B. Akinyele ..... 1933	
Madagascar, R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890 ..... 1926	45
Malasi, W. V. Lucas, b. 1883 ..... 1926	32
Mauritius, H. Otter-Barry ..... 1931	19
Mombasa R. P. Crabbe, b. 1885 ..... 1936	25
Newfoundland, W. C. White, b. 1864 ..... 1917	79
Niger, B. Lashrey, b. 1880 ..... 1921	
Niger Delta (Suff.), A. M. Gelsthorpe, D.S.O. .... 1933	84
North Africa, G. W. Wright, b. 1873 (cons. 1923) ..... 1936	—
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, b. 1869..... 1914	15
Nyasaland, F. O. Thorne, b. 1893..... 1936	18
Sierra Leone, J. L. C. Horstead ..... 1936	50
Singapore, Basil C. Roberts, b. 1887..... 1927	22
Tanganyika Central, G. A. Chambers..... 1927	18
Uganda, C. E. Stuart (cons. 1932)..... 1934	68
Upper Nile, L. C. Usher-Wilson ..... 1936	34
Zanzibar, T. H. Birley, b. 1864 ..... 1925	56

The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

Archbishop (Primate of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus) (vacant), Mgr. Leontios, locum tenens.	
---	--

Metropolitans.

Paphos, Mgr. Leontios Leontios ..... 1930	
Kition, Mgr. Nicodemus Mylonas ..... 1918	
Kyrenia, Mgr. Makarios Myrianthens ..... 1917	

LLANDAFF. £2,800.

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Timothy Rees, M.C., B.A. (Llys Esgob, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs T. Llandaff] ..... 1931	
--	--

MONMOUTH. £2,400.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gilbert Cunningham Joyce, D.D. (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.) [Signs Gilbert Monmouth] ..... 1929	
--	--

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,400.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Morgau, D.D. (Ely Tower, Brecon.) [Signs John Swansea & Brecon] ..... 1934	
--	--

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, prior to the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 66 Presbyteries, and there were about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of the Synod of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal, (d) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 83 in all. The number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1928) was (prior to the union of the Churches) 759,797. The sum of £809,865 2s. 3d. was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73,371 6s. 7d.), but including legacies, amounting to £45,230 6s. 9d., raised in 1928 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches numbered 1,470. There were in addition 245 chapels and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The figures applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after 86 years of separation are only partly available:—

Congregations, 2,920; total membership, 1,280,620; Sunday Schools, 3,758, with 369,115 scholars and 47,795 teachers. In 20 Foreign Mission fields there are 581 European Mission Agents (and in addition 195 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 7,807 native agents, evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to forest

superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of the late Viscount Haldane), enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof of the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1936), The Lord Kinnaird, Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

MODERATOR (1936-7), Rt. Rev. Professor Daniel Lamont, D.D.

Senior Clerks, Rev. J. T. Cox, D.D.; Very Rev. James Harvey, D.D.

Junior Clerk, Rev. J. G. Sutherland, D.D.

Procurator, A. C. Black, O.B.E., K.C.

Agents of the Church, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S.,

20 Castle St., Edinburgh; Arthur H. McLean,

W.S.; and E. J. McCandlish, W.S.

Chairman of General Trustees and Legal Adviser, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Speas, London.

General Treasurer, James Wylie, 121 George

Street, Edinburgh.

#### Other Presbyterian Churches.

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 33 presbyteries, 570 ministers, 548 congregations, with 113,811 communicants, 96,165 families, 8,009 Sabbath-school teachers, and 94,962 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1935, this branch contributed by congregational effort £333,870 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £479,809.—*Moderator* (1936-7), Rt. Rev. F. W. S. O'Neill, M.A., D.D. *General Sec.*, Rev. W. A. Watson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 346 congregations, 7 preaching stations, and 81,715 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 67 missionaries abroad, including 33 women. In 1935 the amount raised for all purposes was £337,634.—*Moderator*, Right Rev. T. Mackay, M.A. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Wm. T. Elmslie, M.A. *Church Offices*: 15 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Publications Office*: 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.



## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incum- bents.	Curate. of See.	Income
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859 (cons. 1903)	1920 ...	55,359 ...	57 ...	16 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1872 (cons. 1915)	1920 ...	70,532 ...	102 ...	55 ...	2,500
BISHOPS.						
Meath.....	Most Rev. John Orr, D.D., b. 1874, cons. 1923, trans. 1927 ...	1927 ...	9,891 ...	41 ...	4 ...	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Thomas Arnold Harvey, B.D., b. 1860 ...	1935 ...	8,271 ...	39 ...	5 ...	1,479
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. James Macmanaway, D.D., b. 1860 ...	1923 ...	32,000 ...	41 ...	19 ...	1,441
Cork ...	Rt. Rev. William Edward Flewett, D.D., b. 1862 ...	1933 ...	31,935 ...	85 ...	8 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b. 1872 ...	1916 ...	47,740 ...	72 ...	13 ...	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. John Frederick McNeice, D.D., b. 1866, cons. 1931, trans. 1934 ...	1934 ...	226,810 ...	139 ...	63 ...	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., b. 1867 ...	1924 ...	9,222 ...	59 ...	17 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. Arthur William Barton, B.D., b. 1881 ...	1930 ...	31,210 ...	33 ...	7 ...	1,542
Limerick ...	Rt. Rev. Charles King Irwin, M.A., b. 1873 ...	1933 ...	5,700 ...	30 ...	7 ...	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. J. Godfrey FitzM. Day, D.D., b. 1875 ...	1920 ...	19,231 ...	62 ...	21 ...	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. William Hardy Holmes, D.D., b. 1873 ...	1931 ...	7,000 ...	30 ...	4 ...	1,493

## ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. David Frederick Ruddell Wilson, M.A. (1935).

## GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Rev. Canon A. E. Hughes, M.A.; Very Rev. R. G. S. King, B.D.;  
Major E. H. C. Wellesley and W. E. Thrift. (Vice-Provost, T.C.D.)Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), George B. Butler,  
52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Asst. Sec and Registrar, Rev. J. H. Yates, B.D.

Chief Accountant—J. G. Greene, A.C.A.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 20 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan

Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1935, was only £3,654,168. 12s. 6d., charged with one annuity. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £11,119,602 5s. 7d., made up of Commutation £3,654, Private Endowments £341,130, Parochial Sustentation £7,369,457, Episcopal Sustentation £572,087, General Synod Funds £706,944, and Miscellaneous purposes £2,136,330.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £11,502,168. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £376,377. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1934, was £101,288, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £334,098.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Fred. Ll. Deane, D.D. 1917...	46...	£*911		Moray A. J. Maclean, D.D. (cons. 1904) Primus.....	1935...	21	£*945	
Argyll...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D. 1907...	15...	*591		St. Andrews, E. T. S. Reid, D.D. (cons. 1921).....	1931...	42	*1,117	
Brechin...	K. D. Mackenzie, D.D. 1935...	29...	*942						
Edinburgh	H. S. Reid, D.D. ....	1929...	73...	*1,313					
Glasgow ...	J. R. Darbyshire, D.D. 1931...	98...	*1,253						

\* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.  
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 408. Parsonages, 211. Clergy, 344. Communicants, 61,551.

## THE METHODIST CHURCH.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

## THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church, and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

*President of the Conference (1936-1937), Rev. C. Ensor Walters.*

*Vice-President of the Conference (1936-37), James Gray.*

*Secretary of the Conference, Rev. Robert Bond, B.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.*

*Statistics.*—In 1936, in association with the Conference in Great Britain and Ireland (at home and abroad), there were 5,697 Ministers, 46,406 Lay Preachers, 1,244,374 Members and Probationers, 21,124 Churches, 16,966 Sunday Schools, 202,744 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 1,357,113 Sunday Scholars.

The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1936) are: Ministers, 55,166; local preachers, 93,992; members and probationers, 11,654,932; Sunday schools, 87,433; officers and teachers, 924,814; scholars, 9,093,377; churches and other preaching places, 101,548.

*Wesleyan Methodists*, the original Church founded in 1739 by the two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744.

*The Primitive Methodists*, sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1820, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes.

*The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were—*The Methodist New Connexion*, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by Wm. O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation.

The act of union of these three denominations into one took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held.

## INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

*Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1935 there were in Great Britain and Ireland, 400 Ministers, 10,388 Members, 164 Chapels and 22,825 Sunday Scholars.—*President, 131st Annual Conference (1936), W. Foreman, of Sunderland.*

## WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1936 there were in Great Britain 30 Ministers, 478 Lay Preachers, 13,383 Members, 229 Chapels and 23,299 Sunday Scholars.—*President (1936-37), Rev. N. S. Lobb, "Homeleigh," St. Pinnock, Liskeard, Cornwall; General Secretary and Conventional Editor, Rev. G. A. Metcalfe, Wesleyan Reform Book Room, 25 Change Alley, Sheffield; Hon. Sec., W. Brookes, J.P., Pitsmoor, Sheffield.*

## THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany. Churches and preaching stations in Assam, 1,517.

In 1935 the body numbered—churches, 1,488; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,738; ministers and preachers, 1,120; elders, 7,251; communicants, 182,221; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 20,446; Sunday-school scholars, 128,970; adherents (including communicants), 272,935. Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1936, £193,713. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £402,975. Receipts from various funds, £24,587.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is

the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; Welsh is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 388 chapels and preaching stations, with 34,726 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured. The Church celebrated its bicentenary in 1935.

*Moderators of Synods—South Wales, Dr. G. T. Lewis, M.A., Tregaron; North Wales, Rev. R. R. Williams, M.A., Chesle.*

*Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. J. G. Mochwyn Hughes, M.A., Ph.D., Hirkenhead. Chief Secretary, Rev. John Roberts, M.A., 53 Richmond Road, Cardiff.*

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,821 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,881. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1937-38, Rev. E. J. Price, M.A., B.D. Secretary, Rev. S. M. Berry, M.A., D.D. Office and Publication Department, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.*

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union. *Secretary, E. Dolby Shelton. Offices, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.*

### THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912) in July, 1865, in the East of London.

After the work had spread to many English cities under the name of the Christian Mission, it took, in 1878, its present name, and adopted a military plan of organisation, with a uniform and other distinctive features. From the early 'eighties it spread to many parts of the world, and at the death of its Founder was established in 59 countries. It is now (1936) established in 90 countries and colonies. Since 1890, following the publication of "In Darkest England and the Way Out," written by the first General, the Salvation Army has added Social Work of a varied and comprehensive character to the evangelistic work with which it began, and which remains the foundation and principal features of its activities.

In 1931, an Act of Parliament provided that all future Generals should be elected by the High Council of the The Salvation Army, and that the properties and assets, hitherto held by the General as Sole Trustee, should be vested in a Custodian Trustee Company.

#### Minor Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, has about 320 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec., Rev. Mortimer Rowe, B.A., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.* The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 19,301 members in Great Britain, and has 408 places of worship with 22 places of worship in Ireland and 2,053 members. *Central Offices (Great Britain), Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W. 1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin.* The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (London Offices, Donington House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.2), has 289 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church (*Offices, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.*) has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,291 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Free

The BAPTISTS are similar to the Congregationalists in all respects but one—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1935, 4,164 chapels and 2,061 pastors. The members numbered 401,175, Sunday-school teachers 57,769, and Sunday scholars 437,573. *President of the Baptist Union, 1936-37, Rev. H. Townsend, M.A., D.D. Secretary, Rev. M. E. Aubrey. Office, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.*

The Baptist World Alliance (founded in 1905) is a Federation of National Conventions and Unions of the Baptist communion throughout the world. Communicant membership in 70 countries totals over 12,000,000. *General Sec., Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, M.A., D.D. Office, 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.*

The *Strict and Particular Baptists* (7, Bedford Road, N. 15) have about 600 places of worship in England and Wales, and 20,000 members, with Foreign mission fields.

In Dec., 1935 (*Salvation Army Year Book*) the number of Officers, Cadets and Employees was 35,536, Local Officers and Bandsmen and Songsters and Corps Cadets (unpaid) 269,674, languages used 86, Corps and Outposts 16,776, Social Centres and Agencies 1,607, including 380 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts, 222 Industrial Homes, 147 Labour Bureaux, 16 ex-prisoners Homes, 291 Homes for Women and Children, 11 Farms, 170 Slum Posts, 1,083 Day and Industrial Schools. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1935 amounted to £158,851. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Evangeline Cory Booth, born Dec. 25, 1865 (daughter of General William Booth, the Founder); commanded in Canada 1896-1904 and in U.S.A. 1904-1934; elected General Sept. 3, 1934; assumed Command Nov. 10, 1934.

Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) is the Union of two denominations, the Free Church of England founded in 1844 and the Reformed Episcopal Church founded (in New York) in 1873. In England there are 50 churches. *Gen. Sec., Rev. A. V. Bland, D.D., Rydal Mount, Morecambe.* The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hqrs., Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts*) have 82 organized churches, 45 companies, and 5,385 members in the British Isles. The Greeks (*Archbishop of Western and Northern Europe, Metropolitan of Thessalonica*) Archbishop Germanos, 20 Newton Rd., Bayswater, W. 2) have St. Sophia's Cathedral (Moscow Road, W. 2) and churches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Russian Orthodox Church (St. Philip) is at 188, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1. The Armenians have a church in London (St. Sarkis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester (St. Trinity, Upper Brook Street). There is a mosque for Muslims in Melrose Road, Southfields, S.W. 18, with resident *Imam*, and at Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque, built 1890 at cost of the Begum of Bhopal (in connection with the Muslim Mission and Literary Trust, India), also with resident *Imam*. A Buddhist mission is at 41, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In *England and Wales* there are 4 Archbishop and 14 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archbishop and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archbishop and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 42 Archbishop and 135 Episcopal Sees, with 73 Vicariates and 26 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* estimates the Catholic population of *England and Wales* (1935) at 2,335,890, *Scotland* (1935) 612,177, *Ireland* (Census figures, 1926) 3,171,697. The figures for *India* (1931 Census figures) are 2,768,498, *Ceylon* (1921) 385,507, *Canada* (1931) 4,285,388, *Australian Commonwealth* (1931) 1,251,797, *New Zealand* (1931) 182,714, and *Union of South Africa* 229,648; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 366,185,084.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: Cardinal, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); Archbishop, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; Bishop, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

## The Most Revd. Archbishops.

	CONS. CLERGY.
<i>Westminster</i> , Arthur Hinsley (cons. 1926) .....	1935 631
<i>Bps. Auxiliary</i> , Joseph Butt (cons. 1921), Edward Myers (cons. 1932) .....	
<i>Cardiff</i> , Francis Mostyn .....	1895 155
<i>Birmingham</i> , Thomas Williams .....	1929 417
<i>Liverpool</i> , Richard Downey .....	1928 565
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops.</i>	
<i>Bristol</i> , Arthur Doubleday .....	1920 140
<i>Gloucester</i> , William Lee .....	1912 170
<i>Heworth and Newcastle</i> (vacant) .....	313
<i>Leicester</i> , Thomas Wulstan Pearson .....	1925 178
<i>Lich</i> , Henry Poskitt .....	1936 252
<i>Manchester, Wales</i> , M. McGrath .....	1935 148
<i>Meath</i> , Thomas Shine (cons. 1921) .....	1929 176
<i>Northampton</i> , Laurence Youngs .....	1933 135
<i>Nottingham</i> , John McNulty .....	1932 184
<i>Plymouth</i> , John Barrett (cons. 1927) .....	1929 156
<i>Potsmouth</i> , Wm. Timothy Cotter .....	1910 250
<i>Salisbury</i> , Thomas Henshaw .....	1926 477
<i>Shrewsbury</i> , Ambrose Moriarty .....	1931 147
<i>Southwark</i> , Peter E. Amigo .....	1904 627
<i>Bp. Auxil.</i> , W. Brown .....	1924

## SCOTLAND.

## The Most Revd. Archbishops.

<i>St. Andrews &amp; Edinburgh</i> , Andrew Joseph McDonald .....	1929 152
<i>Glasgow</i> , Donald Mackintosh .....	1922 384
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops.</i>	
<i>Aberdeen</i> , George Bennett .....	1918 70
<i>Argyll &amp; Isles</i> , Donald Martiu .....	1919 34
<i>Dunkeld</i> , John Toner .....	1914 59
<i>Galloway</i> , James McCarthy .....	1914 40
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , William Melon .....	1935

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.

## Ireland.

## The Most Revd. Archbishops.

<i>Armagh</i> , His Eminence Joseph Cardinal MacRory (cons. 1915) .....	1928 187
<i>Dublin</i> , Edward Byrne .....	1920 683
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> Francis Joseph Wall .....	1931
<i>Cashel</i> , John Harty .....	1934 130
<i>Tuam</i> , T. P. Gilmartin .....	1910 176
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops.</i>	
<i>Ackonry</i> , Patrick Morrisroe .....	1911 61
<i>Ardagh and Clonmacnoise</i> , James McNamee .....	1927 113
<i>Clogher</i> , Patrick McKenna .....	1909 110
<i>Clonfert</i> , John Dignan .....	1924 81
<i>Cloyne</i> , James Roche (cons. 1926) .....	1935 143
<i>Cork</i> , Daniel Cohalan .....	1914 244
<i>Derry</i> , Bernard O'Kane .....	1926 114
<i>Down &amp; Connor</i> , Daniel Mageean .....	1929 215
<i>Dromore</i> , Edward Muthern .....	1916 66
<i>Alpha</i> , Edward Dooley .....	1923 105
<i>Ferns</i> , William Codd .....	1918 155

## CONS. CLERGY

<i>Galway and Kilmaedruagh</i> , Thomas O'Doherty (trans. 1923) .....	1919 97
<i>Kerry</i> , Michael O'Brien .....	1927 122
<i>Kildare &amp; Leighlin</i> , Thomas Keogh .....	1936 160
<i>Killala</i> , James Naughton .....	1912 50
<i>Killaloe</i> , Michael Fogarty .....	1904 175
<i>Kilmore</i> , Patrick Finegan .....	1910 136
<i>Limerick</i> , David Keane .....	1924 184
<i>Meath</i> , Thomas Mulvaney .....	1929 130
<i>Ossory</i> , Patrick Collier .....	1928 134
<i>Raphoe</i> , William MacNeely .....	1923 90
<i>Ross</i> , Patrick Casey .....	1935 30
<i>Waterford &amp; Lismore</i> , Jeremiah Kenane .....	1933 174

## Europe.

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

## CONS.

<i>Malta</i> , Maurus Caruana (Archbishop-Bishop) .....	1915
<i>Gozo</i> , Michael Gonzi .....	1924
<i>Gibraltar</i> , Richard Fitzgerald .....	1927

## America.

## Delegate-Apostolic to Canada (vacant).

## The Most Revd. Archbishops.

## CONS.

<i>Edmonton</i> , Henry O'Leary .....	1913
<i>Halifax</i> (vacant) .....	1931
<i>Kingston</i> , Michael J. Spratt .....	1911
<i>Abp. Coadj.</i> , Michael J. O'Brien .....	1913
<i>Moncton</i> (vacant) .....	
<i>Montreal</i> , Paul N. Bruchesi .....	1897
<i>Abp. Coadj.</i> , George Gauthier .....	1912
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> , Alphonsus Deschamps .....	1925
<i>Ottawa</i> , Joseph William Forbes (cons. 1913) .....	1928
<i>Port of Spain</i> , John Pius Dowling, O.P. .....	1909
<i>Quebec</i> , Cardinal Villeneuve (cons. 1930) .....	1931
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> , Homer Plante .....	1927
<i>Regina</i> , Peter J. Monahan (cons. 1932) .....	1935
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Arthur Béliveau .....	1913
<i>Archbp. Coadj.</i> , Aemilian Yelle .....	1933
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland</i> , Edward Roche .....	1915
<i>Toronto</i> , James McGuigan (cons. 1930) .....	1935
<i>Vancouver</i> , B.C., William Duke (succ. 1931) .....	1928
<i>Winnipeg</i> , Alfred Sinnott .....	1916

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops.

<i>Alexandria</i> , Felix Couturier .....	1919
<i>Antigonish</i> , James Morrison .....	1912
<i>Bahamas</i> , Bernard Kevenhoerster, Pref. Ap. .....	1933
<i>Belize</i> , Joseph A. Murphy, S.J. .....	1924
<i>British Guiana</i> , George Weld, S.J., V. A. .....	1932
<i>Calgary</i> , Francis Carroll .....	1936
<i>Charlottetown</i> , Joseph O'Sullivan .....	1931
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i> , Patrick Chiasson .....	1917
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Charles Lamarche .....	1928
<i>Gaspé</i> , Francis Ross .....	1923
<i>Gravelbourg</i> , Louis Jos. Melanson .....	1932
<i>Grouard</i> , Joseph Guy, V. A. .....	1930
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence</i> , J. Leventoux, V. A. .....	1922
<i>Haileybury</i> , Louis Rhéaume .....	1923
<i>Hamilton</i> , Thomas MacNally (trans. 1924) .....	1917
<i>Harbour-Grace</i> , John March .....	1906
<i>Hudson Bay</i> , Arsène Turquetil V. A. .....	1932
<i>Jamaica</i> , Thomas Emmet, S.J., V. A. .....	1930



<i>Joliette</i> , Joseph Papineau .....	1928	<i>Tanganyika</i> , (vacant) .....	1925
<i>Kewatin</i> , Martin Lajeunesse .....	1933	<i>Transvaal</i> , David O'Leary, V. A. ....	1925
<i>London</i> , Thomas Kidd (cons. 1925) .....	1931	<i>Uganda</i> , Joseph Michaud, V. A. ....	1934
<i>Mackenzie</i> , Gabriel Breyhat, V. A. ....	1902	<i>Upper Nile</i> , John W. Campling, V. A. ....	1925
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , Peter Fallaize .....	1931	<i>Western Nigeria</i> , Leo Taylor, V. A. ....	1934
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Joseph Eugène Limoges .....	1922	<i>Windhoek</i> , Joseph Gotthardt, V. A. ....	1926
<i>Nelson</i> , Martin Johnson .....	1936	<i>Zanzibar</i> , John Hefferan, V. A. ....	1932
<i>Nicolet</i> , Joseph S. Brunault .....	1899	<b>Asia.</b>	
<i>North Ontario</i> , J. Hallé, V. A. ....	1921	<i>Delegate-Apostolic to India</i> , Abp. Leo Kierkels.	
<i>Penbrooke</i> , Patrick Ryan .....	1912	<b>Patriarch.</b>	
<i>Peterboro'</i> , Denis O'Connor .....	1930	<i>Jerusalem</i> , Louis Barlassina .....	1917
<i>Prince Albert &amp; Saskatoon</i> , J. Prud'homme .....	1921	<i>Bp. Auxil.</i> , Francis Fellingner .....	1922
<i>Rimonski</i> , George Courchesne .....	1928	<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops.</i>	
<i>Roseau</i> , James Moris .....	1922	<i>Agra</i> , Angelo Bernacchioni .....	1918
<i>St. George's, N.F.</i> , Henry Renouf .....	1926	<i>Coadj.</i> E. L. Vanni .....	1916
<i>St. Ignace</i> , Fabius Decelles .....	1924	<i>Bombay</i> , (vacant) .....	
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> , Joseph Desmarais .....	1931	<i>Calcutta</i> , Ferdinand Périer .....	1921
<i>St. John, N. Brunswick</i> , Patrick Bray .....	1936	<i>Colombo</i> , Pierre Marquee .....	1930
<i>St. John, Quebec</i> , Paul Forget .....	1934	<i>Cyprus</i> , Paul Aouad .....	1911
<i>Saskatoon</i> , Gerald Murray (cons. 1930) .....	1933	<i>Ernakulam</i> , Augustine Kandathil .....	1911
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> , R. H. Dignan .....	1935	<i>Madras</i> , Louis Mathias .....	1935
<i>Sherbrooke</i> , Alphonse Gagnon .....	1923	<i>Simla</i> , (vacant) .....	
<i>Three Rivers</i> , Alfred Comtois .....	1926	<i>Trivandrum</i> , Ivanios Panikervitis .....	1932
<i>Vallejo</i> , Alfred Langlois .....	1924	<i>Verapoly</i> , Joseph Attipetty .....	1933
<i>Victoria, B.C.</i> , John Macdonald .....	1934	<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops.</i>	
<i>Yukon &amp; Pr. Rupert</i> , Emilius Bunoze, V. A. ....	1917	<i>Ajmer</i> , Maturin Le Ruyet .....	1931
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , John L. Coudert .....	1936	<i>Allahabad</i> , Joseph Poli .....	1915
<i>Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada</i> , Basil Ladika, res. Winnipeg .....	1929	<i>Arabia (Aden)</i> , (vacant) .....	
<b>Africa.</b>		<i>Burma, North</i> , Albert Falière, V. A. ....	1930
<i>Delegate-Apostolic to South Africa</i> , Abp. Jordan Gijswijk .....		<i>Burma, South</i> , Frederick Provost, V. A. ....	1931
<i>Delegate-Apostolic to Egypt and Arabia</i> , Abp. Gustavus Testa .....		<i>Cabicit</i> , (vacant) .....	1935
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops.</i>		<i>Changanacherry</i> , James Kallacherry .....	1927
<i>Alwal</i> , Francis Demont, V. A. ....	1936	<i>Chittagong</i> , A. M. Lepailleur .....	1927
<i>Bagamoyo</i> , Bernard Hilhorst, V. A. ....	1935	<i>Cochin</i> , A. Vaz das Neves .....	1934
<i>Bahr-el-Ghazal</i> , Rudolph Orter, V. A. ....	1934	<i>Coinbator</i> , Louis Tournier .....	1932
<i>Bangwele</i> , Alexander Roy, V. A. ....	1935	<i>Dacca</i> , Timothy Crowley .....	1927
<i>Basutoland</i> , Joseph Bonhomme, V. A. ....	1934	<i>Dinajpur</i> , John B. Anselmo .....	1929
<i>Benin Coast</i> , Francis O'Rourke, V. A. ....	1930	<i>Galle</i> , Nicholas M. Landadio .....	1934
<i>Bukoba</i> , Burchard Huwiler, V. A. ....	1929	<i>Hong Kong</i> , Henry Valtorta .....	1926
<i>Cape of Good Hope, E.</i> , H. MacSherry, V. A. ....	1896	<i>Hyderabad</i> , Denis Vismara .....	1909
<i>Do.</i> , <i>West</i> , F. Henneiman, V. A. ....	1933	<i>Jaffna</i> , Alfred Guymond .....	1924
<i>Dar-es-Salaam</i> , Edgar Maranta, V. A. ....	1930	<i>Kandy</i> , Bernard Regno .....	1936
<i>Delta of the Nile</i> , Julius Girard, V. A. ....	1921	<i>Kottar</i> , Lorenzo Pereira .....	1930
<i>Egypt</i> , Hyginus Nuti, V. A. ....	1922	<i>Kottayam</i> , Alexander Chulaparambil .....	1914
<i>Equatorial Nile</i> , Angels Negri, V. A. ....	1935	<i>Krishnagar</i> , (vacant) .....	
<i>Eshowe</i> , Thomas Spreiter, V. A. ....	1906	<i>Kumbakonam</i> , Peter Rayappa .....	1931
<i>Gold Coast</i> , William T. Porter, V. A. ....	1933	<i>Lahore</i> , Hector Catry .....	1928
<i>Great Namaqualand</i> , Joseph Klemann .....	1931	<i>Malacca</i> , Adrian Devals .....	1934
<i>Khartoum</i> , Francis X. Biui, V. A. ....	1931	<i>Mangalore</i> , Victor R. Fernandez .....	1933
<i>Kilima Njaro</i> , Joseph Byrne, V. A. ....	1932	<i>Melapur</i> , Charles de sa Fragoze .....	1933
<i>Kimberley</i> , Hermann Meysing, V. A. ....	1925	<i>Mysore</i> , Maurice Bernard Despatures .....	1922
<i>Kisumu</i> , Nicholas Stani, V. A. ....	1936	<i>Nagpur</i> , Louis Gayet .....	1934
<i>Kroonstad</i> , Leo Klerlein, V. A. ....	1935	<i>Nellore</i> , William Bouter .....	1928
<i>Kumasi</i> , Herbert Paulissen, V. A. ....	1932	<i>Patna</i> , Bernard Sullivan .....	1929
<i>Lower Volta</i> , Augustus Hermann, V. A. ....	1923	<i>Poona</i> , Henry Doering .....	1907
<i>Marianhill</i> , Adalbert Fleischer, V. A. ....	1922	<i>Quilon</i> , Vincent Dereere .....	1936
<i>Mwanza</i> , Antony Oomen, V. A. ....	1929	<i>Ranchi</i> , Oscar Sevrin .....	1934
<i>Natal</i> , Henry Delalle, V. A. ....	1904	<i>Salem</i> , Henri Prunier .....	1930
<i>Navrongo</i> , Oscar Morin, V. A. ....	1934	<i>Shillong</i> , Stephen Ferrando (transl. 1935) .....	1934
<i>Nyassa</i> , Joseph Julien, V. A. ....	1935	<i>Triruvalla</i> , Theophilus Kalapurakal .....	1932
<i>Nyeri, Kenya</i> , Charles Re, V. A. ....	1932	<i>Trichinopoly</i> , Peter Léonard .....	1936
<i>Onitsha-Owerri</i> , Charles Heerey, V. A. ....	1927	<i>Trichur</i> , Francis Vazhappilly .....	1921
<i>Orange River</i> , Odilo Fages, V. A. ....	1928	<i>Trinneallee</i> , Gaston Robichez .....	1917
<i>Port Louis</i> , James Leen .....	1925	<i>Tuticorin</i> , Francis Roche .....	1923
<i>Port Victoria</i> , Seychelles, Aloysius Joye .....	1935	<i>Vijayapuram</i> , John V. Arana .....	1931
<i>Rouvenzori</i> , F. X. Lacoursière, V. A. ....	1934	<i>Vizagapatam</i> , Peter Rossillon .....	1918
<i>Salisbury</i> , A. Chichester .....	1931	<b>Australia.</b>	
<i>Shiré</i> , Louis Auneau, V. A. ....	1910	<i>Delegate-Apostolic to Australasia</i> , Aph. John Panico.	
<i>Sierra Leona</i> , (vacant) .....		<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops.</i>	
<i>Suez Canal</i> , Ange-Marie Hiral, V. A. ....	1929	<i>Adelaide</i> , Andrew Killian .....	1933
<i>Tabora</i> , Joseph Trudel, V. A. ....	1933	<i>Brisbane</i> , James Duhig .....	1910

	Coxs.
Hobart, (vacant)	
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth, Redmond Prendiville	1933
Sydney, Michael Kelly	1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan	1922
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops.</i>	
Armidale, John Coleman	1929
Ballarat, Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst, John Norton	1926
Central New Guinea, Joseph Lörks	1933
Central Oceania, Joseph Felix Blanc, V. A.	1912
Cooktown, John Heavey, V. A.	1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf, V. A.	1914
Fiji, Charles Nicolas, V. A.	1918
Geraldton, James P. O'Collins	1930
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Lebeau, Adm. Ap.	1936
Goulburn, John Barry	1924
Kimberley, Otto Raible, V. A.	1935
Lismore, John Carroll	1910
Bp. Coadj., Patrick Farrelly	1931
Maitland, Edmund J. Gleeson	1929

	Coxs.
New Hebrides, Victor Doucere, V. A.	1904
North Solomon Islands, T. J. Wade, V. A.	1930
Papuaia, A. G. de Boismenn, V. A.	1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters, V. A.	1923
Port Augusta, Norman Gilroy	1935
Rockhampton, Romuald Hayes	1932
Sale, Richard Ryan	1923
Sandhurst, John McCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands, J. M. Aubin, V. A.	1935
Toowoomba, James Byrne	1929
Townsville, Terence McGuire	1930
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox	1931

## New Zealand.

*The Most Revd. Archbishop.*

Wellington, Thomas O'Shea	1923
---------------------------	------

*The Rt. Revd. Bishops.*

Auckland, James Liston	1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Dunedin, James Whyte	1920

## London Cathedrals, Churches, &amp;c.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**, City of London, E.C. 4. (1675-1710) cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.): Crypt, 6d. after 5.30 p.m. Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 1s.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, \*10.30, \*3.15, and \*6.30. Weekdays at 8, \*10, 1.5, \*4. ("Services are choral). To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY**, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6d. Norman undercroft, 3d. Transepts open on Sundays for service only, and Nave only between services. Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.30. Evening Prayer at 3. Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3 (except 10 on M., W., Fri., when they are "plain.") Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and the Warrior's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

**SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL**, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E. 1.—Mainly

The seven largest bells are:—	
Great Paul (St. Paul's)	17½ tons
Big Ben (Palace of Westminster)	13½ "
Great Peter (York Minster)	13 "
Little John (Nottingham)	10½ "
Great George (Bristol Univ.)	9½ "
Tom (Christ Church, Oxford)	7½ "
Tom (Lincoln Cathedral)	5½ "

13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrews (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose.

**ALL HALLOWS**, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons; crypt of earlier church.

**ALL SAINTS**, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

**BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW)**, Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

**CHRIST CHURCH, GREEFRIARS**, E.C. 1.—Rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School) attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

**GUARDS' CHAPEL**, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Pk., S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors on week days, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 (Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 12). Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Evening service at

6.30 p.m. (no tickets required for these services).

**HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. x.**—(Dis-mantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

**MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. x** (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church).—In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

**ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. x.**—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. Vicar, Rev. R.S. Eves. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 10; solemn, with sermon at 11; matins, 10.30; baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.**—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

**ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. x.**—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. x**, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. Canon E. S. Savage, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905-1928. Open daily (Sundays 3 to 5, and for services 8.30; 11.0; 6.30).

**ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.**—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573-1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

**ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.**—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

**ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. z.**—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I, see p. 185) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

**ST. DUNSTON'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.**—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817-1821; contains many monuments.

**ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.**—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and reopened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

**ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. z.** (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors

took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

**ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. x** (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

**ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.**—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

**ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. z** (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

**ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. z.**—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

**ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. x.**—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

**ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. x.**—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

**ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.** Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's Prayer Book and Bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

**ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.**—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

**ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. z.**—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

**ST. MARGARETS, Westminster, S.W. x.**—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas.

**ST. MARGARET PATTERNS, Rood Lane, East-cheap, E.C. 3.**—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

**ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W. x.**—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687), Farquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubiliac the sculptor (1672). A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church.

**ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. z.**—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

**ST. MARY WOOLNETH** (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith.

**ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL**, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

**ST. OLAVE**, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhous Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773.

**ST. PAUL'S**, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Webster (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

**ST. PETER'S**, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

**ST. SEPULCHRE**, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (see footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England."

**ST. STEPHEN'S**, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633.

**ST. STEPHEN'S**, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist).

**SAVOY CHAPEL**, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyley Carte, Laurence Irving.

**ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH**, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone* (mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.), the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles were measured.

**THE TEMPLE CHURCH**, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Mapplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840-1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Monday excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. Canon Harold Anson, M.A.

**WREN'S CHURCHES**.—Many of the Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren at a total cost of £263,786 ros. 4½d., the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6s. 8½d. (£7,388 8s. 7½d. for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15s. 6d.).

### Church of Scotland.

**CROWN CORNET CHURCH** (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, B.A., 2, Tavilton Street, W.C. 1.

**ST. COLUMBA'S** (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30. *Ministers*, Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., and Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

### Interdenominational.

**CHRIST CHURCH**, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower was partially defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 and 7.

**FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES**, instituted by Miss Maude Royden, C.H., D.D., and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1902, and removed in June, 1921, to Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Tea Conferences, 4 p.m., and service and sermon, 6.30.

### Congregational.

**BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH**, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Sundays, 11 and 6.45.—Rev. Edgar A. Willis, B.Sc.

**CITY TEMPLE**, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 4.—Sundays, 11 and 7.—Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead, M.A.

**HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 at Pancras, Soper Lane, from there to Redcross Street, and to Hare Court, Aldersgate, in 1691, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died in the House of a Deacon of Harecourt. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 8.0 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. C. A. Bohn, C.F. (ret.)

**THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS**, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856.—Sunday Services at 11 and 7; Tuesdays at 8. The Church, with the Memorial Chapel, may be seen at any time.

**UNION CHAPEL**, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. W. Paxton, F.R.G.S.

**WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

**WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION** (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitehead, M.A., in 1756. Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. A. D. Belden, D.D. Hon. Sec. Wm. Oliver. Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meeting, 3.15. Thursday Service, 7.45 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

\* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking by the Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Botolph-within-Aldgate; St. Giles Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave, Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre-without-Walls, the south porch and the tower remain, of All Hallows Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.



**Methodist.**

**WESLEY'S CHAPEL**, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum (see p. 351). *Minister*, Rev. Percy J. Boyling, 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, of the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

**CENTRAL HALL**, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

**KINGSWAY HALL**, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7. *Preacher*, Dr. Donald O. Soper, M.A.

**Baptist.**

**BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH**, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—Sundays, 11 and 7; Thursdays, 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. F. Townley Lord, D.D.

**METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE**, Newington, S.E. 11 (C. H. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, (vacant).

**WESTBOURNE PARK**, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. A. J. Burgoyne, B.A., B.D.

**Roman Catholic.**

**WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL**, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Weekdays*: Low Masses (First Fridays, 6), 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 6; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Great Arch over the High Altar and the whole of the Tympanum beneath it have lately been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles; this is probably the largest mosaic in the country. Work on the Tympanum in the Crypt, the roof of the Lady Chapel and the North Wall of the St. Joseph's Chapel has also been completed. A fine new marble and mosaic pulpit was opened by the late Cardinal Bourne in 1934, to commemorate his Golden Jubilee. Campanile open to public by new electric lift, admission 1s.

**ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL**, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays*: Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Italian Sermon and Benediction, 4.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11, Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

**THE ORATORY**, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 10.45; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). *Holidays*: High Mass, 10.45; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30. Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, May 26, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

**Dutch Reformed.**

**AUSTIN FRIARS**, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

**French Protestant.**

**FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH OF LONDON**, Soho Square, W. 1.—Established in Threadneedle Street about 1560 under Charter from Edward VI., the Pastor's appointment being still subject to the approval of the Sovereign. The Church has a valuable library.

**Christian Science.**

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**.—*First Church of Christ*, Scientist (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1); *Fourth* (34 Woburn Place, Russell Sq., W.C. 1); *Fifth* (58, Crouch Hill, N. 4); *Sixth* (Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W. 15); *Seventh* (Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8); *Eighth* (20, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W. 2); *Ninth* (Marshall Street, Westminster, S.W. 1); *Tenth* (Bennett Park Hall, Blackheath, S.E. 3); *Eleventh* (Nutford Place, Bryanston Square, W. 1); *Twelfth* (Ullswater Road, West Norwood, S.E. 27); *Thirteenth* (49 Sussex Place, South Kensington, S.W. 7).

**The Chief Rabbi.**

*The Jews*.—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 340,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 350 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3. Their number in the British Empire totals 650,000, and throughout the world is computed at 17,000,000.

**Principal Jewish Synagogues.**

**SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE**, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

**GREAT SYNAGOGUE**, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

**WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE**, Upper Berkeley Street, W. 1.

**LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE**, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.

# Educational Statistics.

## I.—ELEMENTARY

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In *England and Wales* (1934) there were 5,843,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14, the average in full-time attendance at grant-aided Schools and Colleges being 5,495,000 (94·0 per cent); and 1,870,000 children between the ages of 14 and 17, the average attendance being 426,000 (22·8 per cent); in addition, 102,000 over 17 years were in full-time attendance at grant-aided institutions. There were also 52,412 children in full-time attendance at 619 schools for blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children. There were (1934) 170,908 full-time teachers in regular employment (27·5 men and 72·5 women), of whom 76·4 were certificated and 5·7 graduate certificated; the average salary of men teachers being £295 per annum and of women teachers £229 per annum.

In *Scotland* (1934) there were 2,909 primary schools with average attendance of 607,246. There were (1934) 19,402 full-time teachers (22·7 men and 77·3 women), of whom 99·9 were certificated and 29·8 graduate certificated.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

## II.—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY.

### Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education: In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

In *England and Wales* (1934) the number of Secondary schools recognised for grant was 1,381, with 23,024 full-time teachers (51·2 men, 48·8 women). The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible (77·1 in 1934), the average salary of men teachers being £383 and of women £204 per annum. The full-time pupils numbered 448,421 (53·1 boys, 46·9 girls). Of these, 74·8 were ex-public elementary school pupils, and 48·2 of the total were non-fee paying pupils. The payments per pupil in 1934 were £25 18s., the receipts per pupil being £18 2s. from Exchequer and Rates, £6 16s. from fees, and £1 from other sources; the average fee paid by fee-paying pupils being £12 16s. Many of the secondary schools are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in *England*, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are

called "Intermediate" in many cases. In *Wales* there is a Central Welsh Board.

In *Scotland* there are Preparatory and Secondary Departments under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as the Elementary schools. In 1934 there were 251 Secondary Schools with 72,279 full-time pupils in primary departments and 86,939 in secondary departments. The full-time teachers number 6,714 (42·0 men and 58·0 women) of whom 64·1 were graduates and all were certificated.

### Technical.

Technical Education in *England and Wales* is provided in Evening and similar schools and in Day Technical Classes and Technical Institution Courses (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students, of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In *Scotland* Technical Education is provided in like manner.

### Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Progress is being made towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose; in *Scotland* all candidates for employment as teachers must undertake a course of training of at least one year in teaching.

### Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in *England and Wales*. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Government as from April, 1922.

In 1934-35 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

	Professors, &c.	Under- graduates.
Universities.		
England (11) .....	4,259	39,581
Wales (1) .....	375	3,540
Scotland (4) .....	1,050	11,156
Total (16) .....	5,684	54,277

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1935-36.

The combined total of expenditure of Local Education Authorities from the Exchequer and from the rates in 1935-36 is estimated at £87,774,742, as against £82,183,000 in 1934-35. The net expenditure falling on the Rates was estimated at £42,279,790, as against £40,095,000 in 1934-35. The grants payable by the Exchequer to Local Education Authorities are estimated at £45,494,952, as against £37,697,000 in 1934-35.

The assumed cost per child for Elementary Education in 1935-36 is estimated at £14 14s. 8d., as against £12 13s. 7d. in 1934-35. The average attendance estimated for 1935-36 is 4,670,000, as against an estimate of 4,850,000 for 1934-35. The grants to Universities is £2,290,000, as against £1,920,000 in 1934-35.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1937.

FULL TERM.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 17 to March 13.

Trinity, April 25 to June 19.

Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 4.

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE,  
Trinity Term, 1936, 4,848.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1933
High Steward, The Viscount Sankey of Moreton, P.C., G.B.E., B.C.L., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Jesus</i> .....	1930
Vice-Chancellor, A. D. Lindsay, M.A., Master of Balliol .....	1935
Proctors, C. H. S. Fifoot, M.A., <i>Hertford</i> ; J. I. McKie, M.A., <i>B.N.C.</i> .....	1936
Burgesses, A. P. Herbert, M.A., <i>New College 1935</i> ; and a vacancy .....	1936
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, A. E. W. Hazel, K.C., B.C.L., M.A., Principal of <i>Jesus Public Orator</i> , C. Bailey, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1932
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., D.M., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1929
Bodley's Librarian, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1931
Sub-Librarians, S. Gibson, M.A., <i>St. Cath's</i> , 1932 ; E. Lobel, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .....	1919
Keeper of Archives, S. Gibson, M.A., <i>St. Cath's</i> Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, E. T. Leeds, M.A., <i>B.N.C.</i> .....	1927
Curator of the Lewis Evans Collection, R. T. Gunther, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i> .....	1928
Keeper of Art Galleries, K. T. Parker, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1924
Registrar of the University, Douglas Veale, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> .....	1934
Assistant Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A., <i>Wadham</i> .....	1930
Secretary of Faculties, H. M. Margoliouth, M.A., <i>Oriel</i> .....	1925
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, Sir A. C. McWatters, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. F. Stenning, M.A., Warden of <i>Wadham</i> .....	1932
Acting Curator of Schools, H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L., <i>Lincoln</i> .....	1928
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1936
University Counsel, (vacant) .....	1929
Solicitor, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1929
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge, Hon. M.A. .....	1919
Clerk of the Schools, G. H. White .....	1929
Secretary to Delegates of— Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> . Extra-Mural Studies, C. R. Morris, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1934
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> . University Museum, S. G. P. Plant, D.Phil., <i>Magdalen</i> . University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., <i>Magdalen</i> . Secretary of— Committee for Appointments, C. E. D. Peters, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> , and E. A. Gres- well, M.A., <i>Hertford</i> . Advertiser to Overseas Students, H. S. Williamson, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	

The Rhodes Trustees, C. K. Allen, D.C.L., *Univ.*  
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund.  
Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magd.*, 49 Sloane Square,  
London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members. The Chancellor ; The Vice-Chan-  
cellor ; Proctors.

W. D. Ross, M.A. ; F. H. Dudden, D.D. ;  
C. R. M. F. Cruttwell, D.Litt. ; V. J. K. Brook,  
M.A. ; Lynda Grier, M.A. ; A. S. L. Farquhar-  
son, M.A. ; C. G. T. Morison, M.A. ; Sir Farquhar-  
Buzzard, D.M. ; A. H. Smith, M.A. ; H. M. D.  
Parker, M.A. ; J. R. H. Weaver, M.A. ; J. H.  
Wolfenden, M.A. ; P. A. Landon, M.A. ; Grace E.  
Hadow, M.A. ; A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., M.A. ;  
A. B. Emden, M.A. ; A. L. Poole, M.A. ; J. C.  
Masterman, M.A.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
American History ( <i>Harnsworth</i> ), R. McN. McElroy, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .....	1925
Anatomy ( <i>Lee's</i> ), W. E. Le Gros Clark, M.A., <i>Hertford</i> .....	1934
Anglo-Saxon, J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i> .....	1925
Arabic ( <i>Laudian</i> ), D. S. Margoliouth, D. Litt., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1889
Archæology ( <i>Lincoln</i> ), J. D. Beazley, M.A., <i>Lin.</i> .....	1925
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., <i>Jesus</i> .....	1912
Astronomy ( <i>Savilian</i> ), H. H. Plaskett, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1932
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> .....	1923
Botany ( <i>Sherardian</i> ), A. G. Tansley, M.A., <i>Magd.</i> .....	1927
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> . Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., <i>Jesus</i> .....	1920
Chemistry ( <i>Lee's</i> ), F. Soddy, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> .....	1919
Chemistry ( <i>Waynflete</i> ), R. Robinson, M.A., <i>Magd.</i> .....	1929
Chemistry, N. V. Sidgwick, M.A., <i>Lincoln</i> Civil Law ( <i>Regius</i> ), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1924
Colonial History ( <i>Beit</i> ), R. Coupland, M.A., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1919
Comparative Anatomy ( <i>Linacre</i> ), E. S. Good- rich, D.Sc., <i>Merton</i> .....	1921
Comparative Philology, G. E. K. Braun- holtz, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> .....	1925
Divinity ( <i>Regius</i> ), H. L. Goudge, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1923
Divinity ( <i>Margaret</i> ), N. P. Williams, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1927
Eastern Religions and Ethics ( <i>Spalding</i> ), Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1936
Ecclesiastical History ( <i>Regius</i> ), C. Jenkins, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1934
Economic History ( <i>Chichele</i> ), G. N. Clark, M.A., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1931
Egyptology, B. Gunn, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .....	1934
Engineering Science, R. V. Southwell, M.A., <i>B.N.C.</i> .....	1929
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wylde, B.Litt., M.A., <i>Merton</i> .....	1920
English Literature, D. Nichol Smith, M.A., <i>Merton</i> .....	1929
Exegesis ( <i>Ireland</i> ), R. H. Lightfoot, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1934
Experimental Philosophy ( <i>Lee's</i> ), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1919
Fine Art ( <i>Slade</i> ), P. A. Hendy, B.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> Forestry, R. S. Troup, C.M.G., G.I.E., D.Sc., <i>St John's</i> .....	1936
French ( <i>Foch</i> ), G. Rudler, M.A., <i>All Souls</i> Geography, K. Mason, M.A., <i>Hertford</i> .....	1920
	1919
	1932

		Oxford Colleges.	
		(With date of foundation.)	
<i>Geometry (Sachian)</i> , E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1931	<i>All Souls (1437)</i> , W. G. S. Adams, C.H., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Warden</i> .....	
<i>German Language and Literature</i> , H. G. Fowler, M.V.O., M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .....	1907	<i>Balliol (1262)</i> , A. D. Lindsay, M.A., <i>Master</i> .....	
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , E. R. Dodds, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1936	<i>B.N.C. (1509)</i> , C. H. Sampson, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , H. Dandy, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1936	<i>Ch. Ch. (1532)</i> , A. T. P. Williams, D.D., <i>Dean</i> .....	
<i>History, Ancient (Camden)</i> , H. M. Last, M.A., B.N.C.		<i>Corpus Christi (1516)</i> , Sir R. W. Livingstone, M.A., <i>President</i> .....	
<i>History, Ancient (Wykeham)</i> , J. L. Myres, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1936	<i>Exeter (1314)</i> , R. R. Marett, D.Sc., <i>Rector</i> .....	
<i>International Law (Chichele)</i> , J. L. Brierly, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1910	<i>Hertford (1874)</i> , C. R. M. F. Cruttwell, D.Litt., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>International Relations (Montague Burton)</i> , Sir A. E. Zimmern, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1922	<i>Jesus (1571)</i> , A. E. W. Hazel, K.C., B.O.L., M.A., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture (Oriell)</i> , D. C. Simpson, D.D., <i>Oriel</i> .....	1930	<i>Lincoln (1427)</i> , J. A. R. Munro, M.A., <i>Rector</i> .....	
<i>Italian (Serena)</i> , C. Foligno, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>		<i>Magdalen (1458)</i> , G. S. Gordon, M.A., <i>President</i> .....	
<i>Jurisprudence</i> , A. L. Goodhart, D.C.L., <i>Univ. Lat. (Corpus)</i> , E. D. M. Fraenkel, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> .....	1925	<i>Merton (1264)</i> , Sir J. Miles, M.A., <i>Warden</i> .....	
<i>Latin (Anerian)</i> , Sir W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1919	<i>New Coll. (1379)</i> , Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Warden</i> .....	
<i>Logic (Wykeham)</i> , H. H. Price, B.Sc., M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1931	<i>Oriel (1326)</i> , W. D. Ross, O.B.E., M.A., P.B.A., <i>Provost</i> .....	
<i>Mathematics (Rouse Ball)</i> , E. A. Milne, M.A., <i>Wadham</i> .....	1935	<i>Pembroke (1624)</i> , F. H. Dudden, D.D., <i>Master</i> .....	
<i>Medicine (Regius)</i> , Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt. K.C.V.O., D.M., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1922	<i>Queen's (1340)</i> , B. H. Streeter, M.A., <i>Provost</i> .....	
<i>Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete)</i> , R. G. Collingwood, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>		<i>St. John's (1555)</i> , C. Norwood, M.A., <i>President</i> .....	
<i>Military History (Chichele)</i> , Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.A., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1935	<i>Trinity (1554)</i> , H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., <i>Pres.</i> .....	
<i>Mineralogy</i> , H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., <i>Magd.</i> ...		<i>University (1249)</i> , A. B. Poynton, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., <i>Master</i> .....	
<i>Modern History (Chichele)</i> , Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1928	<i>Wadham (1612)</i> , J. F. Stenning, M.A., <i>Warden</i> .....	
<i>Modern History (Regius)</i> , F. M. Powicke, M.A., <i>Oriel</i> .....	1927	<i>Worcester (1714)</i> , F. J. Lys, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Provost</i> .....	
<i>Moral Philosophy (White)</i> , H. A. Prichard, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> .....	1935	<i>St. Edm. Hall (1269)</i> , A. B. Emden, M.A., <i>Prin.</i>	
<i>Music</i> , Sir Hugh P. Allen, K.C.V.O., D.Mus., <i>New Coll.</i> .....		<i>Keble (1870)</i> , B. J. Kidd, D.D., <i>Warden</i> .....	
<i>Natural Philosophy (Sedleian)</i> , A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., <i>Queen's</i> .....	1925	<i>St. Catherine's Society (1868)</i> , V. J. K. Brook, M.A., <i>Censor</i> .....	
<i>Pastoral Theology (Regius)</i> , K. E. Kirk, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1909	<i>Campion Hall</i> , M. C. D'Arcy, M.A., <i>Master</i> .....	
<i>Pathology</i> , H. W. Florey, B.Sc., M.A., <i>Lincol.</i>		<i>S. Benet's Hall</i> , P. J. McCann, M.A., <i>Master</i> .....	
<i>Pharmacology</i> , J. A. Gunn, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> ...	1905	<i>St. Peter's Hall (1929)</i> , C. M. Chavasse, M.A., <i>Master</i> .....	
<i>Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth)</i> , L. W. Greusted, D.D., <i>Oriel</i> ...	1928	<i>Lady Margaret Hall (1878)</i> , Miss L. Grier, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>Physics (Wykeham)</i> , J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i> .....	1928	<i>Somerville (1879)</i> , Miss H. Darbishire, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>Physiology (Waynflete)</i> , J. Mellanby, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i> .....	1918	<i>St. Hugh's (1886)</i> , Miss B. E. Gwyer, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>Poetry</i> , G. S. Gordon, M.A., <i>President of Magdalen</i> .....	1899	<i>St. Hilda's (1893)</i> , Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>Political Economy</i> , D. H. Macgregor, M.A., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1933	<i>Society of Oxford Home Students (1879)</i> , J. Jowett	
<i>Political Theory and Institutions</i> , Sir J. A. Salter, K.C.B., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1935	<i>Walk</i> , Miss G. E. Hadow, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .....	
<i>Pure Mathematics (Waynflete)</i> , A. L. Dixon, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1912	<b>THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.</b>	
<i>Roman-Dutch Law (Rhodes)</i> , R. W. Lee, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1930	<b>CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1937.</b>	
<i>Romance Languages</i> , A. Ewert, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>		<b>FULL TERM.</b>	
<i>Rural Economy (Sibthorpian)</i> , J. A. S. Watson, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> .....	1900	<i>Lent</i> ..... Jan. 13 to Mar. 13.	
<i>Sanskrit (Boden)</i> , F. W. Thomas, C.I.E., M.A., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1935	<i>Easter</i> ..... Apr. 19 to June 10.	
<i>Spanish (King Alfonso XIII)</i> , W. J. Entwistle, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> .....	1933	<i>Michaelmas</i> ... Oct. 8 to Dec. 6.	
<i>Zoology</i> , G. D. H. Carpenter, D.M., <i>Jesus</i> ...	1933	<b>NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE,</b>	
		<b>Oct., 1936, 5,409.</b>	
	1921	<i>Chancellor</i> , Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Elect. M.A., M.P., Hon. LL.D., <i>Trin.</i> .....	1930
	1934	<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., <i>Master of Clare</i> .....	1935
	1922	<i>High Steward</i> , His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D., <i>Trin.</i> .....	1923
	1921	<i>Deputy High Steward</i> , The Viscount Hanworth, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> .....	1926
	1925	<i>Representatives in Parliament</i> , Sir J. J. Withers, M.A., Hon. LL.D., <i>Cath. &amp; King's</i> ; K. W. M. Piekthorn, M.A., <i>Corp.</i>	1925
	1927	<i>Commissary</i> , Hon. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, K.B.E., M.A., <i>Trin.</i> .....	1926
	1932	<i>Orator</i> , T. R. Glover, M.A., <i>Joh.</i> .....	1920



	Elect.		Elect.
Registrar, E. Harrison, M.A., Trin. ....	1926	Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), F. M.	
Assistant Registrar, H. Claye, M.A., Cai.	1927	Conford, M.A., Trin. ....	1931
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A., King's ...	1923	Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth),	
Sec. to the Library, H. C. Stanford, M.A., Joh.	1927	H. M. Chadwick, M.A., Clare. ....	1912
Treasurer, T. Knox-Shaw, M.A., Sid. Suss...	1929	Animal Pathology, (vacant) .....	
Assistant Treasurer, C. R. Macdonald,		Arabic (Sir T. Adams's), C. A. Storey,	
M.A., Cai. ....	1933	M.A., Trin. ....	1933
Secretary General of the Faculties, J. T.		Archæology (Disney), E. H. Mians, Litt.D.,	
Saunders, M.A., Chr. ....	1935	Pemb. ....	1927
Esquire Bedells, C. P. Sumner, M.A., Cai.		Astronomy and Geometry (Lowendean),	
(one vacancy) .....	1922	W. V. D. Hodge, M.A., Pemb. ....	1916
Proctors, S. J. Bailey, M.A., Joh. ; W. K. C.		Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy	
Guthrie, M.A., Pet. ....	1936	(Plumian), Sir A. S. Eddington, M.A.,	
Organist, B. Ord, M.A., Mus.B. (King's).		Trin. ....	1913
Director of the Observatory, Professor Sir A. S.		Astrophysics, F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., Cai.	1928
Eddington, M.A., Trin. ....		Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn), Sir F. G.	
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and		Hopkins, M.A., Hon. sc.D., Trin. ....	1921
Newall Observer, Professor F. J. M. Stratton,		Biology (Quick), D. Keilin, M.A., Magd. ...	1924
M.A., Cai. ....		Botany, F. T. Brooks, M.A., Emm. ....	1936
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C.		Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A.,	
Forster-Cooper, M.A., Trin. H. ....		Sid. Suss. ....	1908
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay		Chinese Language and History, A. C.	
Curator, Sir S. C. Cockerell, M.A., Hon. Litt.D.,		Moule, Litt.D., Trin. ....	1933
Down. ....		Civil Law (Regius), W. W. Buckland, LL.D.,	
Strickland Curator, F. R. Partridge, M.A., Sid.		Caius. ....	1914
Suss. ....		Classical Archæology (Laurence), A. J. B.	
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and		Wace, M.A., Pemb. ....	1924
Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., Trin. H. ....		Colloid Science (John Humphrey Plummer),	
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæo-		E. K. Rideal, M.A., Trin. H. ....	1931
logy, Prof. A. J. B. Wace, M.A., Pemb.		Comparative Law, H. C. Gutteridge, M.A.,	
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter,		LL.M. (Trin. H.) ....	1934
M.A., Trin. ....		Divinity (Regius), C. E. Raven, D.D., Chr.	1932
Librarian of Squire Law Library, T. Ellis Lewis,		" (Lady Margaret's), F. S. Marsh,	
Ph.D., Trin. H. ....		M.A. (Selw.) .....	1935
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof.		" (Norris-Hulse), C. H. Dodd, M.A.	1935
Sir W. Langdon-Brown, M.D., Corp.		(Ely), J. M. Creed, D.D., Joh. ....	1926
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Prof.		Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), J. P. Whitney,	
F. C. Bartlett, M.A., St. John's.		D.D., Emm. ....	1919
SECRETARY TO			
Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams,		Economic History, J. H. Clapham, Litt.D.,	
M.A., Selw., Syndicate Buildings.		King's ....	1928
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson,		English Law (Rouse Ball), P. H. Winfield,	
M.A., Cla., Stuart House.		LL.D., Joh. ....	1928
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, T.		English Literature (King Edward VII), Sir	
G. Bedford, M.A., Sid. Suss., 62 Sidney Street.		A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., Jesus ....	1912
Appointments Board, O. V. Guy, M.A., Jes.,		Experimental Physics (Cavendish), Lord	
Lensfield House.		Rutherford, O.M., M.A., Hon. sc.D., Trin.	1919
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., Pemb.		Experimental Psychology, F. C. Bartlett,	
COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.			
(Secretary, The Registrar.)		M.A., Joh. ....	1931
Ex-officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-		Fine Art (Slade), W. G. Constable, M.A.,	
Chancellor.		Joh. ....	1934
Heads of Colleges, The Master of Gonville and		French (Drapers), F. C. Green, M.A. (Magd.)	1934
Caius; The Master of Corpus Christi; The		Genetics (Arthur Balfour), R. C. Punnett,	
Master of Sidney Sussex; The President of		M.A., Caius ....	1912
Queens'.		Geography, F. Debenham, M.A., Caius. ....	1931
Professors, Dr. H. R. Dean; Professor F. L.		Geology (Woodwardian), O. T. Jones, M.A.,	
Engledow; Professor F. E. Adcock; Dr. A. D.		Cla. ....	1930
McNair.		German (Schröder), R. A. Williams, M.A.,	
Other Members of the Regent House, S. W. Grose,		Cath. ....	1932
M.A. (Chr.); H. Thirkill, M.A. (Cla.); Dr. T. S.		Greek (Regius), D. S. Robertson, M.A.,	
Hele; D. A. Winstanley, M.A. (Trin.); S. C.		Trin. ....	1928
Roberts, M.A. (Pemb.); K. W. M. Pickthorn,		Hebrew (Regius), S. A. Cook, Litt.D., Caius.	1932
M.A. (Corp.); G. A. Chase, M.A. (Selw.);		Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harms-	
Dr. H. McCombie (King's).		worth), E. A. Walker, M.A. (Oxford) ....	1936
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.			
Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), Elect.		Industrial Relations (Montague Burton),	
B. M. Jones, M.A., Emm. ....	1919	J. Hilton, M.A. ....	1931
Agriculture (Drapers), F. L. Engledow,		International Law (Whewell), A. D.	
C.M.G., M.A., Joh. ....	1930	McNair, LL.D., Caius ....	1935
Anatomy, H. A. Harris, M.A. ....	1934	Italian, E. R. P. Vincent, M.A. ....	1924
Ancient History, F. E. Adcock, M.A.		Latin (Kennedy), W. B. Anderson, M.A.,	
(King's) ....	1925	Trin. ....	1936
		Laws of England (Downing), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., Downing. ....	1919
		Mathematical Physics (John Humphrey	
		Plummer), R. H. Fowler, M.A., Trin. ...	1932

<i>Mathematics (Lucasian), P. A. M. Dirac,</i> <i>Ph.D., Joh.</i>	Elect.
<i>Mathematics (House Ball), J. E. Little-</i> <i>wood, M.A., Trin.</i>	1932
<i>Mechanical Sciences, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E.,</i> <i>M.A., King's</i>	1928
<i>Metallurgy (Goldsmiths'), R. S. Hutton,</i> <i>M.A., Cla.</i>	1919
<i>Mineralogy and Petrology, C. E. Tilley,</i> <i>Ph.D. Emm.</i>	1932
<i>Modern History (Regius), G. M. Trevelyan,</i> <i>O.M., Litt.D., Trin.</i>	1931
<i>Modern History, H. W. V. Temperley,</i> <i>Litt.D. Pel.</i>	1927
<i>Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge), C. D.</i> <i>Broad, Litt.D., Trin.</i>	1930
<i>Music, E. J. Dent, M.A., Mus.B., King's.</i>	1933
<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), E. V.</i> <i>Appleton, M.A., F.R.S., Joh.</i>	1926
<i>Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., Trin. H.</i>	1936
<i>Philosophy, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., Trin.</i>	1922
<i>Physic (Regius), J. A. Ryle, M.A., Hon.</i> <i>M.D., Caius.</i>	1925
<i>Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A.,</i> <i>Hon. Sc.D., Trin.</i>	1935
<i>Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, O.B.E.,</i> <i>M.A., Trin. H.</i>	1919
<i>Physiology, Sir J. Barcroft, M.A., King's.</i>	1920
<i>Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., King's</i>	1925
<i>Political Science, E. Barker, Litt.D. Pel.</i>	1908
<i>Pure Mathematics (Sadleirian), G. H.</i> <i>Hardy, M.A., Trin.</i>	1927
<i>Sanskrit, H. W. Bailey, M.A., D.Phil.</i> <i>(Oxford).</i>	1931
<i>Social Anthropology (William Wyse), T. C.</i> <i>Hodson, M.A., Cath.</i>	1936
<i>Spanish, J. B. Trend, M.A., Chr.</i>	1932
<i>Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphry</i> <i>Plummer), J. E. Lennard-Jones, Ph.D.,</i> <i>Corp.</i>	1933
<i>Zoology, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., Caius</i>	1932
Cambridge Colleges.	1909

(With date of foundation.)

<i>Christ's (1505), C. G. Darwin, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master.</i>
<i>Clare (1326), G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>Corpus Christi (1352), W. Spens, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>Downing (1800), Admiral Sir H. W. Richmond,</i> <i>K.C.B., Master.</i>
<i>Emmanuel (1584), T. S. Hele, M.D., Master.</i>
<i>Gonville &amp; Caius (1348), J. F. Cameron, M.A.,</i> <i>Master.</i>
<i>Jesus (1496), A. Gray, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>King's (1441), J. T. Sheppard, M.A., Provost.</i>
<i>Magdalene (1542), A. B. Ramsay, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>Pembroke (1347), A. Hutchinson, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>Peterhouse (1284), Field-Marshal Sir W. R. Bird-</i> <i>wood, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.D.</i> <i>(Hon.), Master.</i>
<i>Queens' (1448), J. A. Venn, Litt.D., Pres.</i>
<i>St. Catharine's (1473), H. J. Chaytor, Litt.D.,</i> <i>Master.</i>
<i>St. John's (1511), E. A. Benians, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>Sidney Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A.,</i> <i>Hon. Sc.D., Master.</i>
<i>Trinity Hall (1350), H. R. Dean, M.D., Master.</i>
<i>Stetson College (1882), G. A. Chase, M.A., Master.</i>
<i>Fitzwilliam House (1869), W. S. Thatcher,</i> <i>M.A., Censor.</i>
COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.
<i>Girton (1869), Miss H. M. Wodehouse, M.A.,</i> <i>Mistress.</i>
<i>Newham (1875), Miss J. P. Strachey, M.A.,</i> <i>Principal.</i>

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, W.O.1, 1836, 1900 and 1929.

THE year 1936 has been notable for two events in the history of the University, the celebration of its first centenary, and the removal of the University Administrative Offices from South Kensington (where they had been provided by the Government with accommodation in the Imperial Institute) to the new University Buildings, Bloomsbury, the foundation stone for which was laid in 1933.

The centenary was celebrated during the week June 27 to July 3. Other universities and learned societies, at home and abroad, were represented to the number of 166, and many hundreds of people connected with the University were invited to one or more of the functions. The events included a service at St. Paul's Cathedral, attended by the Lord Mayor in State, a lunch given by the Corporation of the City of London at Guildhall, a ball by the Worshipful Company of Drapers, a reception by His Majesty's Government at Lancaster House, and another by the London County Council at County Hall. Lunches, garden parties, and soirées were given by many of the colleges, with opportunity for the guests to see the work of the colleges. Delegates were received at the University by the Chancellor, and Honorary Degrees were conferred.

Twice since it was founded a hundred years ago the University has been reconstituted. In 1900 it became a teaching University as well as an examining University: the teaching being carried out at various colleges—general, medical, theological, post-graduate, etc. There are now about 40 of these "Schools of the University." In 1929 the chief change was the creation of a University "Court" to have supreme control of university finance as the Senate has control of its educational policy. It is the Court which now divides among the colleges the grants received, as annual block grants for university education in London, from the Treasury through the University Grants Committee, and the grants from the London County Council. These grants are at present £621,000 a year from the Treasury and £129,000 from the London County Council. Home Counties and County Boroughs contribute about £13,000 a year in recognition of the tuition given by colleges to students from the Home Counties. The London County Council also gives substantial capital grants.

In addition to the aforementioned grants for university work generally, the Court, under the chairmanship of Lord Macmillan, has been raising funds for the University's new building in Bloomsbury, a site for which, immediately to the north of the British Museum, was bought in 1927 by means of a gift of £400,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, supplemented by part of a grant of £212,500 from the Treasury.

Towards the cost of building developments capital grants to an amount of £450,000 have been voted by the London County Council; the Corporation of the City of London have, subject to certain conditions, made a grant of £100,000 towards the cost of the Ceremonial Hall; and, for the same purpose, grants from the City Companies, amounting at present to over £74,000 in all, have been received or promised. The Goldsmiths' Company have

given £50,000, and the Middlesex County Council have promised £100,000, spread over 10 years, towards the cost of the University library. Mr. Samuel Courtauld has generously provided for the cost of the building for the Courtauld Institute of Art, and the Czechoslovak Government have promised a substantial sum for a permanent home for the Institute of Slavonic Studies. The Rhodes Trustees have promised £5,000 for a new Students' Union.

Grants spread over a term of years have been promised, for general purposes, by the following local authorities: Surrey, £50,000; Kent, £40,000; Essex, £33,000; Hertfordshire, £10,000; Croydon, £10,000; Buckinghamshire, £5,000; West Ham, £2,500; East Ham, £1,000.

A number of business firms, banks and private individuals have made generous contributions, amounting in all to over £134,000.

"Generous donors" are still required for individual buildings, e.g., the Institute of Historical Research, Students' Union, etc.

The Court in 1931 appointed Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., the architect for the new building, and in June, 1933, His Majesty King George V., accompanied by Queen Mary, laid the foundation stone.

The buildings are designed to house the administrative offices and library at the south end, and northward of this block will be built by degrees the Institute of Education, Birkbeck College, the Institute of Historical Research, the School of Oriental Studies, the School of Slavonic Studies, the Courtauld Institute and the Students' Union. The buildings are designed with a tower to dominate the whole.

The administrative offices were moved to their new quarters in August. The library will be moved, probably early in 1937.

The accommodation at South Kensington will continue to be used for examinations.

#### DATES OF SESSION, 1936-37.

1st Term.—October 8 to December 17, 1936.

2nd Term.—January 12 to March 23, 1937.

3rd Term.—April 27 to June 29, 1937.

During the year 1935 the total admissions amounted to 12,419; the number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in July, 1936, was 13,579.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellor, Herbert Lightfoot Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Luxton Loney, M.A.

Principal, Sir Edwin Deller, LL.D.

#### THE COURT.

The Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Chairman of Convocation.

Appointed by the Senate, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., Dr. W. R. Halliday, Prof. F. Horton, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Sir Ernest Pooley. *By His Majesty in Council*, Sir Charles Addis, Sir George L. Barstow, Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, Sir E. Cooper Perry. *By the L.C.C.*, Mrs. E. M. Lowe, Sir Oscar E. Warburg. *Co-opted Member*, Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt.

#### THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal. *Heads of the following Schools*—The Provost of University College, The Principals of King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, and Queen Mary College, The Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, The Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, The Principals of Royal Holloway College and Westfield College. *Appointed by Convocation*—(Theology), Rev. Canon J. A. Douglas; (Arts), Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Prof. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman (*one vacancy*); (Laws), T. Hynes; (Music), Dr. G. Oldroyd; (Medicine), Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., W. G. Spencer; (Science), G. D. Dunkerley, Prof. M. Greenwood, Prof. G. B. Jeffery, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Dr. R. H. Pickard; (Engineering), Roger Smith; (Economics (including Commerce and Industry) and Political Science), Prof. Abraham Wolf. *Appointed by the Faculties*—(Theology), Rev. Prof. E. S. Waterhouse; (Arts), Prof. H. E. Butler, Rev. Canon Prof. C. Jenkins, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, Prof. C. J. Sisson; (Laws), Prof. D. H. Parry; (Music), Prof. Sir Percy C. Buck; (Medicine), The Viscount Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, Dr. A. M. H. Gray; (Science), Dr. O. L. Brady, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, Prof. F. Horton, Prof. J. C. Philip; (Engineering), Prof. I. Bairstow, Prof. G. Cook; (Economics (including Commerce and Industry) and Political Science), Prof. L. C. Robbins; (General Medical Schools), W. Girling Ball, Prof. T. B. Johnston. *By University College*, The Lord Meston. *By King's College (Theological Department)*, Rev. Preb. Richard Hanson. *Co-opted Members*, Sir Frank Dyson, Sir George F. Hill, Sir Ernest H. Pooley, The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. W. R. Matthews).

#### Principal Officers.

Clerk of the Court, Harold Cloughton, C.B.E., B.A. Secretary to the Senate, Maurice Webb, C.I.E., M.A. Registrars: (Academic) S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., B.A.; (External and Extension) A. Clow Ford, M.B.E., B.A.

Secretary of Matriculation and School Examination Council, S. H. Shurrock, M.A.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.

Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.

Supt. of Examinations, R. B. P. Wallace, M.A., LL.B.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Ernest Graham-Little (1924).

Public Orator, Prof. H. E. Butler, M.A.

#### Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other University Institutions are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Institute of Historical

Research in Malet Street, the University Observatory in Mill Hill Park, the Institute of Education at Southampton Row, the Courtauld Institute of Art at Portman Square, the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at Torrington Square, the Institute of Archaeology at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, and Goldsmiths' College at New Cross.

## UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

*American History (Commonwealth Fund)*, H. H. Bellot, M.A.  
*Anatomy*, A. B. Appleton, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, D.Sc.; W. J. Hamilton, D.Sc.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; Mrs. Lucas Keene, M.B.; T. Nicol, D.Sc.; H. H. Woollard, M.D.; W. Wright, D.Sc.  
*Anatomy (Courtauld)*, T. Yeates, C.M.  
*Anthropology*, B. Malinowski, D.Sc.  
*Arabic*, H. A. R. Gibb, M.A.  
*Archæology (Yates)*, B. Ashmole, M.C., M.A.  
*Architecture*, A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.  
*Aviation (Zaharoff)*, L. Bairstow, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Bacteriology*, Alexander Fleming, M.B.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. C. Okell, M.C., B.A.; F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., F.R.S.  
*Bacteriology (Goldsmiths' Company's)*, S. P. Hedson, M.D.  
*Bacteriology (Hygiene)*, G. S. Wilson, M.D.  
*Bacteriology and Immunology*, W. W. C. Topley, M.D., F.R.S.  
*Belgian Studies and Institutions*, E. Cammaerts, C.B.E., LL.D.  
*Biochemistry*, J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; H. Raistrick, D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. Robison, D.Sc., F.R.S.; A. Wormald, D.Sc.  
*Biochemistry (Courtauld)*, E. C. Dodds, M.V.O., M.D.  
*Botany*, F. E. Fritch, D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. R. Gates, LL.D., F.R.S.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E., D.Sc.  
*Botany (Hildred Carlile)*, W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.  
*Botany (Quain)*, E. J. Salisbury, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Chemical Engineering (Ramsay Memorial)*, H. E. Watson, D.Sc.  
*Chemical Technology*, A. C. G. Egerton, M.A., F.R.S.  
*Chemistry*, A. J. Allmand, M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. W. Cook, D.Sc.; F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.; C. K. Ingold, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; J. F. Spencer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.  
*Chemistry (Daniell)*, S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Do. (Inorganic)*, H. V. A. Briscoe, D.Sc.  
*Do. (Organic)*, J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Do. (Pathological)*, C. R. Harington, Ph.D., F.R.S.  
*Do. (Physical)*, J. C. Philip, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; S. Sugden, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Chemistry (Hygiene)*, M. E. Delafield, M.B.  
*Chinese*, Sir R. F. Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., LL.D.  
*Chinese Art and Archaeology*, W. P. Vettes, O.B.E., D.Lit.  
*Classics*, J. H. Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.; E. H. Warrington, M.A.  
*Commerce*, J. B. Condliffe, D.Sc.  
*Do. (Cassel)*, A. Plant, B.Com.  
*Comparative Slavonic Philology*, N. B. Jopson, M.A.  
*Dental Prosthetics*, H. R. B. Fenn, D.D.S.  
*Dietetics*, S. J. Cowell, M.B.  
*Economic Science and Statistics (Tooke)*, F. A. von Hayek, Dr.Jur.

*Economics*, L. C. Robbins, M.A.  
*Do., Banking and Currency (Cassel)*, T. E. G. Gregory, D.Sc.  
*Education*, F. Clarke, M.A.; H. R. Hamley, M.A.  
*Egyptology (Edwards)*, S. R. K. Glanville, M.A.  
*Embryology*, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Engineering*, C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.Sc. (Chadwick), H. J. Collins, M.C., M.Sc. (Kennedy), G. T. R. Hill, M.C., M.Sc.  
*Civil*, C. H. Lobban, D.Sc.; A. J. S. Pippard, M.B.E., D.Sc.  
*Civil and Mechanical*, E. H. Lamb, D.Sc., D.Sc.  
*Electrical*, C. L. Fortescue, O.B.E., M.A.; J. T. MacGregor Morris, M.I.E.E.; J. K. Catterson-Smith, M.Eng.  
*Do. (Pender)*, R. O. Knapp, B.Sc.  
*Highway (Maybury)*, R. G. H. Clements, M.C., M.I.C.E.  
*Mechanical*, G. Cook, D.Sc.; E. F. D. Witchell, B.Sc.  
*English Language and Literature*, B. I. Evans, M.A.; A. W. Reed, D.Lit.  
*Do. (Quain)*, R. W. Chambers, D.Lit., F.B.A.  
*English Lang. and Mediæval Literature*, P. G. Thomas, Litt.D.  
*English Literature*, J. R. Sutherland, M.A.  
*Do. (Hildred Carlile)*, F. P. Wilson, D.Lit.  
*Do. Modern (Northcliffe)*, C. J. Sisson, D.-es-L.  
*Epidemiology and Vital Statistics*, Major Greenwood, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Eugenics (Galton)*, R. A. Fisher, Sc.D., F.R.S.  
*Fine Art (Slade)*, Randolph Schwabe.  
*French and Romance Philosophy (Fielden)*, L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.  
*French Language & Literature*, J. A. Dechamps, D.-es-L.; D. Saurat, D.-es-L.; F. J. Tanqueray, D.-es-L.; Mme. G. R. Turquet, D.Lit.  
*Genetics*, J. B. S. Haldane, M.A., F.R.S.  
*Geography*, L. R. Jones, Ph.D.; Miss E. G. R. Taylor, D.Sc.  
*Do. (Economic and Regional)*, C. B. Fawcett, D.Sc.  
*Geology*, P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. T. Gordon, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.  
*Do. (Yates-Goldsmid)*, W. B. R. King, M.A.  
*German*, H. G. Atkins, D.Lit.; Miss E. Purdie, D.Lit.; L. A. Willoughby, D.Lit.  
*Greek*, M. T. Smiley, M.A.; Miss Dorothy Tarrant, Ph.D.  
*Do., Modern, and Byzantine Hist. Lang. and Lit. (Korais)*, F. H. Marshall, M.A.  
*Hebrew*, Rev. Canon S. L. Brown, D.D.  
*Helminthology (W. J. Courtauld)*, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*History*, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.; Rev. N. Sykes, D.Phil.; C. H. Williams, M.A.  
*Do. Byzantine*, N. H. Baynes, M.A.  
*Do. Central European (Masaryk)*, E. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.  
*Do. Ecclesiastical*, (vacant).  
*Do. Economic*, Miss E. le P. Power, D.Lit.; R. H. Tawney, Litt.D.  
*Do. English (Astor)*, J. E. Neale, M.A.  
*Do. Imperial (Rhodes)*, A. P. Newton, D.Lit., F.S.A.  
*Do. International (Stevenson)*, C. K. Webster, Litt.D., F.B.A.  
*Do. International (Stevenson Research)*, A. J. Toynbee, B.A.  
*Do. Legal*, T. F. T. Plucknett, M.A.  
*Do. Modern*, Miss L. M. Penson, Ph.D.  
*Do. Modern French, and Institutions*, Paul Vaucher, D.-es-L.  
*History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c.*, H. H. Dowdell, M.A.



*History of Art*, W. G. Constable, D.O.L., F.S.A.  
Do. (*Durning-Lawrence*), C. T. Borenius, D.Lit.

*History of Medicine*, C. Singer, M.D.  
*International Relations* (*Montague Burton*), C. A. W. Manning, M.A.

*Italian*, C. Pellizzi, D.Lit.

*Latin*, H. E. Butler, M.A.

Do. (*Hildred Cartile*), R. B. Onions, Ph.D.

*Law*—

*Commercial & Industrial* (*Cassel*), R. S. T. Chorley, M.A.

*Comparative* (*Quain*), Sir M. S. Amos, K.B.E., M.A., K.C.

*Constitutional*, J. H. Morgan, M.A., K.C.

*English*, D. Hughes Parry, LL.M.

*International*, H. A. Smith, M.A.

*Roman*, H. F. Jolowicz, M.A.

*Logic & Scientific Method*, A. Wolf, D.Lit.

*Malarial Studies*, Sir S. R. Christophers, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., F.R.S.

*Mathematics*, B. B. Baker, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; S. Chapman, D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. Hilton, D.Sc.; H. Levy, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; J. G. Semple, Ph.D.; G. F. J. Temple, D.Sc.

Do. (*Astor*), G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Do. *Applied and Mechanics* (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Medical Entomology*, P. A. Buxton, M.A.

*Medical Industrial Psychology*, M. Culpin, M.D.

*Medical Protozoology*, J. G. Thomson, M.A.

*Medicine*, O. L. V. de Wesselow, D.M.; T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; A. W. M. Ellis, O.B.E., M.D.; F. R. Fraser, M.D.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; L. J. Witts, M.D.

*Metalurgy*, Sir Harold Carpenter, Ph.D., F.R.S.

*Meteorology*, D. Brunt, M.A.

*Mining*, J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., B.Sc.

*Mining Geology*, C. G. Cullis, D.Sc.

*Morbid Anatomy*, G. W. de P. Nicholson, M.D.; H. M. Turnbull, D.M.

*Music* (*King Edward*), Sir Percy C. Buck, D.Mus.

*Myology*, E. S. Salmon.

*New Testament Exegesis*, Rev. R. V. G. Tasker, M.A.

*Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, F. J. Browne, M.D.; Miss A. M. Fleming, M.D.; J. Young, D.S.O., M.D.

*Old Testament Studies* (*Samuel Davidson*), S. H. Hooke, B.D.

*Optical Engineering*, A. F. C. Pollard, A.R.C.S.

*Pathology*, L. S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.; G. Hadfield, M.D.; E. H. Kettle, M.D., F.R.S.; J. McIntosh, M.D.; R. A. Webb, M.D.

Do. (*Graham*), (vacant)

Do. (*Dunn*), G. P. Wright, D.M.

Do. *Chemical*, J. R. Marraok, D.S.O., M.C., M.D.

Do. *Experimental*, E. L. Kennaway, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Almoth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

*Persian*, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., D.Lit.

*Pharmacology*, J. H. Burn, M.D.; J. H. Gaddum, M.A.

*Philosophy*, H. F. Hallett, D.Litt.; Miss L. S. Stebbing, D.Lit.

*Philosophy of Mind and Logic* (*Grote*), John Macmurray, M.C., M.A.

*Philosophy of Religion*, Rev. E. S. Waterhouse, D.D.

*Phonetics*, Daniel Jones, M.A.; A. Lloyd-James, M.A.

*Physics*, P. M. S. Blackett, M.A., F.R.S.; F. L. Hopwood, D.Sc.; F. Horton, Sc.D., F.R.S.; A. O. Rankine, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. R. Robinson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; G. P. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S.

Do. (*Hildred Cartile*), W. Wilson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Do. (*Joel*), S. Russ, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Do. (*Quain*), E. N. da Costa Andrade, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Do. (*Wheatstone*), C. D. Ellis, Ph.D., F.R.S.

*Physiology*, D. T. Harris, D.Sc.; H. Hartridge, M.D., F.R.S.; A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.; A. St. G. J. McC. Huggett, D.Sc.; R. J. S. McDowall, D.Sc.; B. A. McSwiney, D.Sc.; V. H. Mottram, M.A.

Do. (*John Astor*), S. Wright, M.D.

Do. (*Jodrell*), C. A. Lovatt Evans, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Do. (*Sophia Jez-Blake*), Miss W. C. Cullis, C.B.E., D.Sc.

*Plant Pathology*, W. Brown, D.Sc.

*Plant Physiology*, V. H. Blackman, Sc.D., F.R.S.; T. G. Hill, D.Sc.

*Political Economy*, N. F. Hall, M.A.

*Political Science*, H. J. Laski, M.A.

*Psychology*, F. A. P. Aveling, M.C., D.D.; C. L. Burt, D.Sc.

*Public Health* (*Prudential*), W. W. Jameson, M.D.

*Radiology*, J. M. W. Morison, M.D.

*Sanskrit*, R. L. Turner, M.C., Litt.D.

*Social Biology*, L. T. Hogben, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Sociology* (*Martin White*), M. Ginsberg, D.Lit.

*Spanish Language & Literature* (*Cervantes*), A. R. Pastor, D.Phil.

*Statistics*, E. L. Pearson, D.Sc. (and a vacancy).

*Surgery*, C. A. Pannett, M.D.; J. P. Ross, F.R.C.S.; W. B. L. Trotter, M.D., F.R.S.; G. Grey Turner, F.R.C.S.

*Theology*, Rev. S. Cave, D.D.; Rev. C. Ryder Smith, D.D.

Do., *Biblical and Historical*, Rev. H. M. Relton, D.D.

Do., *Pastoral and Liturgical*, Rev. O. Hardman, D.D.

*Town Planning*, L. P. Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

*Zoology*, C. L. Boulenger, D.Sc.; H. G. Jackson, D.Sc.; Miss D. L. Mackinnon, D.Sc.

*Zoology and Applied Entomology*, J. W. Munro, D.Sc.

*Zoology and Comparative Anatomy* (*Jodrell*), D. M. S. Watson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 2.

*Chairman of Committee*, The Viscount Sankey of Moreton, P.C., G.B.E.

*Provost*, Allen Mawer, Litt.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Economics, and the following Special Schools:—The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. Department of Town Planning), the Slade School of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture), Francis Galton Laboratory of National Eugenics, and the School of Librarianship.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.

*Chairman of Delegacy*, Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E., K.C.

*Principal*, W. R. Halliday, LL.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics.

BROWN ANIMAL SANATORY INSTITUTION,

149, Wandsworth Road, S.W. 8.

*Superintendent*, Prof. F. W. Twort, F.R.S.

INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH,  
Malet Street, W.C. 1.

Hon. Director, A. F. Pollard, D.Lit., Litt.D.

UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY,  
Mill Hill Park, N.W. 7.

Hon. Director, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, C.B.E., F.R.S.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, Southampton  
Row, W.C. 1.

Director, Prof. F. Clarke, M.A.

COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART,  
20, Portman Square, W. 1.

Director, Prof. W. G. Constable, M.A.

SCHOOL OF SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN  
STUDIES, 40, Torrington Square, W.C. 1.

Director, Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY,  
St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, N. W. 1.

Hon. Director, R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, D.Litt.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.  
Warden, A. E. Dean, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

*In the Faculty of Theology:—*

New College, London,  
Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Congregational).

Principal, Rev. Prof. S. Cave, D.D.

Richmond College (Methodist).

Principal, Rev. Prof. C. Ryder Smith, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).

Principal, Rev. T. W. Gilbert, D.D.

King's College (Theological Department),  
Strand, W.C. 2 (Church of England).

Dean, Rev. Preb. R. Hanson, M.A., B.D.

*Arts, Science, and Engineering:—*

Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E. 1.

Principal, Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B.,  
D.Lit.

*Arts and Science:—*

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

Principal, Miss Janet R. Bacon, M.A.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

Principal, Miss G. E. M. Jebb, M.A.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4.

(For evening and part-time students.)

Principal, George Senter, D.Sc.

*Arts:—*

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Principal, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.

Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., D.Lit.,  
Ph.D.

*Medicine:—*

Colleges (or Schools) of St. Bartholomew's,  
St. Thomas's, Westminster, Guy's, St. George's,  
London, Middlesex, Charing Cross, London  
(Royal Free), University College, King's College  
and St. Mary's Hospitals; the London Sch. of  
Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Lister Inst.  
of Preventive Medicine, the Royal Dental Hosp.  
(Dentistry only), Maudsley Hosp., Bethlem  
Royal Hosp., Coll. of the Pharmaceutical Soc.  
(Pharmacy only), Royal Cancer Hospital (Free),  
and the British Postgraduate Medical School.

*Science and Engineering:—*

Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Rector, H. T. Tizard, C.B., F.R.S.

The Imperial College comprises the Royal  
College of Science, the Royal School of Mines  
and the City and Guilds College. See p. 467.

*In Household and Social Science only:—*

King's College of Household and Social Science.  
Camden Hill Road, W. 8.

Dean, Miss Helene Reynard, M.A.

*Science—in Agriculture only:—*

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.  
Principal, Robert M. Wilson, B.Sc.

*Arts (in Anthropology, History, Sociology and  
Geography only), Laws and Economics and  
Political Science:—*

London School of Economics and Political Science,  
Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., D.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.  
Vice-Chancellor (1934-35), Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsdale,  
M.A., B.D.

Proctors, Stuart McDonald, M.A., M.D.; George

Hallatt Christie, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.

Librarian, H. W. Acomb, M.A.

Sec. Committee of Management of Observatory,  
E. F. Baxter, M.A.

Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

*Durham Colleges.*

President, John Stapylton Grey Pemberton,  
D.L., M.A., D.C.L.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.

Master, Rev. John Hall How, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.

Master, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsdale, B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham

Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

\*BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Rev. E. F. Braley, LL.D.

\*ST. HILD'S COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Miss A. L. Lawrence, M.A., LL.B.

\*NEVILLE'S CROSS COLLEGE, Durham.

Principal, Miss Z. G. D. May, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

Censor, Rev. N. D. Coleman, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

Censor, Gertrude A. C. Houston, M.A.

College of Medicine, Newcastle.

President, Sir Robert Bolam, M.D., LL.D.,

Armstrong College, Newcastle.

Principal, Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I.,  
K.C.I.E., B.A., D.Litt.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF  
MANCHESTER.

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.

Chancellor, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres,  
P.C., K.T., LL.D., Litt.D., F.R.S., F.R.I.B.A.

Vice-Chancellor, John S. B. Stopford, M.D., F.R.S.

Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.

Director of Extra-Mural Studies, H. P. Turner,  
M.A., LL.M.

Bursar, G. W. Kaye, M.A.

Adviser to Women Students, Phyllis E. Crump,  
M.A.

\* Colleges under the Board of Education licensed by  
the Council of the Durham Colleges as places of resi-  
dence for students reading for degrees in the Durham  
Division of the University.

*Chairman of Convocation*, David Cardwell, M.Sc.  
*Clerk of Convocation*, Erna Reiss, Ph.D.  
*Librarian*, Moses Tyson, Ph.D.  
*Tutor to the Faculty of Arts*, Joseph Marks, M.A.  
*Do. Science*, J. E. Myers, O.B.E., D.Sc.  
*Do. Medicine*, W. Schlapp, M.B.  
*Tutor to the Faculty of Commerce and Administration*, Frances Collier, M.A.  
*Do. (For Articled Clerks)*, Faculty of Law, David Blank, LL.B.

**TRAINING DEPARTMENT** (for Men and Women).  
*Professor and Director of Dept.*, J. F. Duff, M.A.

**HALLS OF RESIDENCE.**

*Men*—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, G. A. Sutherland, M.A.  
 " —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.  
 " —St. Anselm Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. H. South, M.A.  
 " —Lancashire Independent College, *Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Grieve, D.D.  
 " —Unitarian College, *Princ.*, Rev. H. McLachlan, M.A., D.D.  
*Women*—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. C. Mitchell, B.A.  
 " —Ellis Llwyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss H. M. A. Buckmaster, B.A.  
 " —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss D. M. Newcomen, M.A.  
 " —St. Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss Dorothy C. Prosser, M.A.  
*For Medical Students*, Lister House, *Warden*, Reginald Ellis, M.D.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.**

Birmingham, 1900.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.  
*Pro-Chancellor*, Walter Bartow, LL.M., F.S.A.  
*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Sir Charles G. Robertson, C.V.O., LL.D.  
*Registrar*, D. J. Cameron, M.A., F.C.I.S.  
*Secretary*, C. G. Burton, M.Com.  
*Librarian* W. Bonser, B.A., Ph.D.

**HALLS OF RESIDENCE.**

*Men*—Chancellor's Hall, *Warden*, Maj. B. C. Panton, M.Sc.  
*Women*—University House, *Warden*, Miss Hilda Walton, M.A.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.**

Liverpool, 1903.

*Chancellor*, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D.  
*Vice-Chancellor* (vacant)  
*Pro-Vice Chancellor*, Prof. T. B. Abell, O.B.E., M.Eng.  
*Registrar*, Edward Carey, LL.B.  
*Librarian*, Associate Professor W. Garmon Jones, M.A.

**HALLS OF RESIDENCE.**

*Men*—Warden, J. C. Prescott, D.Eng.  
*Women*—Warden, Miss E. A. Buller, B.A.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.**

Leeds, 1904.

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.  
*Pro-Chancellor*, C. H. Tetley, D.S.O., LL.D.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir James B. Baillie, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., LL.D., J.P.  
*Accountant*, E. J. Brown, B.Com.  
*Clerk to the Senate*, W. Moule, M.A.  
*Registrar*, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.  
*Librarian*, E. Offer, Ph.D.

*Tutor of Women Students*, Miss Dora M. Higgane, M.A.

**TRAINING DEPARTMENT** (for Men and Women).  
*Professor*, Frank Smith, M.A., Ph.D.

**HALLS OF RESIDENCE.**

*Men*—Devonshire Hall, *Warden*, Prof. Frank Smith, Ph.D.  
*Women*—Oxley Hall, *Warden*, Miss McLaren.  
 " Lyddon Hall, *Warden*, Miss A. B. Marchbank.  
 " College Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. Holgate, B.A.  
 " Wetwood Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Redman King, B.Sc.

**UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905.**

*Chancellor*, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.  
*Pro-Chancellors*, Sir Henry K. Stephenson, D.S.O., LL.D.; J. H. Doncaster, M.A., J.P.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A.  
*Treasurer*, S. Osborn, LL.D., J.P.  
*Registrar*, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.  
*Librarian*, A. P. Hunt, B.A.  
*Curator of the Observatory*, R. R. S. Cox, M.A.  
*Tutor for Women Students*, Miss D. M. Bennett, M.Sc.

**HALLS OF RESIDENCE.**

University Hall for Men; Stephenson Hall; University Hall for Women.

**TRAINING DEPARTMENT** (for Men and Women).  
*Professor*, G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D.

**UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.**

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., LL.D., M.P.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, Thomas Loveday, M.A., LL.D.  
*Treasurer*, S. H. Badcock, LL.D., J.P.  
*Librarian*, W. L. Cooper, M.A.  
*Secretary and Registrar*, Winifred Shapland.  
*Bursar*, Ivor Fox.

*Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station*, Long Ashton.

*Director*, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.  
*Campden Research Station*, Chipping Campden.  
*Director*, F. Hirst, M.Sc.

**Department of Education.**

*Director of Training*, T. S. Foster, M.A.

**HALLS OF RESIDENCE.**

*Men*—Mortimer House and Wills Hall.  
*Women*—Clifton Hill House and Manor Hall.

**UNIVERSITY OF READING. 1926.**

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, T. Franklin Sibly, LL.D., D.Sc.  
*Treasurer*, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., B.A., J.P.  
*Registrar*, E. Smith, B.Litt.  
*Bursar*, E. B. Morgan, B.A.

**HALLS OF RESIDENCE.**

*Men*—Wantage Hall, *Warden*, J. B. Passmore, M.O., M.Sc.

" —St. Patrick's Hall, *Warden*, R. L. Pearson.  
*Women*—St. Andrew's Hall, *Warden*, Miss D. Mack Smith, B.Sc.

" —Wessex Hall, *Warden*, Miss E. M. Wiseman, M.A.

" —St. George's Hall and Ashdown Hall, *Warden*, Miss I. A. Turner, M.B.E., B.Sc.; *Sub-Warden*, Miss H. B. Daniels, B.A.

*Department of Education* (Men and Women).  
*Professor of Education*, F. A. Cavenagh, M.A.

## UNIVERSITY EXTRA MURAL STUDIES.

The following Universities and University Colleges make provision for Extra-Mural Studies, "University Extension," and applications for information should be addressed as under:—  
*Birmingham*, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.  
*Bristol*, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.  
*Cambridge*, G. F. Hickson, M.A., Stuart House.  
*Durham*, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.  
*Exeter*, Head of Dept., Univ. Coll.  
*Hull*, Dept. of Adult Education, Univ. Coll.  
*Leeds*, Sec., University Extension Committee.  
*Leicester*, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.  
*Liverpool*, Secretary, University Extension Board.  
*London*, Registrar, University of London.  
*Manchester*, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.  
*Newcastle*, Director, Armstrong Coll.  
*Nottingham*, Dept. of Adult Education.  
*Oxford*, C. R. Morris, M.A., Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies, Rewley House.  
*Reading*, Registrar of the University.  
*Sheffield*, Registrar of the University.  
*Southampton*, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept.

## WALES.

Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Univ. Coll.,  
*Aberystwyth*, *Bangor*, *Cardiff*, *Swansea*.

## SCOTLAND.

Adult Education Committee, *St. Andrews*.  
 Extra-Mural Ed. Committee, *Glasgow*.  
 Sec. Tutorial Classes, *Aberdeen*.  
 Hon. Sec., Adult Ed. Committee, *Edinburgh*.

## ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

## BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

*Principal*, Prof. Andrew Robertson, D.Sc.  
*Treasurer and Secretary*, Gerald H. Beloe.  
*Registrar*, Kate L. Ford.

## CHELTENHAM—LADIES' COLLEGE.

*Principal*, Miss M. E. Popham, B.A.  
*Vice-Principal*, Miss J. A. Macfarlane, M.A.  
*Secretary*, Lt.-Col. J. F. Tarrant.

## EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.

*Deputy President*, Sir Hy. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., M.A., D.L.

*Principal*, John Murray, LL.D.  
*Registrar*, A. K. Woodbridge.

## TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT (Men and Women).

*Head of Dept.*, Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.

## HULL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

*President*, The Lord Middleton, M.C., J.P.  
*Principal*, J. H. Nicholson, M.A.  
*Registrar*, C. Meggitt.

## HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

*Men*—Needler Hall—*Warden*, N. H. Poole, M.A.  
*Women*—Thwaite Hall—*Warden*, Miss M. A. Tazelaar, M.Sc.

## LEICESTER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1921).

*Principal*, F. L. Attenborough, M.A.  
*Registrar*, L. M. Sear.

## Women Students' Hostel.

*Warden*, Mrs. D. A. Sheppard, B.A.

## LONDON—BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(See University of London.)

## LONDON—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

43, 45 & 47 Harley Street, W. 1.  
*Principal*, Miss G. E. Holloway, B.A.  
*Librarian*, Prof. S. A. Handford, M.A.  
*Secretary*, Miss E. E. Murch.

## MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

*Principal*, B. Moust Jones, D.S.O., M.A.  
*Vice-Principal*, D. Cardwell, M.Sc., B.Com., F.I.C.  
*Registrar*, T. W. Harwood.

## NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (See University of Durham.)

## NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nottingham (1831).

*Principal*, H. A. S. Wortley, M.A.  
*Registrar*, J. E. Shimeld.

## HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

*Men*—Mapperley Hall, *Warden*, C. M. Attlee, B.A.  
 Hugh Stewart Hall, *Warden*, J. E. Shimeld.  
*Women*—F. B. Hall, *Warden*, Miss I. de Castro, M.A.  
*Training Department (Men and Women)*.  
*Head of Dept.*, C. M. Attlee, B.A.

## SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

*Principal*, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.  
*Registrar*, George Grant, B.A.

## The University of Wales, 1893.

*Pro-Chancellor*, The Lord Bishop of Monmouth.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, *Principal* J. F. Rees, M.A., M.Com.  
*Registrar*, D. B. Anthony, M.C., M.A. (Cathays Park, Cardiff).

*Sec., University Council*, Jenkin James, O.B.E., M.A.  
*Warden, Guild of Graduates*, Prof. T. Hudson-Williams, D.Litt.

*Treas., Guild of Graduates*, T. K. Rees, M.Sc.  
*Clerk, Guild of Graduates*, Rev. James Davies, B.A.

*Representative in Parliament*, Ernest Evans, LL.B.

## I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—

Aberystwyth (1872).

*Principal*, Ifor Leslie Evans, M.A.  
*Registrar*, J. M. Jones, M.A.

*Academic Secretary*, G. J. Walker.  
*Librarian*, Arthur ap Gwyn, M.A.

## ALEXANDRA HALL.

*Warden*, Mrs. K. Guthkech, B.A.

## II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH

WALES—Bangor (1884).

*Principal*, D. Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt.  
*Secretary and Registrar*, E. H. Jones, M.A.

## UNIVERSITY HALL.

*Warden*, Miss M. O. Davis.

## III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).

*Principal*, J. F. Rees, M.A., M.Com.  
*Registrar*, Louis S. Thomas.

## ABERDARE HALL.

*Principal*, Miss E. Owen Parry, M.A.

## COLLEGE HALL.

*Warden*, Miss E. M. Jenkins, B.A.

## IV. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA.

*Principal*, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Registrar*, Edwin Drew.

## BECK HALL.

*Warden*, Miss M. K. Wilkinson, M.A.

## V. THE WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (1921).

The Parade, Cardiff.

*Provost*, A. W. Sheen, O.B.E., M.S., F.R.C.S.  
*Secretary*, S. C. Edwards.

## LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).

*Principal*, Rev. Maurice Jones, D.D.  
 [Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]



**Scotland.**

**UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.**

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, LL.D., M.P.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, Principal Sir James C. Irvine.  
*Rector (1934-1937)*, The Marchese Marconi.  
*Principal*, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D.  
*Registrar & Secretary*, Andrew Bennett, LL.D.  
*Librarian*, George H. Bushnell.  
*Factor*, J. Grieve.

**UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND**

**ST. LEONARD.**

*Principal*, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D.

**COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.**

*Principal*, The Very Rev. J. H. Miller, C.B.E.,  
 T.D., D.D.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).**

*Principal* (vacant)

*Secretary*, W. G. B. Oliver.

**CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.**

**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.**

*Chancellor*, Sir Daniel Macaulay Stevenson, Bt.,  
 LL.D.

*Vice-Chancellor*, The Principal.

*Rector (1934-7)*, Sir Iain Colquhoun, Bt.

*Principal*, Sir Hector J. W. Hetherington,  
 M.A., LL.D.

*Dean of Faculties*, F. O. Bower, Sc.D., LL.D.,  
 F.R.S.

*Registrar*, Robert Brough.

**UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.**

*Chancellor*, The Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., V.D., LL.D.  
*Rector (1936-39)*, (election Nov. 14, 1936).

*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, William Hamilton  
 Fyfe, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

*Secretary*, H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L.

*Librarian*, W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt.

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.**

*Chancellor*, Sir James M. Barrie, Bt., O.M., M.A.,  
 LL.D.

*Rector* (election Nov. 10, 1936).

*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Sir Thomas H.  
 Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

*Sec. of University*, W. A. Fleming, LL.B., Advocate.

**SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**

**GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.**

George Street, Glasgow (1796).

*Director*, Sir Arthur J. C. Huddleston, C.M.G.,  
 O.B.E., M.A.

*Secretary*, A. Mackay, F.O.I.S.

**Northern Ireland.**

**THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.**

*Chancellor*, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.,  
 P.C., M.V.O., LL.D.

*President and Vice-Chancellor*, Frederick Wolff  
 Ogilvie, M.A.

*Secretary*, Andrew Picken, LL.B.

*Representative in Imperial Parliament*, Col.  
 Thomas Sinclair, O.B., M.D.

**Irish Free State.**

**UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND TRINITY COLLEGE. 1591.**

*Chancellor*, The Earl of Iveagh, C.B., C.M.G.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir T. F. Molony, Bt., LL.D.

*Provost*, Edward J. Gwynn, Litt.D.

*Vice-Provost*, W. E. Thrift, M.A.

*Senior Dean*, H. S. Macran, M.A.

*Senior Lecturer*, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

*Registrar*, W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.  
*Senior Proctor*, E. H. Alton, Litt.D.  
*Bursar*, R. Russell, M.A.

**REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.**

*Law*, G. A. Duncan, LL.B.

*Physic (Dean of the Faculty)*, J. W. Bigger, Sc.D.

*Physic (Registrar)*, George L. Allen, M.A.

*Engineering*, H. Thrift, M.A.

*Indian & Home Civil Service*, E. H. Alton, Litt.D.

*Music*, W. F. Starkie, Litt.D.

*Agriculture*, H. Thrift, M.A.

*Commerce*, H. W. Parke, M.A.

*Education*, R. J. Fynne, M.A.

*Lady Registrar*, Miss C. F. Godfrey, M.A.

**APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.**

*Secretary*, W. B. Stanford, M.A.

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1908.**

*Chancellor*, Eamon de Valera, LL.D.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Hynes, B.D.

*Registrar*, (vacant).

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.**

*President*, P. J. Merriman, LL.D.

*Registrar*, Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

*Secretary and Bursar*, Joseph Downey, M.Com.

*Librarian*, T. Conroy, M.A.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.**

*President* Rt. Rev. Monsignor Hynes, B.D.

*Registrar*, Prof. J. Mitchell, B.Sc.

*Bursar*, Prof. T. Walsh, M.D., D.P.H.

*Librarian*, Prof. J. F. Howley, D.Litt.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.**

*President*, Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.

*Registrar*, Prof. Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Secretary and Bursar*, John W. Bacon, M.A.

*Librarian*, James J. O'Neill.

**IRISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**

**MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON-DERRY. 1865.**

(In connexion with the University of Dublin.)

*President*, Prof. Woodburn, M.A., LL.D.

*Secretary*, Prof. Farley, M.A., B.D.

**Universities Bureau**

**OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.**

38A Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

A Bureau of Information for the Universities of the Empire established in pursuance of a resolution of the Delegates to their Congress in London on July 5, 1912. It publishes the Universities Yearbook, arranges Conferences and the quinquennial Congress of Empire Universities, administers certain Trusts for University Education, and acts as the Secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Chairman of the Executive Council*, Will Spens,  
 C.B.E., M.A.

*Secretary*, W. B. Brander, C.I.E., C.B.E.

**British Oversea Universities and  
 Universities Colleges.**

(With dates of Foundation.)

**AUSTRALIA.**

ADELAIDE, S.A. (1874).

MELBOURNE, Vic. (1853).

QUEENSLAND, Brisbane, Q. (1909).

SYDNEY, N.S.W. (1850).

TASMANIA, Hobart, Tas. (1890).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Perth, W.A. (1911).

**BRITISH WEST INDIES.**

COBRINGTON COLLEGE, Barbados (affiliated to the University of Durham).

**CANADA.**

ACADIA, Wolfville, Nova Scotia (1838).  
ALBERTA, Edmonton, Alta (1906).  
BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, Quebec (1843).  
BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, B.C. (1908).  
DALHOUSIE, Halifax, N.S. (1818).  
KING'S COLLEGE, Halifax, N.S. (1802).  
LAVAL, Quebec (1852).  
MCGILL, Montreal (1821).  
MCMASTER, Toronto, Ontario (1887).  
MANITOBA, Winnipeg, Manitoba (1877).  
MONTREAL, Montreal (1878).  
MOUNT ALLISON, Sackville, N.B. (1858).  
NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N.B. (1859).  
OTTAWA, Ottawa (1866).  
QUEEN'S, Kingston, Ontario (1841).  
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, Antigonish, N.S. (1866).  
SASKATCHEWAN, Saskatoon (1907).  
TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario (1827).  
TRINITY COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario (1851).  
VICTORIA, Toronto, Ontario (1841).  
WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Ontario (1878).

**CEYLON.**

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Colombo (1870).  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Colombo (1921).

**HONG KONG.**

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, Hong Kong (1911).

**INDIAN EMPIRE.**

AGRA UNIVERSITY (1926).  
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (1920).  
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY (1887).  
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, Bezvada, Madras (1926).  
BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY (1916).  
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (1857).  
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (1857).  
DACCA UNIVERSITY, Dacca, Bengal (1921).  
DELHI UNIVERSITY (1922).  
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (1920).  
MADRAS UNIVERSITY (1857).  
MYSORE UNIVERSITY, Mysore and Bangalore (1916).  
NAGPUR UNIVERSITY (1923).  
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, Hyderabad, Deccan (1917).  
PATNA UNIVERSITY (1917).  
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, Lahore (1882).  
RANGOON UNIVERSITY (1920).

**JERUSALEM.**

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, Jerusalem (1925).

**MALAYA.**

KING EDWARD VII COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Singapore (1913).

**MALTA.**

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, Valletta (1769).

**MAURITIUS.**

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Port Louis (1925).

**NEW ZEALAND.**

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND, Wellington (1870).  
Canterbury College, Christchurch (1873).  
University of Otago, Dunedin (1869).  
University College, Auckland (1882).  
Victoria University College, Wellington (1897).

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL COLLEGE, St. John's (1924).

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY, Groote Schuur (1918).  
STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY, Stellenbosch (1916).  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria (1916).  
Grey University College, Bloemfontein, O.F.S. (1855).

Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P. (1904).  
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal (1909).  
Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom, Transvaal (1922).  
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, C.P. (1904).  
Transvaal University College, Pretoria, Transvaal (1903).

WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY, Johannesburg (1921).

**ADULT EDUCATION.**

*Residential Colleges for Adult Education.*

AVONCROFT COLLEGE FOR RURAL WORKERS, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.—*Principal*, James Dudley, M.Sc.  
COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, North Wales.—*Warden*, B. B. Thomas, M.A.  
CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Holyoake House, Manchester.—*Principal*, Prof. F. Hall, M.A.  
FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Bournville, Birmingham.—*Principal*, W. W. Lee, B.Sc.  
HILLCROFT COLLEGE (for Working Women), Surbiton, Surrey.—*Principal*, Miss M. K. Ashby, M.Ed.  
HOLYBROOK HOUSE, Castle Street, Reading.—*Warden*, T. W. Price, B.Litt.  
RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (see p. 467).  
WOODBROOKE SETTLEMENT, Selby Oak, Birmingham.—*Director of Studies*, H. G. Wood, M.A.  
CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL FOR FURTHER

**EDUCATION.**

Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

*President*, Sir Warren Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.  
*Chairman*, John B. Gotts, O.B.E.  
*Secretary*, A. C. Winyard.

**Professional Education.**

**APPOINTMENTS BOARDS.**

The Appointments Boards of the several Universities invite enquiries from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women as Assistants, Secretaries or Clerks, &c. The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy should write to "The Secretary of the Appointments Board, ——— University."

**ACCOUNTANCY.**

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.  
SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.  
LONDON ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.  
BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, Manchester.  
SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH.  
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW.  
CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS, GLASGOW.  
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND.

**AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING.**

COLLEGES OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Sidney Street, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, and Brooklands Aerodrome, Blythe, Surrey; Students Hall, Wimbledon Park.—*Principal*, C. H. Roberts, A.I.A.E., F.I.M.T.

## AGRICULTURE.

Diploma Courses in *Agriculture* are given at the following Universities:—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Reading, Durham, Leeds, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dublin; and in *Horticulture*, Cambridge, London (Degree Course), Reading (Degree Course).

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll. of Agric., 4½ Union Street.—*Sec.* R. M. Lemmon, B.L.  
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).  
ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland.—*Dir.*, Prof. J. P. Drew, M.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.I.  
AVONCROFT COLLEGE (for Rural Workers), Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove.—*Principal*, J. Dudley, M.Sc.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).  
BELFAST, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).  
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).  
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).  
EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Chelmsford.—*Principal*, James Campbell Leslie, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.).

EAST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 13 George Square, Edinburgh.—*Principal*, Professor E. Shearer, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.  
HARPER ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Shropshire).—*Principal*, Charles Crowther, M.A., ph.D.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.—*Sec.*, Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A., 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.  
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

LONG ASHTON, Univ. of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Director*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.; *Sec.*, E. P. West.

LORD WANDSWORTH AGRIC. COLL., Long Sutton, Basingstoke, Hants.—*Principal*, Lt.-Col. W. B. Little, D.S.O., M.C.

MADRYN CASTLE FARM SCHOOL, Pwllheli, Cardarvon.—*Princ.*, Isaac Jones, N.D.A.

MIDLAND AGRIC. COLL. (Sutton Bonington, near Loughborough).—*Princ.*, H. G. Robinson, M.Sc.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Armstrong Coll. (*q.v.*).  
NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm School).—*Principal*, J. H. Faulder, B.Sc., N.D.D.

NOTTINGHAM, Univ. Coll. (*q.v.*).  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Institute of Agricultural Engineering.

PRESTON, Lancs. (Harris Institute).—*Principal and Sec.*, T. M. Naylor, M.Sc.

READING UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Harpenden, Herts (Lawes Agric. Trust) For Agricultural Research. Post-Graduate Workers only.—*Director*, Sir E. J. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Cirencester.—*Principal*, Robert Boutflour, M.Sc.

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, W. Henderson Hogg.

S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (*see* University of London).

STUDLEY HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Studley, Warwickshire.—*Principal*, Miss Ekins, O.B.E., B.Sc., N.D.H.

SWANLEY, Kent (Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss Kate Barratt, C.B.E., D.Sc., A.R.C.S.

TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, C. G. M. Delahunt, M.A.

USK (Monmouthshire Institute of Agriculture).—*Principal*, George Henry Purvis, F.C.S.

THE WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythwood Square, Glasgow, and Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Principal*, William G. R. Paterson, B.Sc., N.D.A., F.R.S.E.

WISLEY R.H.S. SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey).—*Director*, R. L. Harrow, V.M.H.

## AIR.

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE, Andover.

*Commandant*, Air-Vice-Marshal A. S. Barratt, C.M.G., M.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE, Cranwell.

*Commandant*, Air-Vice-Marshal H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, O.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Loughborough College, Leicester.  
AIR SERVICE TRAINING, Hamble, Southampton.  
AIR SERVICE TRAINING, Ansty, Walsgrave on Soze, Warwickshire.

DE HAVILLAND SCHOOL OF FLYING, Hatfield, Herts.

## ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

(*See also* Technical Education.)

Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Architecture* are Liverpool, London, Manchester and Sheffield. Cambridge grants a Certificate to graduates.

## SCHOOLS OF ART.

ABERDEEN, Gray's School of Art.—*Head*, David M. Sutherland, M.C., R.S.A.

BIRMINGHAM, Municipal Schools of Arts and Crafts.—*Director of Art Education*, H. H. Holden, A.R.C.A.

BLACKHEATH, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, John Platt, A.R.C.A.

BRADFORD (CITY OF), College of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*, W. H. Meggs, F.S.A.M.

BRIGHTON, School of Art.—*Principal*, E. A. Sallis Benney, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.

BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).  
"Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).

CARDIFF, Technical College (*q.v.*).

CHELTENHAM, School of Art and Crafts.—*Principal*, A. Seaton White, B.Sc.

DERBY, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, F. W. Hounsell, A.R.C.A.

DOVER (Dover and Folkestone Schools of Art).—*Headmaster*, J. L. Robinson, A.R.C.A.

DUBLIN, National College of Art, Kildare St.—*Director*, George Atkinson, R.H.A.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Principal*, Hubert L. Wellington, A.R.C.A. *Registrar & Secretary*, F. V. Rushforth, B.A. *Heads of Schools*, David Alison, R.S.A.; Alexr. Carrick, R.S.A.; Herbert Hendrie, A.R.C.A.; James Macgregor, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. *Supt. of Evening Classes*, Healey Hislop, D.A. (Ed.).

GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Chairman*, John Keppie, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Director*, W. O. Hutchison. *Heads of Depts.*, D. Forrester Wilson, R.S.A.; T. C. Campbell Mackie; Alex. Adam, A.R.I.B.A.; Archd. Dawson, A.R.S.A.; Miss O. Carleton Smyth.

GLASGOW, Technical College (*q.v.*).

HARROW, School of Art.—*Principal*, J. G. Platt, A.R.E., A.R.C.A.

HIDDERSFIELD, School of Art.—*Principal*, Noel W. Spencer, A.R.C.A.

IPSWICH (School of Arts and Crafts).—*Principal*, A. Ward, A.R.C.A.

LANCASTER (Storey Inst. School of Arts and Crafts), *Headmaster*, Leonard Barton, A.R.C.A.  
LEEDS, College of Art.—*Principal*, Douglas S. Andrews, A.R.C.A.

LEEDS, School of Architecture (Leeds College of Art).—*Head*, J. S. Allen, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.  
LEICESTER, Colleges of Art and Crafts, The Newark, Leicester.—*Princ.*, Kenneth Holmes, A.R.C.A.

LIVERPOOL, University (q.v.).

LONDON.—Royal College of Art, South Kensington (see "Government Offices").

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.—*Keeper*, Sir Walter Russell, C.V.O., R.A.; *Curator*, C. Genge; *Sec.*, W. R. M. Lamb, C.V.O., M.A.; *Registrar*, C. W. Tanner.

LONDON.—Architectural Association, 34, 35 and 36 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*General Secretary*, F. R. Yorbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.; *Administrative Secretary*, H. J. W. Alexander.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art at University College, Gower Street, under Professor Randolph Schwabe, provides complete courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture; including Engraving and Stage Painting.

LONDON.—Courtauld Institute of Art (University of London), 20 Portman Square, W. 1.—*Director*, Prof. W. G. Constable, M.A., F.S.A.

LONDON.—L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society.—*Art Director*, T. R. Ablett, H.R.I.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Loughborough College, Industrial and Fine Art.—*Princ.*, H. Schofield, M.B.E., Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art and Municipal School of Architecture.—*Princ.*, R. A. Dawson, A.R.C.A.

NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Professor of Fine Art and Director of King Edward VII. School of Art*, Allan D. Mainds, A.R.S.A.

NOTTINGHAM, City Coll. of Art.—*Principal*, J. Else, A.R.B.S.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing at The Ashmolean Museum.—*Principal*, Albert Rutherston, A.R.W.S. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Complete courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Design; an elementary course in Architecture for undergraduate members of the University.

READING UNIVERSITY (q.v.).

SHEFFIELD, College of Arts and Crafts, Arundel Street.—*Principal*, J. E. Sunderland, A.R.C.A.

WALLASEY, School of Art.—*Princ.*, W. Green, A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A.

### SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.

(See also Schools of Art and Technical Education.)

The Royal Institute of British Architects grants the diplomas F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A. and I.R.I.B.A. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "\*" from its Final Examination.

\*School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.

\*Birmingham School of Architecture.

\*Welsh S. of A., The Technical Coll., Cardiff.

\*School of Architecture Edinburgh College of Art.

\*Glasgow School of Architecture.

\*School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art.

\*Liverpool S. of A., University of Liverpool.

\*School of Architecture, The Architectural Association, London.

\*Bartlett S. of A., University of London.

\*S. of A., University of Manchester.

R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol.

School of Architecture, University of Cambridge.

School of Art and School of Architecture, Technical College, Dundee.

School of Architecture, Leicester College of Arts and Crafts.

Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic, London.

School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London.

\*Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

School of Architecture, Nottingham.

\*School of Architecture, University of Sheffield.

School of Architecture, Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Southend-on-Sea.

S. of A., Univ. Coll., Dublin, I.F.S.

\*S. of A., Univ. of Melbourne, Australia.

S. of A., Melbourne Techn. Coll., Melbourne, Australia.

\*S. of A. Univ. of Adelaide, Australia.

S. of A., Gordon Inst., Geelong, Australia.

\*S. of A., Univ. of Sydney, Australia.

\*S. of A., Sydney Techn. Coll., Sydney.

S. of A., Univ. of Manitoba, Canada.

\*S. of A., McGill Univ. Montreal, Canada.

\*Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, Canada.

S. of A., School of Art, Bombay, India.

\*S. of A., Auckland Univ. Coll., N.Z.

\*S. of A., Univ. of Cape Town, S. Africa.

\*S. of A., Univ. of Witwatersrand, S. Africa.

### BREWING.

INSTITUTE OF BREWING, Brewers' Hall, Adde Street, E.C. 2; *Sec.*, W. H. Bird, F.C.I.S.

### CHEMISTRY.

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 30 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—

*President*, Dr. R. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Registrar and Sec.*, R. B. Plicher, O.B.E.

Fellows (F.I.C.) and Associates (A.L.C.) are admitted after due training and examination.

### CHIROPODY.

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 33 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1.—*Dean*, A. Hassell, Ph.D.

### COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Commercial Students are well served by a number of independent schools or colleges in which class or private tuition is given or coaching undertaken by correspondence. Schools of Commerce can be found in practically every town; Book-keeping, Office Routine, Shorthand, Languages, are the usual subjects. Nearly every Education Authority has its system of Evening Institutes (Session—September to Easter and sometimes July) in which tuition may be obtained in most Commercial and Technical subjects. Classes are either free or subject to nominal charges.

The London County Council has Junior and Senior Evening Institutes to serve every district in the Metropolis. A child joining direct from an elementary day school and attending regularly can obtain all evening training from 6d.



upwards. A postcard addressed to the L.C.C. making a request for details will be promptly answered.

In addition to the Secondary Schools in London, at which various stages of commercial training are included in the general subjects, the L.C.C. has a series of voluntary and low fee Day Continuation Schools at which commercial and trade subjects are taught to children over 14 years. The L.C.C. has also several Central Schools at which free training is given to children 12-17 years in general education with either a commercial or industrial bias.

### DEFENCE.

#### IMPERIAL DEFENCE COLLEGE,

9, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Whitehall 9000.

Commandant, Air Marshal Sir A. M. Longmore, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Naval Instructor, Capt. H. E. Horan, D.S.O.

Army Instructor, Brigadier A. G. C. Dawnay, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Air Force Instructor, Air-Commodore C. F. A. Portal, D.S.O., M.C.

Advisor on Economics, C. E. Fayle.

Sec. and Librarian, Maj. L. A. Clemens, O.B.E., M.C.

### DENTAL.

Dental study may be followed at most of the Universities and at any of the recognised Dental Schools in the British Isles. Dental Degrees are conferred by most of the Universities. Diplomas are granted by certain Universities and also by the Licencing Corporations (the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

ANY UNREGISTERED PERSON practising, or holding himself out as being prepared to practise Dentistry, renders himself liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £100, and "Dentistry" is defined as including advice, attendance or treatment in connexion with the fitting of artificial teeth.

DENTAL BOARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 44 Hallam Street, W. 1.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir F. D. Acland, Bt., M.P.; Registrar, Michael Heseltine, C.B.

GUY'S HOSPITAL DENTAL SCHOOL, London Bridge, S.E. 1.—Dean, Prof. T. B. Johnston, M.B.; Sub-Dean, F. Bocquet-Bull, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.; Sec., J. H. E. Winston.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—Dean, H. Stobie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.; Sec.-Supt., E. Moore.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—g.v.

### DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.

Degree and Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Domestic Science* are Bristol (B.Sc.—Domestic Science), London (Household and Social Science); Diploma Courses at Reading and Sheffield.

ABERDEEN, Miss Annette G. Kelly, *Head* (Domestic Science Department, Robert Gordon's Technical College).

BATH, Miss King, *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College, Brougham Hayes).

BELFAST, Miss MacLachlan, *Principal* (Domestic Science Dept., Belfast College of Technology).

BRISTOL, *Principal*, Miss W. M. Grundy (Municipal College of Domestic Subjects, 3 Great George Street).

CARDIFF, Miss E. M. Davies, B.Sc., *Principal* (Training College of Domestic Arts, St. Andrew's Place).

EDINBURGH (Edinburgh College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent and 17, Walker Street).

GLASGOW, Miss Melvin, J.P., *Principal* (Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1, Park Drive, C.3).

GLOUCESTER, Miss Whitaker, *Principal* (Training Coll. of Domestic Science, Barrack Square, associated with Bristol University).

LEEDS, Miss D. Sutton, *Principal* (Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Rd.).

LEICESTER, Miss G. S. Haigh, B.Sc., *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College, University Road).

LIVERPOOL, Miss C. A. Kemp, *Principal* (City Technical College for Women and F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Colquitt Street).

LONDON (National Training College of Domestic Subjects, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1).

LONDON, Miss Helen Masters, *Head* (Domestic Science Dept., Battersea Polytechnic, S.W. 12).

LONDON, Miss Maughan, M.Sc., *Principal* (National Society's Training College, Berridge House, West Hampstead, N.W. 6).

MANCHESTER, Miss M. Weddell, B.Litt., *Principal* (Municipal Training College of Housecraft, High Street, Manchester 13).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Miss I. Rowland, M.A., *Principal* (Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, Northumberland Road).

### DRAMA.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p. 465).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*President*, Miss Irene Vanbrugh. *Principal*, Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A.

### ENGINEERING.

Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Engineering* are:—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Edinburgh and Dublin.  
(See also Technical Education.)

### ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—*Principal*, B. W. Adkin, F.S.L. Sec. R. C. Hadland, M.A.

### FIRE FIGHTING.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR FIREMEN, Fire Dept., Brighton, Sussex.—C. Birch, *Chief Fire Officer*.

### FORESTRY.

Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Forestry* are Oxford, Cambridge, Wales (Bangor) and Edinburgh.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY:—

(1) The School of Forestry (course leading to B.A. Degree and a specialized post-graduate Diploma course), *Professor of Forestry*, R. S. Troup, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

(2) The Imperial Forestry Institute (post-graduate and specialized courses), *Director*, J. N. Oliphant, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE.—School of Forestry.

BANGOR.—Univ. Coll. of N. Wales.

EDINBURGH.—Coll. of Forestry.

## GEOGRAPHY.

**Degree and Diploma Courses.**—Honours Degree Courses in Geography at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield, Wales (Aberystwyth and Swansea) Universities. Diploma Courses at many of foregoing.

## JOURNALISM.

**LONDON UNIVERSITY.** Courses in Journalism are provided by the University in co-operation with University College, Gower Street, King's College, Strand, or Bedford College, Regents Park.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM,** 57 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Principal*, Sir Max Pemberton.

## LEGAL.

**Degree Courses.**—The Universities giving Degree Courses in Law (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

## THE INNS OF COURT.

## THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

*Treasurer*, His Honour A. W. Bairstow, K.C.

*Sub-Treasurer*, Roy Robinson.

*Librarian*, F. J. Snell.

*Clerk*, E. C. Sales.

## THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

*Treasurer* (until Nov. 21, 1936), The Viscount Sankey of Moreton, P.C., G.B.E., D.C.L.

*Under-Treasurer*, T. Frank Hewlett.

*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, G. E. Lynn.

*Librarian and Keeper of the Records*, H. A. C. Sturgess.

*Assist. Librarian*, Arthur R. Hewitt.

## LINCOLN'S INN, W.C. 2.

*Treasurer* (until Jan. 10, 1937), The Lord Russell of Killowen.

*Master of the Library* (until Jan. 10, 1937), Hon.

Mr. Justice Clauson, C.B.E.

*Dean of the Chapel* (until Jan. 10, 1937), Hon.

Mr. Justice Macnaghten, K.B.E.

*Preacher*, The Ven. the Archdeacon of Westminster.

*Organist*, Reginald Steggall.

*Under-Treasurer and Steward*, Sir Reginald Rowe.

*Clerks*, Capt. N. Y. Marriott; H. C. H. Fairchild; F. C. Coales.

*Librarian*, T. Hodgkinson.

*Assistant Librarian*, C. W. Ringrose.

## GRAY'S INN, W.C. 1.

*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Lord Morison.

*Master of Library*, Rt. Hon. Lord Atkin.

*Master of Moots*, A. Andrewes Uthwatt.

*Dean of the Chapel*, Sir Miles Martinson, K.C.

*Preacher*, Rev. Canon F. H. B. Otley, M.A.

*Under-Treasurer*, Dennis W. Douthwaite.

*Chief Clerk*, Standley W. Bunning.

*Librarian*, M. D. Severn.

## GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.

(5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

*Chairman*, Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.

*Vice-Chairman*, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.

*Hon. Treasurer*, A. T. Miller, K.C.

*Secretary*, E. A. Godson.

*Chief Clerk*, Charles H. Worthy.

*Assistant Clerk*, William C. Willis.

**BAR LIBRARY** (Royal Courts of Justice).

*Librarian*, R. A. Riches.

*Asst. Librarian*, W. F. Bird.

## COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

(15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.]

*Chairman*, Right Hon. Lord Justice Greer.

*Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies*, Hon. Mr Justice Farwell.

*Director of Legal Studies and Head of Inns of Court School of Law*, A. M. Langdon, B.C.L., K.C.

*Secretary to the Council*, T. Harvatt, B.A.

## READERS.

*Roman Law, Jurisprudence, &c.*, R. W. Lee, D.C.L.

*Constitutional Law*, J. H. Morgau, LL.D., K.C.

*Procedure & Crim. Law*, Roland Burrows, LL.D., K.C.

*Assistant*, J. B. Blagden, M.A.

*Real Property and Conveyancing*, A. F. Topham, LL.M., K.C.

*Assistant*, H. E. Salt, M.A., LL.B.

*Common Law*, Ralph Sutton, M.A., K.C.

*Assistant*, Hon. Cyril Asquith, M.A., K.C.

*Equity*, Sir William Holdsworth, D.C.L., K.C.

*Assistant*, E. Milner Holland, M.A., B.C.L.

*Hindu & Muhammadan Law (Lecturer)*, S. G. Vesey FitzGerald, LL.D.

## FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh.)

[Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.]

*Dean of Faculty*, James Keith, K.C.

*Vice-Dean*, J. S. Leadbetter, K.C.

*Treasurer*, A. C. Black, O.B.E., K.C.

*Keeper of the Library*, R. C. Henderson, K.C.

*Clerk of Faculty*, J. R. Wardlaw Burnet, K.C.

*Agent*, Sir William C. Johnston, W.S.

## IRELAND.

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast.—*Treasurer* (until Dec. 31, 1937),

Arthur Black, K.C., M.P.; *Under Treas.* and

*Librarian*, A. Newton Anderson, O.B.E., The

Society of King's Inn, Dublin, controls admissions to the Irish Free State Bar.

## THE LAW SOCIETY.

(100-113 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 10,819.]

*President*, 1936-37, H. A. Dowson.

*Vice-President*, F. E. J. Smith, M.A.

*Secretary*, Sir Edmund Ralph Cook, C.B.E.

**LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE** (containing Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students).—*Chairman*, T. H. Bischoff, M.A. *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, G. R. Y. Radcliffe, D.C.L.; *Reader in Equity*, H. O. Danckwerts, M.A.; *Reader, in Common Law*, F. Gahan, M.A., B.C.L., LL.B.;

*Lecturers*, G. H. Cross, M.A.; C. V. Davidge, M.A., B.C.L.; C. H. Fifoot, M.A.; J. G. Foster, M.A.; H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L.; P. A. Landon, M.A.; Prof. C. A. W. Manning, M.A., B.C.L.; R. Segar, M.A.; L. B. Tillard, B.A.; E. D. Wainwright, B.A., LL.B.; *Lecturer in Commercial Law*, R. Moelwyn-Hughes, B.A., LL.B.; *in the Law of Shipping*, G. H. Main Thompson, M.A.; *in Bookkeeping, Trust Accounts, and Income Tax Law*, S. W. Rowland, LL.B., F.C.A.; *Secretary to the Principal*, A. D. Bowers.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articulated clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articulated clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees. Studentships of £40 per annum are offered by the Council each year.

#### POOR PERSONS COMMITTEE.

Room 785, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

*The Poor Persons Committee for London* is a Committee formed by the Law Society.—*Secretary*, Adrian Hassard-Short.

#### SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET.

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh.)

[Writers to the Signet are authorised to append to their names the letters w.s.]

*Deputy Keeper of the Signet*, E. MacIagen Wedderburn.

*Sub-Keeper and Clerk*, James Milligan.

#### LAW AGENTS.

(Scottish Law Agents Society.)

*Secretary*, A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dunblane.

#### SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS.

*President*, D. Lind Addison Smith.

*Secretary*, Alex. Wylie, 48 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

#### LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Incorporated Law Society of Ireland keeps a register of Solicitors in the Irish Free State.

*Secretary*, W. G. Wakely, Solicitors' Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, N.W.8.

#### LIBRARIANSHIP.

UNIV. OF LONDON SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP, University College, Gower St., W.C. 2.—*Director*, J. D. Cowley, M.A.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, P. S. J. Welsford, F.I.S.A.

#### MASSAGE.

CHARTERED SOCIETY OF MASSAGE AND MEDICAL GYMNASTICS, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss W. Young, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.; *Examinations Sec.*, Mrs. E. L. Greenwood, B.Sc.

#### MEDICAL.

*Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognised Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.*

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St., W. 1.—*President*, Sir Norman Walker, M.D., *Registrars*: England, Michael Heseltine, C.B.; Scotland, Thomas H. Graham, O.B.E., 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh; Ireland, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Any unregistered person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1875. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate required by

law or hold an appointment at a hospital or on a ship, &c., or practice under the National Health Insurance Acts, or obtain dangerous drugs or treat venereal disease.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 20 Portland Place, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Miss Ellen Mary Musson, C.B.E., R.R.O., LL.D.; *Registrar*, Miss G. E. Davies.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir Comyns Berkeley, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.

#### MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

—Clinical practice comprises a service of 785 beds. In-patients, over 10,000; out-patients, over 94,000. 85 house appointments (37 resident) annually. Over 600 clinical appointments available annually for students. Scholarships and prizes to the total value of over £1,900 awarded each year. *Dean of the Medical College*, W. Girling Ball, F.R.C.S.

##### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)

644 beds, with teaching facilities at Lambeth Hospital and at St. James's Hospital, Balham; numerous prizes and scholarships; 50 house appointments and clinical assistantships open to qualified students twice yearly; clinical clerkships and dresserships are held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London. Tuition fees, £50 per annum. A Residential Club includes dining, club, reading and billiard rooms, as well as resident accommodation for 60 students.—*Medical Sec.*, R. J. C. Thompson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., M.R.C.P.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Beds, 240.—*Dean*, A. Abrahams, O.B.E., M.D.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 647. Number of new out-patients in 1935, 92,499. Clinical clerkships and dresserships held by all students. 68 House appointments open to qualified students; resident appointments carry free board and residence. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually. Residential college and club for students, adjoining the hospital; sports ground at Honor Oak Park.—*Dean*, Prof. T. B. Johnston, M.B., Ch.B.; *Sub-Dean*, J. J. Conybeare, M.C., D.M.; *Sec.*, J. H. E. Winston.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c.—*Dean*, M. F. Nicholls, M.Chir., F.R.C.S.

##### LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.

—The largest general hospital in England; 865 beds; in-patients 1935, 15,409; out-patients, 101,050; attendances, 493,908; over 170 appointments are made annually from students of the College recently qualified. Resident appointments carry board and residence. Research Funds to the value of approximately £113,000. Valuable scholarships and prizes are awarded annually, including 6 entrance scholarships of the value of £700.—*Dean*, Prof. William Wright, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, E. J. Burdon.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 580. Six scholarships, value £100 each, two for students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and four for students of University of London. Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1,000.—*Dean*, H. E. A. Bol-dero, D.M.; *Secretary*, R. A. Foley.

**CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—Number of beds, 300. In-patients 1935, 5,307; Out-patients, 31,198; attendances, 156,651. Scholarships and Exhibitions exceeding £700 offered annually.—*Dean*, Eric A. Crook, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

**LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN**, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of the annual value of over £1,900 are awarded each year. Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free and various Special Hospitals. Many appointments open to qualified students. Students' chambers are provided in connexion with Medical School.—*Dean*, Miss Bolton, O.B.E., M.D., B.S.; *Warden and Sec.*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL**, University St., W.C.1.—540 beds. A School of Final Medical Studies. The recipient from the *Rockefeller Foundation* of New York of £835,000 for the advancement of medical education and research. Under this benefaction considerable additions have been made to the Hospital and Medical School. One of the Schools with Teaching Units in Medicine, Obstetric Medicine and Surgery. Forty-seven appointments open to students, and paid appointments to the annual value of over £3,000. Scholarships and Exhibitions to the value of over £1,000 awarded annually. There is a Students' Resident Hostel adjoining the school. The *National Dental Hospital*, Great Portland Street, forms the Dental Department and Dental School of University College Hospital.—*Dean*, Gwynne Williams, M.B., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, R. Staley; *Vice-Dean*, W. J. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Sub-Dean (for Dental Students)*, J. I. Dudley Buxton, L.M.S.S.A., L.D.S.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (Medical School)**, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Number of beds, 384. Entrance Scholarships of a total value of £1,530 are offered annually. Four tutors and six Registrars are appointed annually, and 30 Resident Medical Officers.—*Dean*, J. A. Drake, M.D.; *Sec.*, S. C. Ranner, M.A.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.**—Number of beds, 384. In-patients 1935, 6,003. Out-patients 1935, 46,775. Five entrance scholarships, awarded annually in July.—*Dean*, Dr. C. M. Wilson; *Sec.*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE**, Keppel St., Gower St., W.C.1.—*Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.*—Three courses of study annually. *Diploma in Public Health.*—One year's course. *Diploma in Bacteriology.*—One year's course. *Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.*—Three-monthly course. *Diploma in Psychology (Industrial).*—By arrangement. *Dean*, Professor W. W. Jameson; *Sec.*, G. R. Oake.

**LISTER INST. OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE**, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1 (Sloane 2181).—*Director*, Prof. J. C. G. Ledingham, O.M.A., M.B.

**ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL** of London and School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C. Sec.-Supt., E. Moore.

**MAUDSLAY HOSPITAL** (for Research in Psychological Medicine).

**BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL** (for Research in Psychological Medicine).

**COLLEGE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN** (Pharmacy only).

**THE CANCER HOSPITAL** (for Research in Pathology and Radiology).

**BRITISH POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL**, Ducane Road, W.12.

#### OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

**ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE**, Millbank, S.W.1. *Commandt.*, Maj. Gen. W. P. MacArthur, D.S.O., O.B.E., K.H.P.

**ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL**, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10. *Director of Medical Studies*, Surgeon Capt. H. E. R. Stephens, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., R.N.

**WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE**, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—Continuous instruction, for graduates only. Three months' Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 12 guineas; one month, 6 guineas; 2 months, 9 guineas.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE**, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post Graduates only).—250 beds.

**THE COLLEGE OF NURSING**, Henrietta St., Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss D. H. Coode; *Chairman*, Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, O.B.E., O.B., M.V.O., LL.D.; *Sec.*, Miss F. G. Goodall.

#### MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Aberdeen University.  
Birmingham General and Queen's Hospitals.  
Birmingham University.  
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.  
Bristol University.  
Cambridge University.  
Cardiff, Welsh National School of Medicine.  
Dundee University College.  
Durham University.  
Edinburgh University.  
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.  
Glasgow, St. Mungo's College.  
Glasgow, Western Medical School.  
Ireland, Dublin University.  
Ireland, National University.  
Ireland, Queen's University.  
Leeds University.  
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.  
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.  
Liverpool University.  
Manchester University.  
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.  
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.  
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.  
Oxford University.  
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.  
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.  
Scotland, St. Andrews University.  
Sheffield University.  
Wales, University of.  
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

#### MILITARY.

##### STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

{Officers who graduate at the college have the letters p.s.c. after their names in Service Lists.}  
*Commandant*, Maj. Gen. The Viscount Gort, V.C., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
*Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. C. Parvin, O.B.E., M.C.  
*Librarian*, Major H. G. Parkyn, O.B.E.

##### ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741).

Course, 18 months; entrance twice yearly.  
*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. A. A. Goschen, O.B., D.S.O.  
*Adjutant*, Capt. W. M. Gayer, R.A.  
*Medical Officer*, Major D. Cran, M.B., R.A.M.C.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. W. F. Beckerson, B.D.



# ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST, BERKS. (1799).

*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. B. D. Fisher, O.B.,  
O.M.G., D.S.O.

*Adjutant*, Capt. A. S. Hanning.

*Quarter-Master*, Major T. G. Upton, O.B.E., D.C.M.

*Off. i. c. Equitation*, Lieut. R. L. Findlay.

*Medical Officer*, Lt.-Col. A. Jackson, R.A.M.C.

*Chaplain*, Rev. T. W. Heale, O.B.E., M.A., C.F.

## DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover.

*Commandant*, Lt.-Col. H. S. Poyntz, D.S.O., O.B.E.,  
A.E.C.

*Secretary*, Major H. Jordison, D.C.M.

*Headmaster*, Major H. H. Joseph, B.A., A.E.C.

*Officer Instructor*, Capt. G. W. S. Brown, M.B.E.,  
A.E.C.

## QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland.

*Commandant*, Col. S. A. Innes, D.S.O.

*Headmaster*, Capt. W. L. Clarke, M.B.E., A.E.C.

## ARMY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, Shorncliffe.

*Commandant*, Lt.-Col. C. G. Maude, D.S.O.,  
O.B.E., M.C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

All persons engaged in education who have  
been registered by the Teachers Registration  
Council or have passed an examination satis-  
factory to the Council are admissible as members.  
Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.O.P.

*President*, A. A. Somerville, M.A., M.P.

*Dean*, Herbert Ward, O.B.E., M.A., F.C.P.

*Treasurer*, S. T. Shovelton, M.A.

*Secretary*, G. Chalmers.

### GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841),  
for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation  
of education and learning in every part of the  
world, as far as circumstances will permit." The  
income is applied to the maintenance of Scholar-  
ships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific  
and other subjects for artisans, and to the  
assistance of approved educational objects.

*Trustees*, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish,  
O.M.S., *Chairman*; Sir Michael E. Sadler,  
O.C.S.L., O.B.; LL.D.; Geoffrey Dawson, M.A.;

Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.; Rt. Hon. Viscount  
Hallam, K.G., O.C.S.L., G.C.L.E.

*Secretary*, The Very Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D.

### LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES

(Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.  
The income (£159,921) is applied in support  
of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical  
Education, for the maintenance of City Churches,  
in grants of pensions, and in the welfare of the  
poorer classes of the Metropolis.]

*Chairman of Governors*, Dr. P. M. Evans, O.B.E.  
*Clerk to the Governors*, Donald R. Allen.

## MUSIC.

Degrees in Music are granted by the Uni-  
versities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London,  
Birmingham and Victoria Manchester; the Uni-  
versity of Wales; the University of Edinburgh;  
Down University and the National University  
of Ireland.

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),

York Gate, Maylebone Road, N.W. 1.

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are  
elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members

(Hon. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management.  
Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an exami-  
nation held three times a year.

A complete training in musicianship is offered  
to students of both sexes, whether intending to  
take up music as a profession or otherwise.  
78 scholarships are offered for competition  
periodically. All students must take the full  
curriculum.

*President*, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

*Chairman of Committee*, Philip L. Agnew, M.A.

*Principal*, Dr. Stanley Marchant, O.V.O., F.S.A.

*Secretary*, L. Gurney Parrott.

*Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Rawlins.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883).

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

[Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then  
Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), Graduates  
(G.R.C.M.) Honorary Associates (Hon. A.R.C.M.)  
and Honorary Members (Hon. R.O.M.) are elected  
by the Council; Associates (A.R.C.M.) by an  
examination held three times a year; Graduates  
of the Royal School of Music, London (G.R.M.S.,  
London) by yearly examination jointly with the  
R.A.M. Pupils (1936) about 625, over 80 being  
Scholars and Exhibitioners.]

*Patrons*, H.M. The King; H.M. Queen Mary.

*President*, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, K.G.

*Director*, Sir Hugh Percy Allen, G.O.V.O., Mus. Doc.,  
D.Litt.

*Hon. Secretary*, Charles Morley, F.R.C.M.

*Registrar*, Basil C. Allchin, M.A., F.R.C.M.

*Bursar*, E. J. N. Polkinhorn, Hon. R.C.M.

### GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (1880).

(Corporation of London).

John Carpenter Street, E.C. 4.

The School grants a diploma of Licentiate-  
ship (L.G.S.M.), open to all, and of Associateship  
(A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms'  
standing and over. These diplomas are recog-  
nized by the Royal Society of Teachers as  
qualifications for inclusion in the Teachers'  
Register. Students may take a complete Pro-  
fessional Course or a single subject.

*Principal*, Sir Landon Ronald, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.

*Secretary*, W. P. Waddington, M.A.

*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. Auliff.

*Professors*, 80 in number.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS;

Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.

*President*, Sir Hugh P. Allen, G.O.V.O., M.A.,  
D.Litt., Mus.D.

*Hon. Treas.*, Reginald S. Thatcher, O.B.E., M.C.,  
Mus.D.

*Hon. Sec.*, Frederick G. Shinn, Mus.D.

*Clerk*, W. J. Theodore.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

*Principal*, Allan K. Blackhall, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

*Secretary*, H. M. Francis.

### BLACKHEATH CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, S.E. 3.

*Principal*, Edgar R. Wilby.

*Secretary & Supt.*, Edith S. Dealy.

### LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Gt. Marlborough Street, W. 1.

*Principal*, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.D.

*Director of Exams.*, G. Augustus Holmes.

*Secretary*, A. Gambier Holmes.

**SCHOOL OF ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC**,  
S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2  
(1930). Incorporated for the advancement of  
good music in the Church.  
*Director*, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.  
*Secretary*, H. L. A. Green.

**TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC**,  
26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (1863).  
*President*, Sir Henry Coward, M.A., Mus. D.  
*Secretary*, Herbert J. Winter.

**TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC** (1872),  
Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. 1.  
*President*, The Lord Hailsham, P.C.  
*Principal*, E. Stanley Koper, M.V.O., M.A.,  
Mus. B.  
*Secretary*, C. N. H. Rodwell.

**ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC**,  
INCORPORATED, Ducie St., Oxford Rd.,  
Manchester.  
*President*, H. R. H. the Duke of York, K.G.  
*Principal*, Robert J. Forbes.  
*Registrar*, John Holme.

**ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC**,  
Kneller Hall, Twickenham.  
*Commandant*, Col. R. H. R. Parmiter, D.S.O.,  
M.C.  
*Adjutant*, Major R. C. Jones.  
*Director of Music*, Major H. E. Adkins, Mus. Bac.

**ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC**,  
East Barracks, Deal, Kent.  
*Superintendent*, Maj. W. B. F. Lukis, R.M.  
*Musical Director*, Capt. Arthur Pragnell, M.V.O.,  
L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., R.M.  
*Assist. Ditto*, Lieut. A. C. Green, M.B.E.,  
L.R.A.M., R.M.

#### NAVAL.

**ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE**, Greenwich.  
*President*, Vice-Adm. R. M. Colvin, C.B., O.B.E.  
*Captain*, H. H. Bousfield, R.N.  
*Commander*, J. C. Annesley, D.S.O., R.N.  
*Medical Officer*, Surg.-Commr. A. H. Joy, M.B.,  
B.Ch., R.N.  
*Secretary*, *Store Officer*, *Cashier*, &c., A. Back-  
house.

#### STAFF COLLEGE.

*Director*, Rear-Adm. B. C. Watson, D.S.O., R.N.  
**ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE**, Dartmouth.  
*Rear-Admiral* R. V. Holt, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.  
*Commander*, G. A. B. Hawkins, M.V.O., D.S.C.,  
R.N.  
*Headmaster*, Eric W. E. Kempson, M.C., M.A.

**ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE**,  
Keyham, Devonport.  
*Engineer-Rear-Admiral* R. C. Boddie, C.V.O.,  
D.S.O., R.N.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL**, Holbrook,  
Suffolk.  
*Supt.*, Capt. E. Bruce-Gardyne, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).  
*Chief Officer*, Com. H. P. D. A. Benson, R.N. (ret.).  
*Headmaster*, S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

##### Royal Navy.

**FOR MEN**:—*Defiance* (4 ships), Torpedo School  
Ship, Devonport; *Dryad*, Navigation School,  
Portsmouth; *Excellent*, Gunnery School,  
Portsmouth; *Osprey*, Anti-Submarine School,  
Portland; *Tiger*, Sea-going Gunnery Firing  
Ship, Portsmouth; *Vernon*, Torpedo School,  
Portsmouth; *Vivid*, Gunnery School, Devonport.  
**FOR BOYS**:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, Ports-  
mouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training

Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (4 ships,  
Devonport), *Indus* (for supernumerary artifi-  
cers, Devonport), *Colossus* (Boys' Training  
Ship, Devonport), *St. Vincent* (Trainling  
Establishment, Forton); and see also *Arethusa*  
and *Warspite* below.

*Ezmouth* (L.C.C.), moored off Grays, Essex. Boys  
trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy,  
and for employment in naval and military  
bands. Only boys of good character are  
received.—*Capt. Supt.*, Com. W. F. G. Smith-  
wick, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).

#### Mercantile Marine.

##### For Officers.

**THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE** (INCOR-  
PORATED).—H.M.S. Worcester, off Greenhithe.  
*Capt. Supt.*, Com. G. C. Steele, R.N.  
*Sec. and Offices*, Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe.  
**CADET SCHOOL SHIP H.M.S. Conway**, Rock Ferry,  
Birkenhead (Training Officers for Sea Service).  
*Capt.*, Com. T. M. Goddard, R.N.R.

**DEVITT AND MOORE NAUTICAL COLLEGE, LTD.**  
—For training officers for the Merchant Navy.  
There are a limited number of nominations  
to R.N. and R.N.R., subject to Official Regu-  
lations. Particulars from the Secretary,  
84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

##### For Seamen.

**GRAVESEND SEA SCHOOL**, Gravesend, Kent, also  
*T.S. Trilon*, off Gravesend, for boys of 16 to 18  
years of age at entry, and of good character  
only.—*Capt. Supt.*, Lt.-Com. Leigh C. King,  
R.D., R.N.R. *Sec.*, Miss D. A. Wigner, 52  
Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

**TRAINING SHIP Arethusa**, off Upnor in the  
Medway, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Are-  
thusa" Training Ship).

**TRAINING SHIP Indefatigable**, Rock Ferry, Bir-  
kenhead. For boys between 13½ and 15 years  
of age at entry and of good character only.  
*Capt. Supt.*, Rear-Adm. S. R. Miller, R.N. (ret.).

**NAUTICAL SCHOOL T.S. Mercury**, Hamble, South-  
ampton, Hants.—*Hon. Director*, C. B. Fry,  
Commr. R.N.R. (for officers in Merchant  
Service; advanced class R.N.; Aircraft  
Apprenticeship, R.A.F.).

**TRAINING SHIP Warspite**, off Grays, Essex  
(Marine Society). *Capt. Supt.*, Com. H. G. L.  
Harvey, R.N. (ret.).

#### OPTICS.

The British Optical Association examines  
candidates for Fellowship (F.B.O.A.).

#### SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES,

Vandon House, Vandon Street, S.W. 1.

Founded in 1916, and formally opened by H.M.  
the King in February, 1917, the School gives  
instruction in Oriental and African Languages  
and the cultures relating thereto. The School  
is a recognised School in the University of  
London in the Faculty of Arts. There are six  
University Chairs at the School and five Univer-  
sity Readerships. Instruction is given for First  
and Higher Degrees of the University of London,  
and also for the special needs of Civil Servants,  
Merchants, Missionaries and others. 449 stu-  
dents attended during the session 1935-36.

*Chairman of Governing Body*, Sir Harcourt  
Butler, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., D.C.L. D.Lit., D.L.  
*Director*, Prof. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., D.Mit.,  
Ph.D.  
*Secretary*, G. W. Rossetti, M.A.

**PHARMACY.**

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, The Society of Apothecaries, London, The Leeds College of Pharmacy, The Gordon School of Pharmacy for Women, Drayton House, Gordon St., W.C. 1. The South of England Coll. of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, S.W. 9.

**PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

Training Colleges for Women Teachers.

BEDFORD (P. T. Coll., Lansdowne Rd., Bedford).—*Princ.*, Miss Stansfeld.

BIRMINGHAM (Anstey P. T. Coll., Chester Rd., Erdington).—*Principal*, Miss M. E. Squire.

CHELSEA (Coll. of Physical Education for Women, Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W. 3).—*Principal*, F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., Ph.D., *Head-mistress*, May Fountain.

DARTFORD, Kent (Bergman Österberg P. T. Coll.). *Principal*, Miss R. H. Greenhall.

LIVERPOOL (P. T. Coll., Barkhill, Aigburth).—*Principal*, Miss Irene M. Marsh.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DALROZE EURYTHMICS, 37 Fitzroy Square, W. 1.

MANCHESTER (P. T. Coll., Fieldgarth, Norman Rd., Rusholme).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSE P. T. COLL., Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.

**POLICE.**

METROPOLITAN POLICE COLLEGE, Hendon.

*Commandant*, Col. G. H. R. Hallard, C.I.E., O.B.E.

*Secretary*, J. Healy.

**SOCIOLOGY.**

Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Social Study* are Oxford, London, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, St. Andrews, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BARNETT HOUSE, 15 Beaumont Street, Oxford. *President*, The Warden of All Souls.

*Hon. Sec.*, R. L. Hall.

*General Sec.*, Miss A. F. C. Bourdillon.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Walton Street, Oxford.

*Principal*, A. Barratt Brown, M.A.

*Vice-Principal*, A. Plummer, M.A., LL.D.

*Secretary*, F. Smith.

**SECRETARIAL.**

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 6 London Wall, E.C. 2.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR WOMEN, 54 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

**TEACHING.**

The *Teachers Registration Council* is a body representative of the teaching profession. It was established by Parliament in 1907 with the duty of forming and keeping a Register of Teachers. Registration is granted to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions in regard to attainments, professional training and experience. By command of H.M. the King the body of Registered Teachers is called the *Royal Society of Teachers*, and those admitted to Registration are authorised to use the title M.R.S.T.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**

See also "Commercial Education."

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield; Wales; St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; Dublin, National University of Ireland, and the Queen's University of Belfast.

**THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.**

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

*Visitor*: H.M. THE KING.

*Chairman of Executive Committee*, Sir Herbert Read, G.O.M.G., C.B.

*Chairman of Finance Committee*, Sir Herbert Wright, F.L.S.

*Rector*, H. T. Tizard, C.B., M.A., F.R.S.

*Secretary*, G. C. Lowry, M.A.

*Registrar*, P. Roebuck.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

*Royal College of Science.*

*Biology*: V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*), J. W. Munro, D.Sc. (*Zoology and Applied Entomology*), W. Brown, D.Sc. (*Plant Pathology*).

*Chemistry*: J. C. Philip, O.B.E., F.R.S. (*Inorganic & Physical*), J. F. Thorpe, O.B.E., F.R.S. (*Organic*), H. V. A. Briscoe, D.Sc. (*Inorganic*).

*Chemical Technology*: A. C. G. Egerton, M.A., F.R.S.

*Geology*: P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., F.R.S.

*Mathematics*: S. Chapman, F.R.S., H. Levy, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

*Physics*: G. P. Thomson, F.R.S., A. O. Rankine, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., D. Brunt, M.A. (*Meteorology*), A. F. C. Pollard (*Instrument Design—Mechanical*).

*Royal School of Mines.*

*Mining*: J. A. S. Riton, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.O., B.Sc.

*Mining Geology*: P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., F.R.S., C. G. Culis, D.Sc.

*Metallurgy*: Sir Harold Carpenter, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Oil Technology*: P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., F.R.S.

*City and Guilds College.*

*Chairman of Delegacy*, Walter T. Prideaux.

*Dean and Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power*, C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.Sc.

*Civil Engineering and Surveying*, A. J. S. Pippard, M.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.; R. G. H. Clements, M.C., M.Inst.C.E. (*Highway*).

*Electrical Engineering*, C. L. Fortescue, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.

*Aeronautics*, L. Bairstow, O.B.E., F.R.S.

**UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

*Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.*

BARRETT STREET TRADE SCHOOL, Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Principal*, Miss E. E. Cox, B.A.

BEAUFY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. 11.—*Princ.* A. Ritchie-Scott, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

BLOOMSBURY TRADE SCHOOL, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Principal*, Miss A. Crawley, B.Sc.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E. 5.—*Princ.* S. Thorogood, A.R.C.A.

CAMPDEN INSTITUTE OF HOME TRAINING, Lancaster Road, W. 11.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Principal*, H.G. Murphy.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgeley Road, High St., Clapham, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, W. A. Wildman, A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

CLAPHAM TRADE SCHOOL, 373-7 Clapham Road, S.W. 9.—*Principal*, Miss K. A. Corner, M.B.E.

HACKNEY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Dalston Lane, E. 8.—*Principal*, W. Rankine, M.B.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF BUILDING AND ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—H. W. Mole, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E.

HAMMERSMITH TRADE SCHOOL, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, Miss E. Howlett, B.Sc.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 61 Stamford Street, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E. 27.—*Principal*, Capt. L. N. Coombs, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W. 9.—*Principal*, F. H. Reid, B.Sc., M.I.M.E.

PURNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney, S.W. 15.—*Principal*, W. A. Wildman, A.R.C.A., E.R.A.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, F. E. Drury, M.Sc.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E. 14.—*Principal*, J. Paley Yorke, O.B.E., M.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

SCHOOL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTION, 66 Horseferry Road, S.W. 1.—*Principal*, S. A. Williams, M.A.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, T. Reed, M.B.E.

SMITHFIELD MEAT TRADES INSTITUTE, Great Saffron Hill, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, W. H. Nevell.

SOUTH EAST LONDON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Lewisham High Road, S.E. 4.—*Principal*, G. A. Robinson, B.Sc. Eng., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Struct.E., F.R.San.I.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. N. Long, B.Sc. Eng. (London), M.I.Mech.E.; *Head* (School of Art), R. K. Jamieson.

*Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.*

\*BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11.—*Principal*, G. F. O'Riordan, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.A.E., M.I.M.E.

\*BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, D. H. Ingall, D.Sc.

\*CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—*Principal*, F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., Ph.D. B.Sc.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, Ropemaker Street, Moorfields, E.C. 2.—*Director*, J. W. Ramsbottom, M.A., M.Com.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, St. John Street, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, S. C. Laws, M.A., M.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N. 7.—*Principal*, T. J. Drakeley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.I.R.I., F.C.S.

NORTH WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Prince of Wales Road, N.W. 5.—*Principal*, H. Lowery, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.Inst.P.

\*THE POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, D. Humphrey, B.A., B.Sc. The Polytechnic comprises the following Schools and Departments:—

Architecture, Surveying and Building, Art, Chemistry, Commerce, Domestic Science, Engineering (Civil and Mechanical), Engineering (Electrical), Hairdressing, Mathematics and Physics, Matriculation, Modern Languages,

\* Art Schools attached.

Motor Body Building, Photography, Preliminary Architecture and Engineering, Secondary, Tailoring.

Full-time Day Courses and Evening Classes are held in all these Sections, and there is also an Evening Department of Industrial Administration and Business Management. There are also a large number of social and athletic clubs open to young men and women between the ages of 16 and 26. *Head of Department*, Alfred E. Holbrow, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3.—*Principal*, G. Patchin, A.R.S.M.

\*WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William St., Woolwich, S.E. 18.—*Principal*, E. Mallett, D.Sc. *Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.*

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. 15.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, C.H., M.A., D.D.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL OF ART AND CRAFTS, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Principal*, John Platt, A.R.C.A.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 58 Point Hill, Greenwich, S.E. 10.—*Headmistress*, Miss A. Ward.

CORDWAINERS TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Eagle Court, St. John's Lane, Finsbury, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, B. Worwick, D.I.C., A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc., A.B.S.I.

\*GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.—*Warden*, A. E. Dean, M.A., M.Litt.

JOHN WOOLMAN ADULT EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, Memorial Buildings, Roscoe Street, E.C. 1.—*Warden*, Charles R. Simpson.

KING EDWARD VII. NAUTICAL SCHOOL (British Sailors' Society), 680 Commercial Road, E. 14.—*Principal*, Capt. H. T. Jefferys.

LEATHERSELLERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. R. Blockey, M.Sc.

LONDON SAILORS HOME SCHOOL OF NAUTICAL COOKERY, Dock Street, E. 1.—*Secretary*, Payr. Com. A. E. Loder, R.D., R.N.R.

MARY WARD SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Warden*, C. C. Walkinshaw.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, Eva M. Hubback, M.A.

NEWCOMEN DOMESTIC TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Newcomen St., Borough, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Burns.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.—*President*, H. R. H. the Duchess of York. *Principal*, Lady Smith-Dorrien, D.B.E. *Secretary*, Miss M. Barber.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL OF ART, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Principal*, G. R. Woolway, A.R.C.A.

SCHOOL OF WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Principal*, H. H. Grimwood.

TOYNBEE HALL, 28 Commercial Street, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, LL.D., J.P.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Principal*, D. N. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E.

OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, E.C. 2.

- (1.) *City Guilds College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology).
- (2.) *Kennington and Lambeth Art School*, 118 to 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- (3.) *Department of Technology*, 31 Brechin Place, S.W. 7.

\* Art Schools attached.



CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, Maurice Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.  
 FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 62-70 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Princ.*, A. Russell, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.  
 INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 50 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Copey, F.G.I.  
 KILBURN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, T. Beach, B.Com.  
 QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE (see University of London).  
 SOUTH OF ENG. COLL. OF PHARMACY, 186 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9.—*Principal*, H. Lucas, F.C.S.  
 TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOL, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.P.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

## ENGLISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ACCRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. P. Ackroyd, B.Sc.  
 ACTON (County Techn. Coll.).  
 ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom).—*Principal*, H. C. W. Venning, B.Sc.  
 BACUP AND RAWTENSTALL.—*Headmaster*, John T. Hurst, B.A.  
 BARNSELY (Mining and Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, D. Paton Grubb, B.Sc.  
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Princ.*, Bruce Sandham, M.Eng.  
 BATH (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, L. J. Castle, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.  
 BATLEY (Techn. College and School of Art and Crafts).—*Principal*, N. B. Radcliffe, M.Sc.  
 BIRKENHEAD (Techn. Coll., Trammere).—*Princ.*, F. R. Rogers, A.R.C.S., M.I.Mech.E. (acting).  
 BIRMINGHAM (Central Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, D. Stirling Anderson, Ph.D., M.I.Mech.E.  
 „ (Birmingham and Midland Inst., Paradise St.).—*Sec.*, H. M. Francis.  
 „ (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silver-smiths).—*Headmaster*, W. T. Blackband.  
 „ (Vittoria Junior School of Arts and Crafts).—*Headmaster*, J. L. Umbers, M.C.  
 „ (Tech. Coll., Handsworth).—*Princ.*, A. Robson, B.Sc.  
 „ (Techn. Coll., Aston).—*Princ.*, D. Dudgeon Stockley, B.Sc.  
 BLACKBURN (Munic.).—*Head*, W. Wilkinson, O.B.E., F.T.I.  
 BLACKPOOL.—*Princ.*, W. Jones.  
 BOLTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. W. Simpkin, M.Sc.  
 BOOTLE (Munic.).—*Headmaster*, R. A. McMillan, B.Sc.  
 BOURNEMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, C. E. Walker, M.A., B.Sc.  
 BRADFORD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Richardson, M.Sc.  
 BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Dukes, B.Com.  
 BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ. and Sec.*, J. S. Hird, M.A.  
 BRIGHTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Mansergh Varley, M.A.  
 BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers').—See "English University Colleges."  
 BURNLEY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Munn Rankin, M.Sc.  
 BURTON-ON-TRENT (Munic.).—*Head Teacher*, A. P. Bakewell.  
 BURY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, T. Catterall, B.Sc.  
 CAMBORNE (Sch. of Metalliferous Mining).—*Princ.*, H. Standish Ball, O.B.E., M.Sc.  
 CAMBRIDGE (The Cambridgeshire Technical School).—*Princ.*, G. F. Rose, M.Sc.

CANTERBURY (Sidney Cooper Sch. of Art and Crafts).—*Princ.*, A. Moody, A.R.C.A.  
 CARLISLE (Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, F. Gardner, B.Sc.Eng., M.I.Mech.E.  
 CHAILEY, Sussex (Heritage Craft Schools for the treatment and training of crippled children, aged 1 month to 14 years; discharged at 16).—*Founder & Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. C. W. Kimmins.  
 CHATHAM (Medway Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, I. Keen, M.A.  
 CHATHAM (Medway Tech. Sch. for Girls).—*Headmistress*, Miss D. Yonge.  
 CHELTENHAM.—*Princ.*, Ernest Ivamy, M.A.  
 CHESTERFIELD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W. R. Parsonage, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E.  
 CLORLEY (Munic.).—*Principal*, J. R. Nightingale.  
 COLCHESTER (N.E. Essex Techn. Coll. and School of Art).—*Princ.*, W. M. Garside, B.A.  
 COLNE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, Frank H. Bentley, A.C.P.  
 COVENTRY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Wilson, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.  
 CREWE (Technical Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Smith, M.B.E., M.Eng.  
 CROYDON (Polytechnic and Croydon Sch. of Building, Thornton Heath).—*Princ.*, J. W. Whitaker, Ph.D., F.I.C.  
 DARLINGTON (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. W. Angles, M.Sc., M.I.Mech.E.  
 DARTFORD (Kent C.C.).—*Princ.*, W. McBretney, B.Sc.  
 DARVEN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, L. G. Whiteley.  
 DERBY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W. A. Richardson, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S.  
 DEWSBURY (Munic. Techn. Coll. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, H. Wright, B.Sc.  
 DONCASTER (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, G. Lawton, Ph.D.  
 DOVER (Tech. Inst., Ladywell).—*Princ.*, H. H. Jacques, B.Sc.  
 DUDLEY AND STAFFORDSHIRE TECHN. COLL., Dudley.—*Princ.*, Arnold W. Gibson, B.Sc.  
 DURHAM (Johnston Sch.).—*Princ.*, J. Cleminson, M.Sc.  
 EAST HAM.—*Princ.*, A. J. Jinkings, Ph.D.  
 ERITH.—*Princ.*, R. K. Ferguson, B.Sc.  
 FARNBOROUGH, Hants (Techn. Evening Sch.).—*Org. Headmaster*, S. L. Whitby, B.Sc.  
 FOLKESTONE (The Graunge) County Sch. for Hotel Workers.  
 GATESHEAD.—*Princ.*, J. Robertson, B.Sc.  
 GILLINGHAM (Medway Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Charles Colles, B.Sc.  
 GLOUCESTER.—*Princ.*, D. Watson, Ph.D.  
 GRAVESEND (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, A. E. Jeffery.  
 GRIMSBY.—*Princ.*, W. Ing, B.A.  
 GUILDFORD.—*Princ.*, F. S. Tosswill, O.B.E.  
 HALIFAX (Munic.).—*Princ.*, B. R. Heasman, M.Sc.  
 HARROGATE.—*Princ.*, W. E. C. Jalland, M.Sc.  
 HARROW.—*Princ.*, J. G. Platt, A.R.C.A.  
 HERTFORD (William Baker Technical School).—*Governor*, Rev. F. C. Macdonald.  
 NORWICH (Rly. Mech. Inst.).—*Princ.*, E. Blake-more, A.M.I.E.E.  
 HUDDERSFIELD.—*Princ.*, J. F. Hudson, M.A.  
 HULL (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, E. P. Bates, M.A.  
 IPSWICH (Sch. of Engineering).—*Princ.*, W. E. Double, A.I.Mech.E.  
 „ (School of Commerce).—*Princ.*, W. C. S. Stanger, A.Sc.  
 „ (Womens' Evening Coll.).—*Principal*, Miss J. Horniblow.

- ISLEWORTH (Spring Grove Poly.).—*Princ.*, J. L. Tomlinson, M.A.
- KRIGHLEY.—*Princ.*, W. Healey, B.Sc., M.I. Mech. E.
- KILBURN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W.6.—*Princ.*, T. Beach, B.Com.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Techn. Coll. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, J. W. Archer, B.Sc.
- LANCASTER (Storey Inst. Tech. Coll.).—*Headmaster*, Francis H. Mould, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
- LEEDS (Coll. of Technology).—*Princ.*, J. H. Everett, B.Sc.
- LEICESTER (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, L. W. Kershaw, B.Sc., F.G.S.
- LEIGH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. Toft, B.Sc.
- LINCOLN.—*Princ.*, E. R. Walter, M.Sc.
- LIVERPOOL (City Techn. Coll., Byrom St.).—*Princ.*, R. R. Butler, M.Sc.
- LOUGHBOROUGH.—*Princ.*, H. Schofield, M.B.E., Ph.D.
- MACCLESFIELD.—*Princ.*, F. M. Bonnard, A.R.C.A.
- MAIDSTONE.—*Princ.*, Harry Collins, B.Sc.
- MANCHESTER (Munic.).—*See* "English University Colleges."
- MANSFIELD (County).—
- MIDDLESBROUGH (Constantine Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. V. Field, B.Sc.
- MORLEY.—*Princ.*, C. F. Thetford, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
- NELSON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, R. B. Duerden, B.Sc.
- NEWARK (County Techn. Coll. and School of Art).—*Princ.*, A. R. Bowen, B.Sc.
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Rutherford Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, E. C. Edgar, D.Sc., F.I.C.
- NEWPORT, Mon.—*Princ.*, A. G. Webb, B.Sc.
- NORTHAMPTON (Coll. of Technology).—*Principal*, John Blakeman, M.A., M.Sc.
- NORTHWICH (Verdin).—*Princ.*, W. S. Osborn, B.Sc.
- NORWICH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. W. Howes, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- NOTTINGHAM (City College of Art).—*Principal*, J. Else, A.R.B.S.
- OLDHAM (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. G. Taylor, M.Sc.
- OXFORD (Sch. of Technology, Art and Commerce).—*Princ.*, J. H. Brookes, M.A.
- PETERBOROUGH (County Techn. Sch. for Soke).—*Princ.*, J. H. Davies, Ph.D.
- PLYMOUTH (Central Sch. of Arts and Crafts).—*Headmaster* (vacant).
- PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT (Techn. Coll. and School of Art).—*Princ.*, A. R. Boeree, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.
- PORTSMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, Leonard B. Benny, M.A.
- PRESTON (Harris Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. M. Naylor, M.Sc.
- RADCLIFFE (Lancs.).—*Princ.*, Evan Howell, B.A.
- RAMSGATE (Tech. Inst.).—*Princ.*, E. Guy, M.Sc.
- READING.—*See* University.
- REDRUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*,
- ROCHDALE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Boardman.
- ROCHESTER.—*Princ.*, J. E. Phillips, M.A.
- ROTHERHAM (Coll. of Technology and Art).—*Princ.*, F. C. Clarke, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.
- RUGBY (Coll. of Technology and Arts).—*Princ.*, P. I. Kitchen, B.Sc.
- ST. HELENS (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. C. Jones, B.Sc.
- SALFORD (Royal Technical Coll.).—*Principal*, John A. Hartley.
- SHEFFIELD University (q.v.).
- SHIPLEY, Yks. (Techn. Coll. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, F. R. Holbrook, B.A., A.R.C.A.
- SHREWSBURY.—*Princ.*, A. E. White, B.A., B.Sc.
- SMETHWICK (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Garratt, B.Sc.
- SOUTHAMPTON (Hartley Univ. Coll.).—*See* "English University Colleges."
- SOUTHEND (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. P. Ivens, B.Sc.
- SOUTHPORT (Mornington Road).—*Princ.*, F. Blomley, B.Com.
- SOUTH SHIELDS (Marine Sch.).—*Princ.*, H. R. Cullen, M.A.
- STOCKPORT (Coll. for Further Education).—*Princ.*, G. Wood, M.Sc.
- STOKE-ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst. and Tunstall Victoria Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. Bedson, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.
- STRATFORD (G. E. Mechanics' Inst., L. & N.E. Rly.).—*Sec.*, Francis G. Perry.
- STRATFORD ON AVON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, Robert Hunt.
- SUNDERLAND (Munic.).—*Princ.*, E. R. Verity, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
- SUTTON COLDFIELD (Tech. and Commercial Inst. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, R. A. Pritchard, M.A.
- SWINDON.—*Principal*, W. Blacklock, B.Sc., A.M.I. Mech. E.
- TODMORDEN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. Orton, M.A.
- TONBRIDGE.—*Princ.*, J. I. Race.
- TORQUAY (S. Devon Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, S. W. Smith, B.Sc.
- TOTTENHAM (Poly.).—*Princ.*, H. P. Shallard, M.A.
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—*Princ.*, J. L. Race.
- WAKEFIELD.—*Princ.*, N. Tunstall, B.Sc.
- WALSALL (Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W. Cooper, M.A.
- WARRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, C. Bottomley, M.A.
- WIDNESBURY (County).—*Princ.*, T. G. Bamford, M.Sc.
- WELLINGBOROUGH.—*Princ.*, F. J. Thorpe, M.Sc.
- WEST BROMWICH (Kewrick Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, R. C. Prescott, M.Sc., M.I. Mech. E.
- WEST HAM (Munic. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Baker, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- WIDNES (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Ibeson, A.M.I.E.E.
- WIGAN (Mining and Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. F. S. Ross, M.C., B.Sc., Ph.D.
- WILLENHALL (Evening Inst.).—*Princ.*, G. W. Riley.
- WIMBLEDON (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. O. Sibree, B.Sc.
- WOLVERHAMPTON (Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Tech. Coll.).—*W. E. Fisher*, B.Sc.
- WOLVERTON (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, E. G. Milner, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.
- WORCESTER (Victoria Inst.).—*Principal*, H. E. Hawtin, M.A.
- WORKINGTON (County).—*Princ.*, A. B. Coles, M.A.
- WORKSOP (County).—
- YARMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. Parkin, B.Sc.
- YORK (Tech. Inst.).—*Princ.*, Thomas H. Jones, M.Sc.

## WELSH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

- CARDIFF (City Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Charles Coles, O.B.E., B.Sc.
- SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES (Treforest).—*Princ.*, Robert James, A.R.C.S.
- SWANSEA.—*Princ.*, George Thompson, M.Eng.

## SCOTTISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

- ABERDEEN (Robt. Gordon's).—*Sec. & Registrar*, James McKenzie.
- EDINBURGH (Heriot Watt Coll.).—*Principal*, J. Cameron Smail, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- GLASGOW (Royal Techn. Coll.).—*Director*, Sir Arthur J. C. Hudson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A.
- GLASGOW (Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial Coll.).—*Director*, T. Pettigrew Young, M.B.E., D.Litt. *Sec.*, A. W. Middleton.
- PAISLEY (Tech. Coll. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, L. F. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

## ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS (Manx Techn. Coll. for Women).—*Princ.*, Miss D. V. Stubbs.

## IRISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

BELFAST (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, D. H. Alexander, M.Sc.

DUBLIN (Roy. Coll. of Science). Incorporated in Univ. Coll., Dublin.

NEWRY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, T. J. Flynn, D.Ec.

## THEOLOGICAL.

## Church of England and Church in Wales.

BANGOR (Church Hostel).—*Warden*, Rev. G. Simon, M.A.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. B. Heiser, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Rd., Edgbaston).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. O. Cobham, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM (Coll. of the Ascension, Selly Oak; for Women Missionaries).—*Warden*, Rev. J. B. Ramsbotham.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Paul, S. R. Gibson, M.A., F.I.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Westcott House, Clergy Training School).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, M.A., O.B.E.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon J. W. S. Tomlin, M.A.

CHESHUNT (Bishops' College).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. H. Moberly, M.A.

CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Gillett, M.A.

CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.—*Princ.*, Rev. C. Sydney Carter, D.D.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL (B. C. M. and T. College).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Dodgson Sykes, M.A.

CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. E. Graham, M.A.

DORCHESTER, BURCOOTE, ABINGDON (Missionary).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A.

ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. J. Smith, M.A.

HAWARDEN, Chester (Knutsford Test School).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. V. H. Burne, M.A.

HIGHBURY.—*See* London University.

ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. E. Gordon, M.A.

KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission).—*Warden*, Rev. S. F. B. Bedale, B.A.

LICHFIELD.—*Princ.*, Rev. E. H. Ward, M.A.

LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii).—*Chancellor*, Rev. Canon J. H. Srawley, D.D.; *Warden*, Rev. E. S. Abbott, M.A.

LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. E. W. Williamson, M.A.

LONDON (King's College, W.C. 2).—*Dean*, Rev. Preb. Richard Hanson, M.A., B.D.

MANCHESTER (Egerton Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon F. P. Cheetham, M.A.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection).—*Superior*, Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.A., M.C.; *Principal*, Rev. T. Hannay, M.A.

OAK HILL (Southgate, N. 14).—*Princ.*, Prebendary H. W. Hinde, M.A.

OXFORD (Ripon Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. D. A. Major, D.D., F.S.A.

OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. H. Couratin, M.A.

OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. R. S. Taylor, M.A.

SALISBURY.—Rev. A. B. Burrowes, M.A.

SHEFFIELD (Church Hostel).—*Warden*, Rev. G. J. Inglis, M.A.

WARMINSTER (St. Boniface Miss.).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon E. Courtenay West, M.A.

WELLS.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon H. B. Salmon, M.A.

*Church of Scotland*

ABERDEEN (C. of S. Coll.).—*Princ.*, The Very Rev. D. S. Cairns, O.B.E., D.D.

EDINBURGH (New Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis, D.D.

GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. W. M. Macgregor, D.D.

## Scottish Episcopal Church.

EDINBURGH.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. R. Brasnett, D.D.

## Presbyterian.

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. F. J. Paul, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. A. L. Elmslie, B.D.

LONDON DERRY (Magee Col.).—*See* Irish Univ. Colls.

*Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales.*

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Principal*, Rev. H. Harris Hughes, B.D.

BALA.—*Principal*, Rev. David Phillips, M.A.

## Methodist.

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. McCrea, M.A.

DIDSBURY.—*Princ.*, Rev. T. H. Barratt, B.A.

HANDSWORTH.—*Princ.*, Rev. W. F. Lofthouse, D.D.

MANCHESTER, Alexandra Rd., Hartley Victoria.—*Princ.*, W. Lansdell Wardle, D.D.

RICHMOND (Surrey).—*See* London University.

## Congregational.

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll., 1841).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Morgan Jones, M.A.

BRADFORD, YORKS (United College).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. J. Price, B.D.

BRECON.—*Princ.*, Rev. Thomas Lewis, B.D.

BRISTOL (Western College).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. S. Franks, D.Litt.

CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College).—*Pres.*, Rev. John S. Whale, M.A.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace).—*Princ.*, (vacant).

HAMPSTEAD (Hackney College).—*See* London University.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Grieve, D.D.

OXFORD (Mansfield College).—*Princ.*, Rev. Nathaniel Micklem, D.D.

TOLLERTON, nr. Nottingham (Paton Congregat. College).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. R. Henderson, D.D.

## Roman Catholic.

BLACKFRIARS, Oxford (Dominican Priory of the Holy Ghost).—*Prior*, Very Rev. Hilary Carpenter, S.T.L., B.Litt.

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Francis Crouin, D.D.

CHIPPING NORTON (Heythrop College).—*Rector*, Rev. E. Helsham, M.A., S.J.

DRUMCONDRA, All Hallows (for Foreign Missions).—*Pres.*, Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, C.M.

GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Bearsden).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. H. Forbes, D.D.

HEREFORD (Belmont Abbey).—*Abbot*, Right Rev. T. R. Leonard, O.S.B.

LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Mgr. H. J. Poskitt, D.D.

MILL HILL, N.W. 7 (St. Joseph's, for Foreign Missions).—*Superior-General*, Very Rev. S. O'Callaghan; *Rector*, Very Rev. J. A. Wall.

OSCOTT, Birmingham (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Very Rev. L. S. Canon Emery.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Very Rev. J. F. D'Alton, D.D.

USHAW (Durham).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Monsignor C. A. Corbishley, M.A.

WARE (Old Hall Green).—*Pres.*, Very Rev. Canon Bickford, M.C.

WONESH, Guildford (St. John's).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Monsignor P. E. Hallett, B.A.  
*Baptist*.

BANGOR.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. T. Evans, B.D.

BRISTOL (1679).—*Pres.*, Rev. Arthur Dakin, B.D., D.Theol.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.).—*Princ.*, (vacant).

DUBLIN (Baptist Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. H. Spurgeon, B.D.

GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Holms Coats, M.A.

MANCHESTER.—*Pres.*, Rev. H. Townsend, D.D.

REGENT'S PARK BAPTIST COLLEGE, 3 Parsifal Road, Hampstead, N.W. 6, and 55 St. Giles's, Oxford.—*Principal*, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, D.D.

SURGEON'S COLLEGE (South Norwood Hill, S.E. 25).—*Principal*, Rev. P. W. Evans, D.D.; *Secretary*, Rev. E. E. Welton.

RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres.*, Rev. A. C. Underwood, D.D.

#### Unitarian.

MANCHESTER (College, Victoria Park).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. McLachlan, D.D.

#### Moravian.

FAIRFIELD (Manchester).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. W. M. MacLeavy, M.A., B.D.

#### Interdenominational.

ALL NATIONS BIBLE COLLEGE (Training for Foreign Mission Fields), 37 Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.—*Principal*, Rev. H. S. Curt, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Rev. J. Park Davies, M.A., B.D.

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. J. H. Weatherall, M.A.

#### Jews' College.

JEW'S COLLEGE, Woburn House, Tavistock Square, W.C. 2.

*President*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz (*Chief Rabbi*).

*Principal*, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.  
*Secretary*, Myer Stephany, F.L.A.A.

### TRAINING COLLEGES.

#### For Elementary Teachers.

M. = For Men; W. = For Women.

ABERYSTWYTH (Training Dept.), M. & W.—*Professor of Education*, C. R. Chapple, M.A.

BANGOR—UNIV. COLL. OF N. WALES (Teachers' Training Dept.), M. & W.—R. L. Archer, M.A.

BANGOR (Normal College), M. & W.—R. Thomas, D.Sc.

BANGOR (N. Wales Church Tr. Coll., St. Mary's), W.—Rev. Canon Fairchild, M.A.

BARRY (Glamorgan C. C. Col.), W.—Miss Ellen Evans, M.A.

BINGLEY Yorks, W.—Dr. Frances Consitt.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Education Dept.), M.—A. P. Braddock, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Education Dept.), W.—Miss M. Hammond, M.A.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Hockerill (C. of E.), W.—Miss A. D. Malden.

BRIGHTON (C. of E.), W.—Miss Theodora Day.

BRIGHTON (Munic. Tr. Coll.), W.—Miss Hartle, M.A., B.Sc.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Dept. of Education), M. & W.—T. S. Foster.

BRISTOL, Fishpounds (C. of E.), W.—Miss E. Nunn, M.A.

CARLETON (Monmouth C.C.), M.—Ivor B. John, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Homerton Coll.), W.—Miss A. H. Skillicorn, M.Sc.

CARMARTHEN (C. of E.), M.—Rev. Canon Parry, D.Sc.

CHELTHAM (St. Paul's, C. of E.), M.—Rev. W. E. Beck, M.A.

CHELTHAM (St. Mary's Coll.), W.—Miss A. E. Monk, M.A.

CHESTER (Diocesan Tr. Coll.), M.—Rev. Stanley Astbury, M.C., M.A.

CHESTER (Bp. Otter Memorial Coll.), W.—Miss D. M. Meads, M.A., Ph.D.

CREWE (Cheshire County Tr. Coll.), M. & W.—F. H. C. Brock, M.A.

CULHAM, Abingdon (Oxford Diocesan), M.—Rev. A. Guillaume, D.D.

DARLINGTON (Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), W.—Miss O. M. Stanton, M.A.

DERBY (C. of E.), W.—Miss H. K. Hawkins, M.A.

DRUMCONDRA (St. Patrick's R.C.), M.—*Princ.*, Very Rev. E. J. Cullen, C.M., LL.D.

DUBLIN (Leinster College of Irish), M. & W.—*Princ.*, Brian Mac Giolla Phádraig, O.S., M.A.

DUDLEY (Munic. Tr. Coll.), M. & W.—J. Makepeace Forster, B.A., M.Litt.

DURHAM (Bede Coll., C. of E., Univ. Durham), M.—Rev. Canon E. F. Braley, M.A., LL.D.

DURHAM (Neville's Cross Coll., Univ. Durham), W.—Miss Z. G. D. May, M.A.

DURHAM (St. Hild's, C. of E.), W.—Miss Angel Lawrence, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart, R.C.) W.—Mother A. Hague, B.A.

EXETER (St. Luke's Coll.), M.—Rev. Preb. R. L. Collins, M.A.

GLASGOW (Notre Dame, R.C.), W.—Miss Margaret Doy'e.

HERKFORDE (County Council Tr. Coll.), W.—Miss E. H. Jennings, M.A.

HULL (Municipal), W.—Miss C. T. Cumberbirch, B.A.

HULL ("Endleigh," R.C.), W.—Cecilia A. Dowling.

LEEDS (University), M. & W.—Prof. Frank Smith, Ph.D.

LEEDS (Beckett Park, City Tr. Coll.), M. & W.—R. W. Rich, M.A., Ph.D.

LINCOLN (C. of E.), W.—Miss C. Stewart, M.A.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY:—  
(Hotel), W.—Ernestine A. Buller, B.A.

(Hostel), M.—J. C. Prescott, D.Eng.

LIVERPOOL (96 Mt. Pleasant, R.C.), W.—Miss Holcroft.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, Southampton Row, W.C. 2. M. & W.—*Director*, Prof. F. Clarke, M.A.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL:—  
(Avery Hill, Eltham, S.E. 9), W.—Miss F. Hawtrey.

(Furzedown, Welham Road, S.W. 17), W.—Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A.

(Shoreditch Training Coll., Pitfield St., N. 2), M.—T. Reed.

(Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington St., W. 2), M. & W.

LONDON:—  
CHELSEA (St. Mark & St. John, King's Rd., C. of E.), M.—J. H. Simpson, M.A.

GIPSY HILL (S.E. 19), W.—Miss L. de Lissa.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE (Training Dept.), New Cross, S.E. 14, M. & W.—*Warden*, A. E. Dean, M.Litt.

*Hostels for Students of Goldsmiths' Coll.*:—  
Blackheath (Glyde House), M.—L. R. Hart, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Blackheath (The Grove), M.—A. S. Harris, M.Sc.

Lee (Bowles House), M.—H. E. Field, Ph.D.



Lee (Pentland House), W.—Miss M. Wharton.  
 Brockley (Edgcombe), W.—Miss M. K. Davies,  
 L.R.A.M.  
 Lewisham (Hope Woolith), W.—Miss E. K.  
 Bales, B.Sc.  
 \*Blackheath (Aberdeen Terrace), M.—I. S.  
 Cardell, M.Sc., A.I.C.  
 \*Lewisham (Granville Park), W.—Miss M.  
 Fairbairn, B.A.  
 \*Bronley (Springhill), W.—Miss M. Mellor, B.Sc.  
 §New Cross (Surrey), W.—Miss I. B. Sherriif,  
 M.A.  
 ¶Grove Park (St. Michael's), W.—Miss A. B.  
 Ash.  
 ISLEWORTH, Borough Road (Brit. and For. Sch.  
 Soc.), M.—E. R. Hamilton, M.A., B.Sc.  
 KENNINGTON (St. Gabriel's, C. of E.), W.—  
 Miss F. E. Johnson, M.A.  
 NORTH KENSINGTON, W.10 (St. Charles's, R.C.),  
 W.—Madame Fincham.  
 PUTNEY (Whitlands, C. of E.), W.—Miss D. A.  
 Counsell, M.A.  
 STOCKWELL (The Old Palace, Bromley, Kent,  
 Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), W.—Miss S. E.  
 S. Richards, M.A.  
 STRAWBERRY HILL (St. Mary's R.C.), M.—  
 Rev. V. MacCarthy, B.A.  
 TOTTENHAM (St. Katharine's, C. of E.), W.—  
 Miss Agnes M. Otley, M.A.  
 WESTMINSTER (130 Horseferry Rd., S.W.1,  
 Methodist), M.—Rev. A. W. Harrison, M.C.,  
 D.D.  
 WIMBLEDON PARK SIDE, S.W. 19 (Southlands,  
 Methodist), W.—Miss F. M. Wood, M.A.  
 LOUGHBOROUGH (East Midlands Tr. Coll.), M.—  
 M. Schofield, M.B.E., B.Sc.  
 MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY (Training Dept.),  
 M. & W.—Pro. J. F. Duff, M.A.  
 NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (St. Mary's, R.C.), W.—  
 Madame A. Ward.  
 NORWICH (C. of E.), W.—Miss Winnington-  
 Ingram, B.A.  
 NOTTINGHAM, University College, q.v.  
 ORMSKIRK (Edge Hill), W.—Miss Eva M. Smith.  
 PETERBOROUGH (C. of E.), W.—Miss H. L. Rowell.  
 PORTSMOUTH (Munic. Tr. Coll.), W.—Miss D.  
 Dymond, M.A.  
 READING UNIVERSITY (Dept. of Education),  
 M. & W.—Head of Dept., Prof. F. A. Cavenagh,  
 M.A.  
 RIPON (C. of E.), W.—Miss Eva Lett, M.A.  
 SAFFRON WALDEN (Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.),  
 W.—Miss N. Garry, M.A.  
 SALFORD (Sedgley Park, R.C.), W.—Madam Greene.  
 SALISBURY (C. of E.), W.—Miss B. M. Dunn.  
 SALTLEY, Birmingham (C. of E.), M.—Rev. F. T.  
 Cooper, M.A.  
 SELLY PARK, Birmingham (R.C.); W.—Miss  
 Cecilia C. Auterson.  
 SHEFFIELD (City Tr. Coll.), M. & W.—R. R.  
 Kimbell, M.A., Mus.Bac.  
 SOUTHAMPTON (R.C.), W.—Madame Murphy.  
 SUNDERLAND (Tr. Coll., Lougham Tower), W.—  
 A. H. Williamson, M.A.  
 SWANSEA (County Borough Training Coll.), W.—  
 Miss Rhoda Robbins, M.Sc.  
 TRURO (C. of E.), W.—Princ., Miss M. W. Pedder,  
 B.A., J.P.  
 WARRINGTON Coll., Taggart Avenue, Wavertree,  
 Liverpool (C. of E.), W.—Princ., H. C. Allen.  
 WATERFOOD (De La Salle), M.—Rev. Br. Edmund  
 T. Gleeson, M.A.

o Provided by Kent Education Committee.  
 § " " Surrey  
 ¶ " " National Society.

WINCHESTER, King Alfred's (C. of E.), M.—Rev.  
 R. C. White, M.A.  
 YORK (C. of E.), M.—Rev. J. W. Welch, M.A.,  
 M.Ed.

For Secondary Teachers,  
 M. = For Men; W. = For Women.  
 (In addition to the Universities, q.v.)  
 ABERDEEN, M. & W.—Director of Studies, W. A.  
 Edward, D.Litt.  
 ABERYSTWYTH, M. & W.—C. R. Chapple, M.A.  
 BANGOR, M. & W.—R. L. Archer, M.A.  
 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TRAINING COLLEGE  
 (17 Brookside), M.—Director of Training,  
 C. Fox, M.A.  
 CAMBRIDGE (Post.-Graduate Tr. Coll.), W.—Miss  
 H. Dent, M.A.  
 EDINBURGH (St. George's Training Coll.), W.—  
 Miss M. C. Aitken, M.A.  
 LONDON :—  
 BRONDESBURY (Maria Grey Coll., Salusbury  
 Rd., N.W.6), W.—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.  
 LANCASTER GATE, W.2 (St. Mary's Tr. College),  
 W.—Miss Apperson, M.A.; Miss E. A. M.  
 Maxwell, M.A.  
 LOUGHBOROUGH (E. Midlands Tr. Coll. for  
 Teachers with special qualifications in Handi-  
 craft).—Dr. H. Schofield, M.B.E., B.Sc.  
 NOTTINGHAM, University College, q.v.  
 OXFORD UNIVERSITY (15 Norham Gardens), M. &  
 W.—Director, George Smith, M.A.; Principal  
 (Womens' Side), Miss E. M. Talbot, M.A.

FOR TEACHERS OF THE DEAF.  
 NATIONAL COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF,  
 Blind and Deaf School, The Mount, Stoke-on-  
 Trent.—Hon. Sec., N. S. Follwell.

TUTORIAL CLASSES.  
 CENTRAL JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON  
 TUTORIAL CLASSES, 38A St. George's Road,  
 Victoria, S.W. 1.

VETERINARY COLLEGES.  
 ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS,  
 10 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.  
 President, J. Willelt, M.R.C.V.S.  
 Sec., Fred Bullock, LL.D.

The following Teaching Colleges are affiliated to  
 the Royal Coll. of Veterinary Surgeons which is  
 the examining and diploma granting body and  
 governs the Veterinary Profession :—

ROYAL VETERINARY COLL., CAMDEN TOWN, N.W. 1.  
 Principal, Prof. Basil Buxton, F.R.C.V.S.  
 LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY  
 SCIENCE.  
 Director, Prof. Share-Jones, M.D.vet., D.V.Sc.,  
 M.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.  
 ROYAL (DUCK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh.  
 Principal, O. Charnock Bradley, M.D., D.Sc.,  
 F.R.C.V.S.  
 VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St., Glasgow.  
 Principal, A. W. Whitehouse, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.  
 VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Shelbourne  
 Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.  
 Principal, Prof. J. J. O'Connor, M.R.C.V.S.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS, &c.  
 BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street,  
 Jamaica Road, S.E. 16.—Warden, Rev. J. Scott  
 Lidgett, C.H., D.D. Womens' Work Head,  
 Miss E. Haslam.  
 BERNHARD BARON ST. GEORGE'S JEWISH SET-  
 TLEMENT, Berner Street, E. 2.—Warden,  
 B. L. Q. Henriques, J.P.  
 BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane,  
 Birmingham.—Warden, Miss E. M. Batten.

**BISHOP CRUGHTON HOUSE**, 378 Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.—*Warden*, Miss S. M. Baber.  
**BRISTOL (Barton Hill)**.—*Warden*, Miss K. Orpen.  
**CALUS COLLEGE MISSION SETTLEMENT**, 6 Vinegar Road, S.W. 22.—*Warden*, Rev. H. A. Bland, B.A.  
**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE**, 131-139 Camberwell Road, S.E. 5.—*Head*, Rev. H. Liversey, M.A.  
**CANNING TOWN WOMENS' SETTLEMENT**, 81 Barking Road, E. 16.—*Warden*, Miss C. Towers.  
**CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE GUILD SETTLEMENT** (St. Hilda's East), 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Warden*, Deaconess Truscott.  
**DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS**, No. 1, Canning Town, E. 16; No. 2, Isle of Dogs, E. 14; No. 3, Bristol; No. 4, Rotherhithe, E.; No. 5, Southampton; No. 6, Poplar, E. 14; No. 7, Dagenham; Convalescent Home, Herne Bay.—*Hon. Warden*, Sir Reginald Kennedy-Cox, J.P.  
**EDINBURGH**, Edinburgh and Cameron House, Prestonfield.—*Warden*, Miss Grace Drysdale.  
**FRANCIS MARTIN COLLEGE**, 7 Fitzroy St., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. Bainbridge-Bell.  
**GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE**, Offices, Pelly Bridge, Pelly Road, Plaistow, E. 13.—*Sec.*, Rev. D. C. Hibbenham, M.A.  
**JOHN BENN HOSTEL and MILNER HALL**, Bower Street, Stepney, E.—*Warden*, A. Townshend.  
**LADY MARGARET HALL SETTLEMENT**, 131 Kennington Road, S.E. 11.—*Warden*, Miss M. L. Harford.  
**LIVERPOOL**, Nile St.—*Warden*, Harold King, M.A.  
**MANCHESTER**, Every Street, Ancoats.—*Wardens*, Rendel H. Wyatt; Jean C. Wyatt.  
**MANSFIELD HOUSE**, Fairbairn Hall, E. 13.—*Warden*, Ian Macdonald Horobin, M.A.; Co-Warden, Rev. W. Blackshaw, B.D.

**MANSFIELD HOUSE**, "Poor Man's Lawyer," Victoria Place, Barking Road, E. 13.  
**MARY WARD SETTLEMENT** (late PASSMORE EDWARDS), Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Warden*, C. C. Walkinshaw.  
**OXFORD HOUSE**, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, M. R. Seymour.  
**OXFORD AND BERMONDSEY CLUB**, 9 Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. 1 (Clubs for Working Boys).—*Warden*, R. E. Goodwin.  
**ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT**, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E. 17.—*Hon. Warden*, Rev. Herbert Dunnico, J.P.  
**ROLAND HOUSE** (Scout Settlement), Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Warden*, Stanley E. Ince.  
**ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE** (Womens' Branch of Oxford House), 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, Miss Kelly.  
**TALBOT SETTLEMENT** (Womens' Side of Cambridge House), 48 Addington Square, Camberwell, S.E. 5.—*Head*, Miss A. W. Whitelaw.  
**TOYNBEE HALL EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT**, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A., LL.D., J.P.  
**TOYNBEE "POOR MAN'S LAWYER"** (East London Tenants' and General Legal Protection Committee), Toynbee Hall.  
**WOMENS' UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT**, 44 Nelson St., Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Warden*, Miss H. C. Escreet, M.A.  
**WOODBROOKE SETTLEMENT**, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Friends').—*Warden*, Henry T. Cadbury.  
**WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE and HOME**, 279 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. J. E. Thorp.  
**WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE**, Crowndale Road, N.W. 1.

### THE UNION JACK CLUB AND HOSTEL.

Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Waterloo 5739.  
*Patron-in-Chief*: His Majesty the King.  
*Patroness-in-Chief*: Her Majesty Queen Mary.  
*Patron*: H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.  
*Vice-Patron*: Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.B.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.  
*President*: Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
*Vice-President*: Colonel Sir Henry Streatfeild, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.  
*Hon. Treasurer*: The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.  
*Comptroller of Club*: Vice-Admiral E. Wigram, C.M.G., D.S.O.

### THE UNION JACK CLUB.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the

Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. officers and men may also be elected members.

The Club is managed by a Council and a General Committee, which includes representatives of the members.

A considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914-18 and to provide increased accommodation was completed in 1923.

Since 1926 the Council has been enabled, through the anonymous gift of one of its members, still further to enlarge the premises, bringing the number of beds available to 816, as against the original 208 when the Club opened.

### THE UNION JACK HOSTEL.

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.  
 Tel.: Waterloo 4087. Opened June, 1913.  
*Vice-President*: Sir Herbert J. Creedy, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

*Secretary*: J. R. Hayward, M.V.O., M.B.E.  
*Warden*: Miss B. R. Morris.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and though run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—Chairman, F. B. Malim (Wellington); Sec., L. W. Taylor, M.A., 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 2.—In considering what schools shall be included or removed the Committee have regard to the Governing Scheme or other instrument under which the School is administered, and if the School is maintained or aided by a Local Education Authority (a) how the Governing Body is constituted, (b) to what extent by right or in practice the Governing Body acts independently of the Local Education Authority in directing general policy or administering disposable funds, to the numbers in the School and, in the case of Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of resident Undergraduates

of British Universities educated at the School. The Committee may also take into account the proportion of boys in the School who, having passed the School Certificate or other equivalent Examination, are continuing their studies beyond that stage. The number of members of the Conference is limited to 150. The Committee keep a list of schools whose Headmasters are approved as eligible for membership. The number of schools on the list of the Conference in 1935 was 216, including 26 Oversea Dominions Schools. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately, at some school represented on the Conference, or at London or some other University town.

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. D = Day Boys.	Headmaster.
<b>England and Wales.</b>				
Abingdon, Berks .....	1372	167	£81-98 ... D £18-24	W. M. Grundy.
Aldenharn, Elstree, Herts. ....	1597	272	£115 .....	G. A. Riding.
Alley's Dulwich, S.E. 22 .....	1616	750	..... D £22	R. B. Henderson.
Ampleforth (R.C.), York .....	1802	325	£158 .....	Rev. V. P. Nevill, O.S.B.
Ardingly Coll., Sussex .....	1858	270	£84 .....	Rev. E. C. Crosse, D.S.O., M.C.
Bancroft's, Woodford Green, Essex ..	1727	380	£71 .....	T. G. Wells.
Battersea Gr. Sch., S.W. 11 .....	1700	560	..... D £26	H. R. Ellis.
Beaumont (R.C.), Old Windsor ...	1861	180	£157 .....	Rev. W. J. Weld, S.J.
Bedford School .....	1150	850	£130 .....	H. Grose-Hodge.
Bedford Modern School .....	1566	650	£50 .....	H. W. Liddle.
Berkhamstead, Herts. ....	1541	555	£120 .....	C. Machell Cox.
Birkenhead, Cheshire .....	1860	330	£100 .....	W. F. Bushell.
Bishops' Stortford Coll., Herts ...	1868	325	£130 .....	H. L. Price.
Blackburn, Qn. Elizabeth's Gr. Sch. ..	1567	60	..... D £10-16	A. Holden.
Blind College, Worcester .....	1866	50	£100 120 .....	G. C. Brown.
Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon. ....	1865	143	£120 .....	V. L. Armitage.
Blundell's, Tiverton .....	1604	335	£140 .....	Rev. N. V. Gorton.
Boiton .....	1524	330	..... D £24	F. R. Poskitt.
Bootham, York .....	1823	147	£159 165 D £39 43	D. Gray.
Bradfield, Berks. ....	1850	342	£158 .....	E. E. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Bradford Gr., Yorks. ....	1662	700	..... D £21 26	E. Percival Smith.
Brentwood .....	1557	750	£85 .....	J. F. Hough.
Bridlington School .....	1636	185	£78 84 .....	W. Parkinson, M.C.
Brighton College, Sussex .....	1847	290	£150 .....	C. Fairfax Scott.
Bristol Gr. ....	1532	800	£76-83 .....	J. E. Barton.
Bromsgrove, Worcester .....	1527	240	£140 .....	D. J. Walters, M.C.
Bryanston School, Blandford .....	1928	277	£174 .....	T. F. Coade.
Bury Gr., Lancs. ....	1615	320	..... D £23	(Vacant.)
Cambridge and County High Sch. ....	1900	55	..... D £12-17	A. B. Mayne.
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset .....	1923	295	£171 .....	Rev. C. B. Canning.
Caterham, Surrey .....	1811	320	£115 .....	D. G. E. Hall, D.Lit
Charterhouse, Godalming .....	1611	610	£175 .....	R. Birley.
Cheltenham College .....	1841	500	£174 .....	R. V. H. Roseveare, M.C.
Cheltenham Gr. School .....	1578	500	..... D £14	R. R. Dobson.
Chesterfield Gr. School .....	1594	600	..... D £9	C. E. Kemp.
Chigwell, Essex .....	1629	173	£99 .....	E. H. Stewart Walde.
Christ Coll., Brecon .....	1541	140	£95 .....	Rev. Arthur D. James.
Christ's Hospital, Hotsham .....	1552	833	£nil to 40 .....	H. L. O. Flecker.
City of London, E.C. 4 .....	1442	750	..... D £2	F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C.
Clifton College, Bristol .....	1862	693	£173 .....	N. Whatley.
Cootham, Redcar, Yorks. ....	1700	380	£84 .....	Rev. H. D. Littler.
Cranbrook, Kent .....	1520	217	£87 97 .....	C. Russell Scott.
Cranleigh, Surrey .....	1863	345	£130 150 .....	Rev. D. G. Loveday.
Crypt, Gloucester .....	1539	380	..... D £15 28	D. G. Williams.
Dartmouth (R.N. Coll.) .....	1903	395	.....	E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.
Dauntsey's, Devizes .....	1543	209	£102 .....	G. W. Olive.
Dean Close, Cheltenham .....	1886	210	£126 .....	P. Bolton.
Denstone, Staffs. ....	1873	320	£120 .....	Rev. Freh. T. Allen Moxon.
Douai (R.C.), Wollampton, Berks. ....	1615	140	£126 .....	Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B.
Dover, Kent .....	1871	206	£135 .....	G. R. Renwick.
Downside (R.C.), Bath .....	1605	250	£175 .....	Rev. C. A. Rutherford, O.S.B.
Dulwich College, S.E. 21 .....	1619	808	£135 .....	W. R. Booth.

Name of School.	Filled	No. of Boys	Annual Fees. D=Day Boys.	Headmaster.
Eastbourne, Sussex	1414	160	£126 .....	Rev. H. K. Luce.
Elle-mere Coll., Shropshire	1867	315	£153 .....	G. V. Carey.
Eltham College, Kent	1884	272	£120 .....	Rev. R. A. Evans-Prosser.
Emmanuel Sch., S.W.11	1842	420	£104 .....	G. Turberville.
Epsom, Surrey	1504	570	£122 .....	C. G. M. Broom.
Eton College, Windsor	1853	450	£135 155 .....	Rev. A. C. Powell.
Exeter, Devon	1446	1160	£245 .....	C. A. Elliott, O.B.E.
Felsted, Essex	1633	240	£100 .....	J. I. Andrews.
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk	1564	412	£140 150 .....	Rev. Julian Bickersteth, M.C.
Giggleswick, York	1865	184	£105 .....	W. H. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Grays, Essex	1409	200	£126 .....	E. H. Partridge.
Hampton, Hants	1554	267	£164 .....	P. S. Newell.
Haberdashers' Aske's, N.W.2	1690	600	£123 .....	Rev. F. J. Kemp.
Haileybury, Herts.	1862	525	£109 150 .....	Rev. Canon E. F. Bonhote.
Harlow, Essex	1571	600	£222 .....	P. C. Vellacott, D.S.O.
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	170	£98 .....	J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
Hilgate, Middlesex	1565	600	£108 .....	G. F. Bell, M.C.
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1011	312	£119 .....	H. B. Shaw.
Hurstpierpoint, Sussex	1848	155	£105 .....	Rev. H. Bernard Tower.
Hymers Coll., Hull	1889	540	£77 .....	W. V. Cavill, M.C.
Imperial Service Coll., Windsor	1912	346	£125 .....	L. de O. Tollemache.
Ipswich, Suffolk	1477	350	£84 .....	T. Tanqueray.
Kelly Coll., Tavistock	1877	125	£123 .....	Rev. N. Miller.
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	555	£24 .....	E. T. England.
King Edward VI, Southampton	1552	426	£75 .....	Clifford Harper.
King Edward VI, Stafford	1471	302	£13 .....	F. T. Nott, T.D.
King Edward VI, Stourbridge	1430	590	£12 .....	T. W. Watson, M.C.
King's Coll., Taunton	1522	189	£105 .....	R. D. Reid, D.Ph.
King's College Sch., Wimbledon	1829	585	£130 .....	H. J. Dixon, M.C.
King's Sch., Bruton	1510	124	£83 100 .....	C. H. Tremlett.
King's Sch., Canterbury	1541	335	£137 .....	Rev. Canon F. J. Shirley, Ph.D.
King's Sch., Chester	1541	290	£87 90 .....	C. W. Baty.
King's Sch., Ely	1543	164	£78 .....	Rev. Canon T. J. Kirkland
King's Sch., Rochester	1542	185	£83 103 .....	E. W. Davies.
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	156	£90 .....	L. A. Wilding.
Kingswood Sch., Bath	1748	332	£115 .....	A. B. Sackett, M.C.
Lancaster (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1471	520	£65 .....	Rev. J. H. S. Bailey, D.D.
Lancing Coll., Sussex	1847	300	£162 .....	F. C. Doherty, M.B.E.
Leatherhead Sch., Surrey	1851	226	£112 .....	J. S. Carter.
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	697	£80 85 .....	T. Thomas, Ph.D.
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	155	£159 189 .....	E. B. Castle.
Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	230	£158 .....	W. G. Humphrey, D.Phil.
Lincoln School	1090	383	£78 .....	C. E. Young.
Liverpool Coll.	1840	400	£121 .....	Rev. R. W. Howard.
Liverpool Collegiate Sch.	1840	850	£16 20 .....	A. M. Gibson.
Llandover Coll.	1848	145	£81 .....	Rev. T. Walker Thomas.
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1480	170	£90 .....	R. Kennard Davis.
Malvern Coll., Worcestershire	1865	500	£180 .....	F. S. Preston.
Maidstone Gr. School	1549	458	£13 .....	A. J. Woolgar.
Newport (Salop) Gr. School	1442	274	£66 .....	W. S. Brooks.
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1206	£30 .....	Douglas G. Miller.
Manchester, Hulme Gr. Sch.	1881	537	£24 .....	Trevor Dennis.
Marlborough, Wilts.	1843	730	£135 185 .....	G. C. Turner, M.O.
Merchant Taylors', Sandy Lodge	1561	500	£135 .....	N. P. Birley, D.S.O., M.O.
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	540	£105 .....	Rev. C. F. Russell.
Mill Hill, N.W.7	1807	490	£160 .....	M. L. Jacks.
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	167	£130 .....	Rev. E. Hayward
Monmouth Sch.	1615	240	£91 .....	W. R. Lewin.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Royal Gr.)	1545	800	£15 .....	E. R. Thomas.
Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)	1874	467	£70 .....	T. Stinton.
Newport, Mon. (High)	1896	415	£10 .....	E. C. Linton.
Northampton Sch.	1541	600	£80 .....	W. C. C. Cooke.
Norwich Sch.	1574	291	£74 83 .....	T. W. G. Acland.
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	500	£29 .....	C. L. Reynolds.
Oakham	1584	206	£109 .....	G. Talbot Griffith.
Oundle, Northants.	1556	580	£180 .....	K. Fisher, Ph.D.
Palmer's Sch., Grays, Essex	1706	540	£70 .....	Rev. H. A. Abbott.
Perse, Cambridge	1615	290	£110 120 .....	H. A. Wootton.
Peter Symonds's, Winchester	1637	450	£70 .....	P. T. Freeman, M.B.E., Ph.D.
Plymouth College	1854	430	£93 .....	H. W. Ralph.
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	530	£90 .....	J. W. Stork.



Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. D=Day Boys.	Headmaster.
Queen Mary's, Walsall .....	1554	530	..... D £16	H. M. Butler.
Radley Coll., Abingdon .....	1847	377	£185.....	Rev. W. H. Ferguson.
Reading Sch., Berks. ....	1125	580	£86..... D £15-38	G. H. Keeton.
Repton Sch., Derby .....	1557	410	£177.....	J. T. Christie.
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs. ....	1844	250	£145.....	H. G. M. Clarke.
Rugby .....	1567	640	£201..... D £75	P. H. B. Lyon, M.C.
Rydal, Colwyn Bay.....	1885	190	£126.....	Rev. A. J. Costain.
St. Albans, Herts. ....	948	460	£85-88..... D £29	W. T. Marsh.
St. Bees', Cumberland .....	1583	122	£135..... D £43	H. G. C. Mallaby.
St. Edmund's, Canterbury .....	1749	140	£110-120.....	Rev. H. Balmforth.
St. Edward's, Oxford.....	1863	370	£130..... D £60	Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E.
St. George's, Harpenden, Herts. ....	1907	128	£130..... D £38 49	A. K. Watts, Ph.D.
St. Lawrence, Ramsgate .....	1879	204	£130..... D £45	Rev. B. V. F. Brackenbury.
St. Olave's, Tower Bridge, S.E. 1.	1571	485	..... D £21	H. G. Abel.
St. Paul's, W. Kensington, W. 14.	1509	810	£144..... D £45	John Bell.
St. Peter's, York .....	627	250	£120..... D £34	A. J. Price.
Salisbury, Bp. Wordsworth's .....	1890	364	..... D £13	F. C. Hapgood, D.S.O.
Sedburgh, Yorks. ....	1525	388	£150..... D £65	J. H. Bruce-Lockhart, M.C.
Sevenoaks School, Kent .....	1432	250	£92 104..... D £12	J. A. Higgs-Walker.
Sherborne, Dorset .....	1550	450	£165..... D £72	A. Ross Wallace.
Shrewsbury .....	1552	540	£180..... D £44-60	H. H. Hardy, M.B.E.
Stamford, Lincs. ....	1530	245	£90..... D £14-19	Rev. J. D. Day.
Stockport Gr. Sch. ....	1487	370	..... D £23	C. H. Gilkes.
Stonyhurst (R.C.), Blackburn, Lancs	1592	360	£150.....	Rev. E. D. O'Connor, S.J.
Stowe, Bucks. ....	1923	525	£189.....	J. F. Roxburgh.
Sutton Valence, Maidstone .....	1576	235	£105..... D £30	T. M. James.
Taunton, Somerset .....	1847	550	£105..... D £11	D. Crichton-Miller.
Tombridge, Kent .....	1553	470	£132-142. D £33 42	H. N. P. Sloman, M.C.
Trent College, Derbyshire.....	1868	150	£126.....	R. G. Ikin.
University Coll. Sch., N.W. 3.....	1830	725	..... D £39	Cecil S. Walton.
Uppingham, Rutland .....	1584	500	£186.....	J. F. Wolfenden.
Wakefield Gr. Sch., Yorks. ....	1591	350	£60-75..... D £15-23	A. J. Spilsbury.
Wallasey Gr. Sch. ....	1590	750	..... D £14-15	F. L. Allan, M.C.
Warwick .....	1100	350	£81-92..... D £15-20	A. H. B. Bishop.
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts. ....	1704	730	..... D £18	E. Reynolds.
Wellingborough, Northants. ....	1595	250	£102..... D £24	Rev. A. V. Billen, D.D.
Wellington Coll., Berks. ....	1859	660	£125-175.....	F. B. Malin.
Wellington Sch., Somerset .....	1841	270	£110..... D £21	G. Corner, T.D.
Westminster, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.	1339	360	£165..... D £60	Rev. H. Costley-White, D.D.
Weymouth, Dorset .....	1863	145	£110..... D £54	A. G. Pite, M.C.
Whitgift, Croydon .....	1596	750	..... D £30	R. Gurner, M.C.
Winchester College.....	1382	470	£200.....	Spencer Leeson.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.....	1515	525	..... D £20	Warren Derry.
Worcester (Royal Gr.) .....	1290	450	£80..... D £15	H. R. Pullinger.
Worksop, Notts. ....	1895	380	£130.....	Rev. B. C. Moloney, O.B.E., T.D.
Wrekin, Wellington, Shropshire..	1680	313	£158.....	W. M. Gordon.
Wrexham, Grove Park .....	1580	505	..... D £8	David J. Lloyd.
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.	1882	190	£108-120. D £33-39	W. A. Sibley, J.P.
Wyggeston Sch., Leicester .....	1564	900	..... D £19	T. Kingdom.
Scotland.				
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1824	660	£144..... D £45	A. L. F. Smith, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Fettes College, Edinburgh .....	1870	264	£160.....	A. H. Ashcroft, D.S.O.
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh	1871	1340	£112..... D £22	G. Robertson.
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh .....	1827	182	£160.....	J. R. C. Greenlees, D.S.O.
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh .....	1833	170	£165.....	C. H. Evans.
Glasgow Academy .....	1845	820	£105-126. D £20-41	F. Roydon Richards.
Trinity College, Glenalmond .....	1841	200	£159.....	Rev. Canon F. W. Matheson, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.
Northern Ireland.				
Campbell Coll., Belfast .....	1894	270	£111..... D £42	W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., M.C.
Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen...	1618	173	£84..... D £14 19	Ian M. B. Stuart.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast	1810	620	..... D £19	G. Garrod.
Irish Free State.				
St. Columba's Coll., Dublin .....	1843	95	£125.....	Rev. C. W. Sowby
Channel Islands.				
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey.....	1563	200	£104..... D £24	Rev. F. Hardy, LL.D.
Victoria Coll., Jersey.....	1852	240	£90-102..... D £18-30	J. H. Grummitt.
Isle of Man.				
King William's Coll. ....	1688	190	£110-128..... D £31	S. E. Wilson.

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (\*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (+) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School	F'ded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees. See note (a). D=Day Boys.	Headmaster.
<b>India.</b>				
Dehra Dun Coll. ....	1935			A. E. Foot.
<b>Canada.</b>				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa .....	1891	125	\$750 ..	N. M. Archdale.
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal....	1909	275	\$760 .. D\$240	V. C. Wansbrough.
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	130	\$750 .. D\$175	Kenneth Ketchum.
Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	141	\$750 .. D\$75	P. A. C. Ketchum.
Upper Canada Coll., Toronto ..	1829	62	\$750 .. D\$250	T. W. L. MacDermot
Ridley Coll., St. Catherine's, Ont.	1829	238	\$750 .. D\$250	H. C. Griffith, LL.D.
<b>N.S.W.—Australia.</b>				
*Armidale Sch., Armidale.....	1894	121	£114 .. D£27	Rev. H. B. Young.
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1830	68	£120 .. D£56	I. C. Rohson, M.C.
+Craibbrook Sch., Edgecliffe.....	1918	330	£120 .. D£13-34	Brig-Gen. I. G. Mackay, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., B.A.
*+King's Sch., Parramatta .....	1832	400	£126 .. D£39	Rev. C. T. Parkinson
+Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga ...				
*Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	307	£76-104... D£15-30	P. R. Le Conteur.
+St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1879	200	..... D£12-25	Rev. A. Kelly, S.O.
+St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1880	200	£105 .. D£29	Very Rev. Fr. J. Meagher, S.J.
+St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1881	400	£72 ..	Rev. Bro. Louis, M.A.
+Scots College, Sydney .....	1892	488	£120 .. D£32	A. K. Anderson
+Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney .....	1854	618	£107-114 D£26-32	H. S. Dettmann
<b>Victoria:—</b>				
+Ballarat Coll. ....	1864	105	£108 .. D£35	R. E. Thwaites.
+Ballarat Gr. Sch. ....				
+Brighton Gr. Sch. ....	1882	250	£105 .. D£30	H. E. Dixon.
+Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew...	1923	230	£70-90 .. D£11-30	H. G. Steele.
+Caulfield Gr. Sch. ....	1881	400	£96 .. D£32	P. H. Archer
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Melbourne...	1858	630	£138 .. D£44	R. P. Franklin.
*Geelong Coll., Geelong .....	1851	273	£125 .. D£35	Rev. F. W. Rolland, M.C.
*Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio	1857	444	£165 .. D£48	J. R. Darling.
+Ivanhoe Gr. Sch. ....	1915	230	£110 .. D£13-34	Rev. S. Buckley.
+Malvern C. of E. Gr. Sch. ....	1891	200	£23 .. D£27	A. J. Marsden.
*Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1414	£111 129 D£16-38	Colin M. Gilray, M.C.
+Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew .....	1902	250	£96 .. D£30	Frank Shann.
*+Wesley Coll., Melbourne .....	1865	651	£130 .. D£38	H. J. Stewart.
+Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne	1878	460	£114 .. D£33	Very Rev. W. P. Hackett, S.J.
<b>Queensland:—</b>				
+All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers	1920	270	£111 .. D£13	Rev. Canon G. G. O'Keefe.
+Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong	1902	280	£100 .. D£21	P. M. Hamiltor
+C. of E. Gr. Sch., Brisbane....				
The Southport Sch. ....	1901	172	£90 .. D£14	Rev. V. L. Johnstone.
<b>South Australia:—</b>				
*+St. Peter, Adelaide.....	1847	642	£125 .. D£40	Rev. Guy Pentreath.
*+Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town	1867	400	£55 .. D£50	J. F. Ward.
+Scotch Coll., Mitcham .....	1919	250	£105 .. D£30	N. M. G. Gratton.
<b>Western Australia:—</b>				
*+Guildford Gr. Sch. ....	1895	221	£100 .. D£27	Rev. R. E. Freeth.
+Hale School, Perth .....	1858	282	£105 .. D£30	Dr. M. Arnold Runtine.
+Wesley Coll., Perth .....	1923	220	£93 .. D£27	Dr. J. L. Rossiter.
<b>Tasmania:—</b>				
+Hutchins Sch., Hobart .....	1846	230	£80-93 .. D£16-27	J. R. O. Harris.
<b>New Zealand.</b>				
*Auckland Gr. Sch. ....	1843	555	..... D£12	C. M. Littlejohn.
*Auckland, King's Coll. ....	182	205	£109 .. D£11	J. M. Peart.
*Canterbury, Christ's Coll. ....	1850	336	£120 .. D£30	R. J. Richards.
Nelson College, Nelson .....	1856	510	£9 ..	H. V. Searle.
Otago Boys' High Sch., Dunedin	1863	610	£66 .. D£11	H. P. Kidson.
*Timaru Boys' High Sch. ....	1880	480	£63 .. D£11	A. G. Tait.
*Waitaki High Sch., Oamaru. ....	1883	450	£75 .. D£11	F. Milner C.M.G.
*Wanganui Collegiate .....	1862	208	£120 .. D£18	F. W. Gilligan.
Wellington Coll., Wellington....	1854	796	£70 ..	W. A. Armour.
<b>Union of South Africa.</b>				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1855	263	£105 .. D£30	Rev. C. B. Armstrong.
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch .....	1849	470	£110 .. D£34	Rev. R. Harold Birt.
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg...	1898	494	£120 .. D£40	Rev. S. H. Clarke.
*Michaels'house, Balfowan, Natal	1896	290	£120 ..	R. F. Curry, M.C.
*Hilton Coll., Natal .....	1872	180	£120 ..	T. W. Mansergh.
<b>West Indies.</b>				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados .....	1733	268	..... D£15	H. N. Haskell.

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, exclusive of fees for optional subjects. (b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress"; St. Michael's, Bognor, "Lady Warden."

School	F'ded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees, See note (a) D = Day Girls.	Headmistress, See Note (b).
Abbey Sch., Reading .....	1887	280	£95 114... D £16 32	M. E. Macdonald.
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester.....	1883	225	£105 ..... D £18 27	H. M. Roden.
Badminton Sch., Westbury on Tryn, Bristol	1858	215	£120 158.....	B. M. Baker.
Barking Abbey, Essex.....	1822	180	..... D £21	E. A. Lo'tus, O.B.E.
Bath, Royal Sch. ....	1864	230	£20 150 .....	M. C. Harding
Bedford High Sch. ....	1882	575	£87-90 ... D £12-24	K. M. Westaway, D.Lit.
Bedford Girls' Modern Sch. ....	1882	342	..... D £10	B. A. Tonkin.
Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent .....	1923	249	£199.....	C. M. Sheldon.
Berkhamsted, Herts .....	1888	385	£120..... D £15-21	C. F. Mackenzie.
Beverley, East Yorks .....	1908	230	..... D £13-16	E. H. Sandford.
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs. ....	1919	300	..... D £13	A. B. Dawson.
Birkenhead, Convent Sch. (R.C.) .....	1848	285	..... D £11	B. M. Robinson.
Blackburn, Notre Dame Sch. (R.C.)....	1907	340	..... D £10	M. Swift.
Bolton, Lancs. ....	1904	429	..... D £24	M. H. Meade.
Bradford Girls' Gr. ....	1875	550	..... D £21-27	M. A. Hooke.
Brentwood, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.)..	1900	500	£85..... D £21	Mme. Ursula Schoenen.
Bridlington High Sch. ....	1905	390	£72-76 ... D £13 16	Marjorie Muir.
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.) .....	1906	140	£126-136 D £32-40	B. M. Goode.
Burton-on-Trent High .....	1873	320	..... D £16	F. L. E. Camous.
Canterbury, Simon Langton .....	1881	392	..... D £13	N. Campling.
Casterton, Carnforth .....	1823	170	£72-108 .....	Irene M. Allen.
Caventish High, Buxton .....	1906	240	..... D £11-13	Ada F. Evans.
Chatham, County Sch. for Girls.....	1906	438	..... D £13	M. E. Mitchell.
Chelmsford High Sch. ....	1907	340	..... D £21	G. M. Cadbury.
Cheltenham Ladies' College .....	1853	850	£141-159 D £34 52	M. E. Popham.
Christ's Hospital, Hertford .....	1552	280	Nil to £40.....	N. C. Craig.
Church Schools Corporation (34, Deni- son House, Westminster, S.W. 1):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst .....	1920	70	£185.....	E. Bickersteth.
Sandecotes, Parkstone .....	1900	97	£150-165 ... D £50	M. Dunn.
Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea.....	1903	90	£110-125..... D £32	M. H. L. Orr.
Church Schools Company (504, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq. W.C. 2.):				
Dulwich High Sch. ....	1914	150	..... D £12-25	N. M. Horobin.
Guildford High Sch. ....	1888	180	£85 ..... D £14 28	H. G. Ralph.
Hull High Sch. ....	1890	190	..... D £12-25	G. Perigo.
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1926	150	£75..... D £12 28	G. M. Pierce-Jones
Sunderland High Sch. ....	1884	215	£75..... D £14-28	E. M. Ironside.
Surbiton High Sch. ....	1884	280	..... D £15-28	A. J. Board.
York College.....	1908	125	..... D £15-30	F. I. Savory.
Clergy Daughters', Bristol .....	1831	160	£60-120... D £13-45	E. M. Almond.
Clifton High .....	1877	460	£110..... D £16-31	D. N. Glenday.
Colston's, Bristol .....	1890	650	..... D £16	G. M. Morgan.
Crediton High Sch. ....	1910	165	£60..... D £12	E. J. Prebble.
Croydon, Ladies of Mary Convent (R.C.)	1859	480	£53..... D £16	Mother Winefride.
Dee House Convent Sch., Chester (R.C.)	1850	301	£63..... D £13	Mme. Inelda, O.S.M.
Derby High Sch. ....	1892	155	..... D £13-29	I. C. Joslin.
Durham High Sch. ....	1884	130	£90..... D £22	J. M. Brown.
Edgbaston High, Birmingham .....	1875	303	£120..... D £40	W. M. Casswell.
Edgbaston, C. of E. Coll. ....	1886	420	£81-90... D £6 15	Freda Godfrey.
Edgehill, North Devon .....	1884	191	£63-68..... D £11	E. Cuthbertson Hill.
Ely High School .....				Bertha Tilly.
Enfield, N. Middlesex Sch. for Girls....	1892	200	£120-135 D £17-34	Miss Pratt and Miss
Fother Sch., Caterham .....	1892	200	£100-123 D £15-33	C. Pye. [Oldfield.
Exeter, The Bishop Blackall Sch. ....	1715	373	..... D £10-12	F. M. Ragg.
Exeter, Mayna d's Girls' Sch. ....	1658	400	£97..... D £22	E. M. Ryan.
Farnborough, Hillside Convent (R.C.)...	1889	285	£130..... D £22	(Rev. Mother).
Farrington, Chislehurst .....	1911	82	£150.....	A. H. Davies.
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs's School .....	1883	240	..... D £13	M. E. Holmes.
Folkestone, St. Stephen's Coll. ....	1867	168	£125-152 .....	Sister Jean Marian
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broad- way Court, Westminster, S.W. 1):				
Bath High .....	1875	270	£98 140... D £13-30	E. M. Cull.
Birkenhead High .....	1901	320	..... D £16-30	H. N. Stephen
Blackheath High .....	1880	400	£116-130 D £16-30	A. K. Lewis.
Brighton and Hove High .....	1876	340	£104-135 D £14-30	K. Lockley.
Bromley High .....	1883	470	..... D £13-30	K. D. B. Littlewood.
Clapham High .....	1875	440	£143-165 D £13-30	M. Jarrett.

School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a). D=Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
<i>Girls' Public Day School Trust.—cont.</i>				
Croydon and Purley High .....	1874	750	..... D £16-30	E. Ransford.
Ipswich High .....	1878	330	£97-132. D £12-27	L. E. Neal.
Kensington High .....	1873	215	..... D £14-30	L. E. Charlesworth.
Liverpool (Belvedere) .....	1880	230	£108-130 D £18-30	(Mrs.) Hobson.
Newcastle (Central) High .....	1895	350	..... D £13-30	W. A. Odell.
Norwich High .....	1875	370	£96-120. D £13-30	E. P. Jameson.
Nottingham High .....	1875	460	..... D £13-30	E. M. Merrifield.
Notting Hill and Ealing High .....	1873	450	£104-140 D £14-30	J. M. H. McCaig.
Oxford High .....	1875	230	£121-145 D £16-30	M. Gale.
Portsmouth High .....	1882	350	£104-150 D £14-30	G. E. Watt.
Putney High .....	1893	390	..... D £14-30	K. E. Chester.
Sheffield High .....	1878	460	..... D £16-30	M. E. Macaulay.
Shrewsbury High .....	1825	275	£104-140 D £14-30	G. Hudson.
South Hampstead High .....	1876	490	..... D £16-30	M. L. Potter.
Streatham Hill and Brixton High .....	1887	370	..... D £15-30	E. R. Gwatkin.
Sutton High .....	1884	620	..... D £16-30	E. M. L. Lees.
Sydenham High .....	1887	250	..... D £16-30	M. S. Smith, Ph.D.
Tunbridge Wells High .....	1883	115	£99-130. D £13-30	E. K. East.
Wimbledon High .....	1880	510	..... D £15-30	E. E. Lewis.
Godolphin, Salisbury .....	1726	280	£150 ..... D £32	D. M. M. Edwards-Rees.
Gt. Crosby, Lancs, Sacred Heart Sch. (R.C.) .....	1894	217	.....	Mme. Forristal.
Great Yarmouth High .....	1893	300	..... D £12	M. S. Copeman.
Greenhead High, Huddersfield .....	1909	489	..... D £10	A. Hill.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton .....	1890	630	..... D £19	D. W. Sprules.
Harrogate College .....	1893	302	£142-163. ....	R. H. Jacob.
Hawnes, Amptill, Beds. ....	1929	90	£120-180. ....	J. G. Towushend.
Headington Sch., Oxford .....	1915	186	£135-150 D £24-50	M. Moller.
Hitchin Girls' Gr. ....	1839	405	£90 ..... D £18	A. M. Chambers.
Howells, Denbigh .....	1859	362	£105 ..... D £36	C. E. Robinson.
Howells', Llandaff .....	1859	377	£64 ..... D £16	E. Trotter.
Hulme Gr., Oldham .....	1887	270	..... D £19	P. D. Cowell.
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.) .....	1920	384	.....	M. H. Boyle.
Keighley Girls' Gr. Sch. ....	1872	440	..... D £10-15	(Mrs.) M. A. M. Kirk.
Kendal, Girls' High Sch. ....	1888	287	£48 ..... D £14	S. M. E. Trood, D.Lit.
King's High Sch., Warwick .....	1879	375	£90 ..... D £10-16	E. Doorly.
Leamington College .....	1902	165	..... D £13-16	E. E. Hatch.
Leamington High .....	1884	275	£82-104. D £13-29	A. D. Sweet.
Leeds, Girls' High .....	1876	616	£88 ..... D £16-22	Mrs. Leslie Kirk.
Leeds, Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.) ..	1905	230	.....	M. T. Talbot.
Lewes, County School .....	.....	.....	.....	J. M. Abbott.
Lincoln, Girls' High .....	1893	460	£68 ..... D £15	L. C. Savill.
Liverpool College, Huyton .....	1894	308	£135 ..... D £7-15	Osyth Potts.
Liverpool College, Liverpool .....	1856	340	..... D £12-15	F. M. Fordham.
Liverpool (Everton), Notre Dame Colle- giate (R.C.) .....	1902	540	..... D £10	Sister Imelda.
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.) .....	1851	400	..... D £10	Sister M. Anthony.
<i>London*:</i>				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W. 11 ..	1911	550	..... D £19	Ethel Hutchings.
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E. 5 ..	1898	300	..... D £14	M. K. Cotton.
Burlington, Wood Lane, W. 12. ....	1899	300	..... D £14	M. A. Burgess.
<i>Frances Mary Buss Schools:</i>				
N. London Coll., Sandall Rd., N.W. ....	1850	626	..... D £32	I. M. Drummond.
Camden, Prince of Wales's Rd., N.W. 5 ..	1871	560	..... D £16	Olive Wright.
City of London, E.C. 4 .....	1894	270	..... D £13-21	F. J. Turner.
Godolphin and Latymer, Hammer- smith, W. 6 .....	1905	580	..... D £7	M. J. Bishop
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E. 14 ..	1890	364	..... D £17	A. I. Nolting.
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W. ....	1878	200	..... D £63	W. S. Crapper.
Francis Holland, Graham St., S.W. 1 ..	1881	117	£156-180 D £18-63	G. A. Richards.
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W. 6 ..	1917	250	..... D £14	E. Moberley Bell.
La Retraite, Clapham Park (R.C.) ..	1919	222	.....	D. S. Hansen.
Lewisham, Prendergast, Catford, S.E. 6 ..	1887	580	..... D £16	J. Franklin. [Litt. D.]
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Gr., S.E. 5 ..	1877	630	..... D £16	M. D. Brock, O.B.E.
Dame Alice Owen's, Islington, E.C. 1 ..	1813	380	..... D £10	A. M. Bozman.
Queen's College, Harley St., W. 1 .....	1848	202	£144-156 D £22-63	G. E. Holloway.
Sacred Heart Conv't Ham'smith (R.C.) ..	1904	200	.....	Mme. E. Hutchison.
St. Mary's Sch., Lancaster Gate, W. 1 ..	1873	130	..... D £19-51	D. Apperson.

\* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.



School.	F'ded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees. See note (a) D = Day Girls.	Headmistress See Note (b).
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.6	1904	450	£145.....D £47	Ethel Stradwick, O.B.E.
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Rd., S.E. 1.	1562	470	.....D £8 15	F. B. Collins
St. Ursula's, Greenwich (R.C.)	1892	360		Mother Prioress.
Loughborough High Sch.	1485	388	£74.....D £14	E. A. Bristol.
Lowther College	1900	240	£126.....D £13	Isabel Sayers.
Maidstone Grammar Sch. for Girls	1887	460	.....D £13	R. Bartels.
Malvern Girls' College, Worcestershire	1893	455	£142-158 D £16-63	I. M. Brooks.
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	480	.....D £26	M. G. Clarke.
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby, Lancs.	1882	483	£86.....D £23	E. Fordham
Milham Ford, Oxford	1905	330	.....D £14	E. J. Bailey.
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley, Sussex	1871	154	£135.....D £32	Mrs. D. M. Newman.
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1897	214	£95.....D £25	A. F. McDonald.
Moravian Sch., Fulneck, Leeds	1753	115	£78.....D £21	K. P. Curry.
Newcastle upon Tyne, Church High Sch.	1885	414	£89 114...D £13 35	M. T. Williamson, Ph.D.
Newport High Sch., Monmouthshire	1896	342	.....D £11	G. K. Horser.
Normanton High Sch., Yorks.	1592	246	.....D £10	Katherine Reeve
Northampton High Sch.	1878	210	.....D £13 18	E. M. Wallace.
Norwich, Blyth Secondary School	1889	6 1	.....D £11	Mrs. F. E. Whitaker.
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	540	.....D £13	Jessie Sprunt. [O.B.E.]
Overstone, Northants (P.N.E.U.)	1929	110	£120.....D £16-19	Mrs. D. L. Esslemont.
Palmer's Endowed, Grays, Essex	1706	351	£75.....D £21 27	E. M. Wren.
Paston House Sch., Cambridge (R.C.)	1903	205	.....D £20	Mother M. Paul.
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	408	.....D £15	A. N. Miles.
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	300	£88-127.....D £16-19	E. Wainwright.
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	131	£79.....D £16-19	E. H. Kilip.
Perse Sch., Cambridge	1881	345	£99-103...D £21-26	M. H. Chatley.
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1905	255	.....D £15	M. Crockett.
Plymouth, St. Dunstan's Abbey	1906	200	£81.....D £18	Sister Superior.
Preston, Lark Hill House (R.C.)	1861	280	£48.....D £10	Mother Superior.
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1870	360	£45.....D £10	...
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Herts.	1820	83	£150.....D £10	V. A. Prain.
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1608	250	£120.....D £13	K. E. Moore.
Queen Elizabeth's, Mansfield	1885	410	£66.....D £13	D. C. Johnson.
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1910	148	£150-180.....D £32-48	Evelyn L. Young.
Queen Margaret's, Scarborough	1901	160	£150-180.....D £12	L. O. Parsons.
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	330	£85.....D £20	D. Bailey.
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	293	£140.....D £22	M. T. Nedham.
Queenswood, Hatfield	1894	280	£60.....D £13	Ethel M. Trew.
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	364	.....D £13	C. M. Taylor.
Redhester Gr. School	1888	344	£165-189.....D £19 38	B. V. W. Methuen.
Roedean, Brighton	1885	345	£108 126 D £13 32	E. M. Tanner.
St. Alban's High Sch.	1908	300	.....D £11	Edith Archibald.
St. Clare's, Polwilton, Penzance	1887	111	£105.....D £23	L. M. Petric.
St. Dominic's, Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.)	1910	425	£105.....D £18	Sister M. Winifred.
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby	1844	137	£165.....D £19	M. E. Hudson.
St. Felix, Southwold	1897	259	£90.....D £16	E. M. Edghill.
St. Helen's, Abingdon	1903	200	£120.....D £10	Sister T. Hilary
St. Hilda's, Smeaton Castle, Whitby	1926	120	£75.....D £14 22	The Prioress.
St. John's High Sch., Newport, Mon.	1909	150	£45.....D £16	B. Symonds.
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford, Yorks. (R.C.)	1905	380	£75.....D £16	M. B. Duffey, O.B.E.
St. Katharine's, Wantage	1906	127	£120.....D £10	J. O. Cadliph.
St. Katherine's, Heatherton Pk., Som.	1907	76	£140-160.....D £16 32	C. M. Hurnell.
St. Margaret's, Bushey	1749	230	£158.....D £21	E. F. Birney.
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	350	£85-150...D £36-48	O. F. Martin.
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts	1873	140	£158.....D £21	E. M. Matthews.
St. Mary's School, Wantage	1873	130	£158.....D £21	Sister Catherine.
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	259	£158.....D £21	E. E. Stopford.
St. Michael's, Bozner Regis	1844	144	£105.....D £18	Kate Dawson.
St. Michael's, East Grinstead	1890	121	.....D £13	S. C. Archer.
St. Monica's, Clacton	1935	150	£80 100...D £13 24	N. H. Thomason
St. Stephen's High Sch. Windsor	1882	100	£142.....D £21 42	M. J. Porcher.
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	310	£105.....D £18	Ethel Pinlay.
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	138	.....D £13	N. M. Doman.
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.)	1904	281		A. Shuley.
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1855	520		Sister Marie Pierre.

\* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	Found.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees. (See note (a). D = Day Girls.	Headmistress (See note (b)).
Sh. . . . .	1899	300	£165..... D £84	H. V. Stuart.
Southdown Sea High Sch. ....	1913	475	..... D £13	F. A. Swann.
Do. St. Bernard's Convent (R.C.)	1910	380	£68..... D £17	M. H. Bayle.
Stanton Girls' High Sch. ....	1907	409	..... D £11	G. J. Met ree, J.P.
Stamford High Sch. ....	1876	300	£77-82..... D £12-17	J. Nicol.
Sturminster, St. Anthony's (R.C.)	1906	300	.....	R. Farrelly.
Sunny Hill, Bruton. ....	1900	155	£62-66..... D £12-16	J. T. Wells.
Tell's (Hart) Sch., Bournemouth	1886	111	£125..... D £51	C. E. Stocks.
Thomlinson Girls' Sch., Wigton.....	1714	170	..... D £10	M. L. Marsden.
Tiverton Girls' Sch., Devonshire ..	1877	140	£57..... D £12	L. M. Heyworth
Trent High Sch. ....	1880	157	£80 100..... D £27	Dora Coate.
Twinning, Royal Naval Sch. ....	1840	180	£120..... D £32	H. M. Oakley-Hill.
Wakefield Girls' High.....	1878	500	£82..... D £22	K. E. Maris.
Walsley, Maris Stella High (R.C.) ....	1924	306	..... D £12	Mabel O'Flanagan.
Walsley (qn. Mary's High Sch.), Staffs.	1553	428	..... D £15	M. V. Stafford
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks.....	1838	218	£105 110..... D £21	E. L. Ramsay.
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts. ....	1906	340	..... D £16	H. Woodhead.
Watford Gr. Sch. ....	1704	530	..... D £17 18	G. Fergie.
Westworth, Boscombe, Bournemouth	1899	100	£129 141 D £26-32	D. Bourne.
Westliff on-Sea High Sch. ....	1926	622	..... D £13	D. H. Wilkinson
Weston, Tetbury, Gloucestershire....	1928	250	£150-210.....	V. M. Grubb, D.Sc.
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury ..	1889	390	..... D £10	I. Thwaites.
Wigan, Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.)...	1904	445	.....	T. Hind.
Willesden, Convent Secondary Sch. (R.C.)	1920	303	.....	K. M. Macaulay.
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks. ....	1896	340	£200.....	W. M. Crosthwaite.
Wycombe High Sch. ....	1901	320	..... D £13	Eva E. E. Dessin.
<b>Scotland.</b>				
St. Bride's, Edinburgh ..	1835	150	£95-125..... D £13-40	M. E. Macdonald Clark.
St. George's, Edinburgh ..	1888	260	£93 105..... D £15 42	Margaret C. Aitken.
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	365	£186..... D £63	K. H. McCutcheon.
<i>Girls' School Company, Ltd. (141 West George St., Glasgow):—</i>				
Glasgow, Park Sch. ....	1880	300	..... D £16-40	Janie M. Robertson.
Helensburgh, St. Bride's.....	1895	220	£126 142 D £32-42	M. C. Bell.
Kilmalcolm, St. Columba's ..	1897	190	£130..... D £39	B. S. B. McMurtie.
<b>Isle of Man.</b>				
Buchan Sch., Castletown ..	1875	79	£79..... D £14-24	M. M. Tregear.
<b>Channel Islands.</b>				
Ladies' College, Guernsey ..	1872	156	£91-110..... D £16-30	E. M. Ellershaw.
Jersey College for Girls ..	1880	275	£105-120 D £16-24	Ethel G. Barton.

## Secondary Schools.

A Secondary School, as defined by the Board of Education, is a school for pupils who intend to remain for at least four years, and up to at least the age of 16. It must provide a progressive course of general education of a kind and amount suited to an age-range at least from 12 to 17. The Board of Education issues annually a list of Secondary Schools recognized by the Board of Education as efficient, with the full official name of the school, the place where it is situated, the date of recognition, the fees payable and (in many cases) the examinations taken. A similar list is published for Wales and (with less detail) for Scotland. The list, in the case of England and Wales alone, occupies over 130 pages.

### SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1. *President*, Dr. Terry Thomas, Leeds Gr. Sch.; *Joint Hon. Secs.*, F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.; E. Percival Smith, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*, F. B. Malin, M.A.; *Sec.*, L. W. Taylor, M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, H. Marshall.—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1. *Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools are eligible for membership. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1935-37), Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A., Streatham High School. *Sec.*, Miss M. E. Martin, B.A., 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

LONDON HEAD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, E.C. 4. *Secretary*, A. P. Curtis, M.R.S.T.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAD TEACHERS. *Hon. General Sec.*, G. T. Barry, B.Sc., Craigmore, Oxford Road, Macclesfield.

# Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions. 483

\* \* For List of Abbreviations, see pages following Index.

ROYAL ACADEMY, THE, Burlington House, W. 1. —  
President, Sir William Llewellyn, G.C.V.O.  
(1928) Keeper, Sir Walter Westley Russell,  
C.V.O., R.A. Treas., Sydney Lee, R.A. Sec.,  
W. R. M. Lamb, C.V.O., M.A. Reg., C. W.  
Tanner. Librarian, E. E. V. Wright, M.A.

## Royal Academicians.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1932 Baker, Sir H.,<br>K.C.I.E.               | 1909 John, Sir Wm.<br>Goscombe.                             |
| 1934 Birch, S. J. La-<br>morna.               | 1930 Kelly, Gerald F.<br>1936 Knight, Dame<br>Laura, D.B.E. |
| 1914*Blomfield, Sir Regi-<br>nald T., D.Litt. | 1921*Lavery, Sir John.                                      |
| 1919 Brangwyn, Frank.                         | 1930 Lee, Sydney.   |
| 1915 Brown, Arnesby.                          | 1920 Llewellyn, Sir Wm.,<br>G.C.V.O.                        |
| 1925*Burnet, Sir John J.                      | 1920 Lutyens, Sir Edwin<br>L., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.             |
| 1920 Cameron, Sir D. Y.                       | 1933 Macheth-Raeburn,<br>H.                                 |
| 1908*Clansen, Sir George                      | 1933 McMillan, W.   |
| 1925 Connard, Philip.                         | 1925 Munnings, Alfd. J.                                     |
| 1910*Cope, Sir Arthur,<br>K.C.V.O.            | 1920 Olsson, Julius.  |
| 1934 Cowper, F. Cado-<br>gan.                 | 1925 Osborne, Malcolm.                                      |
| 1932 de Glehn, W. G.                          | 1922*Pegram, Henry A.                                       |
| 1935 Dawber, Sir E. Guy.                      | 1923 Philpot, Glyn W.                                       |
| 1928 Dick, Sir W. Reid,<br>K.C.V.O.           | 1923 Priestman, Ber-<br>tram.                               |
| 1935 Dodd, Francis.                           | 1936 Rushbury, Henry.                                       |
| 1913*Drury, Alfred.                           | 1926 Russell, Sir Walter<br>W., C.V.O.                      |
| 1924*Fisher, Melton.                          | 1922 Scott, Sir Giles G.                                    |
| 1933 Flint, W. Russell.                       | 1920 Shannon, Chas. H.                                      |
| 1910*Forbes, Stanhope<br>A.                   | 1911*Short, Sir Frank.                                      |
| 1936 Garbe, Richard.                          | 1920 Stanton, Sir Herbert<br>Hughes.                        |
| 1933 Green, W. Curtis.                        | 1929 Talmage, Algernon<br>M.                                |
| 1931 Griggs, F. L. M.                         | 1931 Taylor, L. Camp-<br>bell.                              |
| 1927 Hall, Oliver.                            | 1931 Turner, Alfred.  |
| 1926 Harcourt, George.                        | 1936 Walker, Arthur G.                                      |
| 1924 Hartwell, Chas. L.                       |   |
| 1920*Henry, George.                           |   |
| 1920 Jack, Richard.                           |   |
| 1928 John, Augustus E.                        |   |

## Associates.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1934 Anderson, Stanley. | 1935 Gillick, Ernest G.  |
| 1935 Bateman, James     | 1936 Hardiman, A. F.     |
| 1931 Belcher, George.   | 1936 Harris, E. Vincent. |
| 1932 Bishop, Henry.     | 1928 Knight, Harold.     |
| 1928 Brookhurst, G. L.  | 1930 Lawrence, A. K.     |
| 1931 Brundrit, R. G.    | 1932 Ledward, Gilbert.   |
| 1930 Cooper, Sir E.     | 1931 Monnington, W. T.   |
| 1933 Davis, Arthur.     | 1936 Morley, Harry.      |
| 1936 Dugdale, T. C.     | 1936 Newton, Algernon.   |
| 1931 Elwell, F. W.      | 1934 Procter, Mrs. Dod.  |
| 1933 Eves, R. G. [dith. | 1936 Richardson, A. E.   |
| 1934 Frampton, Mere-    | 1934 Wheeler, Charles.   |
| 1934 Gere, C. M.        |                          |

## Former Presidents.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.   | 10 Sir J. E. Millais, Bt.,<br>1896.         |
| 2 Benjamin West, 1792.     | 11 Sir E. J. Poynter, Bt.,<br>1896.         |
| 3 James Wyatt, 1805.       | 12 Sir Aston Webb,<br>G.C.V.O., O.B., 1919. |
| 4 Benjamin West, 1806.     | 13 Sir Frank Dicksee,<br>K.C.V.O., 1924.    |
| 5 Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.   |   |
| 6 Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.    |   |
| 7 Sir Ch. Eastlake, 1850.  |   |
| 8 Sir Francis Grant, 1866. |   |
| 9 Lord Leighton, 1878.     |   |

ACADEMY OF ART, ROYAL CAMBRIAN, Plas  
Mawr, Conway. — Pres., Augustus E. John, R.A.,  
LL.D.; Hon. Sec., Thomas Ellison; Sec. and  
Curator, Clarence G. Dyall.

\* Senior Academician.

† Retired Academician.

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL SCOTTISH, Princes Street,  
Edinburgh. — Pres., George Pirie; Sec., David  
Foggie; Treas., W. M. Frazer; Librarian,  
John Duncan; Asst. Sec., Henry Hastings.

## Honorary Retired Academicians.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1902 Browne, Sir G. W.  | 1914 Burnett, Sir J. J. |
| 1918 Cameron, Sir D. Y. | 1902 Nisbet, R. B.      |

## Royal Scottish Academicians.

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1936 Aiken, John M.           | 1930 Miller, James.              |
| 1922 Alison, David.           | 1931 Morris, James A.            |
| 1936 Cadell, F. G. B.         | 1934 Oppenheimer,<br>Charles.    |
| 1929 Carrick, Alexander       | 1923 Pirie, George.              |
| 1923 Duncan, John.            | 1932 Proudfoot, Alex-<br>ander.  |
| 1934 Fairlie, Reginald.       | 1933 Shanks, W. Somer-<br>ville. |
| 1930 Foggie, David.           | 1936 Sutherland, D. M.           |
| 1924 Frazer, W. M.            | 1934 Tarbolton, H. O.            |
| 1929 Grieve, Walter G.        | 1914 Walls, William.             |
| 1935 Henderson, J.<br>Morris. | 1932 Wilson, D. For-<br>rester.  |
| 1925 Houston, George.         | (6 vacancies.)                   |
| 1923 Lintott, Henry.          |                                  |
| 1933 Lumsden, E. S.           |                                  |
| 1901 Macgillivray, P.         |                                  |

## Non-Resident Academicians.

- (1896) Sir John Lavery; (1902) George Henry;  
(1923) P. Portsmouth; (1924) Fiddes Watt.

## Honorary Retired Associate.

Kelly, William

## Associates.

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Allan, A. R. W.    | McGlashan, Archibald A. |
| Anderson, James B. | Mackie, Peter.          |
| Borthwick, A. E.   | Mars, Frank C.          |
| Bowie, John.       | Milne, MacLachlan.      |
| Clark, James H.    | Orphoot, B. N. H.       |
| Cowie, James       | Paterson, Alex. N.      |
| Cursiter, Stanley. | Reid, R. Payton.        |
| Dawson, Archibald. | Schotz, Benno.          |
| Ewart, David S.    | Sivell, Robert.         |
| Glass, W. Mervyn.  | Smith, J. G. Spence.    |
| Kay, James.        | Stronach, Ancell.       |
| Keppie, John.      | Sturrock, A. B.         |
| Lamb, William.     | Todd, W. J. Walker.     |

## Non-Resident Associates.

G. H. Paulin; Malcolm Gavin; Allan D. Mainds.

ACADEMY, THE BRITISH, Burlington Gardens,  
London, W. 1. — President — Dr. W. D. Ross,  
O.B.E. Council — Dr. C. Bailey, Prof. N. H.  
Baynes, H. I. Bell, O.B., Sir E. K. Chambers,  
K.B.E., O.B., Prof. J. H. Clapham, O.B.E., Sir  
George Hill, K.C.B., Sir W. S. Holdsworth, K.C.,  
Dr. J. W. Mackail, O.M., Dr. A. Mawer, Prof.  
E. H. Minns, Dr. O. W. Previtte-Orton, Canon  
B. H. Streeter, Prof. H. W. V. Temperley,  
O.B.E., Prof. F. W. Thomas, Dr. C. C. J.  
Webb. Sec. — Sir F. G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.O.B.;  
Treas., Prof. W. R. Scott.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH (1786), 19 Dawson Street,  
Dublin. — Pres., E. J. Gwynn, Litt.D.; Sec.,  
Prof. J. J. Nolan, D.Sc.; Sec. of Science Com-  
mittee, Prof. J. J. Nolan, D.Sc.; Sec. of An-  
tiquities Committee, E. Curtis, LL.D.; Sec. for  
Irish Studies, Miles Dillon, Ph.D.; Res. Sec.,  
A. Farrington, B.E.

ACADEMY OF CHRISTIAN ART, 42 Upper Mount  
Street, Dublin. — President, Count Plunkett.

ACCOUNTANT-LECTURERS' ASSOC., 69, Downs  
Road, E. 5. — Hon. Sec., M. Moustardier.

- ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW, INSTITUTE OF (1855), 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., C.A., 122 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF, 2-6 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Arnold Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, INCORPORATED, SOCIETY OF (1885), Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, R. W. Bartlett; *Sec.*, Alexander A. Garrett, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL, 12A Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS. INSTITUTION OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC, 5 Salterns' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. K. Hardy.
- ACCOUNTANTS, CORPORATION OF (1891), 137 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Pres.*, William Jackson; *Sec. and Treas.*, J. Stirling Brown.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN ABERDEEN, SOCIETY OF (1867).
- ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH, SOCIETY OF (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec. & Treas.*, L. B. Bell.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 41 Dawson Street, Dublin, and 49 Donegal Place, Belfast.—*Pres.*, Hugh Boyd; *Secs.*, W. Edmiston Crawford (Dublin); H. Stevenson (Belfast).
- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales (1880), Moorgate Place, E.C. 2.—*Pres.*, Roger N. Carter, M.Com.; *Secretary*, R. W. Bankes, C.B.E.; *Asst. Sec.*, A. S. MacIver, M.C.
- ACCOUNTANTS, LONDON ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED, 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Latham.
- ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 8 Adam Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.
- ACTORS (BRITISH) EQUITY ASSOCIATION, 24 Thavies Inn, Holborn, E.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. M. Wall.
- ACTORS' CHURCH UNION, 224A Shaftesbury Avenue, W. C. 2.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. D. Hole; Rev. W. E. Kingsbury.
- ACTORS' ORPHANAGE, Langley Hall, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Peter Jackson.
- ACTORS AND ACTRESSES, HOME FOR RETIRED, Denville Hall, Northwood, Middlesex.—*Pres.*, Sir Seymour Hicks.
- ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, FACULTY OF, Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Secs.*, Jas. Davie and J. Edgar; *Lib. & Asst. Sec.*, David G. Cochrane.
- ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, H. Brown, M.A. *Hon. Secs.*, A. H. Rowel, A. H. Shrewsbury, *Assist. Sec.*, S. H. Jarvis.
- "ADA LEIGH" HOMES AND HOSTELS IN PARIS (Incorporated 1876), (BRITISH AND AMERICAN), Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Graham Sheffield.
- ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY: HOME MISSIONS OF CH. OF ENG., Romney House, Marsham St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. H. W. Quarrell.
- ADOPTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 4 Baker St., W. 1.—*Miss H. M. Blackburne.*
- ADULT EDUCATION, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 29 Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. E. Williams B.A.
- ADULT EDUCATION, WORLD ASSOC. FOR, 16 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*President*, Albert Mansbridge, C.H., M.A., LL.D.
- ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL, St. Paul's House, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.
- AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (with which is incorporated the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers), 7 Albemarle Street, W. 1.—*Pres.*, H. E. Wimperis, C.B., C.B.E., M.A., M.I.E.E., F.R.Ae.S. *Sec.*, Capt. J. L. Pritchard.
- AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF Millbank House, 2 Wood Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman of Executive Council*, The Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Sec.*, Miss D. G. Brackett.
- AFRICAN SOCIETY, ROYAL, Imperial Institute, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, R. Nicholson, C.M.G.
- AFTER-CARE ASSOC. FOR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, 2 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Winder.
- AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY AND HOMES, 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, James E. Flegg.
- AGED POOR SOCIETY AND ALMSHOUSES, 38 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Charles L. Giles.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W. 1.—*Treas.* E. C. Shaw, C.V.O., LL.D. *Sec.*, Miss A. C. Allwright.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL SCOTTISH, 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Asst. Sec.*, Charles G. Connell, W.S.
- AGRICULTURAL BOTANY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, W. H. A. Parker, M.C., M.A. *Sec.*, M. G. Tozer, A.L.A.A.
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, ROYAL, 16 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. Blundell Turner. (The 1937 Show will be held at Wolverhampton, July 6-10.)
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1854), Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, S. Clarke.
- AGRICULTURE, CENTRAL AND ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF, 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Hill Forster.
- AIR LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 19 Berkeley Street, W. 1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Air-Commodore J. A. Chamier, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.B.E.
- ALBANIA, INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF, P.O. Box 2995 Montreal, Canada.—*President*, Col. the Baron Marcellus von Redlich, LL.D., Ph.D., Litt.D.; *Hon. Sec.-Gen.*, C. W. Bell, K.C., M.P.
- ALBERT ORPHANAGE, ROYAL, Bagshot (non-cannassing).—*Sec.*, Wm. C. Brooks, F.C.A., 3 Abchurch Yard, E.C. 4.
- ALEXANDRA DAY FUND.—86 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Organiser*, Mrs. Leslie Morhead. (London collection, 1936, £52,204, distributed £44,250). "Alexandra Day," 1937, is Wednesday, June 23.
- ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE (1758). Incorporated as Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. *Offices*, 34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Fred. J. Robinson, F.C.I.S.
- ALLIANCE OF HONOUR, 112-114 City Road, E.C. 1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, A. B. Kent.
- AMATEUR ART SOCIETY, ROYAL, 23 Chester Terrace, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
- AMERICAN SOCIETY IN LONDON, Dorchester Hotel, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Justin R. Weddell.
- AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION, *British Division* 1 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Director*, Willard Connely, M.A. (Harvard), M.A. (Oxon.). *Exec. Sec.*, D. R. Dalton, B.A. (Lon.).



- ANALYSTS AND OTHER ANALYT. CHEMISTS, SOC. OF PUBLIC,** 85 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Eynon; *Sec. and Editor*, C. A. Mitchell.
- ANCIENT BUILDINGS SOC. FOR THE PROTECTION OF,** 20 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, William Palmer.
- ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY.**—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. Hey, M.A., Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester.
- ANGLO-BATAVIAN SOCIETY,** 28A Grove End Road, N.W. 8.—*Hon. Sec.*, Frank Beresford.
- ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION,** 3 Old Burlington Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Algernon Maudslay, C.B.E.; Vicomte Alain du Parc, C.V.O.
- ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY,** 45-50 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. T. S. Vickery.
- ANGLO-DANISH STUDENTS' BUREAU,** 98 Great Russell St., W.C. 1.—*Principal*, J. H. Helweg.
- ANGLO-FINNISH SOCIETY.**—*Hon. Sec.*, H. R. A. Garnett, 11 Birch Lane, E.C. 3.
- ANGLO-FRENCH SOCIETY.**—*See* GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
- ANGLO-GERMAN ACADEMIC BUREAU (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst),** 45 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.
- ANGLO-HELLENIC LEAGUE.**—*Hon. Sec.*, C. P. Dracoulis, West Heath Lodge, N.W. 3.
- ANGLO-HUNGARIAN SOCIETY,** 46 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.* (vacant).
- ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.**—*Hon. Sec.*, E. C. Palmer, 6 Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, N. 8.
- ANGLO-ITALIAN SOCIETY,** 11 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Currey, O.B.E.
- ANGLO-SPANISH SOCIETY,** 5 Cavendish Square, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. C. E. Lovell, M.B.E.
- ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY,** 10 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Fristed Smith.
- ANIMALS HOSPITAL, "Our Dumb Friends League,"** 1 Hugh Street, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Resident Manager*, W. E. Murts, M.R.C.V.S.
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL,** 52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Firth, M.A., Ph.D.
- ANTHROPOPHICAL SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN,** 35 Park Road, N.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.
- ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF,** Burlington House, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir F. G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B. *Treas.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B. *Director*, R. A. Smith, B.A. *Sec.*, A. W. Clapham, C.B.E. *Assist. Sec.*, H. S. Kingsford, M.A. *Clerk*, A. E. Steel.
- ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF, OF SCOTLAND (1780),** National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Douglas F. MacLagan, W.S.; W. Mackay Mackenzie, D.Litt.; *Treas.*, J. Bolam Johnson, O.A.
- ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1849),** 63 Merrion Square, Dublin.—*Pres.*, T. P. Le Fanu. *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Capt. J. E. FitzPatrick.
- ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE, NATIONAL,** 32 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, John Gulland.
- ANTI NOISE LEAGUE,** 66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Richard F. Millard.
- ANTI-SOCIALIST AND ANTI-COMMUNIST UNION,** 58-60 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Hon. E. A. Stonor.
- ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOC. (1837),** Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir John Harris.
- ANTI-VACCINATION LEAGUE, NATIONAL,** 25 Denison House, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Loat.
- ANTI-VIVISECTION: BRITISH UNION FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION,** 47 Whitehall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Leo Rodenhurst.
- ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL,** 76 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. J. Holland.
- ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE NATIONAL,** 92 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Director and Treasurer*, Capt. Guy Coleridge, R.N. (Retd.)
- ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE SCOTTISH,** 207 West George St., Glasgow.—*Hon. Sec.*, Jas. A. Forsyth, B.L., J.P.
- APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF,** Water Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Clerk and Registrar*, Group-Capt. Henry Cooper, D.S.O., M.A.
- APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND (1791),** 95 Merrion Square, Dublin.
- ARBITRATION LEAGUE, INTERNATIONAL,** 53 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Maddison, J.P.
- ARBITRATORS, THE INSTITUTE OF (Incorp.),** 10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, R. W. L. Clench, F.C.A.
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH,** 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, J. N. Banks, F.S.A.; Dr. J. F. Nichols, M.C., F.S.A.
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ROYAL,** Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Holland Walker, M.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON AND MIDDLESEX,** Bishopsgate Institute, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Lib.*, C. W. F. Goss, F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, Maurice W. Bingham.
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1856),** 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Pres.*, Principal R. S. Rait, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.; *Hon. Secs.*, David E. Mungo, LL.B., F.S.A.Scot., 173 St. Vincent Street.
- ARCHITECTS, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH,** 66 Portland Place, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Percy Edward Thomas, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, Sir Ian MacAlister, M.A.
- ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED,** 43 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir E. L. Lutyens, K.C.I.E., R.A.; *Registrar*, J. Alington, M.A.
- ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF,** 43 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir Edwin Lutyens, K.C.I.E., R.A., F.S.A., F.I.A.A.; *Sec.*, Maj. G. B. J. Athoe, F.R.S.A.
- ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, FACULTY OF,** 18 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. B. Whitfield.
- ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, ROYAL INCORPORATION OF,** 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec. & Treas.*, J. T. Middleton, W.S.
- ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE (1839),** 8 Merrion Square, N., Dublin.—*Pres.*, H. Alberry, F.R.I.A.I., A.R.I.B.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. C. Keefe, M.R.I.A.I.
- ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,** 66 Portland Place, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bt., M.A.
- ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (INC.),** 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. R. Yerbury.
- ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY,** 55 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. H. Hannay.
- ARMENIAN (LORD MAYOR'S) FUND,** 20 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Edward Carille.
- ARMY AND NAVY LABOUR AND WINDOW CLEANING CORPS.** For the Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of H.M. Regular Forces. 41 Carter St., S.E. 17.—*Sec.*, Capt. W. H. Haworth.

- ARMY AND NAVY MALE NURSES' CO-OPERATION, 11A Welbeck Street, W. 1.
- ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY FOR.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. S. White, War Office, S.W. 1.
- ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 21 Catherine Street, S.W. 1.—*Secretary*, Lt.-Col. R. K. A. Macaulay, D.S.O.
- ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD, 29 Palace Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Maj. B. C. Hartley, O.B.E.
- ART-COLLECTIONS FUND, NATIONAL, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir Robert Witt, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A. *Hon. Sec.*, Sir Alec Martin.
- ART-MASTERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Radcliffe Carter, R.B.S.A.
- ART-WORKERS' GUILD, 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Nelson.
- ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 52 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. T. Lea, C.B., T.D.
- ARTILLERY HOUSE, Knaresborough Place, Earl's Court, S.W. 5. (Centre for philanthropic work of Royal Artillery.) *Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Collingwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.
- ARTISTS' ANNUITY AND BENEVOLENT FUND, 250 G-and Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. A. White.
- ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION AND ARTISTS' ORPHAN FUND, 5 Vigo Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. H. Davis.
- ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY, 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Asst. Sec.*, Mrs. D. Hall Macpherson.
- ASIATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 74 Grosvenor St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Col. D. M. F. Hoysted, C.B.E., D.S.O.
- ASIATIC AND OVERSEAS HOME, West India Dock Rd., E. 14.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. C. Stephens, M.A.
- ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.
- ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Gordon Wilson.
- ASSOCIATED BOARD, THE, OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC (THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC), for Local Examinations in Music, 14 and 15 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, L. H. Macklin, M.A.
- ASTHMA RESEARCH COUNCIL, c/o King's Coll., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss A. E. Hunby.
- ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH.—*Office*, 48 Basilidene Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex. Meetings at Sion College, E.C. 4.—*Pres.* (1934-36), H. Spencer Jones, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal). *Secs.*, C. O. Bartrum, F.R.A.S., and F. J. Sellers, F.R.A.S.
- ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Burlington House.—*Pres.* (1935-36), J. H. Reynolds, M.Sc. *Treas.*, Sir Frank Dyson, K.B.E., F.R.S. *Secs.*, W. M. Smart, D.Sc.; W. M. H. Greaves, M.A. *Asst. Sec.*, Miss K. Williams.
- AU PAIR AND INTERCHANGE ASSOCIATION, Alford House, Victoria, S.W. 1.
- AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, E. W. Eason, F.A.I., F.S.I. *Sec.*, E. H. Blake, O.B.E., F.C.I.S.
- AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.—*Pres.*, K. R. England. *General Sec.*, John Stevenson, F.I.Arb.
- AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AGENTS, RATING SURVEYORS AND VALUERS, NAT. ASSOC. OF, 18 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. A. H. Sockett.
- AUTHORS, PLAYWRIGHTS, AND COMPOSERS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 11 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, D. Kilham Roberts.
- AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, Faunum House, New Coventry Street, W. 1.—*Membership*, 1536, exceeds 500,000. *Income*, 1935-36, £1,104,600.—*Sec.*, Sir Stenson Cooke.
- AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Watgate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Brian G. Robbins, M.Sc.
- AVICULTURAL SOCIETY, 86 Regent's Park Road, N.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Maud Knobel.
- BACON SOCIETY, THE, 47 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. Seymour.
- BALTIC MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING EXCHANGE, LTD., St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Chairman*, John Niven. *Sec.*, Gilbert Findlay.
- BANK CLERKS' ORPHANAGE, 3 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Ernest Sykes.
- BANK OFFICERS' GUILD, 28 Old Queen St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Secs.*, T. G. Edwards; J. K. James.
- BANKING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BOARD, 173-178 Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
- BANKERS, INSTITUTE OF, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, M. Megrah.
- BANKERS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1898), 20 College Green, Dublin. *Sec.*, Cecil H. H. Fennell.
- BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1875), INSTITUTE OF, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, F. H. Allan, Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
- BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1792), 19 Furnival St., E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A. (*Foreign*); Rev. B. Grey Griffith, B.D. (*Home*).
- BAPTIST UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED, Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey, M.A.
- BARNARDO'S (DR.) HOMES: National Incorporated Association. *Head Offices*, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, E. 1. 119,000 children have been admitted; 15,988 children and young people dealt with last year. Average number in residence, 8,300.—*Chairman of Council*, Sir Wm. Fry, D.L.; *Chairman of Executive*, D. J. MacAndrew. *Gen. Sec.*, John Faulkner.
- BARONETAGE, STANDING COUNCIL OF THE, Kent House, Telegraph St., E.C. 2.—*Sec. and Regr.*, S. L. Forwood.
- BARRISTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 5 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Secs.*, S. E. Pocock; C. P. Harvey.
- BEE KREPERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 23 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Herrod-Hempsall, F.R.E.S.
- BIBLE CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 14 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Pres. and Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Daniel Bartlett, D.D.; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Charles King Harman, K.C.M.G.
- BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS AID SOCIETY, 9 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
- BIBLE SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN (1804), 146 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. *Secs.*, Rev. A. H. Wilkinson, B.D.; Rev. John R. Temple, D.D. *Income*, 1936, £372,418; expenditure, £393,998. Has published or circulated all or parts of the Bible in 706 different languages and has distributed 476 million copies since the inception of the Society.
- BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, c/o British Academy, Burlington Gardens, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. B. McKerrow.

- BILLIARDS ASSOCIATION AND CONTROL COUNCIL**, 514 Cecil Chambers (West), Strand, W.C. a.—*Sec.*, A. Stanley Thorn.
- BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Secs.*, A. C. Chibnall, Sc.D., Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, S.W. 7; H. Raistrick, D.Sc., London Sch. of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C. 1.
- BIOLOGISTS, ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED**.—*Hon. Gen. and Zool. Sec.*, A. Fox-Wilson, R.H.S. Laboratories, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey. *Hon. Botan. Sec.*, W. P. K. Findlay, M.Sc., Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks.
- BIRDS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF**, 82 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. F. E. Lemon, M.B.E. *Sec.*, R. P. Donaldson.
- BIRTH CONTROL, SOCIETY AND PIONEER CLINIC FOR CONSTRUCTIVE**, 106 and 108 Whitfield St., W. 1.—*Pres.* Marie C. Stopes, D.Sc., Ph.D. *Hon. Sec.*, H. V. Roe.
- BIRTH CONTROL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL**, 26 Eccleston Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Pyke.
- BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS, SOCIETY FOR THE PROVISION OF**, 153a East Street, S.E. 17.—*Sec. and Supt.*, Mrs. Evelyn Fuller.
- BLAKE SOCIETY**.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Cleaves, 28B Belsize Park, Gardens, N.W. 2.
- BLIND ASYLUM, BRISTOL HOME (1793)** (Schools, Workshops, Hostel, Royal Teaching, &c.) Park St., Bristol.—*Fin. Sec.*, Christopher W. Stevens.
- BLIND, GARDNER'S TRUST FOR THE**, 53 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. C. Clay, C.B.E.
- BLIND, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE**, 257-8 Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1.—*Sec. & Gen. Man.*, S. W. Starling.
- BLIND, INDIGENT, VISITING SOCIETY**, 45 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. A. Boltman.
- BLIND, LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE** (1857), Rosedale Ho., 144a Warwick St., S.W. 1 (and branches).—*Sec.*, G. C. Haines, A.C.A.
- BLIND LEAGUE, SERVANTS OF THE**, 3 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss K. E. Lamb.
- BLIND, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE**, 224 Gt. Portland St., W.—*Chairman*, Capt. Sir Beachcroft Towse, F.R.C.V.O., O.B.E. *Sec. Gen.*, W. McG. Egar. Branches of the Institution: *Homes and Hostels, School of Massage, Massage Clinic, College for Blind Girls, Special School for Blind Children, Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies, Braille and Moon Publications, Talking Books, Employment and Technical Research, &c.*
- BLIND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE**, 76 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Henderson.
- BLIND, NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE**, 35 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec. & Librarian*, Miss O. I. Prince.
- BLIND PENSION SOCIETY, ROYAL**, 237 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—*Sec.*, E. Jeffery Hicks, B.A.
- BLIND, ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE**, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.—*Principal & Sec.*, W. M. Stone.
- BLIND, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT** (1799), Leatherhead.—*Resid. Principal & Chaplain*, Rev. E. H. Griffiths, R.N.
- BLIND, SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT**, Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
- BLIND, SOUTH LONDON INSTITUTE FOR THE**, Borough Road S.E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. H. Griffiths, R.N.
- BLINDED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOSTEL**. See ST. DUNSTON'S.
- BOOK TRADE PROVIDENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL**, 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, D. Fairley.
- BOOK-KEEPERS, INSTITUTE OF**, 11-12 Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Hall, A.C.A.
- BOOKMEN, THE SOCIETY OF**, 3 Henrietta Street, W.C. a.—*Pres.*, Hugh Walpole. *Sec.*, Maurice Marston.
- BOOKSELLERS' (ASSOCIATED) OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**, 12 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. Light.
- BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION**, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, William Longman. *Sec.*, William Poulten.
- BOOT'S (SIR JESSE) SOCIAL TRUST**, Nottingham.
- BORSTAL ASSOCIATION**, 131 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Director*, T. Paterson Owens.
- BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH**, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. J. D. Graham, D.Sc.
- BOYS' CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF**, 52 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. F. Piercy.
- BREWING, INSTITUTE OF**, Addle Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. H. Bird, F.C.I.S.
- BRIbery AND SECRET COMMISSIONS PREVENTION LEAGUE (Incorporated)**, 22 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.
- BRIDWELL HOSPITAL (KING EDWARD'S) SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, Witley, Surrey.—*Pres.*, The Viscount Wakefield of Hythe, C.C.V.O. *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, Bt. *Office*, 14A New Bridge Street, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, J. L. Worsfold, O.B.E.
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE**, Burlington House, W. 1. *Pres.*—(1937), Sir Edward Poulton, F.R.S. *Gen. Secs.*, Prof. F. T. Brooks, F.R.S.; Prof. Allan Ferguson. *Gen. Treas.*, Prof. P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., F.R.S. *Sec.*, O. J. R. Howarth, O.B.E., Ph.D. In 1937 will meet in Nottingham.
- BRITISH BANKERS' ASSOCIATION**, 3 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Ernest Sykes.
- BRITISH BOARD OF FILM CENSORS**, 80-82 Wardour St., W. 1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell of Avon. *Sec.*, J. Brooke Wilkinson.
- BRITISH BRIDGE LEAGUE**, 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. Lowry.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON CHURCH AID SOCIETY**, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. Perkins, D.C.L.
- BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION**, 1 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Walker.
- BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE**, 17 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss D. D. Solomon.
- BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PEACE FEDERATION**, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Walter H. Ayles.
- BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION**, Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, E. J. Griffith.
- BRITISH COUNCIL, THE**, 32 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.—*Secretary-General*, Lt.-Col. C. Bridge, D.S.O., M.C.
- BRITISH CREDITORS OF RUSSIA, ASSOCIATION OF**, 48 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, F. H. Coe.
- BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION**, 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Frank J. Pearce, L.D.S. *Dental Sec.*, W. G. Senior, L.D.S., Leeds. *Asst. Dental Sec.*, T. Helmer, L.D.S. *Gen. Sec.*, R. F. Hinson.
- BRITISH DOMINIONS EMIGRATION SOCIETY**, 34 Newark St., Stepney, E. 1.—*Sec.*, Robert Culver.
- BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE**, 9 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1.

- BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 2 Savoy Hill, W.C. 2.
- BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE, 49 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—*Secretary*, Lt.-Col. Eric Murray, O.B.E.
- BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION, 131 Baker St. 'cet, W. 1.—*Med. Sec.*, E. Muir, M.D.
- BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION, 22 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. J. King, M.C.
- BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE, Empire House, King Street (Baker Street), W. 1.—*Grand Pres.*, Field-Marshal Lord Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. *Hon. Treas.*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Archibald Horne, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Hon. Sec.*, Capt. Donald Simson, O.B.E.
- BRITISH EMPIRE UNION, 180 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald Wilson, F.I.S.A.
- BRITISH EXECUTIVES, INSTITUTE OF, 133 Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.* G. F. Dowding, A.M.I.Mech.E
- BRITISH GLIDING ASSOCIATION, LTD., 119 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.* H. E. Pettin.
- BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY, Roydon Road, Diss, Norfolk.—*Sec.* H. E. Jeffery.
- BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS ASSOCIATION, 199 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Dr. Alfred Cox.
- BRITISH HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOC., 43 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. H. Hurrell.
- BRITISH HOMOEOPATHIC SOC. (1844), London Homoeopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. R. McCrae.
- BRITISH HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 12 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. P. Orde, B.A.
- BRITISH INDUSTRIES, FEDERATION OF, 21 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Dir.*, Guy Locock, O.M.G.
- BRITISH INSTITUTE IN PARIS (*London Office*, 1 Old Burlington Street, W. 1).
- BRITISH ISRAEL WORLD FEDERATION, 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Heaver
- BRITISH LEGION. *Headquarters*, 26 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. *Chairman*, Maj. F. W. C. Fetherston Godley, O.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, Maj. J. B. Brunel Cohen, J.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, Col. E. C. Heath, C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Metropolitan Area*, 9 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1. *Employment Bureau*, 29 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.)
- BRITISH LEGION VILLAGE (Preston Hall Industries), Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Sec.*, A. A. Howick.
- BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. J. Johnstone, M.P., M.B., F.R.C.S. *Chairman of Council*, E. Kaye Le Fleming, M.B., B.C. *Chairman of Representative Body*, H. S. Soutar, C.B.E., F.R.C.S. *Med. Sec.*, G. C. Anderson, M.D. *Financial Sec. and Business Manager*, L. Ferris Scott, F.C.A. *Editor (British Medical Journal)*, N. G. Horner, M.A., M.D.
- BRITISH MOSQUITO CONTROL INSTITUTE, Hayling Island, Hants.—*Director*, J. F. Marshall, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.E.S.
- BRITISH NATIONAL CADET ASSOCIATION, 67-69 Wadding Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. A. T. B. Bignold de Cologan, T.D.
- BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOC., 65 Brook St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.
- BRITISH PROPAGANDA SOCIETIES, FEDERATION OF, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, David Gilmour, O.B.E.
- BRITISH PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION FOR HOSPITAL AND ADDITIONAL SERVICES (INC.), 30 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.—*Sec. Manager* J. Denman.
- BRITISH RAILWAY STOCKHOLDERS' UNION, 25 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Com. A. F. Inglefield, R.N.
- BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY, 120 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. G. Paget.
- BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY (Incorporated 1908). *Offices*, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Director-Gen.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Fawcus, K.C.B., O.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.L., M.B. *Sec.*, F. C. Davies, O.B.E.
- BRITISH ROAD FEDERATION, 50 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Gresham Cooke.
- BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY (At Home & Abroad) (1818) (Incorporated), 680 Commercial Road E. 14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Herbert E. Barker.
- BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS, 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. D. Barnett.
- BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME, Valle Giulia, Rome, 51.—*Director*, C. A. Raleigh Radford, B.A., F.S.A.; *London Office*, 1 Lowther Gardens, S.W. 7.
- BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY IN EGYPT AND EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lady Petrie, care of Univ. Coll., W.C. 1.
- BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY IN IRAQ (GERTRUDE BELL MEMORIAL), 20 Wilton St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. H. Keeling, M.C.
- BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY IN JERUSALEM.—*Director*, P. L. O. Guy, Jerusalem; *London Off.*, 2 Hinde Street, W. 1.
- BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD, 535-537 Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Albert Howard, C.I.E. *Sec.*, Miss A. D. L. Lacey.
- BRITISH SHIP ADOPTION SOCIETY, 1 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
- BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL (late N.C.C.V.D.), Carteret House, Carteret St., S.W. 1.—*Sec. Gen.*, Mrs. C. Nevill's Rolfe, O.B.E. *Medical Sec.*, Dr. T. Drummoud Shiels, M.C.
- BRITISH SUGAR BEET SOCIETY, 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.
- BRITISH WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, G. P. Warner Perry.
- BRITISH WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION, 48 Dover Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. C. B. Gardner.
- BRITISH WOMENS' HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE, 68 Welbeck Street, W. 1.
- BRONTË SOCIETY, Brontë Parsonage Museum and Library, Haworth, nr. Keighley, Yorks.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. C. M. Edgerley, L.R.O.P. & S.
- BROWN ANIMAL SANATORY INSTITUTION, 149 Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8.—*Sec.*, W. R. Moule, M.A.
- BUILDERS, INSTITUTE OF, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, P. J. Spencer, M.A.
- BUREAU VERITAS, INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPPING AND AIRCRAFT, 51 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec. (British Committee)*, J. S. Edward.
- BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—*Sec.*, T. W. Hall, 61 West Smithfield, E.C. 1.
- BYRON SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. R. Fotheringham, Charing, Kent.
- CABDRIVERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 18 Soho Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. D. Tail.
- CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS, ROYAL, Bushey, Herts.—*Secretary*, J. Cordery.
- CALENDAR REFORM, see INTERNATIONAL.
- CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*President*, W. D. Caröe, M.A., F.S.A. *Treas.*, H. J. Randall, LL.B., F.S.A., Erw Graig, Bridgend, Glam. *Gen. Secs. (N. Wales, England and Foreign)*, C. C. Lloyd Jones, M.A., Bron Trefor, Criccieth, N. Wales; (S. Wales), E. I. P. Bowen, M.A., F.S.A., Castle Vale, Usk, Mon.



- CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, ROYAL, Kingston-on-Thames. *Office*, 97 Jermyn St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. W. Lawson.
- CAMBRIDGE FUND FOR OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS, ROYAL.—(Applicants must be 55 years of age, of good character and service, and have served previous to the late war.) *Secretary*, Arthur Dampier, 2 Doveshill Crescent, Bournemouth.
- CAMPING CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 38 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. W. Pegler.
- CANCER CAMPAIGN, BRITISH EMPIRE, 12 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. E. J. C. Chapman, M.C.
- CANCER RESEARCH FUND, IMPERIAL, 8 Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. F. Harvey.
- CANCER RELIEF, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR, 47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Douglas Macmillan.
- CANINE DEFENCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, Victoria Station House, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. R. Johns.
- CARAVAN MISSION TO VILLAGE CHILDREN, 5 Wigmore St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. T. Garwood.
- CARNEIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, 335 Abbey House, Victoria St., S.W. 1.
- CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND, Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, James Robb, LL.D.; *Treas.*, Jas. Davidson.
- CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST (1914), Comely Park House, New Row, Dunfermline.—*Sec.*, Lt. Col. J. M. Mitchell, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., LL.D.; *Treas.*, A. B. Hyslop. *Object*: To promote the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by 'charitable' methods. The Trustees are charged to concern themselves primarily with experiments of a pioneer character. They operate in accordance with quinquennial programmes. The main items in the programme for 1935-40 will be Land Settlement (experiments in co-operative small-holdings and subsistence-holding schemes), Music (guarantees to amateur choral and orchestral societies in affiliation with the National Federation of Music Societies), Social Services, including Boys' and Girls' and Young Farmers' Clubs, Adult Education (especially an experiment for the 18 age-group), Rural Development, Museums. Grants for Special, Borough, or (for ordinary purposes) County Libraries, Playing Fields and Organs are no longer available. Management—By Trustees. Income (1934).—£122,000
- CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST (operations confined to Dunfermline).—*Sec.*, J. W. Ormiston.
- CARNEGIE HERO FUND TRUST (Income £22,209), rewards acts of heroism in saving human life in peaceful pursuits within the British Isles and territorial waters. If rescuer has not sustained death or injury, the act must have been of an outstanding nature. Grants or annuities may be awarded according to circumstances. Cases must be reported within 6 months of the date of the incident.—*Sec.*, J. W. Ormiston, Abbot Street, Dunfermline.
- CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, 6 and 7 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, B. J. Faupel.
- CATHOLIC PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, 590 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, R. H. Vance.
- CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY, 31 Charles St., St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Cecil Wilton.
- CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, 38-40 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. P. Boland, K.S.G.
- CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, The Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. *Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Fane, B.A.
- CAVALRY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Florence Cross.
- CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, Limpsfield, Surrey. (For the Printing, Process Engraving, Stationery, Binding, and Kindred Trades, Men and Women.) *Office*, 40 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. F. France.
- CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY, ROYAL (in which is incorporated the Persia Soc.), 77, Grosvenor Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Percy Sykes, K.C.I.E.; E. M. Gull.
- CENTRAL BUREAU OF HOSPITAL INFORMATION, 12 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Ceadel, F.R.S.
- CENTRAL NEWS, 5 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.
- CEYLON ASSOCIATION, 11 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, A. G. Baynham.
- CHADWICK TRUST (for the promotion of Sanitary Science), 204 Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, O.B.E.
- CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—*See* COMMERCE.
- CHANTRY BEQUEST (Under the Will of Sir F. L. Chantry, 1781-1842).—*Sec. to the Trustees*, The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, W. 1.
- CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. C. Fringle.
- CHARITRED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry, A.I.A.
- CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 56 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, H. W. Cremer, M.Sc., F.I.C.; A. J. V. Underwood, D.Sc., F.I.C.
- CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, SOCIETY OF, 46 & 47 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. Pooley, M.I.Chem.E.
- CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, N. V. Sidgwick, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, Emile S. Mond; *Hon. Secs.*, H. J. T. Ellingham, Ph.D.; J. W. Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D.; C. W. Davies, D.Sc.; *Assist. Sec.*, S. E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; *Libr.*, F. W. Cliford, F.I.A.
- CHEMISTRY, INSTITUTE OF (*see* Index).
- CHEMISTS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF, Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. B. Woodley, O.R.A.
- CHILD, ORDER OF THE, 25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, F. B. Kirby.
- CHILD STUDY SOCIETY, LONDON, 29 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. E. Kenwick.
- CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY, 17 Leigham Court Road, S.W. 16.—*Director*, H. Glanfield.
- CHILDRENS' COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND, 18 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Miss M. Crowdy, O.B.E.; Miss D. G. Ward, O.B.E.
- CHILDRENS' FRESH AIR MISSION, 75 Lamb's Conduit St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss K. Prime.
- CHILDRENS' SPECIAL SERVICE MISSION (1867), 5 Wigmore Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Hubbard.
- CHINA ASSOCIATION, Shell-Mex House, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. M. Gull.
- CHINA INLAND MISSION, Newington Green, N. 16.—*Sec.*, John B. Martin.
- CHOLMONDELEY CHARITIES, for Clergy and their families only. All correspondence to *Treas.*, Page N. Bowman, 4 College Hill, E.C. 4.

CHORAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Royal Albert Hall, S.W. 7.—*Joint Secs.*, R. Arnold Greir; Maud Tomlins.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY, Memorial Hall, London St., Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Sec.*, Geo. H. Seager.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY, 33 & 34 Craven St., W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, M.A.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Rev. Canon G. L. Gosling; Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, D.D. *Accountant*, Capt. E. W. Bishop.

CHURCH ARMY, 55 Bryanston Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Chief Sec.*, Rev. Prebendary Carille, C.H., D.D.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION, 13 & 14 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. G. Bowring, M.A.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, INCORPORATED (1818), 2 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Clifton Kelway. *Chief Clerk*, E. E. Ratcliffe.

CHURCH HOUSE, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.—*Sec.*, The Right Rev. The Bishop of Portsmouth, D.D.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOC., Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4. Income, 1935 £ 419.435.—*Secs.*, Rev. Prebendary W. W. Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.D. (*General*); J. Gurney Barclay, M.A. (*Hon.*); Rev. W. L. B. Caley, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Hooper, M.A.; Rev. L. Steele, F.I.A.; Col. Sir Cusack Walton, D.S.O., R.R.; Miss R. E. Doggett.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL OF EMPIRE SETTLEMENT, 39 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. G. McDougall.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOSPITAL AND SICK NURSING ASSOCIATION, 2 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. H. Plaisted.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY, 2 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Clayton, C.I.E.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S INSTITUTES, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Admiral R. A. Hopwood, C.B. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Molony, D.S.O.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WOMEN'S HELP SOCIETY, 506 Abbey House, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. M. Geikie Cobb, M.B.E.; *Org. and Trav. Sec.*, Mrs. Stanton.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 19-21 Southampton St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1.—*Secs.*, Rev. A. J. Mortimore; Maj. C. J. Everard, D.S.O.; Miss C. P. Smith; Miss R. B. Rhodes.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY, Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. B. W. Isaac; *Asst. Secs.*, Rev. T. G. Mohan, M.A.; Lt.-Col. J. A. McQueen, D.S.O., M.C.

CHURCH SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE, Room 507, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. B. Thornhill.

CHURCH UNION, 238 Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir George Arthur, Bt.; *Sec.*, Rev. Maurice Child.

CHURCHES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA (Council on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers).—*Chief Executive*, D. Campbell Lee, 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple, E.C. 4.

CHURCHMEN'S DEFENCE UNION AND TITHE OWNERS UNION, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

CINEMATOGRAPHERS, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 5-11 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Wm. E. Chadwick, F.A.O.I.

CITY LIVERY CLUB, Chapter House, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, Frederick Whittingham, J.P., C.O.; *Hon. Sec.*, A. Stanley Bell.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, 6 Wool Exchange, E.C.—*Sec.*, H. H. Guest.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY for affording surgical advice and providing trusses to the Ruptured Poor and to persons of limited incomes, throughout the Kingdom. Inst. 1807. 12 City Road, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Frank A. Lockwood.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Great George St., S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.E., C.B., F.R.S. *Sec.*, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A.I., O.D.

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND, INSTITUTION OF (1835), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Pres.*, Prof. F. S. Rickworth, B.A., B.E., M.A.I.; *Hon. Sec.*, T. J. Monaghan, B.Sc.

CIVIL SERVICE BENEVOLENT FUND, Reg. Address, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Killingback.

CIVIL SERVICE EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL, Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. C. Winyard.

CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS COUNCIL, Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir Donald Banks, K.C.B., D.S.O.; *Hon. Sec.*, C. C. Jarrett.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Treas.*, Miss Gedge, Westfield Coll. (Univ. of London), N.W. 2.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss N. C. Jolliffe; Prof. T. B. L. Webster.

CLERGY FRIENDLY SOCIETY, 150 Windsor House, Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. W. M. Lewis, M.A.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION, 5 Verulam Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. G. Millidge, B.O.L.

CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (INCORP.), Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. J. Allison.

COACHING CLUB, 35 Wymond Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown.

COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 46 & 47 Coal Exchange, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, W. T. Jones.

COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL, British Industries House, Marble Arch, W. 1. (Branch Offices at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Cardiff and Glasgow.)

COBDEN CLUB, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Hirst.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1770), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Auditor* (1936-37), W. A. Bevis; *Correspondence Sec.*, R. B. McDowell.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. Bate, M.A., B.Litt., D.D.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 20 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Sleep.

COMMERCE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF.—*Sec.*, R. B. Dinwoody, C.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E., 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

COMMERCE, BRITISH AND LATIN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF, 21A Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Edgar Manning.

COMMERCE, LONDON CHAMBER OF (Incorporated), 69 Cannon St., E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, Sir Stephen Demetriadi, K.B.E.; *Sec.*, A. de V. Leigh, M.B.E., M.A.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, CHAMBER OF (1783), Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Thomas Cameron, O.B.E.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1866), 5 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.—*Sec.*, G. E. Lee.

- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, Dauntsey House, Frederick's Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. J. McClellan.
- COMMISSIONAIRES, THE CORPS OF, was founded by the late Captain Sir Edward Walter in 1859 for the employment of pensioned Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. *Headquarters*, Exchange Court, 419A Strand. *Outquarters*, 124 Donegal St., Belfast; 14 James Watt St., Birmingham; 5 Denmark St., Bristol; 99 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; 68 W. Regent St., Glasgow; 35 Park Sq., Leeds; 3 Lord St., Liverpool; 2 St. John St., Deansgate, Manchester; 8 Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Total strength, 4,800. *Commandant*, Lt.-Col. E. Walter, O.B.E.; *Adjutant*, Maj. William Daniell; *Qr. Master*, Lt.-Col. W. Macpherson, O.B.E.; *Paymaster*, Maj. E. G. Butler, O.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. Walter, C.I.E.
- COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOC., 71 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir Lawrence W. Chubb.
- COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 26 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
- COMPANY ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF, 11 Portland Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION, SOCIETY OF, 1 Elm Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. C. Gutteridge, K.O.; C. E. A. Bedwell.
- CONFEDERATION OF MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS, B. I. House, 409-501 Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Reginald Pugh.
- CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AID AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 27A Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D.
- CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' SUPERANNUATION FUND, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D.
- CONSERVATIVE CLUBS, ASSOCIATION OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. J. Moyle.
- CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Douglas Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.
- CONSERVATIVE WOMANS' REFORM ASSOCIATION, 43A High Street, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Needham.
- COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF, 23 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, S. J. D. Berger, M.C.
- COUNCIL OF ACTION FOR PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION, 221 Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- COUNCIL OF ACTION FOR PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION IN WALES, 18 Dumfries Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.
- COUNCIL FOR THE DISPOSITION OF THE DEAD, 23 Nottingham Place, W. 1.—*Sec.*, P. Herbert Jones, M.C., B.A.
- COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. M. Johnson.
- COUNTY COUNCILS, GENERAL COUNCIL OF IRISH (1899), 1 Cavendish Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, A. Keogh Nolan.
- COUNTY VALUERS' ASSOCIATION, 1 Abbot's Walk, Reading.—*Hon. sec.*, C. Dalgliesh, F.S.I.
- COWPER SOCIETY.—*Sec.*, Mrs. T. Wright, Olney, Bucks.
- CREMATION SOCIETY, 23 Nottingham Place, W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Noble. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1935, there were 9,614 cremations in Great Britain; in 1934 there were 8,337. The British Crematoria now number 36 (including those under construction at Croydon, Harrogate and Aberdeen. The number of crematoria in the U.S.A. and Canada in 1934 was 124, the cremations exceeding 137,000; in Europe there are over 200 crematoria in operation, including 115 Germany, 36 Italy, 20 Switzerland, 36 Scandinavia, 12 Czechoslovakia, 6 France, 5 Austria, and 1 in Russia, Rumania, Netherlands and Belgium; in Australia 5 and N.Z. 2.
- CROSSLEY AND PORTER ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, Savile Park, Halifax.—*Clerk to Governors*, H. Normington.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF (1824), 105 Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. Fergus MacCunn.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF (1839), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec. & Treas.*, Lyndesay G. Langwill, C.A.
- CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, *See* "NATIONAL."
- CRUSADERS, ORDER OF, 21 Catherine Street, W.C. 2.—*Grand Scribe*, Major O. G. Villiers, D.S.O.
- CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND, 26 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. E. Williams.
- CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB, 3 Craven Hill, W. 2.—*Sec.*, G. Herbert Stancer.
- CYMMRODORION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF.—*Sec.*, J. L. C. Cecil-Williams, M.A., LL.B., 20 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
- CZECH SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 14 Queensberry Place, S.W. 7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. B. Tufnell.
- DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 28 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. J. Bull.
- DEAF, NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR THE, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Leggett.
- DEAF, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE, 105 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Story.
- DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. For the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children. *Office*, 90 Queen St., E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Brigadier B. L. Reddy, D.S.O.
- DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, 26 Clapton Common, E. 5.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. H. Elder.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF, 413 Oxford St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Graham W. Simes.
- DEAFENED EX-SERVICE MENS' FUND, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Leggett.
- DEATH PENALTY, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John Paton.
- DECIMAL ASSOCIATION, 319 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2. For furthering the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, and metric weights and measures.—*Acting Sec.*, E. Merry.
- DECORATORS, INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF BRITISH PAINTERS' Hall 111, Trinity Lane, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. A. D. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
- DEEP SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO, 68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Dr. Frederick W. Willway.
- DEFECTIVE, EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION FOR THE, House of Help, 39 Lillie Road, S.W. 6.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Arnould.
- DELINQUENCY, INST. FOR SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF, 56 Grosvenor St., W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss I. M. James.

- DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. McE. Dunnett.
- DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, 48 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. J. Rust.
- DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, CENTRAL (Incorporated), Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. B. Revis, O.B.E., J.P.
- DISCHARGED PRISONERS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF, 44 Burton Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. R. Champenowne.
- DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION, 74 Brook Green, W. Application by letter.—*Sec.*, C. M. Finn.
- DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, INCORP. ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF (1836), 45 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, G. D. Williams.
- DISTRICT NURSING IN LONDON, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR.—*Secretary-Visitor*, Miss A. L. Richardson, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.
- DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION, 55-56 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. L. Seaton-Tiedeman.
- DOGS' HOME, BATTERSEA. THE, Battersea Park Road, S.W. *Hours*, Weekdays, 9.30 to 5.—*Sec.*, E. L. Healey Turf.
- DOGS AND CATS, QUARANTINE STATION FOR IMPORTED, and for Boarders, Hackbridge, Surrey.
- DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 4 Denison House, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. F. Blowfield.
- DOUGLAS HAIG MEMORIAL, *see* "HAIG."
- DOWSERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF, Backwoods, Lindfield, Sussex.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. R. Whitley.
- DRAWING SOCIETY, THE ROYAL (Incorp. 1902), 12 Cromwell Place, S. Kensington.—*Founder and Art Director*, T. R. Ablett, H.R.I.; *Sec.*, Miss E. Rust.
- DYERS AND COLOURISTS, SOCIETY OF, 32 to 34 Piccadilly, Bradford, Yorks.—*Sec.*, J. B. Atkinson.
- EARL HAIG'S (BRITISH LEGION) APPEAL FUND, 29 Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7. £527,302 raised on Poppy Day, 1935, exclusive of Scotland. (The combined totals for the 15 years 1921-1935 are: England, Wales, Ireland and Overseas, £5,956,889; Scotland, £969,047)—*Pres.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Maurice, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. *Organising Sec.*, Capt. W. G. Wilcox, M.P.E.
- EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, 34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Walter Rose, F.R.G.S.
- EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOC.—*Sec.*, Miss Mabel Day, D.Lit., 15 E'gin Court, Elgin Avenue, W. 9.
- EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, 3 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. By lectures, discussions and social contact, etc., seeks the Welfare of the People of India.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. H. Brown, C.I.E.
- ECONOMIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 4 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. M. Keynes, C.B.
- EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.
- EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS AND SECRETARIES FOR, 54 Old Steine, Brighton, Sussex.—*Sec.*, F. H. Payne.
- EDUCATION COMMITTEES, ASSOCIATION OF, 44 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Dr. Percival Sharp.
- EDUCATION COMMITTEES (WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE), FEDERATION OF, Education Offices, Swansea.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. J. Rees, J.P., B.A.
- EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. M. Johnson.
- EDUCATION GUILD, 10 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, 46-47 Murray Place, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, Thomas Henderson, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.E.I.S.
- EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION, 8 Eudleigh Gdns., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Wm. Hazelton.
- EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY, 2 Hinde St., Manchester Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mary C. Jonas.
- EIGHTY CLUB, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, John W. Boulton.
- EISTEDDOD ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 62 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. E. Hughes. The Eisteddod of 1935 was held at Caernarvon. In 1936, Fishguard.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, P. F. Rowell.
- ELECTRONICS, INSTITUTION OF, 75 Gloucester Place, W. 1.—*Asst. Hon. Sec.*, A. H. Hayes.
- ELIZABETHAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—*Pres.*, F. S. Eans, LL.D., 40 Bernard Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Joyce Brown, B.A., 32 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
- EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION, King's Buildings, Dean Stanley St., Millbank, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. G. Kilhly.
- EMPIRE DAY MOVEMENT, Royal Empire Soc., Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Cowell.
- EMPIRE FILM ASSOCIATION, 46 Brewer St., W. 1.
- EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—*Editor-Sec.*, C. E. Legat.
- EMPIRE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Tatham.
- EMPIRE PRESS UNION, 72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. E. Turner, O.B.E.
- EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN, Artillery House, Earl's Court, S.W. 5 (Tel. Froisher 1144).
- EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 62 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*General Sec.*, Brigadier F. H. Stapleton, C.M.G.
- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, INSTITUTION OF, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, C. 2.—*Pres.*, Prof. P. A. Hillhouse, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, P. W. Thomas, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, N.E. COAST INSTITUTION OF, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle on Tyne.—*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser Smith, M.A., M.I.N.A., A.M.Inst.C.E.
- ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Lt.-Col. Lord Dudley Gordon, D.S.O.
- ENGINEERS, JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF (INC.), 39 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert G. Riddle.
- ENGINEERS, MODEL AND EXPERIMENTAL, SOCIETY OF, 20 Nassau Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Wright, 202 Lavender Hill, Enfield.
- ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (Incorporated), 17 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering).
- ENGLISH ASSOCIATION, 3 Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, A. V. Houghton.
- ENGLISH COUNTY SOCIETIES CONFERENCE, 35 Charleville Road, W. 14.—*Hon. Sec. & Treas.*, J. Brereton Summers.
- ENGLISH FOLK DANCE AND SONG SOCIETY, Cecil Sharp House, 2 Regent's Park Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. F. C. Jenkins.
- ENGLISH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, LTD., The Kowale Nurseries, Caversham, Reading.



- ENGLISH LEAGUE FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, 7 St. Martin's Place, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, F. Verinder.
- ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. Mawer, University College, W.C. 1.
- ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION, 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Helena Mills John, M.A.
- ENHAM VILLAGE CENTRE FOR DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN, Andover, Hants (Village Centres for Curative Treatment and Training Council). *Pres.*, Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B. *Registered Office*, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1 [Euston 2072].—*Sec.*, Reynell Wreford.
- ENTENTE CORDIALE, *See* GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
- ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, ROYAL, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. W. McKenny Hughes, D.I.C.; *Registrar*, F. J. Griffin, A.L.A.
- ENTOMOLOGY, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF, Natural History Museum, S.W. 7 (*Publications Office*, 41, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7).—*Director*, Sir Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- EPILEPTICS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR, Chalfont Colony, Bucks. *Office*, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. Penn Gaskell.
- EQUAL CITIZENSHIP, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR, Flat 5, 72 Horseferry Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss S. D. Wingate.
- EQUINE DEFENCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 16 Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, N. 11.—*Hon. Director and Hon. Sec.*, M. K. Matthew.
- ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 142 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Wilkinson.
- ETHICAL UNION, THE, 12 Palmer Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Freeman.
- EUGENICS SOCIETY, 69 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. C. P. Blacker.
- EVANGELICAL PREACHERS' ASSOC., 8 Ewart Grove, Wood Green, N. 22.—*Hon. Org. Sec.*, H. Wanstall.
- EXAMINERS UNDER SOLICITORS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1933.—*Clerk*, G. S. Donaldson, S.S.C., 8 Albany Street, Edinburgh.
- EX-CAVALRYMEN'S EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, 62 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- FABIAN SOCIETY, 12 Dartmouth Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.
- FACTORY GIRLS' COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND, 75 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C. 1.—*Founder and Sec.*, Miss M. Canney, M.B.E.
- FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS (formerly The Child Emigration Society), Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Gordon Green.
- FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, Flat 5, 72 Horseferry Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. E. Green.
- FARADAY SOC., 13 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.—*Pres.* (1936-7), Prof. M. W. Travers, *Sec.*, G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.
- FASCISTS, BRITISH UNION OF, 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
- FAUNA OF THE EMPIRE, SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF.—*Offices*, Zoological Society, Regent's Park, N.W. 6.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Onslow. *Hon. Sec.*, H. G. Maurice, C.B.
- FEEBLE MINDED, NAT. ASSOC. FOR THE, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Topham.
- FEMALE ORPHANS, HOME FOR, Grove Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.—*Hon. Sec.*, Harold Sutcliffe.
- FIELD LANE INSTITUTION, FREE REFUGE FOR MEN, DAY NURSERY, &c., Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, William Wilkes.
- FILM SOCIETY, 56 Manchester Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Barbara Frey.
- FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (Incorporated).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. G. Webster, 1 Montague St., W.C. 1.
- FIRE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 28 Newbattle Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.—*Sec.*, A. Pordage, O.B.E.
- FISHERIES ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 162 Westmead Rd., Sutton, Surrey.—*Joint Secs.*, S. E. Elliott; W. J. Lord.
- FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts.
- FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—c/o. Royal Anthropological Inst., 52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. Coote Lake.
- FOOD EDUCATION SOCIETY, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Mrs. Ivy Fox; C. E. Hecht, M.A.
- FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS, COUNCIL OF THE, CORPORATION OF, 17 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec. Gen.*, Douglas Reid.
- FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, SOCIETY OF (1925), 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, R. Angus Galloway, B.Sc.
- FORESTRY SOCIETY, ROYAL ENGLISH, 48 Dover Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. C. B. Garduer.
- FOUNDLING HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, Berkhamstead, Herts. *Office* for inquiries as to admission, &c., 40 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1, 10 to 4 (Saturdays 10 to 12)—*Sec.*, R. H. Nichols, F.S.A., J.P.
- FREE CHURCHES, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL, 27 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, C.H., D.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. W. Hughes, D.D. *Asst. Gen. Sec.*, Rev. R. T. Morrison, M.A. *Publications Sec.*, George S. Hirst.
- FREE TRADE UNION, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. G. Brunker, B.A.
- FREEMASONS, IRISH GRAND LODGE OF, Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Grand Master*, Earl of Donoughmore; *Dep. Grd. Master*, Raymond F. Brooke; *Grd. Sec.*, H. C. Shellard.
- FREEMASONS, SCOTTISH GRAND LODGE OF, Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Grand Secretary*, T. G. Winning.
- FREEMASONS, UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—*Grand Master*, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Pro-Grand Master*, The Earl of Harewood, K.G.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Gen. Sir Francis Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.O.V.O.; *Grand Wardens*, The Earl of Elgin, K.T., The Viscount Suidale; *Grand Sec.*, Sir Colville Smith, C.V.O.
- FREEMEN OF CITY OF LONDON, GUILD OF, Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane, E.C. 3.—*Master*, Maj. F. H. Millman, O.B.E.
- FRESH AIR FUND (PEARSON'S), 8-11 Southampton St., W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Kessell, C.B.E.
- FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORP., 15 Henrietta St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. R. Mann-Rivers.
- FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF, 17 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Stanley Duff, C.B.E.
- FRIENDS OF IRISH BRITISH MOVEMENT, Morley House, 320 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Chev. T. Sambucetti, B.A.
- FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES, c/o The British Museum, W.C. 1.

- PROPERT SOCIETY AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS ASSN.**, 28 Little Russell St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. J. Chalmers, M.A.
- PROBEL UNION, NATIONAL**, 18 Adam Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. C. Coutts, B.Sc.
- FRUITARIAN SOCIETY**, Doddington, Kent.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Kathleen E. F. Garrett.
- GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION**, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*,
- GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, 1 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. W. Alexander, M.A., LL.B.
- GENEALOGISTS, SOC. OF**, Chancer House, Malet Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Blomfield.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS' NATIONAL UNION OF**, 5 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, D.C.L., D.L. M.P.; *Sec.*, Charles Dukes, J.P.
- GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION**, c/o Muile High School of Commerce, Princess Street, Manchester, 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. J. Fleure, F.R.S.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL**, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—*Pres.*, Professor Henry Balfour, F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, W. L. Slater; J. M. Wurdie. *Foreign Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Howard of Penrith, G.O.B., G.O.M.G., C.V.O. *Sec.*, A. R. Hinks, O.B.E., F.R.S. *Treas.*, The Lord Plender, G.B.E. *Librarian*, G. R. Crone. *Curator of Maps*, F. Allen.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER** 3 (16 St. Mary's Parsonage).—*Sec.*, A. Marshman.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTISH (1884)**, Synod Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, George Walker.
- GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BURLINGTON HOUSE (1807)**.—*Pres.*, Prof. O. T. Jones, M.A., F.R.S. *Secs.* Prof. W. T. Gordon, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Leonard Hawkes, D.Sc. *Foreign Sec.*, Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. *Asst. Sec.*, A. Greig.
- GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION**.—*Sec.*, E. E. S. Brown, F.G.S., 22 Wisteria Road, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
- GILBERT AND SULLIVAN SOC.**—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Jessie Cattermole, 207 Norbury Crescent, S.W. 16.
- GIRLS AND WOMEN, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF AND CENTRAL INFORMATION BUREAU**, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 [Victoria 6397].
- GIRLS' CLUBS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF**, *National Headquarters*, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C. 1.—*Organizing Sec.*, Miss D. M. Warren.
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY**, Townsend House, Greycoat Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Langley.
- GIRLS' GUILD, THE**, 4 Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow; *London Office*, 66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Incorp.)**, 56 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—*Brigade Sec.*, Miss E. M. Gray.
- GIRLS OF THE REALM GUILD**, 2 Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Goody.
- GLASS TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF**, Darvall Road, Sheffield 9.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. W. E. S. Turner, O.B.E., D.Sc.
- "GORDON" BOYS' HOME**, West End, Woking.—*Sec. and Commdt.*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Herbert, O.B.E.
- GORDON SMITH INSTITUTE FOR SEAMEN (Liverpool Seamen's Friend Society, 1820)**, 66 Paradise Street, Liverpool.—*Supt.*, Rev. Nichol Grieve, M.A. *Organizing Sec.*, J. B. Bryans.
- GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION**: Free Employment Dept.; Free annuities; Provident Dept.; Holiday House, Fairmount, Shanklin; Home for retired Governesses, Chislehurst; Ada Lewis Governesses' Homes, Beckenham. *Office* (all Depts.), 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 [Vic. 2491 2]. *Sec.*, Col. C. R. Goddington, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- GRAPHIC ART, SOC. OF**, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Frank Brangwyn, R.A. *Sec.*, Regina Blackmore.
- GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, UNITED ASSOCIATIONS OF**, 1 Old Burlington Street, W. 1.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Derby, K.G.; *Gen. Sec.*, B. S. Townroe, J.P.
- GREEN CROSS SOCIETY** (Crusade to protect and promote Nature), 47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. H. Morrison.
- GREENFELL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**, 66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. Spalding.
- GREYHOUND RACING ASSOCIATION**, 70 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- GRIFF PIONEERS**, 139 Camberwell Road, S.E. 5.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Woolley.
- GROCKERS, INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED**, 50 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Copesey, F.G.I.
- GROTUS SOCIETY**, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wyndham A. Bewes.
- GROTTO HOME FOR BOYS**, 110 Hornsey Lane, N. 6. *Office*, 79 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. James.
- GUILD OF HEALTH**, 8 Kensington Park Road, W. 11.—*Org. Sec.*, Mrs. Childs-Clarke.
- HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY**, 12 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Robert F. Ling.
- HAIG HOMES**.—*Offices*, 6 Duke St., St. James's, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. H. D. Bennett.
- HAIG'S FUND.** (See Earl Haig's Fund.)
- HAKLUYT SOCIETY**.—*Agent*, B. Quaritch, Ltd., 11 Grafton St., W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Edward Lynam, M.R.I.A., British Museum, W.C.
- HARLEIAN SOCIETY (1869)**, 45 Cambridge Rd., Wimbledon, S.W. 20.—*Hon. Sec. & Treas.*, A. W. Hughes Clarke, F.S.A.
- HARVEIAN SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. Tom Hare, R. Veterinary Coll., N.W.; Dr. MacDonald Critchley, 137 Harley St., W. 1.
- HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, WOMENS' NATIONAL**, 9 Ely Place, Dublin.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Eva Murphy.
- HEALTH, PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF**, 12 Stratford Place, W. 1.—*Founder & Hon. Organiser*, Miss Olga Nethersole, C.B.E., A.R.R.O.
- HEALTH SOCIETY, NATIONAL**, 90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Dickens.
- HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, 12 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. C. Ferguson.
- HELLENIC STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF**, 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. L. Myers; *Hon. Treas.*, M. S. Thompson; *Sec.*, W. T. P. rdon.
- HENRY GEORGE FOUNDATION OF GT. BRITAIN**, 94 Petty France, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Madden, B.Sc.
- HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND**, 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, 12.—*Sec.*, J. Stilton.
- HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, 8 North Mall, Cork, I.F.S. (1891).—*Hon. Sec.*, Michael Holland.
- HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Nichols, M.C., M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

- HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INSTITUTE OF** (Incorporated in Univ. of London), Malet St., W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Parsloe, B.A.
- HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL**, 22 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Professor F. M. Powicke, Litt.D., F.B.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, Prof. H. Hale Bellot, M.A.
- HOLIDAY FELLOWSHIP**, Fellowship House, Great North Way, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, John B. Henderson.
- HOLYROOD (AMENITY) TRUST**, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, The Duke of Atholl. *Members*, J. Wilson Paterson, M.V.O., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; Alex. O. Curie, C.V.O., LL.D.
- HOME ARTS AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION**, Royal Albert Hall, S.W.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. M. Reinold.
- HOME-GROWN TIMBER MARKETING ASSOCIATION**, 48 Dover St., W.1.—*Sec.*, R. C. B. Gardner.
- HOMELESS CHILDRENS' AID AND ADOPTION SOCIETY**, and F. B. Meyer Childrens' Home, 93 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Edward T. Beesley.
- HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS**, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorp.). Homes for 500 Homeless or Orphan Boys. *London Office*, 56 & 57 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, John Arthur Bell.
- HOMES FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN** (Incorporated), 25 Warwick Road, Ealing, W.5.—*Sec.*, Robt. T. Smith.
- HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON**, 12 Buckingham St., Strand.—*Sec.*, J. R. Casswell, B.A.
- HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS IN LONDON** (Incorporated), 55 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Secs.*, F. C. Morel; C. H. Enniss.
- HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BRITISH**, 35 Northampton Square, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. B. Cowan.
- HORSES, HOME OF REST FOR**, Westcroft Stables, Furze Hill, Boreham Wood, Herts.—*Sec.*, Capt. W. T. Claude Joyce.
- HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL**. *Offices*, Vincent Square, Westminster. *Gardens and School*, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.—*Sec.*, F. R. Durham, C.B.E., M.C.
- HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL** (1830), 12 Hume St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, Edward Kelly.
- HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND; THE**, 54 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (1873).—In the year ended Jan. 12, 1935, £91,767 was collected. The total sum distributed in 1935 was £79,779.—*Sec.*, Wm. H. Reed, F.I.S.A.
- HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION, THE**, 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. B. Eliot, C.B.E.
- HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, DUBLIN** (1874), 23 South William St.—*Asst. Sec.*, A. Hewson.
- HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**, 11 Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. W. K. Wontner.
- HOUSE OF CHARITY** (for Distressed Persons in London), 1 Greek St., Soho Square, W.1.—*Hon. Treasurer*, Hon. T. H. F. Egerton; *Warden*, A. C. de Lafontaine, F.S.A.; *Chaplain*, Rev. O. P. Revelly, M.A.
- HOUSING ASSOCIATION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES**, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1.
- HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM, PARLIAMENT MAPS**, Victoria Street, S.W.1. To promote the Right Treatment of Delinquents and the Prevention of Crime.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. M. Craven.
- HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON**, 13 Phillimore Gardens, W.8.
- HUNTERIAN SOCIETY**.—*Pres.* (1936-37), H. L. Atwater, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, A. E. Porritt, M.Ch., F.R.C.S., 27, Harley St., W.1.
- HUNTERS' IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL LIGHT HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY**, 12 Hanover Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. Badge.
- HYGIENE, INSTITUTE OF (INCORPORATED)**, 28 Portland Pl., W.1.—*Sec.*, A. Seymour Harding.
- ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY**, 32 Victoria St., S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Dow.
- IMPERIAL ARTS LEAGUE**, 31 Bedford St., W.C.2.—*Sec.*, F. F. P. Walsh.
- INCOME TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY**, 2 Victoria St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Charles Foster.
- INCORPORATED GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS**, Church House (Room 550), Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2.—*Pres.*, The Archbishop of York; *Warden*, T. Westlake Morgan.
- INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY**, 35 St. Bride St., E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Fenner Brockway.
- INDIA SOCIETY (Art and Letters)**, 3 Victoria St., S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. Richter, M.A.
- INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION**, 4 Gt. Smith St., S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss A.E. Caton.
- INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF**, Artillery House, Artillery Row, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. McFarland Davis, A.O.A.
- INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP**, 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.
- INDUSTRIAL CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION**, 36 Victoria St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, John Ramage, B.Sc.
- INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF**, Aldwych House, W.C.2.—*Principal*, Dr. C. S. Myers, C.B.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, C. B. Frisby, B.Com.
- INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY (INCORPORATED)**, 14 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. L. Perry.
- INEBRIATES' REFORMATION AND AFTER-CARE ASSOC.**, 79 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, F. James.
- INEBRIETY, SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF**.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. N. Kelynnack, M.D., M.R.C.P., J.P., 144 Harley St., W.1.
- INFANT MORTALITY, NATIONAL ASSOC. FOR PREVENTION OF**, 117 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Halford, O.B.E.
- INFANT ORPHANAGE, ROYAL**, Wanstead, E.—*Headmaster & Chaplain*, Rev. Sydney H. Pitt, M.A.
- INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU ROYAUME UNI**, Queensberry Place, S.W.7.—*Adviser of Studies*, Dr. Denis Saurat.
- INSURANCE AGENTS, CORPORATION OF**, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. E. Ovington.
- INSURANCE BROKERS, CORPORATION OF**, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. E. Ovington.
- INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF LONDON**, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, V. Dover, F.C.I.I.
- INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF**, 79 Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Bernard Grieve, F.F.I.
- INSURANCE OFFICIALS' SOCIETY**, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry.
- INSURANCE UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD**, 13 and 15 Great Scotland Yard, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cyril Blithorn, F.C.I.I.
- INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS**, (Secretariat, c.o. The Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1).—*Pres.*, Dr.

- N. E. Norlund; *Gen. Sec.*, Sir Henry Lyons, F.R.S. (International Unions Incorporated: Astronomy, Geodesy and Geophysics, Chemistry, Physics, Scientific-Radio, Biological Sciences, Geography.)
- INTERNATIONAL FIXED CALENDAR LEAGUE, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.—*General Director*, M. B. Cotsworth.
- INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Sydney Lamb, M.B.E., F.O.I.S., 87 Lord St., Liverpool.
- INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Wyndham A. Bewes.
- INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION, 58 Loadenhall St., E. C. 3.—*Man.*, Richard Snedden.
- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE, 94 Petty France, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Maiben, R.N.C.
- INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION (LONDON) INCORPORATED, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. R. Manson.
- IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS, SOCIETY FOR, 11 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Central Secretary*, Rev. E. Waddington, M.A.; *Supt. for Ireland*, Rev. W. E. Kenny, B.D.; *Finance Sec.*, A. J. Leonard.
- IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES FUND, Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Jarratt.
- IRISH LANGUAGE, SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE, 42 Upper Mount St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, J. J. O'Kelly, T.D.
- IRISH LINEN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts.
- IRISH LITERARY SOCIETY, 74 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.
- IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE THE, Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, London, E.C. 3 [Met. 6964/5].—*Governor*, Ald. Sir Charles Batho, Bt.; *Dep. Gov.* (1936-7) Maj. J. Lockhart Gow, M.C., O.C.; *Sec.*, L. C. Landragin; *General Agent and Solicitor* (Ireland), Capt. W. A. Lane, M.C.; *Solicitor* (London), A. T. Cairns Roberts.
- IRISH UNIONIST ALLIANCE, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, John E. Walsh; H. Franks.
- IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, 28 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, K. Headlam-Morley.
- ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 2 Paton St., Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Terroni.
- IVEAGH TRUST (1903), Bull Alley St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, James A. Bonner.
- IVORY CROSS NATIONAL DENTAL AID FUND, 67 Welbeck St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. S. Jelf, C.M.G.
- JAPAN SOCIETY, 22 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, T. F. Nonweller; S. Matsuyama, *Sec.*, Col. J. C. Somerville, C.M.G., C.B.E.
- JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION, 12 Warwick Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. G. Mathew, C.M.G., C.B.E.
- JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, 77 Great Russell St., W.C. 1.
- JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 45 Great Prescott St., E. 1.
- JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.
- JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, 127 Middlesex St., E. 1.
- JEWISH DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, 2-3 St. James's Place, E.C. 3.
- JEWISH HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.
- JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE, Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage, High St., Whitechapel, E. 1.
- JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 65 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
- JEWISH ORPHANAGE, 31 Duke St., E.C. 3.
- JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION BOARD, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.
- JEWISH SOCIALIST LABOUR PARTY, "POALE ZION," 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, I. Olsham.
- JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE (Church Missions to Jews), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. H. Gill, M.A. *Asst. Sec.*, Rev. H. W. L. Martin, M.A.
- JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, SOCIETY OF, 13 Ludbroke Terrace, W. 11.—*Chairman*, Rabbi I. I. Matluck, A.M., D.H.L.; *Hon. Sec.*, Miss D. L. Harkin.
- JOHN INNES HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTION, 21 Mostyn Rd., Merton, S.W. 19.—*Dir.*, Sir Daniel Hall, K.O.B., F.R.S.
- JOHN PAYNE SOCIETY.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Romen, 86b Holland Park, London, W. 11.
- JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Vernon, 54 Croxted Rd., West Dulwich, S.E. 21.
- JOURNALISTS, INSTITUTE OF, 2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Stewart Nicholson.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 7 John St., W.C. 1.—*General Sec.*, H. M. Richardson.
- JUNIOR IMPERIAL LEAGUE, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Ch. Org. Sec.*, A. G. Mitchell.
- JUNIOR LIBERAL CLUB St. Ermin's, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Humphrey.
- KING EDWARD VII'S HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS, SISTER AGNES, Founder, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1. [Stone 9101 and 8016].
- KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON, 10 Old Jewry, E.C. 4. Founded in 1897 by the late King Edward (then Prince of Wales) to secure more efficient support for the London Voluntary Hospitals. The Fund makes annual grants to hospitals within a radius of 11 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, including special grants for approved schemes of extension or improvement. Each individual claim is carefully considered, and every effort is made to promote efficiency and economy of working. The Fund also holds inquiries and publishes reports on matters affecting the welfare of the hospitals, and by various methods seeks to arouse and to maintain interest in the hospitals and their work. Total receipts, 1935, £335,528; expenses, £15,936; grants to hospitals and convalescent homes, £475,000; funds in hand (including gifts to capital), £3,957,507.—*Pres.*, H.E.H. Duke of York. *Hon. Secs.*, Lord Luke; Sir Leonard Cohen; Sir Harold Wernher; Sir Ernest Pooley. *Sec.*, H. R. Maynard.
- KING GEORGE NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, Mansion House, E.C. 2.—Over £320,000 has been subscribed as at November 7, 1936.
- KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C. 3 (a central fund to secure increased financial support for voluntary Marine Benevolent Institutions in the United Kingdom).—*Sec.*, Capt. H. T. A. Bowman, C.V.O., R.N. (ret.).
- KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.—Inaugurated in 1935 by H.M. King Edward VIII. in commemoration of



- the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V., the objects of the Trust being the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation. *Sec.*, Commander J. B. Adams, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.
- KING'S ROLL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION** (for severely disabled ex-servicemen) 8, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec. & Manager*, Major Gordon Adams.
- KIPLING SOCIETY**.—*Sec.*, Sir Christopher Robinson, Bt., 43 South Molton Street, W. 1.
- LABOUR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL**, Ottenkerstrasse 24, Zurich, Switzerland.—*Pres.*, Emile Vandervelde, Brussels; *Treas.*, J. Van Roosbroeck, Brussels; *Sec.*, Dr. Friedrich Adler.
- LABOUR PARTY**, Transport House (South Block), Smith Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. S. Middleton; *Treas.*, George Lathan, M.P.
- LABOURING CLASSES, SOCIETY** (Incorporated 1850) FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE, 4 Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Leslie C. Rutledge.
- LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, INCORPORATED**, 12 Little College Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, T. W. Haward; *Sec.*, J. P. C. Coast, M.A.
- LAND NATIONALISATION SOCIETY**, 68 Denison House, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Olive M. Aldridge.
- LAND UNION**, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Crofton Black.
- LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL**, 7 Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Strachan Gardiner, F.S.I.
- LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL**.—*Sec.*, C. H. Lockhart, County Assessor's Office, Stirling.
- LAW ASSOCIATION (1817)**, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Andrew H. Morton.
- LEAGUE FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CRUEL SPORTS**, 7 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION**, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.
- LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE (1914-1919)**, 48 Bryanston Square, W. 1. *Hon. Administrator*, Mrs. E. H. Gibson, C.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE, Educational Centre and Interchange of Teachers**, Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Chair.*, Prof. E. A. Gardner, M.A., Litt.D.
- LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION**, 24 Railway Approach, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Morgan.
- LEPER GUILD (St. Francis)**, 27 Claverton Street, S.W. 1.
- LEPERS, MISSION TO**, 7 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. H. P. Anderson.
- LE PLAY HOUSE, Inst. of Sociology**, 35 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
- LE PLAY SOCIETY** (for promoting regional studies at home and abroad), 58 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Director*, Miss Margaret E. Tatton.
- LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION**, 21 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. J. L. Brock.
- LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY**, 15 Old Queen St., S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Lord Wimborne; *Chairman*, Lord Hutchison of Montrose; *Gen. Sec.*, D. R. Evans.
- LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT**, 21 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Storey.
- LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION**, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*President*, The Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., LL.D.; *Sec.*, W. R. Davies.
- LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL, SOCIETY FOR**, 39 Livingstone House, Broadway, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Wilfrid J. Rowland.
- LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE**, 12 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Fredk. Millar.
- LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION BUREAUX, ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL**, 31 Museum Street, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. M. R. Dittms, M.A.
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, P. S. J. Welsford, F.I.S.A.
- LICENSED VICTUALLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION**, Asylum Road, Old Kent Road, S.E. 15.—*Sec.*, Jas. H. Annett.
- LIFE FROM FIRE, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF**, 26 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, G. E. Tattersall.
- LINGUISTS, INSTITUTE OF**, 10 12 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Cozens Elliott, B.A.
- LINNEAN SOCIETY**, Burlington House, W. 1.—*Secs.*, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A., Dr. Stanley Kemp, F.R.S.; *Lib. and Asst. Sec.*, S. Savage.
- LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, Stationers' Hall, E.C. 4.**—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, C.B.E.
- LITERATURE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF**, 2 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. W. H. Wagstaff; *Hon. Foreign Secs.*, Sir Hy. Newbolt; Sir Rennell Rodd.
- LIVERPOOL SEAMENS' FRIEND SOCIETY (1820)** (Gordon Smith Inst. for Seamen), *Headq.*, 96 Paradise St., Liverpool.—*Org. Sec.*, J. B. Bryans.
- LOYD'S LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.—Chairman** (1936), Neville Dixey; *Dep. do.*, Lt.-Col R. W. Royley; *Principal Clerk*, S. W. Burghies.
- LOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND (1803)**, Lloyd's Building, 5 Lime Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Brig-Gen. W. H. Usher Smith, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- LOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING**, 71 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—*Chairman*, Sir George Higgins, C.B.E.; *Deputy Chairman and Treasurer*, Arthur Lloyd Sturge; *Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, R. M. K. Turnbull; *Sec.*, Malcolm K. Scott; *Asst. Sec.*, A. J. Barwick; *Ch. Ship Surveyor*, James Montgomerie, D.Sc.; *Ch. Engineer Surveyor*, S. F. Dorey, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. *Office of Lloyd's Register Book, Lloyd's Register of Yachts, &c.*
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF**, 24 Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. C. Hill, C.B.E.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, 28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Maj. H. A. Harrison, M.I. Mech.E.
- LOMBARD ASSOCIATION**, 4 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, B. B. Boreham.
- LONDON AND GREATER LONDON PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION**, 21 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.
- LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES CONTRACT BRIDGE ASSOCIATION**, 22 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. A. B. Jones.
- LONDON BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE**, 5 Colyton Road, S.E. 22 (Forest Hill 2264).
- LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1936-37), Rev. Idris Evans. *Sec.*, Rev. Ebenezer Rees.
- LONDON CART HORSE PARADE SOCIETY**, 12 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Robert F. Ling.
- LONDON CITY MISSION**, 3 Bridewell Place, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. W. P. Cartwright, M.A.
- LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL FOR PREVENTIVE AND RESCUE WORK**, 38 Grosvenor Mans., Berkeley Sq., W. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss K. I. Mylne.

- LONDON DIOCESAN FUND AND LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., Rev. Grahame H. Perry.
- LONDON FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY (Training Home), 191 High St., Stoke Newington.—Sec., A. Pontifex Elliot, L.Th.
- LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION (Incorp.) AND MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT, 4 Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C. 1.—Sec., W. W. Thompson.
- LONDON FUR EXCHANGE, Beaver Hall, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4.—Sec., B. G. Arthur, M.B.E., 69 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
- LONDON LABOUR PARTY, 258 & 262 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Sec., Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, J.P., L.C.C.
- LONDON LIBERAL FEDERATION, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., F. H. Benson.
- LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY, 45 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—Secretary, Capt. D. C. Medley, M.V.O.
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOC., Livingstone House, 42 Broadway, S.W. 1.—Gen. Sec., Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, M.A.; Foreign Secs., Rev. N. Goodall, M.A.; Rev. T. Cocker Brown, B.A., B.D.; Sec. for Home Base, Rev. Cecil Northcott, M.A.
- LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Maj. R. Marsh, M.C.
- LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOC. (1858), London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C. 1.—Hon. Gen. Sec., A. B. Hornblower.
- LONDON ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION, 13-14 Archer Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.—Sec., Fort Greenwood.
- LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL AND ROYAL BRITISH ORPHAN SCHOOL (Watford).—Offices, 15 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C. 3.—Sec., Hy. Eastwood.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND, The Church House, 199 Romford Road, Forest Gate, E. 7.—Sec., S. C. Lambert. Asst. Sec., A. Butcher.
- LONDON SALVAGE CORPS (Fire Salvage Service), 63-66 Watling St., E.C. 4.—Chief Officer and Sec., G. H. Whiteman.
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.—Org. Sec., P. W. Lovell, F.S.A.
- LONDON SOC. FOR TEACHING AND TRAINING THE BLIND (Incorp.), Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3.—Supt. and Sec., J. M. Ritchie, M.A., Ph.D.
- LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 29 Marsham Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Miss P. Strachey.
- LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.—Sec., Percy Lovell, F.S.A.
- LONDON TRADES COUNCIL, 24 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—Sec., Alfred M. Wall.
- LONDON VAN HORSE PARADE SOCIETY, 12 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—Sec., R. A. Brown.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, 34 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Island, Hants (Communications to London Office, 25 Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1).—Hon. Treas., T. J. Harrowing. Med. Supt., Sir Hy. J. Gauvain, M.D., F.R.C.S.; Sec., H. B. Harper. (Income, 1935-36, £62,340.) Beds, Hospital, 360; College, 50.
- LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS, Head Office, 122 Brompton Road, S.W. 3.—Comptroller, Major-General Sir Bertram Boyce, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- LORDS DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY, 22 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., H. H. Martin.
- LUCAS-TOOTH BOYS' TRAINING FUND (Incorporated), Lucas Tooth Gymnasium, Fair Street, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.—Director, Maj. W. K. Garner. Sec., P. S. L. Sutcliffe.
- MABYS ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF YOUNG GIRLS, 66 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—Sec., Miss H. Easton.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, Streatham, S.W. 16 (1758).—Training Home and Approved School for 75 Girls; application to Head Matron. Warden, Rev. J. A. Stiff.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION, 19 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—Pres., The Lord Chancellor. Sec., Cecil Leeson, J.P.
- MAGNA CHARTA DAY ASSOCIATION (INTERNATIONAL).—Sec., J. W. Hamilton, 815 Fuller Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama).—Hon. Sec., M. St. Clare Byrne, 176D Willesden Lane, N.W. 6.
- MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE, 17-19 Finsbury Street, E.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., Binnie Dunlop, M.B.
- MANCHESTER COUNTY FORUM (1812).—Hon. Sec., J. W. Parker, 25 Roxton Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K., The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory, S. Kemp, Sc.D., F.R.S.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF, 85 The Minories, E.C. 3.—Sec., B. C. Curling.
- MARINE SOCIETY (1756), FOR THE EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND INSTRUCTION OF POOR BOYS OF GOOD CHARACTER FOR THE ROYAL NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE, Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 (Training ship *Warspite*, off Grays, Essex).—Secretary, Capt. C. G. A. Lenny, R.N.
- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. 2.—Grand Master, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.; Pro Grand Master, Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G.; Deputy Grand Master, Rev. Canon F. Halsey, M.A.; Grand Sec., Maj. T. G. L. Lumley-Smith, D.S.O., F.S.A.
- MARRIAGE LAW REFORM LEAGUE, 1 Broad St. Buildings, E.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., H. V. Carrington.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, 20 Great Queen St., W.C. 2.—Sec., Maj. Cecil Adams, M.C.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND (Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund) Masonic Female Orphan School (1792); Orphan Boys' School (1867); 19 Molesworth St., Dublin.—Sec., J. T. F. Herrick, LL.D.
- MASONIC DEGREES, GRAND COUNCIL OF ALLIED, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. Grand Master, C. H. Perram, M.D.; Grand Sec., Maj. T. G. L. Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated), (1798), Bushey, Herts.—Sec., Percy G. Mallory, Furorum House, 26 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788), Senior School, Rickmansworth, Herts.; Junior School, Weybridge, Surrey. Offices, 31 Great Queen St., W.C. 2.—Sec., M. Beachcroft, O.B.E.
- MESSAGE AND MEDICAL GYMNASIUM, CHARTERED SOCIETY OF, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. Sec., Mrs. W. Young, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.

- MASTER GLASS-PAINTERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Earl of Crawford, K.T.; *Hon. Sec.*, F. H. Spear.
- MASTER PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF, 7-10 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, John Crowlesmith; *Dir.*, F. H. Bisset.
- MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. ASSOC. OF, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Halford, O.B.E.
- MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.; *Sec.*, Miss O. Moffatt.
- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. R. Forsyth, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, G. L. Pursons, M.A., Peckwater, Eastcote Road, Pinner, Mdx.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A., 17 Gower St., W.C. 1.
- MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, Burlington House, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Prof. G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc.; *Hon. Secs.*, F. P. White, M.A.; W. L. Ferrar, M.A.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. Magnus Mowat, C.B.E.
- MEDICAL MEN (WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF), SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. J. Blackett.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOC. OF, 1 Thornhaugh St., W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Ernest Ward, M.D., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, G. L. C. Elliston, M.A.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1773), 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Square, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir W. Wilcox, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Hon. Secs.*, A. H. Douthwaite, M.D., F.R.C.P.; A. Simpson-Smith, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.; *Reg. & Lib.*, L. Raines Carter.
- MEDICAL UNION, IRISH FREE STATE (1936), 18 Kildare Street, Dublin.—*Sec.*, T. M. Gick.
- MEDICAL WOMENS' FEDERATION, 9 Clifford St., New Bond St., W. 1.—*Med. Sec.*, Dr. Violet Kelynaack; *Sec.*, Miss M. Rew.
- MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 1 Wimpole Street, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir J. Parsons, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., F.R.S. *Sec.*, Geoffrey R. Edwards, M.A.
- MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY, Mansou House, 26 Portland Place, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, A. A. Romain; W. G. Barnard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Gordon Masfield, M.R.C.S.
- MEN OF THE TREES, THE, 10 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Organizing Sec.*, Capt. H. Ward.
- MENTAL AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION, for poor persons convalescent or recovered (also deals with early and incipient cases), 354 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss E. D. Vickers.
- MENTAL HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 5 Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. T. Feidon.
- MENTAL HYGIENE, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR, 76-77 Chandos House, Palmer Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. de V. Hunt.
- MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS RELIEF FUND, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss F. M. Wanklyn.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION (Masters and Officers), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St., Liverpool.—*General Sec.*, Alfred Wilson.—*London Branch*: 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—*Capt.*, E. Collier.
- MERCY, THE LEAGUE OF, for the support of Hospitals, &c., was founded in 1899 (£733,966 distributed, 1899-1935). *Offices*, 12 Whitehall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Eva Milnes, O.B.E.
- METALS, INSTITUTE OF, 36 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, W. R. Barclay, O.B.E., *Sec. & Editor*, G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 49 Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7.—*Pres.*, Dr. F. J. W. Whipple, F.Inst.P., M.A.; *Secs.*, J. Glasspoole, M.Sc., Ph.D.; E. L. Hawke, M.A.; M. McCallum Fairgrieve, M.A., F.R.S.E. *Foreign Sec.*, C. J. P. Cave, M.A.
- METHODIST CONFERENCE OFFICE, AND PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, 25-35 City Road, E.C. 1.—*Book Steward*, Rev. Edgar C. Barton.
- METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 24 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. J. Noble; Rev. G. E. H. Johnson; Rev. G. Ayre; Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, B.A.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. A. W. Hooker; *Secs. for Women's Work*, Mrs. M. L. Leith, B.A.; Miss A. Walton; Miss Hilda M. Porter. *Income, 1935, £574,025.*
- METROPOLITAN & CITY POLICE ORPHANAGE, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.—*Sec.*, W. H. King.
- METROPOLITAN BOROUGH JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Parker Morris, LL.B. (Town Clerk of Westminster).
- METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION, 70 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Brigadier M. R. Walsh, C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, Mansion House, E.C. 4, and 18 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4 (1872).—*Awards in 1936 to 162 hospitals, 14 institutions, 36 dispensaries, and 46 nursing associations.*—*Sec.*, J. A. R. Lander.
- METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION, Denison House, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Basil Holmes, J.P.
- MICRO-BIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF (INC.), 233 Pentonville Road, N. 1.
- MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. Tierney, D.Sc.
- MIDWIVES BOARD, CENTRAL, FOR SCOTLAND, 18 Nicolson St., Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, David Thomson.
- MIDWIVES' INSTITUTE (INC.), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. F. R. Mitchell.
- MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Pres.*, Dr. L. J. Spencer, C.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Smith, M.C., T.D., M.A., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W. 7.
- MINEWORKERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Joseph Jones; *Sec.*, Ebby Edwards.
- MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Alfred Praga, R.B.A.; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. McDermid.
- MINING ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, General Bldgs., Aldwych, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. A. Lee, C.B.E.
- MINING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. McDermid.
- MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Thomas Brown.
- MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (see individual titles).
- MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Mathew.
- MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION, for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought, 520 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. 2.—*Org. Sec.*, Rev. T. J. Wood, M.A.

- MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION, 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Renfield, M.A., LL.M.
- MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY, 267 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Pearson.
- MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION FOR, Livingstone House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Alison Noilans.
- MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF, 70a Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Chairman & Hon. Sec.*, Charles Hobday.
- MORDEN COLLEGE FOR DISTRESSED MERCHANTS, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Chaplain*, Rev. Stewart Sim, M.A. *Treas. & Surveyor*, Ernest Paynter, B.Sc., F.S.I.
- MOTHERING SUNDAY MOVEMENT, 27 Marston Road, Nottingham.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Penswick Smith.
- MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Scott-Giles, M.A.
- MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, IRISH ASSOCIATION OF (1912), Dame House, Dame Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, T. F. McGahon; S. MacCathmhaoil.
- MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATION OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir H. G. Pritchard.
- MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF (Incorporated)—*Sec.*, C. G. Garratt-Holden, 1 Buckingham Street, S.W. 1.
- MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. Wignall, M.A.
- MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 19 Berners St., W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Frank Eames.
- MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 10 Stratford Place, W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. F. C. Bennett.
- MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 16 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. Frank Thistleton.
- MUSIC, ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF (1856), Westland Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Sealy Jeffares; *Lady Supt.*, Miss May McGeeney, B.A.
- MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN, 18 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Treas.*, S. M. H. Tirmizey; *Sec.*, I. H. Mougy.
- MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH, Natural History Museum, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A.
- NATIONAL ADULT SCHOOL UNION, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, George Peverett.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec. Gen.*, Lt.-Col. G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 1 Woburn Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, L. R. Fergusson.
- NATIONAL BOOK COUNCIL, 3 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Maurice Marston.
- NATIONAL CHILDRENS' HOME AND ORPHANAGE (31 branches; 4,000 children). *Chief Office*, Highbury Park, N. 5.—*Princ.*, Rev. John H. Litten. *Sec.*, Rev. Cecil F. Walpole.
- NATIONAL CHURCH LEAGUE (INC.), Dean Wace House, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. T. Ashton.
- NATIONAL CITIZENS' UNION, 56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Capt. W. Bruce Brown.
- NATIONAL CONSTITUTION DEFENCE MOVEMENT, 25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. B. Kirby.
- NATIONAL DENTAL AID FUND, see IVORY CROSS.
- NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Cleveland Kyle, C.B.E.
- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS, 16 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Major M. Hiles, O.B.E.
- NATIONAL FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—*Trustees*, Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd, 8 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
- NATIONAL HORSE ASSOCIATION, 12 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*President*, Maj. H. F. Faudel-Phillips; *Sec.*, R. A. Brown.
- NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL, 41 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, John G. Martin.
- NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, 21 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss D. J. M. Dove.
- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE, Livingstone House, Broadway, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Douglas Haigh, F.C.I.S.
- NATIONAL LEAGUE, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Pres.*, Miss Margaret Farquharson.
- NATIONAL LEAGUE OF YOUNG LIBERALS, 536 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss F. L. Josephy.
- NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD, Bevis Marks House, E.C. 3.
- NATIONAL NAVAL CADET CORPS (Trust), Clifton St., Wandsworth Road, S.W. 8 (Country Branch, Caterham, Surrey).—*Commanding Officer and Senior Trustee*, Capt. E. Moffat Soames.
- NATIONAL POLICE FUND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE, Home Office, S.W. 1.
- NATIONAL PROTESTANT LEAGUE, 13-14 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Regist.*, Rev. E. G. Bowring, M.A.
- NATIONAL REFORM UNION, 60 King Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Houghton Diggle.
- NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOC., Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Maj. C. E. Etches, C.B., O.B.E.
- NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY, 68 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.
- NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOC., *Central Offices*, 36 King Street, Manchester; *London Office*, 71 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1; *Scottish Branch*, City Chambers, Glasgow.—*Gen. Sec. & Editor*, Arnold Marsh, M.Sc.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 19 Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Holland, C.B.E.
- NATIONAL SOC. FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (Incorporated), Central Office, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, K.G.; *Chairman*, The Marquess of Titchfield, M.P.; *Director*, W. J. Elliott.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF CRUEL SPORTS, 4 Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Bertram Lloyd.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS (PRINCESS LOUISE HOME)—*Children 6 to 15.*—*Office*, 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Riley.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NON-SMOKERS, 20 Essex St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. Phillips.
- NATIONAL TRUST (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. The list of properties preserved by the Trust, with Maps and descriptions, is supplied to subscribing members), 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, D. M. Matheson.
- NATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS. *Central Offices*, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*



- G. Godwin, O.B.E. *Central Womens' Advisory Committee, Chairman*, The Lady Hillington; *Sec.*, Miss Spencer; *Metropolitan Area, Sec.*, H. V. Armstrong, D.C.M.
- NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1. — *President* (1936), W. G. Griffiths; *Gen. Sec.*, J. Marchbank.
- NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 3 Endsleigh St., W.C. 1. — *Sec.*, R. Nunn May, B.Sc.
- NATIONAL VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 12 Old Pye St., Westminster, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, F. A. R. Semple.
- NATIONAL WAIFS (see "Barnardo").
- NAUTICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY FOR, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, S.E. 10. — *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*, Prof. Geoffrey Callender, M.A., F.S.A.
- NAVAL AND MARINE OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR, St. Margaret's, Twickenham. — *Bursar and Sec.*, Paym.-Capt. D. E. Smith, R.N. (ret.).
- NAVAL ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTION OF, 2 Adam Street, W.C. 2. — *Sec.*, G. V. Boys, M.A., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.
- NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES—NAAFI, *Headquarter Offices*, Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, S.E. — *Sec.*, S. Baker.
- NAVY LEAGUE, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2. — *Pres.*, Lord Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.; *Sec.*, H. T. Bishop, R.N. (Rtd.)
- NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY, R.N. Coll., Greenwich, S.E. 10. — *Hon. Sec.*, W. C. B. Tunstall, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.
- NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION, 7 St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 2. — *President*, The Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
- NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP, *International Hdqrs. and English Section*, 29 Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.
- NEW HEALTH SOCIETY, Allhusen House, 39 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1. — *Pres.*, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., O.B. *Gen. Sec.*, C. M. Kohan, O.B.E.
- NEWCOMEN SOCIETY, for the study of the history of engineering and technology, Science Museum, S.W. 7. — *Joint Hon. Secs.*, H. W. Dickinson, M.I.Mech.E.; A. Stowers, B.Sc.; *Hon. Corresponding Secs. in U.S.*, C. E. Davies, J. B. Ennis.
- NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND, 11 Garrick Street, W.C. 2. — *Pres.*, Hon. Esmond Harnsworth; *Sec.*, Walter Meakin.
- NEWSPAPER SOCIETY, Salisbury Square House, E.C. 4. — *Pres.*, James Henderson; *Gen. Sec.*, Edward W. Davies.
- NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 45-47 Memorial Hall Bldgs., Farringdon St., E.C. 4. — *Sec.*, J. Arthur Hart.
- NEWTONIAN SOCIETY. — *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*, G. A. Angus, F.R.G.S., Highbury, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
- 1912 CLUB, 36 Bucklersbury, E.C. 4. — *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Roberts.
- NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT, 55 Long Acre, W.C. 2. — *Gen. Sec.*, Robert M. Entwistle.
- NON-COUNTY BOROUGH ASSOCIATION, 11 Great George Street, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, Sir Ernest Hiley, K.B.E.
- NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, BRITISH, 52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.
- NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1. — *Pres.*, Percy H. Webb, M.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, John Allan, M.A., F.S.A.; *Treas.*, G. C. Haines, F.S.A.; *For. Sec.*, William Gilbert; *Librarian*, Frederick A. Harrison, F.Z.S.
- NURSERY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF GT. BRITAIN, 29 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. — *Organising Sec.*, Mrs. Phoebe E. Cusden, J.P.
- NURSES, ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR, 15 Buckingham St., W.C. 2. — *Sec.*, C. Carmichael.
- NURSING IN LONDON, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR DISTRICT. — *Secretary-Visitor*, Miss A. I. Richardson, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.
- OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS, BRITISH COLLEGE OF, 58 Queen Anne Street, W. 1. — *Pres.*, Prof. Sir Ewen Maclean.
- OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (OFFICERS' BENEVOLENT DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH LEGION), 8 Eaton Square, S.W. 1. Affords relief and assistance to ex-officers, their widows, wives, children and dependants. — *Gen. Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sydney D'A. Crookshank, K.C.M.G., G.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND, 20 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, Hon. Iris Mitford.
- OFFICERS (MERCHANT NAVY) FEDERATION, 23 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. — *Gen. Manager & Sec.*, Capt. William H. Coombs.
- OIL PAINTERS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 195 Piccadilly. — *Pres.*, Julius Olsson, R.A. *Vice-Pres.*, Gerald Monr, R.W.S. *Treas.*, H. Davis Richter, R.I. *Hon. Sec.*, W. E. Webster, R.I.
- OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 77 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, Evan A. Hunter, O.B.E.
- OPEN-AIR MISSION, 19 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1. — *Sec.*, Frank E. King.
- OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, INSTITUTE OF, 428 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1. — *Sec.*, F. T. Gregg, M.A.
- OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 65 Brook St., W. 1. — *Sec.*, J. H. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.
- ORDINATION CANDIDATES EXHIBITION FUND (1873), 15 Wilton Road, S.W. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A.
- ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND (QUARRIES), Bridge of Weir, Scotland. — *Sec.*, W. A. Q. Findlay.
- OUR DUMB FRIENDS' LEAGUE, 72 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, E. K. Robinson.
- OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR, Craven House, 16 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, Miss E. S. Nicholas.
- OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Over-Seas House, St. James's, S.W. 1. (45,000 members.) *Residential Sections* (3 Park Place, for both sexes; 4 & 5, males only). — *Sec.*, Sir John Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G., D.L.D.
- OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD. *Offices*, 62 Sidney St., Cambridge, and 40 Broad St., Oxford. — *Secs.*, T. G. Bedford, M.A., Cambridge; C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Oxford.
- OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST. — *Commodore*, The Warden of New College; *Sec.*, E. F. Millar, Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, S.W. 1; *Oxford Sec.*, Miss H. E. FitzRandolph, 3 Cornmarket Street; *Treas.*, Barclay's Bank, High Street, Oxford.
- OXFORD SHORTHAND SOCIETY (National Shorthand Union), 423 Edgeware Road, W. 2. — *Hon. Sec.*, Percy Kingsford.
- OXFORD SOCIETY, 42 St. Giles, Oxford. — *Sec.*, Hon. J. F. A. Browne.

- OYSTER MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. N. Hooper.
- PAINTER-ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 5a Pall Mall East, S.W.—*Pres.*, Sir Frank Short, R.A.; *Sec.*, H. Philip.
- PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 195 Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, *Vice-Pres.*, Martin Hardie, C.B.E., R.E.; *Treas.*, F. S. Beaumont; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1804), 5a Pall Mall East.—*Pres.*, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-Stanton, R.A.; *Sec. and Curator*, R. S. Hunt.
- PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS AND POTTERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF, 195 Piccadilly, W.
- PAINTESS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. McLean.
- PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ART (1823) Dublin, I.F.S.—*Pres.*, Dermot O'Brien, R.H.A.; *Sec.*, R. Caulfield Orpen, R.H.A.
- PALEONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. J. Stubblefield, Ph.D.
- PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND, 2 Hyde Street, Manchester Sq., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. C. B. Mortlock.
- PARENTS' ASSOCIATION, 56 Manchester St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. M. Harvey.
- PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION, P.N.E.U., 26 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Hon. Mrs. Franklin.
- PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY, *Leader*, Maj. C. R. Attlee, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, Sir Charles Edwards, M.P.; *Sec.*, H. S. Lindsay.
- PASTEL SOCIETY, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Melton Fisher, R.A.; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- PATENT AGENTS, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Bldgs., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Thompson.
- PATENTRIES, INSTITUTE OF (Incorp.), 10 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. Drury Coleman.
- PEABODY DONATION FUND, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. J. Agate.
- PEACE COUNCIL, NATIONAL, 39 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Gerald Bailey, M.A.
- PEACE SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL (1816), 197 Walworth Rd., S.E. 17. (*Continental Offices*, 38 Avenue Marceau Courbevoie, Paris; 28 Route de Cheyenne, Geneva.)—*Director & Sec.*, Rev. Herbert Dunnico, J.P.
- PEDESTRIANS' ASSOCIATION, 3 Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. C. Foley.
- PEOPLE'S DISPENSARY FOR SICK ANIMALS OF THE POOR, 14 Clifford St., W.
- PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF HEALTH, 12 Stratford Place, W. 1.—*Hon. Organizer*, Miss Olga Nethersole, C.B.E., A.R.R.C.
- PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE, 37 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
- PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGISTS, INSTITUTION OF, Aldine House, Bedford Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, S. J. Astbury, M.A.
- PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.—*Pres.*, T. Marks; *Sec. and Regr.*, H. N. Linstead.
- PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1875), 67 Mr. Mount St., Dublin.—*Regr.*, J. J. R. Kerr, M.P.S.I.
- PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, FOR THE REFORMATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS, Redhill, Surrey.—*Warden*, Rev. R. P. McAuliffe, M.A.
- PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, University Coll., Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss A. Woodward; Prof. G. E. K. Brauholtz.
- PHILOSOPIHICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—*Pres.*, G. K. Chesterton. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss A. G. Sheridan, 13 Woodlands Road, Barnes Common, S.W. 13.
- PHILOSOPIHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, See VICTORIA INSTITUTE.
- PHILOSOPHY, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, University Hall, 14 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 35 Russell Sq., W.C.—*Sec.*, H. H. Blacklock.
- PHYSICAL SOCIETY, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.—*Pres.*, T. Smith, M.A., F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, Allan Ferguson, M.A., D.Sc.; Ezer Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL (1771), Synod Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, A. R. Watson, B.Sc.
- PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, Pall Mall East.—*Pres.*, The Lord Dawson of Penn, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.O.M.G., M.D. *Treas.*, Sidney Phillips, M.D. *Registrar*, Sir Raymond Crawford, M.D. *Harveian Librarian*, Arnold Chaplin, M.D. *Sec.*, H. M. Barlow.
- PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ROYAL FACULTY OF (GLASGOW), Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*Pres.*, Archibald Young. *Secretary*, David Willox.
- PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1681), Hall and Library, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Pres.*, W. T. Ritchie, O.B.E. *Treas.*, G. F. Barbour Simpson, M.D. *Lib.*, T. H. Graham, O.B.E. *Research Laboratory*, 2 Forrest Road. *Supt.*, A. G. McKendrick, I.M.S., D.Sc.
- PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1667), Kildare St., Dublin.—*President*, J. A. Matson. *Regr.*, T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
- PHYSICS, INSTITUTE OF, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S.; *Sec.*, H. R. Lang, Ph.D. *Reg.*, L. E. Hallett, A.O.I.S.
- PILGRIM TRUST, THE (*Founder*, Edward Stephen Harkness), 10 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Thomas Jones, C.H., LL.D.
- PILGRIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE, Hotel Victoria, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir John Wilson Taylor.
- PILGRIMS OF THE U.S., THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. Elihu Church, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
- PLAINSONG AND MEDIAEVAL MUSIC SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Pearce Hosken, B.Mus., 9 Oakley Avenue, Ealing, W.5
- PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 71 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir Lawrence Chubb.
- POETRY SOCIETY (INCORPORATED), 36 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Director*, Galloway Kyle.
- POLICE PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION (METROPOLITAN AND CITY), 7 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Joint Secs.*, J. Ilett; A. Barlow.
- POOR, FRIENDS OF THE, THE GENTLEFOLKS' HELP, THE MARIE LOUISE CLUB FOR GENTLEFOLK, CHILDREN'S REST, AND DISABLED SOLDIERS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY, 38, 40 & 42 Ebury Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss Collin, C.B.E.; Mrs. Parsons.
- POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION, 27 Medway Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. T. G. Carter, R.N.
- POST OFFICE ORPHAN HOMES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for maintenance and education

- of Children of Deceased Postmen, Sorters, &c. *Chief Offices*, G.P.O., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. A. Green.
- POST OFFICE SANATORIUM SOCIETY, Lion House, Red Lion Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. P. Watson.
- POTATO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL, 246 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham.—*Org. Sec. and Treas.*, W. H. Morter.
- PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE, 44 Queen St., Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. H. Hamilton, M.A.
- PRESS ASSOCIATION, 23 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1936-7), J. R. Scott, *Manchester Guardian*. *Gen. Manager*, H. C. Robbins; *Sec.*, P. A. Shaw, F.C.I.S.
- PREVENTION OF PREMATURE BURIAL, SOCIETY FOR, 30 Castelnau Gardens, Barnes, S.W. 13.
- PRIMROSE LEAGUE, 54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Chancellor*, The Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E. *Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Reginald Bennett.
- PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION, Hanover House, 73-78 High Holborn, W.C. 2. Homes of Rest at Wood Green.—*Sec.*, Robert H. Lucas.
- PRISON VISITORS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 16 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, John A. F. Watson, J.P.
- PROCURATORS, FACULTY OF.—*Treas.*, *Clerk and Fiscal*, J. Spencer Muirhead, 205 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.
- PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS, INSTITUTION OF, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. R. Lintern, M.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
- PROFESSIONAL CLASSES AID COUNCIL (Incorporated), 251 Brompton Road, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss G. M. Walters.
- PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION, 49 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. Bucknell.
- PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, SOCIETY FOR THE, 15 Tufton St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon Stacy Waddy, D.D. *Asst. Secs.*, Rev. W. F. France, Rev. H. P. Thompson, W. E. Laxon Sweet, R. C. W. Jervois, B. T. Gibson, H. H. Weir. *Income*, 1935, £295,871. *Ordained missionaries*, 539; *women do.*, 375; *lay do.*, 42.
- PROPERTY OWNERS AND RATEPAYERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Simpson Pedler, M.A.
- PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SOCIETY, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John H. Humphreys, J.P.
- PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, THE (1845), Walter House, 418-422 Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lionel Fowler.
- PROTESTANT DISSENTERS (of the three denominations, Presbyterian, Independent and Baptist, appointed to protect their Civil Rights).—4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
- PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY (1827), 49 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Rev. Walter A. Limbrick.
- PROTESTANT TRUTH SOCIETY (Incorp.), 31 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. A. Kensit.
- PROVIDENT CLERKS BENEVOLENT FUND, 25 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. R. V. Coutts.
- PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR, 31 Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Prof. C. D. Broad, Litt.D.; *Sec.*, Miss I. Newton.
- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Waldegrave, I.S.O.
- PUBLIC HEALTH, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 23 Queen Sq., W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Viscount Leverhulme; *Hon. Med. Secs.*, Prof. E. W. Hope, O.B.E., M.D.; T. N. Kelynack, M.D.
- PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL, 193 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Cripps.
- PUBLIC MORALS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF, AND NATIONAL BIRTH RATE COMMISSION, 60 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Sir James Marchant, K.B.E., LL.D.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS EMPIRE TOUR COMMITTEE, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, M. J. Rendall, O.M.G.
- PUBLIC TEACHERS OF LAW, SOCIETY OF.—*Pres.*, Prof. H. F. Jolowicz, M.A., LL.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, E. C. S. Wade, M.A., LL.D., Caius Coll., Cambridge.
- PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, W. G. Taylor; *Sec.*, F. D. Sanders.
- PURE ENGLISH, SOCIETY FOR.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Alden, c/o The Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- PURE RIVERS SOCIETY, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, F. W. Gomm.
- QUARRYING, INSTITUTE OF, Salisbury Square House, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, S. McPherson.
- QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND, *Central Fund*, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.—*Sec.*, The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Portsmouth.
- QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING, 57 Lower Belgrave St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss Mercy Wilmshurst. *Sec.*, Miss A. C. Lowe.
- QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL CLUB, 22 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
- RACECOURSE BETTING CONTROL BOARD (estab. under Racecourse Betting Act 1928), 5 Praed St., W. 2 (Paddington 0041).—*Chairman*, Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E.; *Sec.*, Maj. J. R. Chambers.
- RADIO ASSOCIATION, 9-12 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. Landman, M.A.
- RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (Incorporated), 53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, John Claricoats.
- RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the Relief of Disabled Railway Officers and Servants, their Orphans, Widows and Children, 23 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1; Railway Orphanage at Derby. *Income* 1935-36, £90,018.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. C. Walton.
- RAILWAY GUARDS' UNIVERSAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1849), 26A Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. W. Larkin.
- RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOC., UNITED KINGDOM, 91 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred James, F.I.S.A.
- RANYARD MISSION, 25 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec. and Supt.*, Miss I. M. Hett.
- RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NAT. UNION OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H. Snell.
- RATING AND VALUATION OFFICERS, INC. ASSOC. OF, 26 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Whiting, F.R.S.
- RATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD., 4, 5 and 6 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Ernest Thurtle.
- RED CROSS SOCIETY, BRITISH (see BRITISH).
- RED CROSS SOCIETIES, LEAGUE OF, *Headquarters*, 12 Rue Newton, Paris XVI. *Chairman*, Adm. Cary T. Grayson. *Sec.-Gen.*, B. de Rougé.
- REEDHAM ORPHANAGE (Incorporated), Purley, Surrey. *Office*, 34 Walbrook, E.C.—*Sec.*, Maj. S. Hall-Patch, B.A.
- REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION (Incorp.), 17 Leigham Court Rd., S.W. 16.
- REGIMENTAL AGENCY, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, K. S. Lester.
- RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY see "UNITED."

- RESTORATION OF LIBERTY BY THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY, THE LEAGUE FOR (DISTRIBUTION),** 7 & 8 Rolls Passage, E.C. 4.
- RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY,** 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Brown.
- RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF,** Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Comm. H. J. Lancaster, D.S.C., R.N.
- (DR. GEORGE) RICHARD'S CHARITY,** Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Moxon Gibson.
- RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR,** Fishmongers' Hall, E.C. 4.—*Jt. Hon. Secs.*, C. N. Hooper, G. P. Warner Terry.
- ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (INCORP.),** 180 Clapham Road, S.W. 9.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wallace E. Riche.
- ROAD OF REMEMBRANCE, see "GREEN CROSS."**
- ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF,** 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Hugh Last; *Sec.*, Miss M. V. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A., Haverfield Library, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- ROYAL INTERNATIONAL: ASSOC. FOR GT. B. & I.,** Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. W. Blair-Fish.
- ROWTON HOUSES LTD.,** 7 Little College St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Eveleigh.
- ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION, *Widows' Benevolent and Samaritan Fund.*** Maintains a Home for 100 aged seamen and a Home for 45 incurable seamen, and gives outdoor relief to over 1,550 seafaring folk. *Office*, 58 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Ernest L. Smith.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITIES (founded 1840).—***Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Collingwood, C.M.G., D.S.O., Artillery House, Knaresborough Place, Earls Court, S.W. 5.
- ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS, Bushey, Herts.—***Sec.*, J. Cordery.
- ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY (1731),** Ballsbridge, Dublin.—*Director*, Edward Bohane, O.B.E., LL.D.
- ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY (formerly Royal Colonial Institute),** Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, R. E. H. Bally, C.B.E. (18,500 Fellows and Associates).
- ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE, Beddington, Croydon.—***Sec.*, Ernest J. Bayley.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—***Income* (1935), £2,497; *expenditure*, £2,654. In 1935, 819 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 642 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 68 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1935, Miss Evelyn Graham Irons, M.A.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, W.C. 2; *Sec.*, Com. J. N. Benbow, R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL INFANT ORPHANAGE, Wanstead.—***Sec.*, Frederick Wooding; *Headmaster and Chaplain*, Rev. S. H. Pitt, M.A.; *Headmistress*, Miss L. N. Barkell, M.A.; *Matron*, Miss M. D. Freshney.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,** Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Ivion S. Macadam, C.B.E.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21** Albemarle St., W. 1.—*Pres.*, Lord Eustace Percy, M.A., M.P. *Treas.*, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Maj. C. E. S. Phillips, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; *Resident Professor*, Sir William Bragg, O.M., K.B.E., Pres.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, Thomas Martin, M.Sc.; *Libr.*, R. Cory.
- ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY (INCORP.),** 8 Bayley St., Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Chief Sec.* (vacant).
- ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND, 11** Chandos Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Pennefather.
- ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL, Wokingham.** *Offices*, Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, F. W. Rawlinson, O.B.E.
- ROYAL MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND, 5** London Wall Buildings, E.C. 4.—*Grants* annuities to widows and unmarried daughters (over 45) of deceased Army officers.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lady Hope.
- ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1834).—***Income* (1935), £321,861; *expenditure*, £276,599; *total number of lives saved*, 64,715; *saved in 1935*, 498. 131 motor life-boats and 37 pulling and sailing are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.—*Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. R. Satterthwaite, O.B.E.
- ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN, 68** Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Willway, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- ROYAL NAVAL AND MARINE ORPHAN HOME, St.** Michael's Road, Portsmouth.—*Sec.*, Paymaster Capt. F. J. Reger, R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 18** Adam Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Paymaster Capt. E. W. O. Thring, C.B., R.N.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), 10** New Road, Rochester.—*Sec.*, Graham Wragge.
- ROYAL NAVAL FUND (1893),** care of Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.—*Sec.*, Com. J. O. Wyatt, O.B.E., R.N.
- ROYAL NAVAL LAY READERS' SOCIETY. *Office,*** Chaplain's Office, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Rev. T. Crick, M.V.O., R.N.
- ROYAL NAVAL SAILING ASSOCIATION.—***Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Com. T. B. Brunton, Fort Blockhouse, Gosport, Hants.
- ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), 28** Sackville St., W. 1. Administers Funds for the benefit of Widows, Children, and other dependents of deceased Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Wandsworth Common, for 240 orphaned daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Airmen and Marines.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. G. Maughan, D.S.O.
- ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, London, 41** Devonshire Pl., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Gilbert-Lodge.
- ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19** Berners St., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Keith Douglas.
- ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207** Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, F. T. Gerstenberg, B.Sc., John Boyd, M.A.
- ROYAL SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME, 116** Fitzjohn's Ave., Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Office*, 44 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, F. R. D'O. Monro.
- ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY. *Office*, 25** Haymarket, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. M. Bayly.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.—***Pres.*, Sir William Henry Bragg, O.M., K.B.E., *Treasurer*, Sir Henry Lyons, D.Sc. *Secs.*, Sir Frank Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Prof. A. V. Hill, O.B.E., M.A. *Foreign Sec.*, Prof. A. C. Seward, Sc.D. *Assist. Sec.*, R. Winckworth. *Members of Council* (1936), Prof. E. D. Adrian, M.A., M.D.; D. L. Chapman, M.A.; Prof. A. W. Conway, D.Sc.; Prof. W. H. Eccles, D.Sc.; Prof. A. S. Eve, O.B.E., M.A.; Prof. L. N. G. Filon, C.B.E., M.A.; Dr. J. Gray, M.C., M.A.; Sir Daniel Hall, K.O.B., M.A.; Dr. S. W. Kemp; P. L. Jaidlaw, M.A.; Sir G. P. Lenox-Conyngham; Prof. G. T. Morgan, O.B.E., D.Sc.; Prof. R. Robison, D.Sc.; Dr. Bernard Smith, M.A.; Prof. Walter Stiles, D.Sc.; Wilfred Trotter, M.D.



- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, 28 John St., Adelphi.  
—*Chairman of Council*, Col. Sir H. McMahon,  
G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.O.I.E., C.S.I.; *Sec.*, W.  
Perry, M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.;  
*Accountant and Exams. Officer*, J. H. Buchanan.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk St.,  
S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Bertram Nicholls. *Hon. Sec.*,  
Gilbert B. Solomon *Keeper*, R. C. Lewin.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS, 66 Port-  
land Place, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir W. Reid Dick,  
K.C.V.O., R.A.; *Sec.*, D. I. Lewis.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George  
Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Pres.*, Prof. D'Arcy W.  
Thompson, C.B., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, Prof. J. P.  
Kendall, F.R.S.; *Secs. to Ordinary Meetings*, Dr.  
A. C. Aitken F.R.S.; Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue;  
*Treas.*, Dr. James Watt, W.S.; *Curator*,  
Dr. L. Dobbin; *Assist. Sec. and Lib.*, G. A.  
Stewart; *Asst. Lib.*, R. J. B. Munro.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS, 195  
Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir John Lavery, R.A.,  
R.S.A., R.H.A.; *Sec. (Acting)*, C. R. Chisman.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (English Patriotic  
Soc., 1894), 47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen.*  
*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. Jarrott, O.B.E.
- ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOC., 13  
Bedford Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. B. L.  
Anley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall,  
S.W. 1.—*Secretary, Chief Executive Officer &*  
*Editor*, Capt. E. Altham, C.B., R.N. *Librarian*  
*and Curator*, Col. E. L. Hughes, D.S.O., O.B.E.  
*Asst. Editor*, Lt.-Col. A. G. Armstrong. *Asst.*  
*Executive Officer*, Capt. S. J. Parker, M.C.,  
D.C.M.
- RURAL ENGLAND, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVA-  
TION OF, 4 Hobart Place, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*,  
H. G. Griffin.
- RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 6 Bayley Street,  
W.C. 1.—*Director*, G. E. Marston.
- ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS ASSOCIATION, 8  
Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Brookhouse, M.V.O.
- "SAFETY FIRST" ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (In-  
corporated), Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor  
Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. A. A.  
Pickard, D.S.O.
- SAILORS HOSTEL, 747 Commercial Road, Lime-  
house, E. 14. (British Sailors' Society at Home  
and Abroad).—*Sec.*, Herbert E. Barker.
- ST. ANDREW'S COLONIAL HOMES, 196 Temple  
Chambers, Temple Av., E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir  
Hugh McPherson, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
- ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR  
SAILORS, City Chambers, 65a Fenchurch St.,  
E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. N. Croucher.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S for War-blinded Soldiers, Sailors  
and Airmen, Inner Circle, Regent's Park,  
N.W. 1.—*President*, Lady (Arthur) Pearson,  
D.B.E.; *Chairman*, Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, O.B.E.,  
M.P.; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.;  
*Sec.*, W. G. Askew, O.B.E.
- ST. GILES'S CHRISTIAN MISSION AND WHEAT-  
LEY'S HOMES, 15 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—  
*Sec.*, A. G. Chatfield.
- ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
(NON-PARTY), 55 Berners Street, W. 1, for  
securing political, social and economic equality  
between men and women and to further the  
work and usefulness of Catholic women as  
citizens.—*Hon. Sec.* Miss F. Barry.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, St. John's  
Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt.  
A. N. Cahusac, M.C.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, St. John's  
Gate, E.C. 1.—*Chief Commissioner*, Maj.-Gen.  
Sir John Duncan, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.  
*Sec.*, Maj. P. G. Darvil-Smith, C.B.E. (Strength,  
1935, 50,277 men, 15,423 women.) *Cadets*, 7,846  
boys, 4,591 girls.
- ST. MARK'S TRAFFIC WORKERS' BROTHERHOOD,  
St. Mark's Vicarage, Kennington Oval, S.E. 11.  
—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Lewis.
- ST. PATRICK, BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF, 18 Charing  
Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Maj. Vivian J.  
Forbes-Smith.
- ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, SOCIETY OF, 66 Victoria  
St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. T. Mumford, M.A.
- SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION INC., 4 Bedford  
Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Talbot.
- SALMON AND TROUT ASSOC., Fishmongers' Hall,  
London Bridge, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. N.  
Hooper.
- SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 118  
Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. D. Hamlyn.
- SANITARY INSTITUTE, ROYAL, with which is in-  
corporated the Parkes Museum, 90 Buckingham  
Palace Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Dudley  
Robinson, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- SARAH SIDDOES FELLOWSHIP, 160 Shaftesbury  
Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. Norman Berlin.
- SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND, 20 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.  
—*Hon. Treas.*, H. D. Watson, C.I.B., C.B.E.
- SCAPA SOCIETY (for Prevention of Disfigurement  
in Town and Country), 71 Eccleston Square,  
S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir Lawrence Chubb.
- SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION, 45 Cheviot Road,  
W. Norwood, S.E. 27.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Turner.
- SCHOOL SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, Temple  
Chambers, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, G. W. Knowles, M.A.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NAT. ASSOC. OF, 59 Gordon  
Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Warren.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (for the relief of  
Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows  
and Orphans), Coll. of Preceptors, Bloomsbury  
Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, C.B.E.
- SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 70  
Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Prof. W. B.  
Holman, O.B.E.; *Org. Sec.*, H. W. J. Stone.
- SCOTTISH ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon.*  
*Sec.*, R. Kerr, M.A., Royal Scottish Museum,  
Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (for the relief of  
Scottish poor), Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter  
Lane, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. M. Miller.
- SCOTTISH LIBERAL FEDERATION, 7 West George  
Street, Glasgow, and 14 Frederick Street, Edin-  
burgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, William T. Gibb; *Eastern*  
*Sec.*, Duncan M. Matthews.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST BETTING  
AND GAMBLING.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Fred. E.  
Watson, The Manse, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
WILD BIRDS, 207 West George St., Glasgow, 2.  
—*Sec.*, John M. Crosthwaite.
- SCOTTISH TRADE UNION, GENERAL COUNCIL OF  
THE. *President* (1636-7), Miss Bell Jobson.
- SCOTTISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, 2 North Char-  
lotte St., Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, Doug. G. Russell.
- SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION, 9 Atholl Cres-  
cent, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Miss M. A. Ruth  
Dickson (*Eastern Council*); Sir Lewis Shedden,  
C.B.E. (*Western Council*), 95 Bothwell Street,  
Glasgow.
- SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, SOC. OF.—*Hon. Sec.*,  
Margaret Alexander, 2A Pembroke Rd., W. 8.
- SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), AND NAVAL AND  
MILITARY BIBLE SOC. (1780), CRYSTAL PALACE  
BIBLE STAND (1862), THE BOOK SOCIETY (1750),

- Eccleston Hall, Victoria, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Taylor Smith, K.C.B., O.V.O., D.D. *Sec.*, C. Ashley Baker.
- SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorp.). Fishmongers' Hall, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, F. Northcott.
- SEAFARRERS' EDUCATION SERVICE 16 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, G. F. Knowles.
- SEAMEN AND BOATMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, Cumberland Basin, Bristol—*Hon. Sec.*, W. A. Coates.
- SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY (1846), 45 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Hill.
- SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND, ROYAL (Incorp.), 2 Catherine St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Evans.
- SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF, 6 London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. H. Isdell-Carpenter, O.B.E.
- SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, 21 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Asst. Sec.*, W. Lock, F.I.S.A.
- SECULAR EDUCATION LEAGUE, 12 Palmer Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Freeman (*acting*).
- SEED TESTING STATION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, THE OFFICIAL, Huntingdon Rd., Cambridge.—*Chief Officer*, A. Eastham, D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc.
- SELBORNE SOCIETY, The Hermitage, Hanwell, W. 7.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. M. Webb, F.L.S.
- SELDEN SOCIETY, 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. Stuart Moore.
- SEXOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Lonsdale Deighton.
- SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP, 164 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. Brian Pelly, A.F.C.
- SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—GENERAL FUND.—HOLIDAY HOMES AND RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS FUND.—CRIPPLE MISSION.—BAREFOOT MISSION.—POOR CHILDREN'S YULETIDE ASSOCIATION.—John Kirk House, 32 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Treas.*, Sir Charles Sanders, K.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Black.
- SHAKESPEARE ASSOCIATION, King's College, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, Dr. H. Granville-Barker; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. G. B. Harrison.
- SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL, Stratford-upon-Avon.—*Manager and Secretary*, Henry Tossell; *Reception Secretary*, Alice Crowhurst.
- SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, 57 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, John C. Vernon.
- SHIPPING FEDERATION, 52 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—*Man.*, Richard Snedden.
- SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOC., Carlton House, Regent St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. E. Thorn.
- SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY, of Great Britain and Ireland, 12 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Pres.*, C. Barker.
- SIMPLIFIED SPELLING SOC., c/o The Café, Station Road, Wallsend-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, T. R. Barber.
- SYON COLLEGE, Embankment, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, C. Edgar Thomas, F.L.A.
- SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY OF GT. BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (The Green Shirts), 44 Little Britain, E.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Frank Griffiths.
- SOCIAL INSTITUTES UNION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, 1 to 7 Macklin Street, Drury Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Elsie Micholls, B.A.
- SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF (Incorporated), 26 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, The Viscount Bledisloe, P.O., G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, Capt. L. F. Ellis, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- SOCIALIST LABOUR PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.* (Vacant).
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 42 Great Dover Street, S.E. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. C. Adams.
- SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES PROFESSEURS DE FRANÇAIS EN ANGLETERRE, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Christian de Parrel.
- SOCIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF, Le Play House, 35 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
- SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.—*Chairman*, Air Vice-Marshal N.D.K. MacEwen, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Controller*, Capt. R. C. Hargreaves, M.V.O., M.C.; *Sec.*, Capt. A. A. Andrews.
- SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HELP SOCIETY (Incorp.), 122 Brompton Road, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. G. Bertram Boyce, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dawson House, Tufton Street, S.W. 1.—*General Sec.*, Lt.-Col. R. K. A. Macaulay, D.S.O., M.C.
- SOLDIERS DAUGHTERS' HOME, ROYAL, 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Maj. H. S. Marshall, D.S.O.
- SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR, 97 Jermyn St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. D. G. Prendergast, C.M.G.
- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Thos. Gill.
- SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE, 6 Woburn Sq., W.C. 1.—*Regr.*, E. B. Reynolds.
- SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 20 John Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. S. G. Dickens, A.K.C.
- SOUTHERN IRISH LOYALISTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION, 70 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Major I. H. G. White.
- SPEECH FELLOWSHIP AND INSTITUTE, 56 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Chairman*, Marjorie Gullan.
- SPURGEON'S ORPHAN HOMES, Stockwell and Birchington.—*Sec.*, B. Rodwell.
- STAGE SOCIETY, INCORPORATED, 143 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. Evans.
- STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law.—*Sec.*, C. A. Malcolm, Ph.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh 1.
- STANDARDS INSTITUTION, BRITISH, 28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Director*, Charles le Maistre, C.B.E.
- STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS, Richmond, Surrey, and Sandgate, Kent.—*Commandant*, Lt.-Col. E. Gowlan, D.S.O.
- STATE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Lovat-Fraser, M.P.
- STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL.—*President*, Dr. F. Zahn, Munich; *Gen. Sec.*, Dr. H. W. Methorst, The Hague; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Josiah Stamp, G.O.B., Shortlands, Kent.
- STATISTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 4 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, The Lord Kennet, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.O. *Asst. Sec.*, Miss L. C. Thorburn.
- STEWART SOCIETY, 71 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E.
- STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Lt.-Col. C. H. Fox, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.S.I.; *Sec.*, Maj. R. F. Maitland, O.B.E., M.I.Struct.E.

**STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Robert C. Mackie, M.A., Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

**STUDENTS' CAREERS ASSOCIATION**, 54 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. R. W. Unmack, M.A.

**SUDAN UNITED MISSION**, 32 Fleet St., E.C. 4.

**SULGRAVE MANOR BOARD** (Sulgrave Manor), Northants, the home of Washington's ancestors).—*Office*, Dartmouth House, 37 Charles St., W. 1. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. M. Duncan-Whyte.

**SUNDAY—IMPERIAL ALLIANCE FOR DEFENCE OF**, 14 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Reginald I. Codd.

**SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL**, 14 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald I. Codd.

**SUNDAY LEAGUE, NATIONAL**, 34 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. R. Austin.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION**, 5 Essex St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. Bertram Lister, M.A.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, NATIONAL**—*Hdqrs.*, 56 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—(*Publication Dept.*), 57 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.

**SUNLIGHT LEAGUE**, 12 Park Crescent, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S.E.

**SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF**, 40 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—*Pres.*, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Vice-Pres.*, Sir Charles Gordon Watson, K.B.E., C.M.G.; *Victor Bonney*. *Sec.*, Kennedy Cassels, M.A. *Librarian*, W. R. Le Fanu, M.A. *Conservator of Museum*, John Beattie, M.D.

**SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF**, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Henry Wade, O.M.G., D.S.O.; *Treas. & Sec.*, John W. Struthers, M.B.; *Clerk*, David Thomson, 18 Nicolson St., Edinburgh.

**SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF** (1784), 123 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Pres.*, A. A. McConnell; *Regr.*, A. Miller.

**SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, ROYAL**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. C. Tresidder.

**SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT)**, 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, H. H. Guest.

**SURGICAL SUPPLY DEPOT**, 1 Phillimore Gardens, W. 8.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. E. F. Slade.

**SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, CHARTERED**, 12 Great George St., S.W. 1.—*Pres.* (1936-7) J. M. Theobald; *Sec.*, Maj. A. H. Killick, D.S.O., M.C.

**SURVEYORS OF SCOTLAND, FACULTY OF**, 150 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.—*Sec. & Treas.*, Alex. R. McFadyen.

**SWEDENBORG SOCIETY**, 20 Hart St., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Fred Chadwick.

**TAIL-WAGGERS' CLUB**, 58 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss L. M. Shrimpton.

**TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, UNITED COMMITTEE FOR**, 34 Petty France, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Madsen, B.Sc.

**TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF**, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Mander, M.A., B.Sc.

**TEACHERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF**, 47 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Spencer, M.A.

**TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF**, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Wickham Murray, M.A.

**TELEVISION SOCIETY**, 25 Lisburne Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. J. Denton.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES**:—*Anglo-Indian Temperance Association*, 3 Home Park Road, Wimbledon, S.W.—*Gen. Sec.*, Frederick Grubb.

*Army Temperance Association*, Royal, Hdqrs. Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec. & Treas.*, Rev. M. W. Shewell, K.H.C., M.A., A.C.G.

*Baptist Union of G. B. & I. Temperance Dept.*, Baptist Church House (Room 25), 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Director*, Dr. T. G. Dunning, M.A.

*British Temperance League* (1834), 29 Union Street, Sheffield 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Jones.

*British Womens' Temperance Assoc.*, S.C.U., 5 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Miss Patterson.

*British Womens' Total Abstinence Union, National*, 104 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Office Sec.*, Miss M. Thorne.

*Calvinistic Methodist General Assembly, Temperance Committee*—*Sec.*, Rev. T. James, B.A., Lysserry, Pembroke.

*Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated*, 40 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Central Sec.*, Maj. T. B. Bingham-Hall.

*Church of Ireland Temperance Society*, 33 Molesworth Street, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Tisdall.

*Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance*, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. Neill Moir, 232 St. Vincent Street, C. 2.

*Committee on Temperance of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, Antrim Road, Belfast.—*Convener*, Very Rev. T. M. Johnstone, D.D.

*Congregational Union of England and Wales, Committee for the Promotion of Temperance*, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. Maldwyn Jones.

*Father Mathew Temperance Hall*, 131 Church Street, Dublin, C. 12.—*Hon. Sec.*, Daniel McCarthy.

*Friends' Temperance Union*, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Harvey Theobald.

*Independent Order of Rechabites*, North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester.—*High Sec.*, Fred Turnbull.

*Independent Order of Rechabites, London District Friendly Society*, 18 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Austin Hubbard.

*International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of England*, 168 Edmund St., Birmingham.—*Grand Sec.*, J. Rewcastle Woods.

*International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of Scotland*, 42 Dundas St., Glasgow, C. 1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Howden.

*International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of Ireland*, 42 Donegal Street, Belfast.—*Hon. Sec.*, Daniel McVey.

*International Order of Good Templars, English Grand Lodge of Wales*, 34 Waun Wen Rd., Swansea.—*Sec.*, R. J. Bowen.

*International Order of Good Templars, Welsh Grand Lodge of Wales*, Ystumillyn, Criccieth.—*Sec.*, Ap. Plenydd.

*Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance*, 4 Eustace Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. R. Wigham.

*Irish Temperance Alliance*, 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, John Elliot.

*Methodist Temperance and Social Welfare Dept.*, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Henry Carter, C.B.E.

- National Association of Temperance Officials**, Oldfield, Oakworth, nr. Keighley, Yorks.—Hon. Sec., J. J. Hatch.
- National Commercial Temperance League**, with which is incorporated *The Strength of Britain Movement*. Head Office, 3 Manor Street, Bradford.—London Office, 115 Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- National Prohibition Party**, 129 New Cross Road, S.E. 14.—Nat. Hon. Sec., W. Harold Goldsmith.
- National Temperance Federation**, 18 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—Hon. Sec., W. Austin Hubbard.
- National Temperance League** (incorporating the Medical Abstinists' Association), 33 Bedford Pl., W.C. 1.—Dir., Courtenay C. Weeks.
- National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association**, Essex Hall, Essex St., Strand, W.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., Rev. W. M. Long.
- National United Temperance Council**, Room 29 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., J. A. Spurgeon.
- Nature Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee**, 10 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- Royal Naval Temperance Society Headquarters**, Miss Weston's Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth and Devonport.—President, Adm. Sir G. F. King-Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland**.—Sec., H. J. N. Fentiman, 13 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
- Scottish Temperance Alliance**, 226 West George Street, Glasgow, C. 2.—Sec., Rev. Hassall Hamner, B.D.
- Sons of Temperance**, 38 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.—Chief Sec. (vacant).
- Temperance Council of the Christian Churches**, 54 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sec., Charles F. Nye.
- Temperance Council of Christian Churches of Wales**, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—Sec., Leonard Page.
- Temperance Collegiate Association**, 9 Hardings Road, N.W. 10.—Org. Sec., Robert Mains.
- Temperance Education Board (Ireland)**, 29 Lombard St., Belfast.—Sec., Miss A. C. Gilchrist.
- Temperance Legislation League**, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, S.W. 1.
- True Temperance Association**, Donington House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—Sec., Mrs. M. M. Whiton.
- United Kingdom Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic**, 1 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Gen. Sec., H. Cecil Heath, B.A.
- United Kingdom Band of Hope Union**, 59 & 60 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—Sec. (vacant).
- United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union**, Culross Hall, King's Cross, N.W. 1.—Sec., W. T. Thresh.
- Western Reform Union Temperance League**, 16 Violet Bank Road, Sheffield.—Sec., J. Palliser Squire.
- TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION**, Coneyhurst, Ewhurst, near Guildford.—Sec., Col. R. J. Few, D.S.O., T.D., D.L.
- TEXTILE INSTITUTE**, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.—Gen. Sec., D. L. Robinson.
- THEATRICAL FUND**, ROYAL GENERAL, 55 and 56 Goschen Buildings, Henrietta St., W.C. 2.—Sec., E. H. Bull.
- THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD**, 3 Bayley St., Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—Sec., Mrs. M. E. Bailey.
- THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND**, The, 50 Gloucester Place, W. 1.—Gen. Sec., Mrs. Adelaide Gardner.
- TQC H. (TALBOT HOUSE)**, British Hdqrs., 47 Francis Street, S.W. 1.—Hon. Administrator, H. A. Secretan, O.B.E. Registrar, W. J. Musters, F.I.A.C.
- TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE**, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel St., W.C. 2.—Sec., Alfred R. Potter.
- TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS**, NATIONAL UNION OF, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Mrs. Horton.
- TRADE UNIONS**, GENERAL FEDERATION OF, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.—Chairman, J. Frayne; Vice-Chairman, W. Saxton; Organizer, George Bell; Secretary, W. A. Appleton, C.B.E., J.P.
- TRADES UNION CONGRESS**, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W. 1.—Chairman (1936-37), Ernest Bevin; Sec., Sir Walter Citrine, K.B.E. The Trades Union Congress was formed in 1868 by the voluntary association of a number of trade unions. Its original membership of less than 120,000 has grown until to-day it has a membership of nearly three and a half million. It formulates through its governing body (the General Council) the main policies of Trade Unionism, and takes part in consultations with other leading economic and industrial bodies, and with Government departments, on topics affecting the lives of wage earners and salaried employees. With the Labour Party it maintains contact by means of the National Council of Labour, on which the General Council, the Executive of the Labour Party and the Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party have representation. The T.U.C. is affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions, and has a seat on the governing body of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. Its General Council is elected annually by ballot of the delegates attending Congress, exercising voting power on the basis of the membership of their unions.
- TRANSPORT INSTITUTE OF**, 15 Savoy St., W.C. 2.—Sec., A. Winter Gray.
- TRAVEL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF GT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND**, 6 Arlington Street, S.W. 1.—President, The Earl of Derby, K.G.; Gen. Manager, L. A. de L. Meredith, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sec., A. F. Primrose, O.B.E.
- TRAVELLERS AID SOCIETY** (for Girls, Women and Children), 140 Gloucester Place, N.W. 2.—Sec., Miss Jessie Gordon.
- TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY**, 7 Bury Street, W.C. 1.—Sec., Rev. W. Davey.
- TRISTAN DA CUNHA FUND**, 2 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.—Hon. Sec., Irving B. Gane.
- TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE**, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W. 1.—Pres., Sir Arthur Bagshawe, C.M.G., M.B., D.P.H.; Hon. Sec., C. M. Weynon, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.R.S.; N. Hamilton Farley, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.; Sec., Miss Mildred Weynon.
- ULAWS** (University of London Animal Welfare Society) 42 Torrington Square, W.C. 1.—Gen. Sec., Marjorie A. Challen, B.A.



- ULSTER ASSOCIATION (IN LONDON).—*Hon. Sec.*, H. A. McCann, 7 and 8 Poultry, E.C. 2.
- ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, C. W. S. Magill.
- ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL. *Headquarters*, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Sir A. Wilson Hungerford, M.P.
- UNITARIAN AND FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, GEN. ASSEMBLY OF, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Rev. Mortimer Rowe, B.A.
- UNITED CLUB.—*Chairman*, Noel B. Goldie, K.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Francis Williams, 28 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND (U.K.C.T.A.), (Incorp.), 13 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. Lovell.
- UNITED SERVICES CORPS. Founded 1908 for employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. *Hdqs. & London Division*, 19 Hand Court, W.C.1.; *Midland Division*, Drill Hall, Thorpe St., Birmingham. *President*, Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Athlone, K.G.; *Commandant*, Maj. P. S. Jackson-Taylor.
- UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE, 4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. (comprising The Religious Tract Society (1799) and The Christian Literature Society for India and Africa (1858)—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. A. Taylor; Rev. J. Colville; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. R. M. Wilson.
- UNITED SERVICES FUND, 5 Chesham Place, S.W. 1.—*Chairman of Council*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. *Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. R. H. More, C.M.G., C.B.E.
- UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 88a Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. B. Brander, C.I.E., C.B.E.
- UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA, Central Africa House, Wood Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- UNIVERSITY OF LONDON UNION, 42 Torrington Square, W.C. 1.—*Clerk*, Miss C. L. Skinner.
- UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF, Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Prof. R. Douglas Laurie, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY TEACHERS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. A. Joynt, Old College, Edinburgh.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF (LTD.), Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss Erica Holme, B.A.
- UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Susan Musson.
- VACATION TERM FOR BIBLICAL STUDY.—*Sec. & Treas.*, Miss Trinder, 18 St. Helen's Crescent, Hastings.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON, 6 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Frank Wyatt.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, MANCHESTER, 39 Wilm-slow Road, Rusholme, Manchester 14.—*Sec.*, James Hough.
- VENEREAL DISEASE, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, 58 Gordon Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Angus Grant.
- VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 2 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Knight.
- VICTORIA INSTITUTE (Philosophical Soc. of Gt. Britain), 1 Central Bldgs., Westminster, S.W. —*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. T. C. Skinner.
- VICTORIA LEAGUE, 81 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E.
- VICTORY CORPS, 2 Hanover Street, W. 1.—*Commandant & Hon. Treas.*, Miss D. Sparshatt.
- VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College, Gower St., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.
- VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION, 12 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, P. H. P. Orde.
- WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E. 11.—*Sec.*, W. R. Vaughan.
- WAR SEAL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W. 6.—*Sec.*, Wm. J. Roberts.
- WARWICKSHIRE FOLK IN LONDON.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. H. Adams, 38 Sneyd Rd., Cricklewood, N.W. 2.
- WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Parliament Mans., Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. T. Hobbs, M.Inst.C.E.
- WEIGHTS & MEASURES, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF INSPECTORS OF.—*Sec.*, H. T. Fawkes, The Law Courts, West Bromwich.
- WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E.
- WEST LONDON MISSION, Kingsway Hall, W.C. 2.—*Supt.*, Rev. D. O. Soper, M.A., Ph.D.
- WESTMINSTER CATHOLIC FEDERATION, 120 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Smith.
- WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. A. Evans.
- WINE AND FOOD SOCIETY, 6 Little Russell Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. A. Symons.
- WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE, 23 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. Neville.
- WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF, 4 Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. King, M.I.W.T., F.C.C.S.
- WOMEN, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF, 92 Gower St., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Monica C. Grobel, M.A.
- WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (Women's Loan Training Fund), 251 Brompton Rd., S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. O. Cane.
- WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ASSOC. SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE OF, 79 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss H. M. Kelly; Fredk. James.
- WOMEN, CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR, AND STUDENTS' CAREERS ASSOCIATION, 54 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. R. W. Unmack, M.A.
- WOMEN AND CHILDRENS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, 60 Haymarket, S.W.—*Sec.*, Miss B. H. Davy.
- WOMEN CLERKS AND SECRETARIES, ASSOCIATION OF, 69 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, B. M. Kettle.
- WOMEN JOURNALISTS, SOCIETY OF, Stationers' Hall, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss G. Burford Rawlings.

WOMENS AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Cornhill, 93 Langdale Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey.

WOMENS AUTOMOBILE AND SPORTS ASSOCIATION, 17 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. L. Gould.

WOMENS CO-OPERATIVE GUILD, 17 Great Prescott St., E. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. Eleanor Barton, J.P.

WOMENS ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 20 Regent St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. Hissett, C.B.E.

WOMENS FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION (Incorporated), Courtauld House, Byng Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Vanderpant.

WOMENS FREEDOM LEAGUE, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

WOMENS INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 39 Eccleston St., S.W. 1.

WOMENS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Horscroft.

WOMENS LEGION, 78 George Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss B. G. Ward, O.B.E.

WOMENS LIBERAL FEDERATION, 42 Parliament St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Harvey, M.A.

WOMENS PROTESTANT UNION, 16 Denison House, S.W. 1.

WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Percy Park, 5 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.

WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 38A St. George's Rd., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Green, J.P.

WORKING MENS' CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION (comprising 2,729 clubs and 894,511 members), Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. S. Chapman.

WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION, 34 Norfolk Street, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Leslie Crump.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE, *Central Office*, 36 Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, *International Executive Council*, C. H. Gray.

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, 77 Gt. Russell Street, W.C. 1.

WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, 19 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Martyn Gooch, M.B.E.

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, St. Leonard's, York.—*Sec.*, A. S. Cavers.

YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY.—*Hon. Secs.*, J. Charlesworth, F.S.A., Horbury, Wakefield; Rev. W. Oliver, 171 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lockyer.

YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Headquarters*: Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.—*National President*, Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. *National Treas.*, R. Austin Pilkington, J.P. *General Sec.*, F. J. Chamberlain, C.B.E. Centres in all parts of the Metropolis, throughout the Provinces and the Empire and in 45 foreign countries.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Headquarters*, Gt. Russell St., W.C. 1.—*General Sec.*, Miss May Curwen, M.A.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES), 18 Bridge Rd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.—*Sec.*, E. St. John Catchpool.

YPRES LEAGUE, 25 Orchard Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. E. de Trafford, M.C.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION (1852), 33 Surrey St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Finance Sec.*, Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A.; *Secs.*, Dr. G. O. Taylor; Miss Lamport.

ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 75 Great Russell St., W.C. 1.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8.—*Sec.*, Julian Sorell Huxley, M.A., D.Sc.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phoenix Park, Dublin.—*Sec.*, E. B. Ferrar.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh 12.

### THE BOYS' BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

The senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of discipline and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength is nearly 120,000 Officers and Boys, with 55,000 juniors in The Life Boys.—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1. *Brigade Secretary*, George Stanley Smith, M.B.E., M.C.

### CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An organisation especially valuable for helping a parish to keep the elder lads to their religious duties; was founded in 1892, and uses drill and physical training with religious instruction for character training. There are over one thousand companies throughout the Empire.—

*General Headquarters*, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2. *H.Q. Staff Chaplain and General Sec.*, Rev. H. F. Peerless, A.K.O.

### THE BROTHERHOOD.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, &c. *President*, Isaac Foot; *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffey; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

\* \* For Appeals on behalf of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS.

- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL**, West Smithfield. Accidents admitted at all times. Ordinary cases (In-Patients) by arrangement. Out-patients daily; operations daily, at 9 and 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3.30; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. Clerk, Thos. Hayes, O.B.E. *Sec. Clerk*, C. C. Carus-Wilson, M.O. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss Helen Dey, R.R.C.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL**, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily; accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Clerk to the Governors*, A. P. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.A. *Matron*, Dame Lloyd Still, D.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL**, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, daily, 1.30 p.m. Visiting-days: Sunday, 3.30 to 4.30; Wed. and Fri., 4 to 5.
- GUY'S HOSPITAL**, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, Lord Nuffield, O.B.E., D.O.L. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, O.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, R. J. F. Brooke. *Matron*, Miss E. MacManus, O.B.E.
- KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, daily. Visiting-days, Wed., 5 to 6; Sun., 2 to 4; children Sun. only. *House Governor and Sec.*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Wilcox.
- LONDON HOSPITAL**, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily (except Sunday). Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, A. G. Elliott, O.B.E., M.C., B.A. *Matron*, Miss M. Littleboy, A.R.R.C.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**, Mortimer St., W. 1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscribers letter, daily. Visiting-days, Tu., 6-7 p.m., and Fri., 4 to 5; Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec. Supt.*, S. R. C. Plimsoil.
- NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Gower Street, W.C. 1. In-patients daily; out-patients, daily. Dental cases, daily, at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's wards by special permission only. *Sec.*, R. Sloley.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL**, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Richard T. Bartley, F.C.A.
- ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL**, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily. Out-patients, daily. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2.30 to 3.45, Tu. and Th. 6-7 p.m. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, Recovery Branch, is attached. *Secretary*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss H. Hanks, R.R.C.
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**, W. 2. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, daily. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *House Governor*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C., B.Com.
- SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH**, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments*: *Dreadnought Hosp.*, Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (g.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Gordon Street, W.C. 1; *Tilbury Hospital*, Tilbury. *The Angas Convalescent Home*, at Cudham. *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshott, Hants. *Sec.*, F. A. Lyon, B.A.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL**, near Westminster Abbey. (Paying wards attached.) 262 beds. Radium annexe for treatment and research. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; W., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith, R.R.C. [All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]
- BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL** (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Accidents free at all hours. Eight public wards, five private wards. Visiting-days: W. and Sun. *Sec.*, H. W. Woolven, F.I.S.A. *Matron*, Miss B. A. Horsman, D.N.
- BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL**, Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. 121 beds; accommodation for 15 paying patients. In-patients, 2,187; out-patients, attendances, 56,432. *Sec-Superintendent*, W. S. Randolph Biss.
- EAST HAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**, Shrewsbury Road, E. 7. 100 Beds. Open day and night for accidents and urgent cases. Out-patients, daily. Visiting days, Sun., 3 to 4.30; Thurs., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Capt. R. Perry.
- FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY** (70 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Pres. of Committee*, C. Pierret, Hon. *Treas.*, W. J. Korts. *Sec.*, J. Knecht.
- FRUITARIAN HOSPITAL**, 12a Red Lion Sq., W.C. 1.
- GERMAN HOSPITAL**, Dalston, E. In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2 p.m. Ear, nose and throat, Tu., 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, M. Loeffler.
- HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL**, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 138 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Paying for local cases with 21 beds from 3½ to 7 yrs. weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.
- ITALIAN HOSPITAL**, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Ernest R. Hanchet, B.A.
- KING GEORGE HOSPITAL**, Ilford (opened by H.M. the King, July 18, 1931). Free to necessitous poor.
- LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL** (founded 1840), 200 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Visitors Th. and Sun., 2 to 4; Tu., 6 to 6.45 p.m. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m. Accommodation for 28 paying patients. *Sec.*, Leonard J. Knowles, A.C.C.S.
- LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL**, Stepney Green, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Out-patients, daily. *Sec.*, G. E. Pitt. *Matron*, Miss B. A. Shaw.
- LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE**, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.
- MARIE CURIE HOSPITAL**, 2 & 4 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W. 3. Centre for radiological treatment of cancer and allied diseases. Women patients

- only. 39 beds. Necessitous cases free: some private patients' rooms. Hospital staffed by medical women. *Sec.*, Miss A. D. Bankhead, M.A.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL**, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 150 beds. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Frank Jennings. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.
- MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL** for South-East London, Greenwich Rd., S.E. 10. *Sec.*, E. E. Marks.
- MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL** (Incorp.). Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 10, at 14 Ridinghouse Street, W. 1. Visiting-days: Sun. and Wed., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.
- NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL**, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily (Sat. 9) at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *In-sull Memorial Wing* for Private Patients, 4½ to 11 *gs.* weekly. *Sec.*, Alfred C. Adams.
- POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS**, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *House Gov. and Sec.*, D. H. Lindsay.
- PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL**, N. 15. 238 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. New Out-patient Dept. containing 12 beds for tonsil and adenoid cases and Pay Bed Block of 25 beds for reception of private patients. Visiting days, Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, J. C. Burdett, D.S.O., M.C.
- PRINCESS BEATRICE HOSPITAL**, Richmond Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Gen. hosp. free to necessitous poor; private rooms for pay patients. *Secretary-Manager*, O. F. Argles.
- QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END**, Stratford, E. 15. 219 beds. In-patients, 1935, 3,840; out-patients, 143,552. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Sec.*, Maj. Raphael Jackson.
- ROYAL MASOIC HOSPITAL**, Ravenscourt Park, W. 6.
- ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL**, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients, daily; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Visiting-days: *Gen. Wards*, Sun., 2 to 3.30. Tu., 5 to 6. *Contributory Wards*, Sun., 2 to 3.30; Tu., F., 5 to 6. *Private Wards*, 3 to 6. *Royal Chest Hospital*, City Road; *Hospital of Recovery*, Southgate; *Reckitt Convales. Home*, Clacton; *Maternity Nursing Association*, Myddelton Sq., Camden Road and 2 Howard Road, N. 15. *Sec.*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss E. Willis.
- ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL OF**, 60 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 158 beds. Private rooms for paying patients. *Sec.*, F. Dudley Hobbs, B.A.
- ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL**, Lewisham, S.E. 13. 102 beds. *Sec.*, J. C. Gilbert.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL**, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. 241 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, daily. Visiting-days, Wed. 6 to 7 p.m.; Sun. 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.
- WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL**, Harlesden Road, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, R. J. Hearne.
- WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**, Shooter's Hill, S.E. 18.
- NOTE**:—In addition to the foregoing there are 41 General Hospitals and Institutions in the Metropolitan area maintained from public funds by the London County Council.
- CANCER.**
- THE ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL** (Free), Fulham Rd., S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at a p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 10. Visiting-days, W. 2 to 3; Sat. 6.30 to 7.30; and Sun. 2.30 to 3.30. *Sec.*, C. Cobbold, M.A.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**, CANCER WING, Nassau Street, W. 1. For treatment of cancer patients. Admission without subscriber's letter. *Sec. Supt.*, S. R. C. Plimsoil.
- CHILDREN.**
- ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE** (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 107 Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.
- AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL**, Girls' Village Home, Barking-side, Essex. 104 beds. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)
- BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S.W. 6. Medical, M., Tu., W., Th., Fri., 9; Surgical, M., Tu., Th., F., 9; skin, W., at 2 p.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss M. Cursiter. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.
- BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES**, Woolwich, S.E. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.
- CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases requiring lengthy treatment. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7s.; a few free and half-payment cots. Small private ward. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, R. W. A. Elliston.
- CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE**, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. *Matron*, Miss M. C. Holman.
- CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, THE HAMPSTEAD**, College Crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3. Visiting day, Sunday 2 to 3.30 p.m. (45 beds). *Matron*, Miss B. Gledstone. *Sec.*, H. W. Wallis Grain.
- EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 80 cots, and large out-patients dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. Convalescent and Recovery Home at Crazies Hill, Berks. *House Governor*, W. H. Sidnell.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (257 beds). *Country Branch*, Tadworth Court, Surrey (115 beds). *Matron*, Miss Dorothy Lane. *Sec.*, H. F. Rutherford.
- INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED)**, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Convalescent Home, Burnham, Bucks. Infants up to 5 years. 100 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily except Sat. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss G. Hilder. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.
- JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL**, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL**:—  
For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.  
For Convalescent Children—S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.



- For Ophthalmia*—White Oak Hospital, Swanley, Kent.
- For Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Vulvo-Vaginitis*—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W. 5.
- For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp*—Goldie Leigh Hospital, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.
- For Post-encephalitis Lethargica*—Northern Hospital (part), Whichmore Hill, N. 21.
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (Communications to London Office, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.)—*Hon. Treas.*, T. J. Harrowing. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.
- PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDRENS' HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W. 2 52 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. Convalescent Home at Lightwater, Surrey.
- PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Treasurer*, W. G. Drew. *Sec.*, Sir Edward Penton, K.B.E. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton.
- PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W. 10.—*Sec.*, H. J. Eley.
- QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (204 beds). *Sec.*, C. H. Bessell. *Lady Supt.*, Miss G. A. Allen.
- ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, A. J. Hedgecland. *Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale, F.O.I.S.
- ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 320 beds (119 for children and 201 for adults). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s. 6d. to 21s., without letter 44s. 8d. per week. *Sec.*, A. J. Mayo, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.
- SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss M. Frost. *Hon. Sec.*, E. E. Dent. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Kilby.
- VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. Private Wards, 29 Tite Street, S.W. 3; Victoria Convalescent Home, Broadstairs. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.
- WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.
- CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.**
- BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, G. S. Erwin, M.B.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. Sanatoria and Hospitals:—  
*King George V. Sanatorium* near Godalming, Surrey. (Men.)  
*Pinewood Sanatorium*, Wokingham, Berks. (Women.)  
*Colindale Hospital*, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, N.W. 9. (Men.)  
*St. George's Home*, Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W. 10. (Women.)  
*St. Luke's Hospital*, Lowestoft, Suffolk. (M. & W.).  
*Princess Mary's Hospital for Children*, Cliftonville, Margate.  
*High Wood Hospital for Children*, Brentwood, Essex.
- Millyfield Convalescent Hospital, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex (Children.)  
Northern Hospital (part), Winchmore Hill, N. 21. (Women.)  
Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12. (M. & W.).  
Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, Berks. (Children.)
- MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Miss D. M. Fenn.
- PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, for sufferers from tuberculosis, nr. Cambridge. *Org. Sec.*, Reynell Wreford, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.
- ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.
- ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, London Office, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, H. R. Rowe.
- CONVALESCENCE.**
- CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Morden, Surrey). Annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of the London Hospital. Maintained by the "Marie Celeste" Samaritan Society.
- SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. Office, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, G. D. Richards.
- DENTAL.**
- NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL (Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp.), Gt. Portland St.
- ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. New patients, daily 9 to 9.15 a.m. and Monday to Friday 1 to 1.15 p.m. *Sec. Supt.*, E. Moore.
- FEVER.**
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.  
N.-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15.  
N.-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.  
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.  
S.-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.  
Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting Craveney, S.W. 17.  
S.-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.  
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.  
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18.
- The River Hospitals:—*  
Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.  
Orchard (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.  
Long Reach (Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.
- For Convalescent Fever Cases:—*  
Northern (part), Winchmore Hill, N. 21.  
Southern, Dartford, Kent.
- LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, W. Elliot Dixon.
- FISTULA, PILES, &c.**
- GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2, and Tu. 6 p.m.
- ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, M., 1 p.m., Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1 p.m. Operations, M., Tu., W., Th. at 2.30 p.m., Sat. at 11 a.m. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.
- HEART DISEASE.**
- NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westminster Lane, St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

## INCURABLES.

- BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. 16. Office, 73 Cheapside, E.C. 2.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. Office, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. Sec., Charles Cutting.
- ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—Sec., Maj. E. S. Phillips, D.S.O.
- ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3. Secretary and Matron, A. H. Anthony.
- ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W. 2.
- THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

## LOCK HOSPITALS.

- LOCK HOSPITAL. Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. There are facilities for daily irrigations at both Hospitals. Female Out-patient department, Harrow Road; private wards for both sexes.

## MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &amp;c.

- CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). Secretary, Ralph B. Cannings.
- ANNIE MCCALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. 4. (1889). Under Medical women.
- EAST END MATERNITY HOSPITAL, (late East End Mothers' Lying-in Home), 384 to 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. Sec., H. A. Page.
- GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses.
- PLAISTOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. Lady Supt., Miss Davies.
- QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. Isolation Hosp., and Research Laboratories, Ravenscourt Square, W. 6. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. Secretary, H. B. Stokes.
- ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. Secretary, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

## MENTAL HOSPITALS.

- BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Monks Orchard, Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent.—The buildings form a modern and efficiently equipped hospital for the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes—presumably curable—are eligible for admission. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, and and 4th M. Physician Supt., J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.
- ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. Office, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Sec., H. Stephens.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Welker's House, GERRARD'S CROSS, Bucks. (Temporarily closed). Office, Woodside Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N. 10.

## CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford, Kent.—Med. Sup., W. Roblison, M.D., D.P.M. (Private patients under Certificates and Private Temporary and Voluntary Patients received from 2 ss. weekly.)

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Public hospitals for persons of unsound mind. For London rate-aided patients—but London patients who can afford full cost may have private classification, and special arrangements for private patients are made (see below).

Barnstead, Sutton.—Med. Sup., A. A. W. Petrie, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Bexley, Kent.—Med. Sup., G. Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill, Coulsdon.—Med. Sup., G. A. Lilly, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Claybury, Woodford Bridge.—(Male private patients also are received, NOT confined to London cases.) Med. Sup., G. F. Barnham, M.A., M.D., B.Ch.

Colney Hatch, New Southgate.—Med. Sup., J. Brander, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Ewell, Epsom.—Med. Sup., L. H. Wootton, M.C., B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Hanwell, Southall.—Med. Sup., J. B. S. Lewis, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Horton, Epsom. (Female private patients also are received, London cases only.)—Med. Sup., W. D. Nicol, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Long Grove, Epsom.—Med. Sup., F. G. L. Barnes, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

West Park, Epsom.—Med. Sup., N. Roberts, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.M.

(The above hospitals are available to receive, under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, voluntary patients resident in the County.)

For Voluntary Patients only:—

Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.—Med. Sup., E. Mapother, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Institutions for cases of mental defect:—

For London rate-aided cases only, ordered to be detained under the Mental Deficiency Acts: Brunswick House, Mistle; Farmfield, Horley; The Manor, Epsom; South Side Home, Streatham.

Transferred from M.A.B. in 1930:—

Leavesden, Abbot's Langley.—Unimprovable adult cases, Med. Sup., R. M. Stewart, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Caterham, Caterham.—Unimprovable adult cases, and low-grade trainable children. Med. Sup., T. Lindsay, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.

Fountain, Tooting Grove, S.W. 17.—Mental defectives—untrainable boys under 9 years, and untrainable girls under 16 years. Med. Sup., J. Nicoll, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Darent training colony, Dartford.—Trainable juvenile and adult cases of mental defect (both sexes). Med. Sup., J. K. C. Laing, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Tooting Bee hospital, Tooting Bee Road, S.W. 17.—Cases of senile dementia. Med. Sup., P. M. Turnbull, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

## MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—Med. Sup., R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

## SURREY.

Brookwood.—Med. Sup., J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coulsdon.—Med. Sup., L. M. Webber, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

## KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, A. C. Hancock, M.C., M.B., B.S.  
Chartham.—*Med. Sup.* C. E. A. Shepherd, M.R.C.S.

## NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &amp;c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1.  
THE CASSELL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent.  
HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 88 beds, including 25 private wards. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.  
INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY (The Tavistock Clinic), Malet Place, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss V. J. Howard.  
NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq., W.C. 1. For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy. 186 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 36 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £4 4s. per week. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.  
ST. DAVID'S HOSPITAL, Silver Street, Edmonton, N. 18 (L.C.C.). Sane male epileptics.  
ST. FAITH'S HOSPITAL, Brentwood, Essex (L.C.C.). Sane female epileptics.  
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 4 to 5.  
WOODSIDE HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS (St. Luke's Foundation), Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N. 10. For reception and treatment of patients of the educated classes. *Sec.*, A. B. Nutter, O.B.E.

## OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (51 beds; 11 beds for paying patients). Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours.  
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. *Sec.*, F. E. D'Alton.  
ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. 30 private rooms for paying patients. Visiting-days (General Ward): Su., W. and F., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, A. J. M. Tarrant.  
ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Broad Street, Holborn, W.C. 2. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.  
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1855).

## ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St. and Bolsover St., W. 1. Surgeons attend daily except Sat., at 1.30. Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.  
LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, 33 Fitzroy Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Hassell, Ph.D.

## PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss Chinnery-Brown.  
ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL DOLLIS HILL, N.W. 2. (Chiefly for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed.) Apply *Matron*.  
ST. SAUVOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.  
ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.  
ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.  
HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 36 Aubert Park and 1 to 3 Highbury Terrace, N. 5. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

## SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1841).  
LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1.  
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 5, Lisle St., Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Free and paying in-patients received. *Sec.*, L. G. E. Turpin.  
ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR UROLOGICAL AND SKIN DISEASES, Endell St., W.C. 2. (33 beds). Necessitous cases both In- and Out-patients (free). *Sec.*, J. P. Key Chislett.  
WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1.

## STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). Austral Street, West Square, St. George's Road, S.E. 11.  
ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

## THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1.  
GOLDEN SQUARE THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Golden Sq., W. 1.  
METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.  
ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Huntley Street, W.C. 1. (Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University College Hospital.)

## TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, 25 Gordon Street, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. 1., an establishment of the Seamen's Hosp. Society.  
ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL HYGIENE, Keppel St., Gower St., W.C. 1.—*Director*, Sir Malcolm Watson, M.D.; *Sec.*, Maj. Lockwood Stevens.

## WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. 104 beds (18 in special wards at 5 gs. a week). (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients).  
ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W.  
GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq., S.W.  
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Sq., W. 1. 81 beds.  
SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W.  
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.  
SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. 140 beds.

**ADELPHI**, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

**AUSTRALIA HOUSE**, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for VICTORIA and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand; SOUTH AUSTRALIA at B. I. House, Marble Arch.

**BANK OF ENGLAND**, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and, although a joint stock bank, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building (now being rebuilt) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

**BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL**.—The site in Lambeth, formerly occupied by this institution, will be laid out as a public park under the supervision of the L.C.C., through the generosity of Lord Rothermere.

**BELGRAVIA**.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

**BRIDGES**.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its pascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42ft. 6ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (now being rebuilt by L.C.C.); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862; width, 84ft.) with Thorneycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858); *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park reconstructed and widened), 1937, and *Albert Bridge* (1873);

*Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

**BURLINGTON HOUSE**, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, see "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

**CANADA HOUSE**, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, &c. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's new landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1925.

**CANONBURY TOWER**, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

**CEMETERIES**.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 445. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Non-conformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). **CREMATORIA**.—14ford (City of London); Norwood; Hendon; Streatham Park; and Golden's Green (12 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women. Since cremation was first instituted (March 26, 1885) there have been over 100,000 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 37,000 have



been carried out at Golder's Green, 10,000 at Woking, 11,000 at Manchester, and the remainder at 31 different centres in Great Britain.

**CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.**—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E. C. 4.**—Built by Corporation of London, 1902-1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

**CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E. C. 1** (*Master, Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg, M.A.*), a Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (65). "Brothers of Charterhouse," and Charterhouse School (removed to Godalming 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1s., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 8 and 11 a.m., and on weekdays at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. The Brothers assembling in chapel has been painted by Herkomer (Tate Gallery). For a famous description of "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse), see "The Newcomes" (W. M. Thackeray), Chapters 75 and 80.

**CHELSEA, S. W. 3.**—A western metropolitan borough (see p. 713), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p. 516). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Jupius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p. 249) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for brims and porcelain.

**CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S. W. 3.**—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1772 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1809 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3, Temple Gardens, E. C. 4.

**CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL** (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694). Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor, General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, G.C.B. Lieut.-Governor and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. O. H. Delano-Orborne, O.B., C.M.G.*

**COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE** (see also p. 297). Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on

the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

**COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S. E. 1.**—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 719-722) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Cost about £4,000,000. The building contains a council chamber, conference hall, some 28 committee and conference rooms, education library, etc., in addition to office accommodation. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V. March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty July 17, 1922. The fourth (or final) section opened January 27, 1933. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber every Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

**CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3.**—Built early in 16th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

**DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E. C. 4.**  
**DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S. W. 1.**—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips.

**ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E. C. 1.**—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3d. is made for admission to the crypt.

**EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL, 747 Commercial Road, Limehouse, E. 14** (branch of British Sailors Society).—A memorial erected by the Women of the Empire to Men of both Sea Services. The hostel contains 300 beds (separate cabins), a Restaurant and Recreation-rooms; Billiard-room; Concert Hall, Chapel, &c. Open daily, including Sunday, free; night porter in attendance. *General Secretary, Herbert E. Barker.*

**FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S. W. 6.**—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

**GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E. C. 2** (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p. 684). Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoin. Admission free. The Library (with Newspaper Room adjoining) contains Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, &c. is open free on week days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman (1922).*

**HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1.**—was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of brick with iron bridges over Farringdon Street and Shoe Lane. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is being otherwise discharged.

**HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.**—The H.A.C. (Sec., Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

**HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.**—Archway and offices built about 1750. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards Parade*, (300,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

**HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.**—The "Palace of Westminster" was re-built in 1840-1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,108,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays and August Bank Holiday if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 330 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (13½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

**INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH, W.C. 2.**—An impressive building designed by Sir Herbert Baker and opened by H.M. the King in July, 1930, housing the High Commissioner for India and certain of his departments. Contains Exhibition Rooms, in which are displayed many interesting articles of Indian arts and crafts, a modern Library of books on matters Indian, and many rooms panelled in beautiful Indian timbers, a further noteworthy feature being the fine mural decorations in the domed entrance hall painted by Indian artists in 1930-33. Among the Departments are that of the Indian Trade Commissioner, who is ready to advise on any matter of Indo-European trade, and the Public Department, from which any official Indian publication may be purchased.

**INNS OF COURT.**—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (q.v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. 1) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact. *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

**KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.**—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. The State Apartments are open on Saturdays and Sundays (March-Sept. 2 to 6; Oct. 2 to 5). *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

**LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.**—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

**LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.**—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874-1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.v.). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

**LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.**—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (q.v.).

**LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.**—The Principal Companies (see pp. 717-8) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

**LOYD'S, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.**—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years; new building opened by H.M. the King, March 24, 1928. Central room for brokers and underwriters 160 ft. square. Captains' room on upper floor.

**LONDON MONUMENT** (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 feet high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 feet). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d., 9 to 6 (Oct.-April to 4). Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 1d. each after prior application to Town Clerk, Guildhall, E.C. 2.

**LONDON UNIVERSITY**.—The new University buildings are being erected in Bloomsbury on a ten-acre site. They will ultimately house not only the administrative block and library, but Departments now housed in other parts of London, or in temporary premises on the site, and also two Colleges. The administrative offices were moved from the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, in August, 1936. (Address:—University of London, W.C. 1.) The Library will probably follow early in 1937.

**LORD'S CRICKET GROUND**, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Admission to ordinary matches 1s., to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). The public can obtain reserved seats on payment from the Secretary, M.C.C. Tennis Court in building behind members pavilion, where interesting games are played.

**MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.**—(Reconstructed 1930-31). The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

**MARKETS**.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields, E. 1* (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.), enlarged 1928, and opened by H.M. the Queen; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-9) faces Spitalfields Market; *Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.); *General or Pedlars' Market*, Tu. and Fri. and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N. 1. Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2 (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. The London Home of Queen Mary. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863.

**MAYFAIR**.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable

shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

**MONUMENTS**.—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace; **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington; **AIR, Victoria Embankment**; **BEA-CONSFIELD, Parliament Square**; **BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment**; **BOADICEA** (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; **BURNS, Embankment Gardens**; **BURGHERS OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; **CAVALRY, Hyde Park**; **CAVELL, St. Martin's Place**; **CENOTAPH, Whitehall**; **CHARLES I.** (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; **CHARLES II.** (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE** (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); **CAPTAIN COOK** (Brook), the Mall; **CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary**; **OLIVER CROMWELL** (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall**; **DUKE OF YORK** (124 ft.), St. James's Park; **EDWARD VII.**, Waterloo Place (Mackennal); **EROS**, (Gilbert) Embankment Gardens; **MARSHALL FOCH**, Grosvenor Gardens; **GEORGE III.**, Cockspur Street; **GEORGE IV.** (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; **GLADSTONE**, facing Australia House, Strand; **GUARDS'**, (Crinwea) Waterloo Place, (Great War) Horse Guards' Parade; **IRVING** (Brook), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; **JAMES II.** (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; **KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade**; **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; **LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange**; **MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate**; **MONUMENT, The** (see above); **NELSON** (170 ft. 6 in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's Lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place**; **"PETER PAN"** (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; **RICHARD CRUR DE LION** (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; **ROBERTS, Horse Guards Parade**; **ROYAL ARTILLERY, (South Africa) The Mall, (Great War) Hyde Park Corner**; **ROYAL MARINES, The Mall**; **SCOTT** (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; **SHAKESPEARE** (Fontana), Leicester Square; **GEORGE WASHINGTON** (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; **WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner**; **WELLINGTON** (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; **JOHN WESLEY, City Road**; **WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade**.

**MUSEUMS**, see pp. 345-351.

**PATENT OFFICE** (including **PUBLIC LIBRARY**), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.—In 1935, the Patent Office sealed 17,675 patents and registered 18,269 designs and 5,783 trade marks. The library (275,018 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**PEOPLE'S PALACE**, Mile End Road, E. 1.—New main building (to be opened by H.M. the King, Dec. 23, 1936) contains Queen's Hall (1,600 seating capacity) and new small hall (468), for concerts, &c., swimming bath (modern filtration), open in summer. Choral and Orchestral Society, Horticultural Society, Badminton courts. *Clerk to Governors, Paym.-Com. T. M. FitzGerald, R.N. (ret.)*. Halls can be hired.

**PORT OF LONDON**.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,246 acres, of which 722 acres are water. The



governing body is the Port of London Authority (see pp. 237-8) whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C. 3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. The value of the overseas trade of the Port, including transhipments under bond in 1934 was £469,932,016 and represents over one-third of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom. Particulars of the docks are as follows:—*London & St. Katharine Docks, E. 1.*—Area 123½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, &c., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. *Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E. 16.*—Area 38 acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Softwood Trade. Also handles Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, &c. *West India & Millwall Docks, E. 14.*—Area 466 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. *East India Dock, E. 14.*—Area 67½ acres including 31½ acres water. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E. 16.*—Area 1,102½ acres including 246 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 745 acres, including 104½ acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connexion with London, the Midlands and the North.

**POST OFFICE.**—The "Head Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are the Headquarters Building and the Central Telegraph Office.

**PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4** (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling. (Available for evening lettings—Apply Architect, County Hall S.E. 1.)

**ROMAN LONDON.**—Visible remains of the Roman city are now very few. The most striking is a fine piece of the city wall, including an angle bastion, beneath the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office at Giltspur Street. Other portions of this three-mile wall which encircled the city may be seen at Roman Wall House, Crutched Friars, and near the White Tower of the Tower of London. The fragments showing in the churchyards of Cripplegate, Saint Alphage, London Wall, and All Hallows, London Wall, are mediæval reconstructions, the actual Roman masonry of the lower portion being here concealed beneath the soil. Recent excavations in Jewry Street, where the wall crossed the bed of a small stream, give good grounds

for supposing that it was built about 75 to 85 A.D. In the basement of the Coal Exchange of Lower Thames Street are the remains of a hypocaust, perhaps once forming part of public baths. The governmental headquarters of the town were a great basilica, more than 400 feet long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that the river front was embanked in Roman times with a construction of huge oaken timbers for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

**ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3**, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844.—

Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantry), riding without stirrups. Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the ambulatory practically the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1720.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.**—Map Room open to public, free.

**ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 3** (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, &c., when the Mint is closed.

**ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.**—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1608 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

**ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.** (Registered as an Ancient Monument).—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

**SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.**—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor\* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for

\* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed, an error still repeated in an inscription in Fishmongers' Hall.



religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666.

**SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

**SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE**, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—A conspicuous building on the east side of Trafalgar Square erected from the design of Sir Herbert Baker and opened by H.M. King George V. (June 22, 1933). The London headquarters of the Union of South Africa, Offices of the High Commissioner, with general enquiry offices, exhibition, halls, travel bureau, reading-room, cinema, &c.

**STOCK EXCHANGE**, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1801 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A dealer ("jobber") does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Robert B. Pearson; *Deputy Chairman*, Robert P. Wilkinson; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, A. L. F. Green; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, A. F. B. Cooke; *Office*, 13 Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

**THAMES EMBANKMENTS**.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-1891) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-1865. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

**THAMES TUNNELS**.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,505,914. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and

opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

**TOWER HILL**, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around H.M. Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasure, or "Board-room."

**TOWER OF LONDON**, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6d.; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6d.; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6d. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field Marshal Lord Milne, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. O. C. Borrett, C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., J.P.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. W. F. O. Faviell, D.S.O., J.P.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.; *Master of the Armouries*, Charles Foulkes, C.B., O.B.E., F.S.A., D.Litt. The Yeoman Warders retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Princess Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

**TRAFALGAR SQUARE**, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument*, 170 feet 6 inches high, with Landseer's lions round the base.

**WESTMINSTER HALL**, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is

one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

### PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

#### By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p. 523.  
GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, *see* p. 524.  
HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).  
HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).  
HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2., containing the *Serpentine*. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p. 318.

REGENT'S PARK AND PRIMROSE HILL (535 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).  
RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mail* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, Field-Marshal Lord Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

#### By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (490 acres), *see* p. 523.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (163 acres).  
EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 524.  
FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).  
QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLESDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).  
SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).  
WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

#### By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres).

BLACKHEATH (267 acres), S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W. 4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 23.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E. 8.

HAINAULT FOREST (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres), N.W. 3.—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD (195.2 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription; opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925. Ken Wood contains valuable art treasures (Iveagh bequest).

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres).—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15 and S.E. 22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres), S.W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Landerdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

### EXHIBITIONS, &c., IN LONDON DURING 1937.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.—Present building erected in 1875; previous building completely destroyed by fire in June 1873; acquired for the public by the Middlesex County Council and other local Authorities in 1900. The building covers an area of 7½ acres. Nearly 200 acres of beautiful park land are open free to the public daily; extensive views over London, Essex and Hertfordshire can be obtained. The Grand Organ in the Great Hall is the finest concert organ in Europe. Spacious halls available for Exhibitions, Trade Shows, Conventions and Displays. Promenade Concerts every Sunday in the picturesque Grove during the Summer; rollerskating rink open daily; dances in Ball Room every Saturday. *Sec. to Trustees, R. B. Edmunds.*

**BUILDING CENTRE**, 158, New Bond Street, S.W. 1. Exhibition open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturday 1 p.m.). Closed on Sundays.

**CRYSTAL PALACE**, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851), removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Exhibitions, Festivals, Sports, Musical and other entertainments. The *venue* of the World's most important Dog, Poultry and Cage Bird shows. Firework displays every Thursday at dusk, during August and September. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of pleasure park. *General Manager*, Sir Henry Buckland.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION**, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. Open daily (including Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. (incl. tax); children under twelve, 6d.

**OLYMPIA**, Addison Road, W. 14.—1936-1937. Circus and Fun Fair, Dec. 21, 1936, to Jan. 22, 1937. 1937. Terrier Club Show, Jan. 7; Furniture Trades Exhibition, Jan. 11 to 21; British Industries Fair, Feb. 15 to 26; Terrier Club Show, May 18; Ladies' Kennel Club Show, May 19; Royal Tournament, May 27 to June 22; International Horse Show, June 17 to 26; Radio Exhibition, August; Welding, Engineering and Marine Exhibition, Sept. 9 to 25; Royal Horticultural Society's Autumn Show; Women's National Exhibition, Oct. to Nov.; Circus and Fun Fair, 1937-8.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL**, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in Dec; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March. Used Motor Car Exhibition and Sale in April and May; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers' Exhibition, Public Works Exhibition and Silver Fox Exhibition in Nov.

**ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW**.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. 1d.; Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d.; Bank Holidays *free*, 10 to sunset or 8 p.m. (summer time); on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays in June, July and Aug., 10 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. (summer time). Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas Day.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W. 1, a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May), and an Autumn show (date to be announced later).

**WHITE CITY**, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.; Athletics; Greyhound Racing; Baseball.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS**, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on weekdays from 9 a.m. till sunset or 7, when sunset is late (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6d. (except Bank Holidays, when ordinary rates); other weekdays, 1s.; children under fourteen, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer from 3.30 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday, except Bank

Holidays, 6d., other days 1s., children under 14, 6d.) was opened in 1924.

In 1925 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,562,136. *Whipsnade Zoological Park*, 3 miles from Dunstable (34 from London), opened May, 1931. A country annexe of the Zoo. Open daily 10 to sunset (incl. Sundays), 1s. (children under 12, 6d.).

# MUSIC.

**ROYAL OPERA**, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera and Ballet during London Season. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *Artistic Director*, Sir Thomas Beecham, Bt.; *Sec. and Manager*, C. A. Barrand, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

**BACH CHOIR** (Founded 1876).—Fixtures for 1935-36 season. Choral and Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, March 2, 8.15 p.m., and Passion Sunday March 29, 1936, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. *Musical Director*, Reginald Jacques; *Secretary*, P. Raymond Cooper, 3 Park Road, Chiswick, W. 4.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL**, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Boxing Contests, Exhibitions, &c. *Manager*, Charles B. Cochran; *Secretary*, Reginald Askew.

**ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY**, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Keith Douglas. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Oct.-Apr. at Queen's Hall.

**QUEEN'S HALL**, Langham Place, W. 1.—Concerts August to May.

**KNELLER HALL**, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 160 instrumentalists hold classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season. First Wed. of month at 3.30 p.m., all other Wed. at 8 p.m. Particulars of fortnightly winter orchestral concerts can be obtained from the Adjutant.

# ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

**BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN**.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

**BROOKLANDS**, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

**BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLEET WOOD**, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges."

**BUSHY PARK** (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained.

**CHEQUERS**, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act, 1927*. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.



**CHILTERN HUNDREDS** (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poyning, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

**CUFFLEY**, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L. 21) was destroyed.

**DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE**, Downe, Farnborough Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the British Association. Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, April to Sept., and 11 to 4 Oct. to March.

**DULWICH**, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Stane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Hornerian Museum* (see p. 350), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

**ELTHAM**, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Ry.). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1216), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship.

**ENFIELD**, Middlesex (10 miles from London by L.N.E. Ry.). Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

**ENFIELD LOCK**, Middlesex. Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. (Intending visitors must be British subjects over the age of 14 years, and must obtain passes beforehand by application to the Superintendent of the Factory.)

**EEPING FOREST** (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in recent years the deer in the forest have averaged 120). **LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BREECH**, on L. & N.E. Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

**ETON COLLEGE**.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,155 in Sept. 1933. Buildings date from 1442.

**FAIRLOP**, Essex.—City of London Airport (in process of construction).

**GATWICK AIRPORT**.—British Airways Terminal (opened in 1936).

**GRAVESEND**, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Ry.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1277) contains memorials to Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617.

**GREENWICH**, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (see p. 667) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. (For *National Maritime Museum*, see p. 248). Chapel open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675), the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory, afternoons, Monday to Friday (children excluded) only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Talbot ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitehall Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

**HAMPTON COURT**.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open every week-day from 10 a.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. Hours of closing, May to Sept. 6 p.m.; March, April and Oct. 5 p.m.; Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb. 4 p.m. Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur. and Fri., 1s.; Sat., 6d. (children half price). Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Orangery (Mantegna Pictures) open as State Apartments, 3d., no half price. Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens.

**HARROW-ON-THE-HILL**.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 650 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

**JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES**, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

**KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES**, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation



of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

**RICHMOND, Surrey**, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the home of Queen Mary's mother (King Edward VIII. was born there June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Womens Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

**RUNNIMEDDE**.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing) presented to the Nation in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

**RYE HOUSE**, at Huddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed. The Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night"), formerly at Rye House, is now at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

**ST. ALBANS**.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulam, with well preserved theatre. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

**STOKE POGES** (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

**WALTHAM ABBEY** (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 13 miles from London (L.N.E. Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

**WINDSOR CASTLE** (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and Southern Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. When the State Apartments are open during June, July and August, and on Bank Holidays, the charges for admission are for Adults, 6d., and for Children, 3d. On these days no guides are on duty in the State Apartments. On all other days the charges are 1/- for Adults, and 6d. for Children. Guides are then in attendance. By the King's command, the proceeds to go to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1—May 31, and Oct. 1—31 between 11 and 4; July 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The *Queen's Dolls' House* is open on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (except between 1 and 2 p.m.); the Round Tower or Keep is open from 1 April-30 Sept. the same days and hours as the State Apartments. *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

**WOOLWICH**.—9 miles from London; (Southern Railway), Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Royal Garrison Church*; *Old Dockyard*; *Royal Military Academy*; *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery*, *Royal Army Service Corps*, &c. Common for military evolutions. For *Rotunda Museum*, see p. 355.

**Buchan's Weather Periods**.—It will be gathered from the fourth column of the meteorological tables on the second page of each month, that a mean temperature for each day of the year has been formed by taking the average of the observed temperatures on that day during 65 years. These mean temperatures follow in fairly uniform sequence, upwards or downwards as would appear readily if the figures were used to form a graph or curve. But the uniformity is not precise; there are occasional depressions and elevations. Alexander Buchan, LL.D., who was for many years Secretary of the Meteorological Society for Scotland, formed such a curve of mean temperatures for a station in Scotland, and these periods of non-uniformity have been handed down as his weather-periods. It is to be noted that these refer to the mean of many years, and are not to be regarded as indicating the probable weather for every year. The figures give the mean temperature at Greenwich. 1841-1905 show similar depressions and elevations which, on comparison, will be seen in some cases to agree with Buchan's periods.

#

(b) one lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance;

and every such lamp shall, while the vehicle is on any road during such hours as aforesaid, be kept properly trimmed, lighted and in efficient condition, and shall be attached to the vehicle in such position and manner as the Minister (of Transport) may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with lamps in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder." (Sec. 1 (1).)

(Regulations have been made and are contained in S.R. & O. No. 392 of 1935.)

Whole or partial exemption may be given to vehicles used for naval, military or air force purposes (Sec. 1 (3) (b)); vehicles carrying inflammable or explosive goods of a nature specified in the regulations; vehicles when standing on places specially set aside for the purpose; vehicles drawn or propelled by hand, save as provided (Sec. 1 (a)).

The Minister may by regulation require or permit, on conditions, distinctive lamps to be carried displaying coloured lights on vehicles used as Hackney Carriages or public service vehicles or vehicles used for naval, military, or air force, or police purposes, or as ambulances. The "hours of darkness" are defined thus:—

(a) As respects the period of summer time, the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

(b) As respects the remainder of the year the time between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

Bicycles (pedal and mechanical solo), pedal tricycles, and invalid carriages, require a single white light to the front.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles need not show a red light to the rear if they have attached an unobscured and efficient red reflector, and a white patch not less than 12 square inches in area.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles and solo motor cycles need not carry a lamp if being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the rear or left-hand edge of the carriage way.

*Horse Vehicles.*—A separate lamp showing a red light to the rear shall not be required to be carried if the lamps showing a light to the front also show a red light to the rear visible from a reasonable distance and no part of the vehicle or load extends more than 6 feet behind such lamps.

Any vehicle carrying a load overhanging laterally more than 12 inches from the centre of the nearest side lamp must have either an additional lamp on the sides where the load overhangs or the position of the one lamp must be such that no part of the load projects outwards more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line drawn through the centre of the substituted or additional lamp.

On any vehicle carrying a load more than 6 feet behind any lamp showing a red light to the rear carried in accordance with the Act, an additional or substituted lamp shall be carried so that such load shall not project more than 6 feet beyond such additional or substituted lamp.

## ON TOW.

There are special provisions as to vehicles towing and being towed. A lamp showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle; no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn; a lamp showing a red light need not be carried on any vehicle being drawn except the rear-most vehicle. Provided—if the distance between any such vehicles exceeds 5 feet, each vehicle shall be required to carry the same lamps as if it were not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn, and if a drawn vehicle or its load projects laterally more than 12 inches beyond the outermost of the lamps showing a white light to the front, an additional lamp shall be carried so that no part of the vehicle or its load projects more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line through the centre of such lamp.

## INSIDE LIGHTING.

Public Service Vehicles must, in compliance with the requirements of The Public Service Vehicles (Conditions of Fitness) Regulations 1936 and (Equipment and Use) Provisional Regulations (No. 2), 1931, be adequately lighted inside, and must have any deck which is fitted with a permanent top also adequately lighted at all times during the hours of darkness when carrying passengers.

## MOTOR VEHICLES AND PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION.

Europe.		Petrol Consumption 1934
Country	Vehicles 1934	Metric Tons.
Austria .....	78,497	118,000
Belgium (1933) .....	260,387	307,817
Luxemburg .....	10,226	
Czechoslovakia .....	161,652	180,000
Denmark .....	150,825	217,095
France .....	2,606,000	2,460,000
Germany .....	1,710,066	1,650,000
Gt. Britain .....	2,314,933	4,137,009
Italy (1933) .....	487,455	46,356
Netherlands (1933) .....	180,343	382,395
Norway .....	61,696	115,932
Spain .....	158,519	395,354
Sweden .....	193,545	356,104
Switzerland (1933) .....	117,919	218,547
Turkey .....	4,373	20,933
Yugoslavia .....	13,112	33,177

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, 1934.

World.		%
1,522,711,000 barrels = 217,530,000 tons.		
U.S.A. ....	59.72	Europe .....
S. America .....	13.12	Russia .....
Central do. ....	2.56	Rumania .....
ASIA .....	5.22	Other .....
AFRICA .....	0.10	
Oceania .....	3.33	

## Principal London Clubs.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscription		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Albemarle .....	1874	37 Dover Street, W. 1.	Norah F. Cooper .....	12	10	Social: Men and Women.
Aldwych .....	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C. 2.	P. J. S. Richardson .....	6	6	Social: Non-political.
Alexandra .....	1883	12 Grosvenor St., W. 1.	..... (Hon.)	..	6	Social: Ladies only.
Allenby (Services) ..	1907	2 Hand Court, W.C. 1.	Lt. Col. W. D. Kenny .....	..	5	Social: for ex-Service Men
Almaack .....	1897	3 Savile Row, W. 1.	Mrs. M. Newmarch .....	..	5	Social and Bridge.
Alpine .....	1857	43 Savile Row, W. 1.	E. S. Herbert (Hon.) .....	4	4	Mountaineering.
American .....	1899	95 Piccadilly, W. 1.	M. E. Bruce .....	25	15	Americans in London.
American Women's ..	1899	46 Grosvenor St., W. 1.	Miss Thompson .....	5	7	American Women only.
Anglo-Club .....	1926	102 St. Ermin's Ct., S.W. 1.	E. Le Blond (Hon.) .....	..	1	Luncheon Club.
Argentine .....	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W. 1.	Capt. H. T. Wright .....	..	10	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy .....	1838	35 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	F. Evelyn Vennard .....	14	7	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arthur's .....	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Lt.-Col. N. D. H. Campbell .....	..	16	Social: Non-political.
Arts .....	1863	40 Dover Street, W. 1.	Lt.-Col. H. Raymond .....	£6	10	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum .....	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	N. R. Udall, C.B.E. ....	30	15	Lit. & Science, Pub. Services.
Authors .....	1891	3 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	G. Herbert Thring .....	31	4	Literature.
Bachelors' .....	1881	3 South Audley St., W. 1.	Capt. W. E. Lloyd, M.C. ....	..	3	Social: Ladies no visitors.
Badminton .....	1876	100 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Capt. J. M. Boddam-Whetham .....	..	5	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin .....	1887	10 Bolton Street, W. 1.	Austin Moody .....	..	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath .....	1894	4 Dover Street, W. 1.	Sir J. W. Taylor .....	30	12	Naval, Mil. and Social.
Beaufort .....	1865	31 Soho Square, W. 1.	C. W. Norfield .....	..	4	Sporting and Social.
Beeftest .....	1876	3 Green Street, W.C. 2.	James Atfield .....	15	10	Social.
Boodle's .....	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Maj. H. G. Vaux, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O. ....	25	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire .....	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	John Tweedy .....	..	12	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's .....	1764	St. James's Street, S.W. 1.	Lt. Col. H. de L. Feruson, D.S.O. ....	30	15	Social.
Buck's .....	1819	18 Clifford Street, W. 1.	A. S. Drayson .....	25	15	Social.
Burlington House Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W. 1.	J. R. Bailey .....	..	7	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian .....	1838	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	H. de L. Ross .....	15	12	Strictly Scottish.
Camera .....	1883	17 John St., W.C. 2.	J. C. Swayne .....	£1	3	Photographic and Social.
Carlton .....	1834	94 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Willis .....	£40	17	Conservative.
Cavalry .....	1830	127 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Capt. P. G. Davidson .....	30	13	Officers Mounted Services.
Church Imperial .....	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	Miss A. M. Halligey .....	..	1	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Athenæum .....	1923	9 Union Ct., E.C. 2.	J. H. Noble .....	..	10	Social.
City Carlton .....	1863	St. Swinham's Lane, E.C. 4.	Frank Mend .....	5	12	Social and Empire Unity.
City Literary .....	1914	Chapter House, E.C. 4.	A. Stanley Bell (Hon.) ..	2	3	Liverymen of City only.
City of London .....	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.	D. H. Hall .....	100	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University .....	1885	50 Cornhill, E.C. 3.	Capt. Gordon Trench .....	10	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
City Women's .....	1910	9 Wine Office Court, E.C. 4.	Mary Robinson .....	5	£1 10s.	Social.
Commanche .....	1865	75 Seymour St., W. 2.	F. H. Turner .....	..	5	Residential & Social.
Conservative .....	1881	74 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Maj. E. Se. O. Gray, M.C. ....	30	15	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional .....	1840	Northumberland Ave.	Capt. R. H. Cale, M.C. ....	..	1	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts .....	1910	Dulwich Common, S.E. 11.	Eskeil D. Andrews .....	..	6	Social and Tennis.
Cowdray .....	1922	20 Cavendish Square, W. 1.	Miss E. M. Litten .....	3	£1	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	Chiltern Court, N.W. 1.	H. J. Hanson, O.B.E. ....	2	£1 5s.	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
D'Abernon .....	1931	6 Carlton Gdns., S.W. 1.	Col. G. Cawson, M.C. ....	..	10	Social.
Devonshire .....	1874	50 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	G. Dunning (Hon.) .....	15	15	Social: Non-political.
E. India United Serv.	1840	36 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Com. K. J. Southgate .....	30	15	Social: India & East.
Eaton Square .....	1876	57 Eaton Square, S.W. 1.	Mj. K. D. Abercromby ..	..	2	Social.
Eccentric .....	1897	12 Ryder Street, S.W. 1.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.) .....	5	5	Social.
Empress .....	1897	35 Dover Street, W. 1.	W. H. Stone .....	10	7	Ladies of position.
Farmers .....	1842	2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	C. Bertram Rolfe, M.B.E. ....	1	3	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers' .....	1834	36 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Maj. W. H. Sudery .....	5	6	Flyfishers and Social.
Forum .....	1920	3 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	Miss D. Parr, M.B.E. ....	2	8	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick .....	1831	15 Garrick Street, W.C. 2.	Lt.-Col. K. A. Plimpton, D.S.O. ....	20	15	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers' .....	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	Capt. E. S. Bailey .....	2	6	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room .....	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W.C. 2.	Miss B. K. Huggins .....	10	8	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham .....	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.	H. S. Cole .....	30	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards' .....	1813	21 Brook Street, W. 1.	Capt. H. J. Fletcher .....	..	25	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon .....	1911	13 Cork Street, W. 1.	Miss M. F. McWilliam .....	..	5	Professional Women.
Hurlingham .....	1868	Fulham, S.W. 6.	Lt.-Col. J. R. C. Gannon, M.V.O. ....	10	5	Polo, Tennis, Swimming.
Hurst Park .....	1880	3 Cork Street, W. 1.	R. V. Hargreaves .....	..	£12	Racing: and at W. Molesey.
International .....	1929	Upper Grosvenor St., W. 1.	Lt.-Col. H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O. ....	10	15	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Sportsmen's .....	1929	W. 1.	C.M.G., D.S.O. ....	10	15	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Av., S.W. 1.	Col. I. J. Jesse, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ....	..	7	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton .....	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Admiral A. J. Davies, C.B. ....	50	10	Strictly Conservative.
Jun. Constitutional ..	1889	101 Piccadilly, W. 1.	C. W. Eldridge .....	..	12	Conservative and Unionist.
Jun. Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Col. L. E. Tempest .....	..	10	Naval, Mil. & Air Force.
Junior United Service	1827	11 Charles St., St. James's, S.W. 1.	Maj. Robert Dickie, M.C., L.L.B. ....	..	12	Officers of H.M. Services.
Kempton Park .....	1877	Sunbury-on-Thames .....	L. W. Hargreaves .....	5	10	Racing.
Kemel .....	1903	84 Piccadilly, W. 1.	H. T. W. Bowell .....	1	5	For improving breed of dogs
Ladies' Alpine .....	1907	Ct. Central Hotel, N.W. 1.	Miss B. M. McAndrew .....	1	2	Mountaineering.
Army & Navy .....	1902	27 St. James's Pl., S.W. 1.	Miss G. M. Fowler .....	5	8	Connected with Forces.
Automobile .....	1902	76 South Audley St., W. 1.	Paym. Capt. G. W. Watson, R.N. ....	15	12	Social: Motor Locomotion.
Carlton .....	1906	5 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	Miss Evelyn L. Hogg .....	10	10	Social and Political.
Empire .....	1907	60 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.	Miss B. Bowman .....	8	8	Social.
Pink .....	1907	32 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.	Lady Wolsley (Hon.) .....	..	5	Social.



## Principal London Clubs.

529

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscriptions.		Remarks.
				Ent.	Ann.	
Lady Golfers .....	1912	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Miss G. R. Bastin .....	G.	G.	Social: Lady Golfers. Fencing, &c. Ladies: Arts and Lit. Amateur Rowing.
London Fencing .....	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S.W. 1.	H. R. Foss (Hon.) .....	..	4 & 3	
London Lyceum .....	1903	9 Chesterfield Gdns., W. 1.	Miss M. M. Elliott .....	..	7. 6. 5. 4	
London Rowing .....	1856	Embankment, Putney, S.W.	Lt.-Col. C. E. P. Samskey, d.s.o.	£2	3	
M.C.C. (Lord's) .....	1787	St John's Wood Rd., N.W. 8.	Lt. Col. R. S. Rait-Kerr .....	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket. Social.
Marlborough .....	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Capt. C. R. E. W. Perryman, d.s.c., R.N.	£5	18	
National .....	1845	12 Qu'Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.	Capt. E. L. Frewer, R.N.	..	3 to 10	Protestant and Social. Liberal.
National Liberal .....	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.	T. A. F. Longford .....	..	8 to 1	
National Sporting .....	1891	21 Soho Square, W. 1.	L. W. Penn .....	10	7 & 5	Sporting and Social. Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
Naval and Military .....	1862	94 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Capt. J. F. Tindal-Atkinson.	20	15 & 2	
New Century .....	1899	12 Hay Hill, W. 1.	Mrs. A. M. A. Rice .....	2	2	Ladies: Social. Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Oxfrd & Camb. .....	1883	1, Stratton Street, W. 1.	C. W. Johnson (Actg.) .....	..	8 & 6	
New University .....	1864	57 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	R. C. Drinkwater .....	..	13	Oxford and Camb. Univ. Ladies: Social.
New Victoria .....	1890	30, Sackville St., W. 1.	Miss A. K. Taylor .....	..	5 & 4	
Nihon Jin-Kwai .....	1882	3 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.	A. Kudatani .....	2	2	Japanese nationality. Conservative.
1000 .....	1905	24 Ryder Street, S.W. 1.	Joint Hon. Secs., .....	1 & 2	1 & 2	
Northern Counties .....	1891	24 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Capt. G. H. Osborne .....	Nil	3 & 4	Social. Northumbrians. Royal British Nurses Assoc.
Nurses .....	1902	199 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	Miss J. Macdonald .....	1	1	
Old Millhillians .....	1833	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	A. S. Hewson (Hon.) .....	1	10 & 3	School Inte. ests. Social.
Oriental .....	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1.	Sir A. Pickford (Hon.) .....	30	15 & 3	
Orleans .....	1877	29 King St., St. Jas.'s, S.W. 1.	A. F. Evans .....	20	10	Social: Lady guests. Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxford and Camb. Univ. .....	1830	71 76 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Maj. W. F. Jeffries, d.s.o., R.A.	10	15	
Oxfrd & Camb. Musical Pioneer .....	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.	Horace M. Abel (Hon.) .....	2	4 & 11	Chamber Music. Ladies: Social.
Portland .....	1935	12 Cavendish Place, W. 1.	Mrs. S. Roe .....	..	5. 4 & 3	
Pratt's .....	1880	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Capt. R. M. Lees .....	30	20	Social: Non-political. Social.
Press .....	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1.	..	..	5	
Prince's .....	1882	Subsury Sq., E.C. 4.	A. Lazenby .....	2 & 1	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic. Real Tennis, Squash and Racquets.
Public Schools .....	1853	197 Knightsbridge, S.W. 7.	Vice-Adm. G. M. Tomlin, c.m.g., M.V.O.	..	10	
Queen's .....	1919	61 Curzon Street, W. 1.	Lt. Col. J. H. Lyne-Evans, m.c.	..	6. 4. 2. 1	Social: Public Schools. Sports and Athletics.
Railway .....	1886	West Kensington, W. 14	Lt.-Col. G. Eyre Bruce, m.c.	5	7, 10	
Ranelagh .....	1899	57 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4.	H. A. Vallance (Hon.) .....	10 & 6	2	Study of Railway matters. Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform .....	1804	Barnes, S.W. 13.	..	40	11	
Reformation .....	1837	104 5/6 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	H. B. Bell .....	..	15	Returners. Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reichampton .....	1901	101 Rochampton Lane, S.W. 15	H. G. Arnold .....	10	10	
Royal Aero .....	1901	119 Piccadilly, W. 1.	H. E. Perrin, c.m.g.	..	8 & 5	Aeronomics. Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C., R.N.A.S.
Royal Air Force .....	1917	128 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Group-Capt. A. B. Burdett, d.s.o.	..	10. 7 & 2	
Royal Automobile .....	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Com. F. P. Armstrong, O.B.E., R.N.V.R.	10	10 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom. Yachting and Social.
Royal Cruising .....	1880	53 Welbeck St., W. 1.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.) .....	4 & 2	3 & 2	
Royal Societies .....	1844	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	R. H. Humphreys .....	5	10. 6 & 4	Learned Societies. Yachting and Social.
Royal Thames Yacht .....	1795	60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.	R. A. Wary .....	15 & 5	13 & 11	
Ryl. Toxophilite Soc. .....	1884	90 Al. ion Mews East, W. 2.	Melville Foster, m.b.e.	1	4 & 2	Archery. Social and Art.
Royal Water Colour Society Art .....	1784	54 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.	H. Philp .....	1	6 & 4	
St. Andrew's .....	1930	2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	W. A. Martin (Hon.) .....	1	2 & 1	Scotsmen & Scotswomen. Diplomatic.
St. James's .....	1857	106 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Thomas H. Mercer .....	25	18	
St. Stephen's .....	1870	1 Bridge St., S.W. 1.	F. F. Gorell Barnes .....	15	15	Conservative. Racing: and at Asher
Sandown Park .....	1875	15 Old Bond St., W. 1.	A. Feacey .....	5	8 & 12	
Savage .....	1857	3 Carlton Hse. Ter., S.W. 1.	A. H. Brooks (Hon.) .....	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art. Social: Non-political.
Savile .....	1863	69 Brook Street, W. 1.	Dr. J. A. Giles (Hon.) .....	15	12	
Sesame Imperial .....	1895	4 Grosvenor St., W. 1.	Mrs. B. Turnbull .....	..	6 & 4	Social and Literary. Fat cattle, &c.
Smithfield .....	1778	Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.	Leonard Bull .....	Nil	1	
Spanish (Centro Español) .....	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1.	R. Ruiz de Pinedo .....	..	5	Social: Non-political. Social and Sporting.
Sports .....	1893	8 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Maj. Saunders, d.s.o.	..	12. 7 & 2	
Stadium .....	1922	25 High Holborn, W.C. 1.	S. W. Swift .....	..	3	Luncheon and Sports Club. Amateur Rowing.
Thames Rowing .....	1860	Putney, S.W. 15	A. H. Turner (Hon.) .....	£2	4	
Thatched House .....	1865	86 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	W. H. Bennett .....	10	12. 6. 3	Social: Non-political. Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
The Three Arts .....	1911	194 Maybone Rd., N.W. 1.	Mrs. C. L. Flack .....	1	3 & 2	
Travellers' .....	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	(vacant) .....	15	14	Travellers. Racing and Social.
Turf .....	1858	85 Piccadilly, W. 1.	William Lovelace .....	30	15	
Union .....	1805	Carlton House Ter., S.W. 1.	Col. W. M. Macleod .....	..	15. 10	Social: Non-political. Ladies of Crown Services.
Untd. Nursing Servs. .....	1927	34 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.	Miss M. P. Steele, R.N.C.	1	1 & 2. 5	
United Service .....	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Pym. Cpt. R. R. Hoare, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	£20	12	Combatant Officers. Social and Sporting.
United Sports .....	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Col. J. L. Jesse, c.m.g., O.B.E., d.s.o.	2	1 to 5	
United University .....	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1.	Lt.-Com. R. H. V. Siveright.	20	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ. Civic: Non-political.
United Wards .....	1877	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.	Walter Rose .....	10 & 6	1	
Univ. of London .....	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C. 1.	W. Longland, B.Sc.	..	3. 2 & 1	University and Medical. University and Medical.
University Women's .....	1897	2 Audley Square, W. 1.	Miss G. Allison .....	1	3 & 2	
Victoria .....	1860	28 Wellington St., W.C. 2.	Frank H. Holmes .....	£10	6	Sporting and Social. Town house for Ladies.
Victoria (Ladies) .....	1894	9 Halkin St., S.W. 1.	Mrs. M. Phillips .....	5	7	
West Indian .....	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Capt. F. E. C. Mossum .....	5	4. 3 & 1	Social: West Indian. Social: Non-political.
White's .....	1793	37 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	H. L. Webb .....	15	20	
Windham .....	1826	37 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Maj. Mockett, O.B.E.	15	15	Social: Non-political. Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Women's Imperial .....	1936	5 Devonshire St., W. 1.	..	..	3 & 2	
Writers' .....	1891	20 Norfolk St., W.C. 2.	Miss L. R. Mitchell (Hon.)	..	..	

## PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Abergavenny (County).....	1880	Lower Monk Street	50	6.	3 & 1	*C. G. A. Brooks.
Aldersney, C. I. (Grosnez).....	1922	Victoria Street	36	5	5	*Maj. H. C. Hall.
Aldershot (Officers).....	1905	Farnborough Road	..	..	..	Lt.-Col. T. Adair, D.S.O.
Bath (Bath and County).....	1858	21-22 Queen Square	350	8	7	Ft.-Lt. A. Courtenay Snow
(Ladies).....	1902	Milsum Street	400	2	2	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht).....	1802	6 Green Edge.....	213	2	2	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton, D.S.O.
Bedford (Bedford Club).....	1883	9 De Parys Avenue	140	..	4	J. B. Jenkins.
(Town and County).....	1884	Embankment ..	170	..	4 & 6	Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing).....	1896	Iale of Wight ..	500	6	3	Com. L. F. Foley, R.N.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New).....	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	150	..	4	Lt.-Col. C. I. Seton-Browne.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Y.L.).....	1844	Rockferry ..	248	3	2	*W. P. Davidson. D.S.O.
Birmingham (Bridge).....	1934	Fore Street ..	105	1	2	E. L. Hague.
(City).....	1881	Paradise Street ..	191	..	6	*Sidney C. Taunton, M.B.E.
(Chamber of Commerce).....	1921	95 New Street ..	400	..	2	H. Eyles, O.B.E.
(Conservative).....	1872	53 Temple Row ..	400	..	12, 6 & 3	*R. Cyril Yates.
(Cosmopolitan).....	1890	Fore Street ..	250	..	4, 2 & 1	J. B. Willelms.
(Ladies).....	1866	Corporation Street ..	160	..	5	*Walter Riley.
(Midland).....	1862	Elthel Street ..	210	5	8 & 4	*H. James Gittos, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative).....	1914	72 Newhall Street ..	160	..	7	*T. Harold Platts.
(Three Counties: Ladies).....	1858	67 New Street ..	400	..	4	Miss M. G. Stamford.
(Union).....	1875	Victoria Row ..	112	..	2	*H. P. Bazeley.
Bishop Auckland (The Club).....	1810	Church Street ..	290	..	2	*John T. Hudd.
Blackburn (Conservative).....	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	87	..	7	Robert Cheetham.
(Union).....	1877	Sudley Road ..	75	..	4 & 2	*Herbert A. Smitton.
Bognor Regis (The Bognor Club).....	1870	Mawdaley Street ..	225	..	3 & 4	*Capt. Herbert C. Pocock, O.B.E., R.N.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club).....	1880	19 The Crescent ..	40	..	3	*P. Nuttall.
(Bournemouth Club).....	1871	Pier Approach ..	240	5	5 & 1	*Maj. H. V. Firih.
Bradford (Bradford & County Conservative).....	1878	40 Market Street ..	300	..	5 & 3	Lt.-Col. A. W. G. Ridings.
(The Club).....	1860	Manor Row ..	255	..	2	*T. W. Smith; *J. W. G. Butterfield.
(Liberal).....	1877	Bank Street ..	350	..	5 & 3	*S. Y. P. Gardner.
(Union).....	1887	Piece Hall Yard ..	600	NIL	4, 6 & 12	Alton Ward.
Brecon (County).....	1881	Lion Street ..	86	3 & 2	5	*George P. Hill.
Bridgnorth (The Club).....	1887	1 Bank Street ..	90	2	2	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridlington (R. Yorks. Yacht).....	1847	South Cliff Road ..	206	2	2	R. J. R. Haslewood.
Bridport (West Dorset).....	1872	12 South Street ..	130	1	2	*Alan G. Eekles.
Brighton (County).....	1920	7 Middle Street ..	250	..	1	*T. Shoemith.
(Union).....	1863	138 King's Road ..	250	..	9 & 6	Miss G. Parker.
Bristol (Clifton).....	1855	22 The Mall ..	550	..	6	H. J. Alford.
(Constitutional).....	1885	St. Stephen Street ..	475	..	5 & 2	S. B. Sleeman.
(The Bristol Club).....	1888	Corn Street ..	550	4 & 2	3 & 1	H. Kitchingman.
(University and Literary).....	1893	20 Berkeley Square ..	230	..	3 & 1	A. J. Gardner.
Budleigh Salterton.....	1901	The Parade ..	200	3	3 & 1	H. B. Plumb.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht).....	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex ..	650	3	4	*Lt.-Col. R. J. Milne.
(Royal Burnham Y.C.).....	1895	do. ..	500	2	2	Lt.-Col. H. D. Moore, D.S.O.
Burton-on-Trent (The Club) ..	1884	Burton-on-Trent ..	150	5	6	R. H. Giraud Wright.
Buxton (Union).....	1887	St. John's Road ..	241	3	4, 2 & 1	J. S. Moorthy.
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh Yacht).....	1847	Port-y-aur ..	150	3	2 & 1	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic).....	1855	A. D. C. Theatre ..	90	2	3	*Ernest W. Jones.
(Footlights).....	1882	Corn Exchange St. ..	75	2	3	T. E. Graham.
(Hawks).....	1871	All Saints' Passage ..	..	5	6	*W. Michael Douglass.
(Pitt).....	1815	Jesus Lane ..	200	3	2 Term	*M. G. L. Turnbull.
(Union).....	1815	Bridge Street ..	14,000	1	3	*D. S. H. Bury.
Canterbury (Club).....	1875	33 St. George's Street ..	300	2	2	*S. S. Brown.
(East Kent).....	1868	Old Dover Road ..	110	3	5	Capt. A. H. Smith.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County).....	1866	2 Westgate Street ..	340	10	10	D. F. Andrews.
(Exchange Club).....	1881	Mount Stuart Sq. ..	300	..	3 & 1	Capt. S. J. Price.
Carlisle (Border).....	1862	8 Victoria Place ..	115	2 & 1	2 & 1	J. Pearson Griffiths, F.S.A.A.
(Cumberland County).....	1870	24 Lowther Street ..	144	5 & 3	5 & 2	John Mattinson.
Cardmarthen (Cardmarthen & County).....	1500	Spillman Street ..	220	..	3 & 1	*Lt.-Col. F. W. Halton.
(Chesterham (New).....	1874	Promenade ..	400	..	9 & 4	*F. A. Soppiitt.
(Union).....	1893	Cambray ..	90	2	2	*J. Mascie-Taylor.
Chester (Grosvenor).....	1866	Eastgate ..	150	5	5	*J. H. Boulter.
(City).....	1807	St. Peter's Churchyd.	132	1	5	*Capt. E. Hilton Gardner.
Chichester (W. Sussex County).....	1892	East Street ..	145	..	3, 4 & 5	J. Henshall, A.C.A.
Colchester (The Club).....	1880	Bank Passage ..	93	..	3 & 2	*Bartel G. Martin.
(St. Runwald's).....	1887	Head Street ..	88	..	5 & 3	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
Coventry (Banner House).....	1900	Little Park Street ..	102	1	2	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
(Coventry and County).....	1898	4-5 Queen's Road ..	250	5	4 & 2	S. J. Garner.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron).....	1815	R.Y.S. Castle, Cowes	No	100	5	*Capt. P. W. Chapman.
(Royal London Yacht).....	1838	The Parade ..	300	NIL	4 & 1	Paym. Capt. F. W. Walshe, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Cromer (The Club).....	1900	Cliff Avenue ..	100	NIL	4, 3, & 2	G. H. L. Watson.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union).....	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer	120	3	4 & 2	E. J. Waller.
Derby (County).....	1878	103 Friar Gate ..	160	..	5 & 2	Maj. H. C. Owen, O.B.E., M.C.
Devizes (Devizes & District).....	1932	27 St. John Street ..	210	..	1	Gerard H. Smith.
Dorchester (Dorset County).....	1882	3 High West Street ..	219	..	2	*S. A. Davis.
Douglas, I. of M. (Jan Vannin).....	1902	Finch Road ..	100	1	3 & 1	*H. O. Lock.
Dover (The Club).....	1868	5 Waterloo Crescent ..	100	NIL	5 & 4	*S. J. Kaye.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht).....	1872	Marine Parade ..	250	NIL	3	*Col. F. E. G. Skye.
						*L. S. Bennett.

Town.	Estab- lished.	Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Durham (County)	1890	52 Old Elvet	200	G.	G.	John Wallace.
Darbourne (Devonshire)	1872	41 Grand Parade	250	Nil	5, & 2	H. L. Wilson.
(Sussex)	1887	24 Grand Parade	250	2	5 & 2	E. D. Constant.
Essex Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	300	2	2	G. A. Rowe.
Eton (Etonian County)	1921	Clewer Mead, Eton	1,400	..	5, 6, 7 & 3	J. K. Turnbull, M.C.
Erresham (Erresham)	1900	Dreaden House	140	..	3 & 1	A. F. Alcock.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northern Place	240	5	6 & 5	Paym. Com. H. R. Stock, R.N.
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130	..	3, 2, & 1	A. N. Pitts.
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	The Esplanade	122	..	4 & 2	E. H. Spence.
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace	150	5	4 & 3	C. H. R. Keene.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	247	5 & 3	3 & 1	Hereward H. Tresidder.
Fareham (Castle Yacht)	1837	Hill Head	52	..	3	A. A. Richards.
Felixstowe (The Club)	1906	Cliff House	100	Nil	3	Miss M. C. Hervey.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	1, 6 Sandgate Road	173	..	5 & 3	E. E. English.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	210	3	5 & 3	W. A. Wilkinson.
Gloucester (City and County)	1874	Westgate Street	200	5	5 & 3 10s.	E. G. Matthews.
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	140	..	5 & 4	Maj. W. R. Harris, O.B.E.
Halifax (The Club)	1888	Mountain Street	209	5 & 3	7	H. A. Rhodes.
Harrogate (The Club)	1890	Victoria Avenue	130	..	5 & 3	L. le Marchant.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	210	1	1	W. C. W. Ingle, D.S.O.
Henley on Thames (Leander)	1820	Henley on Thames	1,700	2	3	H. A. Steward.
Hythe Court	1905	Phyllis Court	1,800	20	8	Capt. Roy Finlay.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	Broad Street	200	5	4	J. Inglis.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	300	Nil	6 & 2	T. G. Barnes.
(Town & County)	1907	5 The Drive	100	..	1	A. F. Barford.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	22 John William St.	151	..	5 & 10	Joint Hon. Secs.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	11 Anlaby Road	163	..	8, 3 & 1	L. Fawley Judge.
(Hull Constitutional)	1879	Carr Lane	450	..	3	R. S. Wokes.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	74 High Street	70	..	5 & 2	Maj. H. R. Hildyard.
Hythe, Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	11 the Pier, South- ampton	850	2	5	P. T. Bersey, O.M.C. D.S.O.
Ipswich (County Club)	1860	Brook Street	200	..	5	Maj. A. D. G. Drayton.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1885	11 Northgate	100	1	5 & 3	G. E. Whalley.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1833	St. Helier	122	1	2	Rev. G. A. Sexton, D.D.
(Victoria)	1852	St. Helier	180	16	6	Lt. Col. J. J. Collins, D.S.O.
Kendal (Westmorland County)	1893	Highbury	92	4	4	H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	180	1	3	A. L. Hine Haycock.
Leamington (Tennis Court)	1847	Beaufort Street	200	..	6, 4 & 2	Capt. J. H. Charters.
(Leamington Club)	1887	26 The Parade	60	..	3	George Hunter.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Albion Place	308	25	12	J. H. Portway.
(The Central)	1926	52 Basinghall Street	30	..	10	Miss J. Dunwell.
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	5	Maj. G. Brooke-Hart, M.C.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1873	St. Anne's	204	..	5 & 3	Rowland Goringe.
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	100	2	3 & 1	E. A. Simpson.
Littlehampton (County)	1912	South Terrace	140	2	3, 2 & 1	Pay. Com. L. S. Brown, R.N.
Liverpool (Artists)	1811	Cheshire Street	235	1 & 2	2 & 3	Ernest D. Roden.
(Constitutional)	1833	India Buildings	30	..	10 & 5	Capt. George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1832	11 Penwick Street	210	..	10, 4 & 3	J. H. Bromfield.
(Lyceum)	1831	Bold Street	500	20	5	Albert Oulton.
(Palatine)	1836	Union Court	120	..	10	H. T. Houghton.
(Racquet)	1875	On Parliament St.	350	..	10, 4 & 3	F. A. Purgold.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1915	6 Ramford Place	30	Nil	1	E. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedford, Rock Ferry	366	3	2	W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1835	2 Mt. Pleasant	350	5	4 & 2	Prof. T. P. Droop.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Royal Plain	400	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Com. H. A. Knight, R.N.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1857	Week Street	150	Nil	6 & 4	Maj. F. D. Thomas.
Manchester (Arts)	1870	South St., Peter St.	100	1	4 & 2	J. Beard.
(Clarendon)	1849	102 Mosley Street	300	..	15	H. F. Simpson.
(Constitutional)	1870	35 St. Ann Street	700	Nil	2 & 3	R. K. Fieldhouse.
(The Ladies)	1883	90 Deansgate	154	10s. 6d.	3 & 1	Miss Lillian M. Bailey.
(Old Rectory)	..	90 Deansgate	184	..	10	Joint Hon. Secs.
(Reform)	1867	8 King Street	800	..	3 & 7	E. J. Williams.
(Town & Counties)	1914	10 Albert Square	250	..	5 & 3	Miss Mary Gregg.
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street	450	..	25	Capt. F. Franks.
(Cruising Association)	1914	Wellington Hotel	75	..	10s.	A. H. Hope.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1889	Marton Road	210	10 & 5	8 & 6	A. H. Headlam.
Minhead (West Somerset)	1901	16 The Avenue	70	..	5 & 2	Montagu Strickland.
Monmouth (Monmouth County)	1873	Agincourt Square	50	Nil	2	T. T. Vizard.
New Brighton (Liverpool Yacht)	1896	Promenade	120	2	2	Bertram Pelham.
Newbury (South Berks)	1863	Bridge Street	90	3	4	W. H. O. Pollett.
Newcastle on Tyne (Northern Counties)	1829	13 Eldon Square	200	15	10	George Lediard.
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	B. C. Jones.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	G. W. R. Station	250	5	5	John Woods.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	Geo. Row	500	5	5 & 4	Com. J. C. Mansfield, R.N.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1764	17 Upper King St.	300	..	6 & 3	William Moss.
Nottingham (Nottinghamshire)	1812	Bridlesmith Gate	200	10	7 & 5	A. L. Morell.
(Lough)	1863	King Street	200	10	7	A. Louce.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Cornmarket St.	145	..	4 & 2	H. R. Peake.
(Oxford and County)	1905	33 Holywell	250	3	4	D. J. Williams.
(O.U.D.S.)	1884	27 George Street	200	10s. 10s.	10s. 10s.	H. Bird.
(Union Society)	1821	Freem Court	12,000	10s.	10s.	Capt. D. V. Hill.
(Vincent's)	1863	12 King Edw. St.	100	3 & 6	5 & 6	G. E. Wright, F.C.I.S.
Penarth (Yacht)	1863	The Esplanade	200	2	3	Walter J. Denoon.
Peterborough (City & Counties)	1895	Priestgate	200	..	3 & 1	F. R. Watson.
Plymouth (Plymouth Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	221	..	3 & 1	Capt. W. E. Money, O.B.E., R.N.
(Royal Western Yacht Club of England)	1827	The Hoe	300	7	17 2s.	

Town.	Estab. lished.	Address	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription		Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Plymouth (Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madaira Road .....	125	..	2	*O. H. C. Huish.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe .....	120	..	3 to 2	*D. M. Murdoch.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road .....	750	..	£3, 2, & 2	Maj. D. M. Dunlop.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	62 Clarence Parade, Southsea	108	Nil	4	*S. F. James.
(Portsmouth Yacht)	1932	Sally Port .....	500	..	2	J. E. Dunbar.
(Motor Boat Club)	1931	Sally Port .....	275	Nil	2	J. E. Dunbar.
Preston (Conservative)	1878	Castle Street .....	635	..	3, 2, & 1	W. Atkinson, Esq.
Ramsgate (Roy. People's Yacht)	1887	West Cliff Mansions .....	300	..	4 & 3	Com. R. E. Stokes-Rees, R.N.
Reading (Athletic)	1842	Friar Street .....	280	..	3 & 2	F. W. C. Doughty.
	1875	Blugrave Street .....	200	..	4	*A. G. West.
	1881	Station Road .....	250	..	4, 3, 2, & 1	*B. Bird.
Ripon (The Club)	1876	Market Place .....	78	3 & 2	3 & 1	P. Bruce Elliott.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade .....	140	..	5 & 3	P. E. Jackson.
Medway Yacht	1876	Willis Avenue .....	150	108, 6d.	2	*H. J. Callund.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street .....	100	Nil	3	*R. E. Morris.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844	St. Thomas Street .....	145	..	6	*Com. A. J. G. MacDermott.
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1775	Ryde Pier Head .....	1,200	25	13 & 11	R. A. Warry, [R.N., C.B.E.]
Rye (Dormer House)	1875	Rye .....	220	2	3	Maj. J. Ramsay.
St. Leonards-on-Sea (East Sussex Yacht Club)	1884	Warrior Square .....	165	Nil	5 & 3	J. F. Ledingham.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	St. Nicholas Cliff ..	80	..	7 & 3†	*H. C. Moresby White.
(South Cliff)	1878	West Street .....	5	..	5	R. Bent.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Notfolk Street .....	400	15	12 & 6	† Lt. Col. M. J. Duggan, C.B.E.
(Athletic)	1847	George Street .....	500	5	£6 10s.	
(Reform)	1885	St. James's Row .....	300	..	4	*Leslie Lewis.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1890	Oak House, Bospole ..	120	..	5	A. R. Crompton, Esq.
(Shropshire County)	1892	The Square .....	230	..	4	Lt. Col. J. H. Westley, C.M.O.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1817	Bugle Street .....	200	..	7	Vice-Adm. F. A. Powlett, C.B.E.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	79 Above Bar .....	400	..	4 & 3	A. I. Robinson.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1891	The Cliffs .....	250	..	3, 2, & 1†	*C. F. Parsons.
(Nora Yacht Club)	1903	Lower Esplanade .....	250	..	2	R. C. Marston.
Southport (Union)	1869	2, Bath Street .....	130	5	5	*H. Bardsley, M.R.C.S.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1894	Cliffon Road .....	165	..	7 & 3	Maj. F. Sutton, D.S.O.
Southwold Suffolk (The Glyth Club)	1930	Southwold .....	80	Nil	3 & 2	H. D. Hutton.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street ..	65	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	Subscription Rooms ..	170	1	3 & 1†	*T. E. Sanders.
Swansea (Swansea and County)	1872	Castle Square .....	220	5	4	E. M. Bradford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles .....	220	4	4	H. D. Bevan.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	Fore Street .....	200	2	5 & 3	Richard Dixon.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1890	Bedford Square .....	70	..	3 & 2	† Lt. Col. H. G. Pinches.
Teddington (Royal Canon)	1866	Trowlock Island .....	150	2	2	*A. R. Evans.
Tegmouath (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere .....	75	..	4	*B. Tudball.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft .....	60	Nil	4, 3 & 1	*C. Mathias.
Tenterden (The Tudor Club)	1946	High Street .....	114	10/6	2 & 1	*Col. P. L. Grove.
Torquay (Carlton)	1913	Vaughan Road .....	150	..	3	*Major G. H. Martin.
(Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Bracon Terrace .....	130	5	5	*C. E. Rotherham.
Timbridge Wells and Counties (Kent and Sussex)	1900	40 London Road .....	145	..	5 & 3	*J. F. Dixon.
Wakefield (County)	1863	The Great Hall .....	207	2	2 & 1	J. Taylor.
Walham (The Club)	1891	Drury Lane .....	120	..	5	Capt. H. G. Stickley
Warwick (County)	1835	Bridge Street .....	100	..	6	*J. S. Ridsdale
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	10 Church Street .....	75	..	4 & 3	*Arthur G. Burrows.
Westcliff Yacht	1900	The Cliffs .....	300	..	2 & 1	H. L. Davis.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1870	Westcliff-on-Sea .....	250	2	2	*F. J. Sgarrow.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Westward Ho! .....	107	..	4	*O. A. Smith.
Whitehaven (West Cumber- land)	1908	6 Charlotte Row .....	220	6	6	Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	47 New Lowther St. ..	80	..	3	A. M. Allison.
(City)	1895	Southgate Street ..	264	..	5 & 2	F. L. Tabor.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1887	15 Southgate Street ..	90	Nil	3 & 1†	J. Harding.
Wisbech (Wisbech & District Club)	1923	Windermere .....	128	2 & 1	4, 3, & 1	*C. Dewhurst.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Glan-Dyff, Wisbech ..	160	3	2	*Ernest Hickling.
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1860	Lichfield Street .....	153	..	6 & 3	*E. W. Page.
(Union)	1877	40 Foregate Street .....	120	..	£5	† Lt. J. Gibbons.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	The Cross .....	150	6	5	*Major H. M. Griffiths.
York (Yorkshire)	1811	Yarmouth, I. of W. ..	172	..	4, 3, & 1	*Maj. W. P. Stuart, D.S.O.
(City)	1876	Museum Street .....	450	..	9 & 3	Lt. Col. H. S. Dickman, C.B.E.
		9 Museum Street .....	130	..	3	*Joint Hon. Secs.

## CLUBS.

According to a recent return there are 14,377 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales (1932) and 678 in Scotland (1932). An examination of a recent return shows the following results:—

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
Trade Union, &c.	2,827	1,056,700
Athletic	1,696	726,800

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
General	1,670	501,600
Ex-Service, &c.	1,391	320,900
Conservative	1,321	363,000
Golf	736	232,600
Liberal	546	147,500
Masonic	525	74,800
Not Specified	1,068	303,100
Total	11,780	3,767,000



## PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab- lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St. ....	185	£20	8 Gs.	F. R. Young.
Ayr (County) .....	1872	Sanquhar .....	220	..	6 & 4 Gs.	W. H. Kennedy.
Dundee (Eastern) .....	1866	3, Albert Square .....	235	£10	8 Gs.	W. L. Pattullo.
Edinburgh (Caledonian U.S.)	1825	4, Shandwick Pl. ....	400	..	7 Gs.	1st Col. A. Dallas Smith.
" (New) .....	1877	85, Princes St. ....	1,000	..	12 Gs.	Col. J. H. M. Davis, D.S.O.
" (Ladies' Caledonian) .....	1903	13-14, Charlotte Sq. ....	770	6 Gs.	4 & 5 Gs.	Miss Violet Wood.
" (Northern) .....	1839	91, George St. ....	300	..	8, 5 & 4 Gs.	J. Hamilton Craig, C.A.
" (Queen's) .....	1897	17, Frederick St. ....	700	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss Jessica E. Gaisena.
" (Royal Eastern Yacht) .....	1856	37, Queen Street .....	100	2 Gs.	None	W. N. G. Atkin.
" (Royal Forth Yacht) .....	1868	Graniton .....	152	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	W. A. Macqueen, D.S.O.
" (Scottish Conservative) ..	1877	112, Princes St. ....	2,400	..	13, 4, 5, 6, & 7 Gs.	J. M. Halliday.
" (Scottish Liberal) .....	1880	109, Princes St. ....	500	Susp.	6 & 3 Gs.	John A. E. Gunn.
" (University) .....	1864	127, Princes St. ....	750	Susp.	12 & 7 Gs.	G. J. R. Hamilton.
" (University Union) .....	1889	Park Place .....	1,550	5s.	14 Gs.	W. Neil Darling.
Glasgow (Art) .....	1867	185, Bath St. ....	420	{ 7 & 15 G }	4 Gs.	George Middlemass, C.A.
" (Conservative) .....	1880	33, Bothwell St. ....	1,200	Nil.	10, 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
" (Junior) .....	1883	111, Douglas St. ....	120	Nil.	8 Gs.	W. A. Clapperton.
" (Kelvin) .....	1897	19, Royal Exchange Sq. ....	500	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
" (Liberal) .....	1886	149, Buchanan Street .....	300	Nil.	2 & 1 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
" (New) .....	1860	244, W. George St. ....	419	12 & 8 Gs.	George Middlemass, C.A.	
" (Royal Clyde Yacht) .....	1856	Hunter's Quay .....	675	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	F. A. Downie, C.A.
" (R. W. Str. of Scot. Yacht) ..	1875	309, Dobbies Loan, W.2 ..	100	1 G.	1 G.	W. M. Mackintosh.
" (R. Scottish Automobile) ..	1891	Blythwood Square .....	6,035	5 Gs. & Nil.	5 & 2 Gs.	Robert J. Smith, C.D.E., C.A.
" (Scottish Constitutional) ..	1861	112, W. George St. ....	750	£2	5 & 3 Gs.	Hugh Brechin, C.A.
" (The Western) .....	1825	179, Buchanan St. ....	620	£21	16 Gs.	J. D. M. McMillan.
Inverness (Highland) .....	1869	37, High Street .....	175	12 or 2 G.	6 or 4 Gs.	R. Guy Robertson.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht) ..	1881	Corran Esplanade .....	100	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Wm. Moncrieff.
Paisley (The Club) .....	1880	12, High Street .....	154	15 Gs.	7 & 5 Gs.	Col. James Cook.
Rothsay (R. Northern Yacht) ..	1824	43 Argyle Street .....	300	£3	£3	James Napier.

## PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab- lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht) ..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	600	6 Gs.	1 & 3 G.	Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ire- land Yacht) .....	1892	Cultra, Belfast .....	670	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	Robt. E. Workman.
" (Ulster) .....	1868	Castle Place .....	300	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	D. Kirkpatrick.
" (Ulster Reform) .....	1835	4, Royal Avenue .....	470	5 Gs.	8 & 5 Gs.	James Hutchinson.
" (Union) .....	1837	15, Donegall Place .....	220	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	W. H. Niall Nelson.
Cavan (County) .....	1862	Clunch Street .....	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County) .....	1828	80, South Mall .....	175	£10	£10	Capt. R. R. Wilson.
Dublin (Alexandra) .....	1892	135, St. Stephen's Gn. ....	130	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
" (Royal Irish Automobile) ..	1901	34, Dawson Street .....	1,620	Nil.	5, 3 1/2, 2	E. J. McCarthy.
" (Catholic Commercial) .....	1883	42, Upper O'Connell St. ....	300	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. Blake; L. Farrell.
" (Dublin University) .....	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn. ....	475	Nil.	10 & 6 Gs.	Capt. Claude Smith, O.D.E.
" (Friendly Brother House) ..	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn. ....	100	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. M. Goodbody, M.C.
" (Hibernian Catch) .....	1680	Merrion Row .....	59	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. H. P. Hewson, M.A., M.S.D.
" (Hibernian U. Ser.) .....	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn. ....	235	Nil	10 Gs.	Henry J. Staff.
" (Kildare Street) .....	1782	Kildare Street .....	500	10 Gs.	12 Gs.	H. de B. Bewley.
" (Limerick) .....	1745	29, Clare Street .....	150	..	3 & 7 Gs.	John J. Flood.
" (St. Stephen's Green) .....	1810	9, St. Stephen's Gn. ....	357	Susp.	£10	H. H. Turnbull.
Fermagh (County) .....	1863	Church St., Eniskillen .....	36	2 Gs.	4 & 3 Gs.	Hon. Gen. H. Lowry Corry, J.P.
Kilkenny (County) .....	1879	20, Patrick Street .....	70	Nil	£6	A. D. Thoma.
Kingstown (Royal Alfred Yacht) ..	1864	None .....	112	..	1 G.	W. M. Paget Haffield, M.D.
" (Royal Irish Yacht) .....	1846	Dun Laoghaire .....	320	£5	6 Gs.	A. W. Taylor.
" (Royal St. George Yacht) ..	1838	Dun Laoghaire .....	300	Susp.	7 Gs.	H. de B. Bewley.
Limerick (County) .....	1813	O'Connell Street .....	90	..	£8	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry .....	1880	24, Bishop Street .....	250	8 & 4 Gs.	£6 & 3	Capt. W. H. Wagentroiber.
Omagh (Tyrone County) .....	1849	Omagh .....	70	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	R. H. McCoy.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht) ..	1720	Queenstown .....	100	£7	£5	Capt. R. R. Wilson.
Waterford (Co. & City) .....	1833	Waterford .....	60	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. Hall.

- Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.  
 Allan, Philip, 69, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.  
 Allen & Unwin, 40, Museum St., W.C.1.  
 Allenson, Racquet Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Allied Newspapers, Withy Grove, Manchester.  
 Allman, 73, Minories, E.C.3.  
 Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E.C.4.  
 American Book Supply, 86, Strand, W.C.2.  
 Appleton-Century Co., 34, Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Archer, D., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Architectural Press, 9, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.  
 Arnold, E. & Co., 41, Maddox St., W.1.  
 Arnold, E. J., Butterley Street, Leeds.  
 Arrowsmith, 12, Small St., Bristol.  
 Bacon, 7-9, Norwich Street, E.C.4.  
 Bagster, 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8, Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Bale, Sons & Danielsson, 83, Gt. Tichfield St., W.1.  
 Barker, 21, Garrick St., W.C.2.  
 Barron, 24-26, Dean St., E.C.4.  
 Bartholomew, 12, Duncan St., Edinburgh.  
 Batsford, 15, North Andley Street, W.1.  
 Bell, Geo., & Sons, 6, Portugal St., W.C.2.  
 Benn, 154, Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Bentley, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.  
 Besant & Co., 21 Orange St., W.C.2.  
 Black, A. & Co., 4, Soho Sq., W.1.  
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 50, Old Bailey, E.C.4.  
 Blackwell, 49, Broad St., Oxford.  
 Blackwood, Edinburgh, and 37, P.N. Row, E.C.4.  
 Bles, Geoffrey, 2, Manchester Square, W.1.  
 Blue Peter Pubns., 123, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.  
 Boriswood, 59 Frith Street, W.1.  
 Bowes & Bowes, Cambridge.  
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, Darnley St., Glasgow.  
 Browne & Nolan, 41 & 42, Nassau St., Dublin.  
 Burns, Oates & W., Newgate St., E.C.1.  
 Burrow (Cheltenham), & Wellington Ho., W.C.2.  
 Butterworth & Co., 4-6, Bell Yard, W.C.2.  
 Butterworth (Thornton), 15, Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 133, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Cape, Jonathan, 30, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.  
 Carey Press, 19, Farnival St., E.C.4.  
 Cassell & Co., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.  
 Cayme Press, Parkway Chambers, Welwyn.  
 Centenary Press, 2, Manchester Square, W.1.  
 Chambers, W. & R., 11, Thistle St., Edinburgh.  
 Chapman & Hall, 11, Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42, Chandos St., W.C.2.  
 Christophers, 22, Berners St., W.1.  
 Churchill, 40, Gloucester Place, W.1.  
 C.M.S., 6, Salisbury Square, E.C.4.  
 Clark, T. & T., 38, George St., Edinburgh.  
 Clarke, Jas., & Co., 9, Essex St., W.C.2.  
 Clowes, 94, Jernyn St., S.W.1.  
 Cobden-Sanderson, 1, Montague St., W.C.1.  
 Collingridge, 148-149, Aldersgate St., E.C.1.  
 Collins, Sons & Co., 48, Pall Mall, S.W.1.  
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12, Orange St., W.C.2.  
 Country Life, 20, Tavistock St., W.C.2.  
 Countryman, Ildbury, Kingham, Oxon.  
 Cresset Press, 11, Fitzroy Square, W.1.  
 Daniel, 46, Bernard St., W.C.1.  
 Davies, Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Dean & Sons, 6, La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.  
 Dent, 10, Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Dickson (Lovat), 38, Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Dryad Press, St. Nicholas St., Leicester.  
 Duckworth & Co., 3, Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Duffy, 38, Westmorland St., Dublin.  
 Edinburgh House P., 2, Eaton Gate, S.W.1.  
 Efficiency Magazine, 87, Regent St., W.1.  
 Eldon Press, 66, Curzon St., W.1.  
 English Universities Press, Warwick Sq., E.C.4.  
 Epworth Press, 25, City Road, E.C.1.  
 Evans, Russell Square, W.C.1.  
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 6, Gt. New St., E.C.4.  
 Faber & Faber, 24, Russell Sq., W.C.1.  
 Fenland Press, Wisbech, Cambs.  
 Foulis, G. T., 7, Milford Lane, W.C.2.  
 Foulsham, 10-11, Red Lion Court, E.C.4.  
 Fowler, L. N., 7, Imperial Arc., Ludgate Circ., E.C.4.  
 Funk & Wagnalls, 14, Salisbury Square, E.C.4.  
 Gale & Polden, 12, Amen Corner, E.C.4.  
 Gall & Inglis, 12, Newington Road, Edinburgh.  
 Gee & Co., 6, Kirby St., E.C.1.  
 Geographia, 55, Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Gibbons, 391, Strand, W.C.2.  
 Ginn & Co., 7, Queen Square, W.C.1.  
 Golden Cockerel, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.  
 Gollancz, 14, Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Gordon & Gotch, 75-79, Farringdon St., E.C.4.  
 Grant, 31, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.  
 Grant Educational Co., 91 & 93, Union St., Glasgow.  
 Grayson & Grayson, 66, Curzon St., W.1.  
 Gregg Publishing Co., Russell Square, W.C.1.  
 Gregynog Press, Gregynog, Mont., Wales.  
 Griffin, 42, Drury Lane, W.C.2.  
 Gurney & Jackson, 33, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Hachette, 18, King William St., W.C.2.  
 Hale, 102, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Hamilton (John) 32, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.  
 Harrap, G. G., & Co., 182, High Holborn, W.C.1.  
 Hefter, 4, Petty Cury, Cambridge.  
 Heinemann, Wm., 99, Great Russell St., W.C.1.  
 H.M. Stationery Office, Stamford St., S.E.1.  
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Sq., E.C.4.  
 Hodge, 86, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.  
 Hogarth Press, 52, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.  
 Homoeopathic, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.  
 Hopkinson, 23, Soho Square, W.1.  
 Houghton Publishing Co., Regent St., W.1.  
 Howe, Gerald, 23, Soho Square, W.1.  
 Hurst & Blackett, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Hutchinson & Co., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Independent Press, Memorial Hall, E.C.4.  
 Jarrolds, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Jenkins, Herbert, 3, York St., S.W.1.  
 Johnston, Edina Works, Edinburgh.  
 Joiner & Steele, 12, Took's Court, E.C.4.  
 Jordan, 116, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.  
 Joseph, H., 9, John St., W.C.2.  
 Joseph, M., 14, Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Juvenile Productions, 110-111, Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Kimpton, 263, High Holborn, W.C.1.  
 King, P. S., Gt. Smith St., S.W.1.  
 Lane, John, 9, Galen Place, W.C.1.  
 Laurie, T. Werner, 24, Water Lane, E.C.4.  
 Lawrence & Wishart, 2, Parton St., W.C.1.  
 Lewis, 136, Gower St., W.C.1.  
 Lindsey Press, 5, Essex St., W.C.2.  
 Lippincott, 16, John St., Adelphi, W.C.2.  
 Livingstone, E. & S., 17, Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.  
 Livingstone Press, 42, Broadway, S.W.1.  
 Lockwood, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.4.  
 Long, John, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Longmans, Green & Co., 38, Paternoster Row.  
 Low(S.), Marston & Co., 100, Southwark St., S.E.1.  
 McGraw-Hill, Aldwych House, Strand, W.C.2.  
 MacLehose, 58, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.  
 Macmillan & Co., 20, St. Martin's St., W.C.2.  
 Marlborough, 51, Old Bailey, E.C.4.  
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 12, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4.  
 Marshall, P., 13-16, Fisher St., W.C.1.  
 Mathews & Marrot, 7, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Medical Society, 7, Graeson St., W.1.  
 Melrose, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Metcham, 32, Clement's Lane, E.C.4.

Methuen & Co., 36, Essex St., W.C.2.  
 Miles, J., Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.4.  
 Mills & Boon, 50, Grafton St., W.1.  
 Moray Press, 126, Princes St., Edinburgh.  
 Mott, 5, Staple Inn, W.C.  
 Mowbray, 28, Margaret St., W.1.  
 Muller, F., 29, Gt. James St., W.C.1.  
 Murby, 1, Fleet Lane, E.C.4.  
 Murray, John, 50, Albemarle St., W.1.  
 National S.S.U., 57, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
 Nelson, Edinburgh, and 35, P.N. Row, E.C.4.  
 New-Church Press, 20, Hart St., W.C.1.  
 Newnes, G., 8, Southampton St., W.C.2.  
 Nicholson & Watson, 7, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Nisbet & Co., 22, Berners St., W.1.  
 Nonesuch Press, 16, Gt. James St., W.C.1.  
 Nott, 69, Grafton Street, W.1.  
 Novello, 160, Wardour Street, W.1.  
 Odhams Press, 85-94, Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Oliphants, 21, Paternoster Sq., E.C.4.  
 Oliver & Boyd, High St., Edinburgh.  
 Over, 22, Market Place, Rugby.  
 Oxford University Press, Warwick Sq., E.C.4.  
 Paul, Kegan, 68, Carter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Paul, Stanley, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Pearson, 16, Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Penton, Caxton House, S.W.1.  
 Philip, 32, Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Pickering & Inglis, 229, Bothwell St., Glasgow.  
 Pitman, Sir Isaac, 39-41, Parker St., W.C.2.  
 Putnam, 42, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Queensway Press, 10, Great Queen St., W.C.2.  
 Religious Tract Society, 4, Bouverie St., E.C.4.  
 Rich & Cowan, 25, Soho Square, W.1.  
 Richards Press, 10 Paternoster Sq., E.C.4.  
 Rider & Co., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Rivingtons, 34, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.  
 Routledge, 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Sands, 15, King Street, W.C.2.  
 Soribners, 23, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.  
 Secker & Warburg, 22, Essex St., W.C.2.

Seeley, Service, 196, Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.  
 Selwyn & Blount, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Shaw Publishing Co., 6, Carmelite St., E.C.4.  
 Sheed & Ward, 31, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 44, Museum St., W.C.1.  
 Simpkin, Marshall, 4, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.4.  
 Skeffington, Paternoster House, E.C.4.  
 Smith, S., 59, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.  
 S.P.C.K., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.  
 Spon, 57, Haymarket, S.W.1.  
 Stanford, 12-14, Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Stevens & Sons, 119, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.  
 Stevens Son & Stiles, 37, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Student's C.M., 58, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.  
 Studio, 44, Leicester Square, W.C.2.  
 Sweet & Maxwell, 2-3, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.  
 Talbot Press, 29, Talbot Street, Dublin.  
 Technical Press, 5, Ave Maria Lane, E.C.4.  
 Thom, 2, Crow St., Dublin.  
 Thynne, 28-30, Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.  
 Times Publishing Co., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.  
 Tuck, Moorfields, E.C.2.  
 Unicorn Press, 4, Featherstone Bldgs., W.C.1.  
 University of London, 11, Warwick Lane, E.C.2.  
 University Tutorial Press, Cambridge.  
 Virtue & Co., 19 & 20, Thavies Inn, E.C.1.  
 Ward, F. J. 3, Baker Street, W.1.  
 Ward, Lock, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.  
 Warne, 1-4, Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Waterlow, 26, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.2.  
 Watts & Co., 5 & 6, Johnson's Court, E.C.4.  
 Wells Gardner, Darton, 34, Paternoster Bldgs.  
 "Whitaker," 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.  
 Williams & Norgate, 28, Lit. Russell St. W.C.1.  
 Witherby, 326, High Holborn, W.C.1.  
 World Dominion Press, Founders Lodge, Mildmay Park, N.1.  
 Wright & Brown, Red Lion Court, E.C.4.  
 Wright, Colston Avenue, Bristol.  
 Year Book Press, 31, Museum St., W.C.1.

## NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS.

IN recent years a large number of morning and evening newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals under their control:—

### Northcliffe Group (Lord Rothermere):—

LONDON—Daily Mail, Evening News, Daily Mirror, Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Pictorial.

PROVINCES—Bristol, Evening World; Cheltenham, Gloucestershire Echo; Derby, Daily Telegraph; Gloucester, Evening Citizen; Grimsby, Daily Telegraph; Hanley, Staffordshire Sentinel; Hull, Daily Mail; Leicester, Mail; Lincoln, Echo; Swansea, South Wales Daily Post and Leader.

### Leicester Harmsworth Group:—

PROVINCES—Exeter, Express and Echo; Plymouth, Western Morning News, Evening Herald; Torquay, Torbay Herald and Express.

Berry Group (Lord Kemsley and Lord Camrose):—

LONDON—Daily Telegraph, Daily Sketch, Financial Times, Sunday Times, Sunday Graphic.

PROVINCES—Aberdeen, Press and Journal, Evening Express; Bishop Auckland, Gazette; Cardiff, Western Mail, South Wales Echo;

Derby, Daily Telegraph; Glasgow, Daily Record, Evening News, Sunday Mail; Manchester, Daily Dispatch, Sporting Chronicle, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Chronicle, Empire News; Middlesbrough, North Eastern Daily Gazette; Newcastle, North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun; Reading, Evening Gazette; Sheffield, Daily Telegraph, Independent, Evening Telegraph and Star.

### Starmer Group:—

PROVINCES—Birmingham, Gazette, Evening Despatch, Sunday Mercury; Bradford, Yorkshire Observer, Telegraph and Argus; Darlington, Northern Echo, Northern Evening Despatch; Nottingham, Journal, Evening News; Oxford, Mail; Shields, Daily Gazette, Daily News; Swindon, Evening Advertiser.

### Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):—

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

### Cadbury Group:—

LONDON—News-Chronicle, Star.

### Odhams Press Group:—

LONDON—Daily Herald, Sporting Life, The People.

### Provincial Newspapers:—

PROVINCES: Edinburgh, Evening News; Leeds, Yorkshire Evening News; Northampton, Daily Chronicle; Preston, Lancashire Daily Post.

## LONDON:—

The Times (*Ind.*) *zd.*, Printing House Sq., E.C.4.  
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) *zd.*, Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Daily Herald (*Lab.*) *zd.*, 93 Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) *zd.*, Northcliffe House, E.C.4.  
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) *zd.*, Geraldine House,  
 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) *zd.*, 200 Grays Inn Rd.,  
 W.C.1.  
 Daily Telegraph (*Un.*) *zd.*, Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Daily Worker (*Communist*) *zd.*, Cayton St.,  
 E.C.1.  
 Financial News (*Ind.*) *zd.*, 20 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.  
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) *zd.*, 72 Colman St., E.C.2.  
 Lloyd's List, *zd.*, Lloyd's, E.C.3.  
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) *zd.*, 18 St. Andrew  
 St., E.C.4.  
 Morning Post (*Cons.*) *zd.*, 15 Tudor St., E.C.4.  
 News Chronicle (*Lib.*) *zd.*, Bouverie St., E.C.4.  
 Sporting Life (*Ind.*) *zd.*, 69-76 Long Acre,  
 W.C.2.  
 Evening News (*Ind.*) *zd.*, Northcliffe House,  
 E.C.4.  
 Evening Standard (*Cons.*) *zd.*, 47 Shoe Lane,  
 E.C.4.  
 Star (*Lib.*) *zd.*, Bouverie St., E.C.4.  
 ABERDEEN ..... Press and Journal (*Un.*) *1½d.*  
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) *zd.*, [*zd.*  
 BARROW ..... North-Western Daily Mail (*Ind.*)  
 BATH ..... Bath and Wilts. Daily Chronicle  
 and Herald.  
 BELFAST ..... News Letter (*Un.*) *zd.* [(*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 Northern Whig (*Un.*) *zd.*  
 Telegraph (*Comm.*) *1½d.*  
 Irish News (*Nat.*) *zd.*  
 BIRMINGHAM ..... Post (*Un.*) *zd.*  
 Mail (*Un.*) *zd.*  
 Gazette (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 BISHOP AUCLAND Gazette (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 BLACKBURN ..... Northern Daily Teleg. (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 BOLTON ..... Evening News (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 BOURNEMOUTH Daily Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 BRADFORD ..... Yorkshire Observer (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 BRIGHTON ..... Sussex Daily News (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Argus (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 BRISTOL ..... Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening World (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 BURTON ..... Daily Mail (*Un.*) *zd.*  
 CAMBRIDGE ..... Daily News (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 CARDIFF ..... South Wales Echo and Evening  
 Express (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Western Mail (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 CARLISLE ..... Cumberland Evening News  
 (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 CHELTENHAM ..... Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 COVENTRY ..... Midland Daily Telegraph (*Ind.*)  
*zd.*  
 DARLINGTON ..... Northern Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Northern Evening Despatch  
 (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 DERBY ..... Daily Telegraph (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 DUNDEE ..... Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Telegraph and Post  
 (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 EDINBURGH ..... Scotsman (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Dispatch (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 Evening News (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 EXETER ..... Express and Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*

GLASGOW ..... Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Bulletin (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Daily Record and Mail (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening News (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Times (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 GLOUCESTER ..... Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 GRIMSBY ..... Daily Telegraph (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 HALIFAX ..... Daily Courier and Guardian  
 (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 HANLEY ..... Staffordshire Sentinel (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 HUDDERSFIELD Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 HULL ..... Daily Mail (*Un.*) *zd.*  
 IPSWICH ..... East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*)  
*1½d.*  
 Evening Star (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 LEEDS ..... Mercury (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 Yorkshire Evening News (*Lib.*)  
*zd.*  
 Yorkshire Evening Post *zd.*  
 LEICESTER ..... Mail (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Mercury (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 LINCOLN ..... Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 LIVERPOOL ..... Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Post (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 MANCHESTER ..... Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 Daily Dispatch (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Chronicle (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Manchester Evening News  
 (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Sporting Chronicle (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 MIDDLESBROUGH North-Eastern Daily Gazette  
 (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 NEWCASTLE ..... Daily Journal (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 North Mail and Daily Chronicle  
 (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 NEWPORT, MON. South Wales Argus (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 NORTHAMPTON Daily Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*)  
*zd.*  
 NORWICH ..... Eastern Daily Press (*Lib.*) *1½d.*  
 Eastern Evening News (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 NOTTINGHAM ..... Guardian (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 Journal (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 Evening News (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 OLDHAM ..... Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 PLYMOUTH ..... Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) *1½d.*  
 Evening Herald (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 PORTSMOUTH ..... Evening News (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 PRESTON ..... Lancashire Daily Post (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 READING ..... Evening Gazette (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 SCARBOROUGH ..... Evening News and Post (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 SHEFFIELD ..... Daily Telegraph (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 Independent (*Lib.*) *zd.*  
 Yorkshire Telegraph and Star  
 (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 SHIELDS ..... Daily News (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 Daily Gazette (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 SOUTHAMPTON ..... Southern Daily Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 STOCKPORT ..... Cheshire Daily Echo (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 STOKE ..... Staffordshire Sentinel (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 SUNDERLAND ..... Daily Echo (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 SWANSEA ..... South Wales Daily Post and  
 Leader (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 SWINDON ..... Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 WEST HARTLEPOOL Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 WOLVERHAMPTON Express and Star (*Ind.*) *zd.*  
 WORCESTER ..... Daily Times (*Cons.*) *zd.*  
 YORK ..... Yorkshire Herald (*Cons.*) *1½d.*  
 Yorkshire Even. Press (*Ind.*) *1½d.*



PERIODICAL PAPERS AND REVIEWS.

- Action (*Fascist*)—Sanctuary Bldgs., Gt. Smith St., S.W.x.  
 Africa—Oxford U. Press, Warwick Square, E.O.4. 6s.  
 Answers—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2s.  
 Antiquaries Journal—Oxford U. Press, E.C.4. 5s.  
 Asiatic Review—3 Victoria Street, S.W.x. 5s.  
 Betty's Paper—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.2.  
 Birth Control News—108 Whitefield Street, W.1. 6d.  
 Blackwood's Magazine—30-32 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.  
 Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Adnastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Book Seller, The, 12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 4d.  
 Boxing—11-21 Emerald Street, W.C.1. 3d.  
 Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Britannia and Eve—32-34 St. Bride's Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Burlington Mag.—16a St. James's St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.  
 Bystander (*Un.*)—32-34 St. Bride's Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Canada's Weekly—30 Gresham House, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Caxton Magazine—Grand Buildings, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Chambers's Journal—167 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 1s.  
 Children—National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5. 2d.  
 City Press (*Non-Political*)—148 Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 2d.  
 Classical Quarterly—30 Albemarle Street, W.1. 4s.  
 Classical Review—50 Albemarle Street, W.1. 2s.  
 Connoisseur—1 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 2s.  
 Contemporary Review—19 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.  
 Cornhill—50 Albemarle Street, W.1. 1s. 6d.  
 Country Life (*Ind.*)—8-11 Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s.  
 Criterion—24 Russell Square, W.C.1. 7s. 6d.  
 Current Literature—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 4d.  
 Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—Geraldine House, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 6d.  
 Discovery—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Dublin Review—43 Newgate Street, E.C.1. 3s. 6d.  
 East Africa—91 Gt. Tichfield St., W.C.1.  
 Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, W.C.2.  
 Economist (*Ind.*)—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Empire Review—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 English Historical Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 7s. 6d.  
 English Review—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Era—11 Soho Square, W.1. 3d.  
 Eugenic Review—32 Martin's Street, W.O.2. 3s.  
 Eve's Own—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 7d.  
 Everybody's Weekly—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Everywoman's—69-76 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Family Journal—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Field (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Fishing Gazette—55/8 Whitcomb Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Folk Lore—265 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6s. 6d.  
 Fortnightly—13 Buckingham Street, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.  
 Freemason (*Masonic*)—73-75 Minories, E.C.3. 3d.  
 Freetinker—61 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Gun & Gun & Angler's Monthly—Thames House, S.W.1. 1s.  
 Geographical Journal—12 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Geological Magazine—22 Stafford Street, W.1. 2s. 6d.  
 Girl's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Golf Illustrated—23 Woburn Place, W.C.1. 6d.  
 Good Housekeeping—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s.  
 Good Needlework—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Grand Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 7d.  
 Great Britain and the East (*Ind.*)—170 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Great Thoughts—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Guide and Ideas—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 2d.  
 Headway (*League of Nations*)—15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. 3d.  
 Health & Strength—4 Greville Street, E.C.1.  
 Hibbert Journal—12 Orange Street, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.  
 History—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Home & Abroad—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3s. 8d.  
 Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind.*)—47 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.  
 Home Chat—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Home Companion—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Home Fashions—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 4d.  
 Home Journal—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Home Notes—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.  
 Homes and Gardens—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Horse & Hound—Duke Street, W.O.2. 3d.  
 Humorist—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.  
 Ideal Home—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—32-34 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—22-34 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Independent (*Ind.*)—118 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.  
 Investor—15 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Investor's Chronicle—20 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6d.  
 Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—47-49 Moor Lane, E.C.2. 4d.  
 Jewish Quarterly—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 3s.  
 John Bull (*Ind.*)—8-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.  
 John O'London's Weekly—8-11 Southampton St., W.C.2. 2d.  
 Labour News (*Ind.*)—69 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Lady—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Lady's Companion—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.  
 Land & Liberty—94 Petty France, S.W.1. 2d.  
 Law Quarterly—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6s.  
 Leader—16 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Lecture Recorder—15 Marsham Street, S.W.1. 6d.  
 Life and Letters Today—12 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.  
 Light (*Psychic*)—16 Queensberry Place, S.W.7. 2s.  
 Listener—35 High Street, Marylebone, W.1. 3d.  
 Literary Guide and Rationalist Review (*Ind.*)—5 Johnson's Court, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. 3d.  
 London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. 2s.  
 London Mercury—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 1s.  
 London Opinion (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.  
 London Quarterly—25-35 City Road, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.  
 Man—52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1. 2s.  
 Mind—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 4s. 6d.  
 Miss Modern—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Fr., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 5s. p.a.  
 Modern Woman—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 & 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Museums Journal—Chaucer Ho., Malet St., W.C.1. 3s.  
 My Home—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 My Weekly—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Nash's Magazine—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s.  
 National Review—35 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.  
 Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow.  
 New Age (*Ind.*)—70 High Holborn, W.C.1. 7d.  
 New Britain—14-18 Bloomsbury Street, W.O.1. 2d.  
 New English Weekly—38 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 New Leader (*Ind. Lab.*)—25 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 New Statesman and Nation (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.2. 6d.  
 News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Nineteenth Century—10 Orange Street, W.C.2. 3s.  
 Notes and Queries—14 Burleigh Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Novel Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 7d.  
 Observer (*Un.*)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Out o' Doors Magazine—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Oxford—Oxford U. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Parents—4-8 Greville Street, S.E.1. 6d.  
 Parents' Review (P.N.E.U.)—16 Victoria St., S.W.1. 9d.  
 Parthenon—43 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. 1s.  
 Passing Show (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.  
 Pearson's Magazine—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Pearson's Weekly—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.  
 Peg's Paper—15-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.  
 Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge. 1s.  
 People (*Un.*)—67 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.  
 People's Friend—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Philosopher—4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Pictorial Weekly—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Poetry Review—36 Russell Square, W.C.1. 1s.  
 Politics—Lond. Sch. of Economics, W.C.2. 4s. 6d.  
 Polytechnic Magazine—73 Mortimer Street, W.1. 2d.  
 Poppy's Paper—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Popular Flying—34 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Progress (*Braille Type*)—224-8 Gt. Portland St., W.1. 5j/d.  
 Psyche—68 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 10s.  
 Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—163a Strand, W.C.2. 3d.  
 Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Quarterly Review—50a Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6d.  
 Queen (*Ind.*)—11 Hatfield Street, S.E.1. 1s.  
 Quiver—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Red Star Weekly—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Referee (*Un.*)—17 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Reynolds's (*Democratic*)—Pioneer House, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 2d.  
 Round Table—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 5s.  
 Saturday Review (*Cons.*)—18-20 York Bldgs, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Scout—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 3d.  
 Screen Pictorial Magazine—16 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 6d.  
 Seafarer—16 Russell Square, W.C.1. 6d.  
 Sketch (*Ind.*)—22-34 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Sociological Review—35 Gordon Square, W.O.1. 5s.  
 South Africa (*Ind.*)—10-12 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.  
 South American Journal (*Ind.*)—4 Brod Street Place, E.C.2. 9d.  
 Spectator (*Lib. Un.*)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. 6d.  
 Sphere (*Ind.*)—32-34 St. Brides Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Statist (*Ind.*)—51 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.

Story Teller—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2s.  
 Strand Magazine—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Studio—44 Leicester Square, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Sunday Dispatch (Ind.)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. ad.  
 Sunday Express (Ind.)—Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
 Sunday Graphic (Ind.)—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. ad.  
 Sunday Pictorial (Ind.)—Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. ad.  
 Sunday Times (Ind.)—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Tatler (Ind.)—22-34 St. Brides Street, E.O.4. 2s.  
 Times (Ind.)—22-34 St. Brides Street, E.O.4. 2s.  
 Times (Ind.)—22-34 St. Brides Street, E.O.4. 2s.  
 Times Literary Suppl.—Printing Ho. 8a, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Times Weekly Edition (Ind.)—Printing Ho. 8a, E.C.4. 4d.  
 Tit-Bits—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. ad.  
 Tox H Journal—47 Francis Street, S.W.2. 6d.  
 Town & Country News—103 Kingsway, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Tropical Life (Ind.)—83-91 Great Titchfield Street, W.2. 2s. 6d.  
 True Romances—30 Bouverie Street, E.O.4. 6d.  
 True Story Magazine—30 Bouverie Street, E.O.4. 6d.  
 Truth (Lib.)—10 Carteret Street, S.W.2. 9d.  
 Vogue—1 New Bond Street, W.1. 1s.  
 Weekly Welcome—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 West Africa (Ind.)—38 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Wide World Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Wife and Home—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.  
 Woman and Beauty—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 6d.  
 Woman's Home—22-25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 6d.  
 Woman's Companion—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Woman's Fair—57 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Woman's Friend—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. ad.  
 Woman's Journal—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2s.  
 Women's Illustrated—Fleetway House, E.C.4.  
 Woman's Magazine—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2s.  
 Woman's Own—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. ad.  
 Woman's Pictorial—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Woman's Way—186 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Woman's Weekly—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 World Review of Reviews—40 Chandos Street, W.C.2.  
 Yachting World (Ind.)—Dorset Ho., Tudor St., E.O.4. 6d.  
 Yachtsman—19 Harcourt Street, W.1. 6d.

### WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.2.  
 British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. ad. [ad].  
 Catholic Herald—110 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Catholic Times—33 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. ad.  
 Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. ad.  
 Christian Endeavour Times—16 Pilgrim St., E.C.4. ad.  
 Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Christian World—120 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Church of Eng. Newspaper—27 Tavistock St., W.C.2. ad.  
 Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. ad.  
 English Churchman—23 Bedford Street, W.C.2. ad.  
 Friend—19 Currier Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Guardian—14 Burying Street, W.C.2. ad.  
 Inquirer, 11 & 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. ad.  
 Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Methodist Times—Temple House, Talis St., E.C.4. ad.  
 New Chronicle of Christian Education—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. ad.  
 Record—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. ad.  
 Student Movement—58 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.2. 4d.  
 Tablet—6 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Universe—184 Strand, W.C.2. ad.  
 War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C.2. ad.

### PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—6 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.1. 9d.  
 Advertiser's Weekly—Whitefriars House, Talis Street, E.C.4. 4d.  
 Advertising World—48 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s.  
 Aeroplane—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.2. 6d.  
 Amateur Cine World—4 Greville Street, E.C.2. 6d.  
 Amateur Gardening—145 Aldersgate Street, E.C.2. ad.  
 Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3d.  
 Anglers' News—10 The Hermitage, Richmond. 3d.  
 Architect and Building News—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Architects Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 6d.  
 Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.  
 Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—17 Pilgrim Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Author, Playwright & Composer—11 Gower St., W.C.1. [1s].  
 Autocar—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 4d.  
 Baker & Confectioner—19 Currier Street, E.O.4. 3d.  
 Bakers' Record—120 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Bazaar, Exchange & Mart—4 Greville Street, S.E.1. ad.  
 Book Seller, The—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 4d.

Boxmakers' Journal—First Avenue House, W.C.2. 9d.  
 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Brewing Trade Review—23 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.  
 British Australian and New Zealander—414 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. 6d.  
 British & Colonial Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 10s. 6d. p.a.  
 British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.O.4. 3d.  
 British Baker—37 Shoe Lane, E.O.4. 3d.  
 British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 2s.  
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3d.  
 British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq., W.C.2. 2s. 3d.  
 British Trade Journal—124 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2s.  
 Broadcaster—29 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 9d.  
 Builders Merchants' Journal—Premier House, Southampton Row, W.C.2. Subscription.  
 Building—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 2s.  
 Building Societies Gazette—37 Currier St., E.C.4. 1s.  
 Building Times—17 Dacre Street, S.W.1. 6d.  
 Bus & Coach—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s.  
 Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Cage Birds & Aquaria World—Dorset House, S.E.1. ad.  
 Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 6d.  
 Chemical Age—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Chemical Trade Journal—205 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.  
 Childrens Dress—23 Farringdon Street, E.O.4. 4d.  
 Cigar & Tobacco World—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 6d.  
 Colliery Guardian—30 Farnival Street, E.C.4. 8d.  
 Commercial Art and Industry—44 Leicester Square, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Commercial Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.2. 3d.  
 Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.  
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—20 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.  
 Confectioners' Union—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 3d.  
 Confectionery Journal—37 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9d.  
 Contractor—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. ad.  
 Croquet Association Gazette—Holmesdale Press, Redhill. 4d.  
 Cycling—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.O.2. ad.  
 Dairy World—98-9 Fetter Lane, E.O.4. ad.  
 Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. Subscription 26s. p.a.  
 Decorator—40 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Draper—45 Aldersgate Street, E.O.2. ad. [20s. p.a.  
 Drapers' Organiser—Drury Ho., Russell Street, W.C.2.  
 Draper's Record—154-6 Cheapside, E.C.4. 3d. [1s. 6d.  
 Dress and Beauty—British Industries House, Oxford Street, W.1. 6d.  
 Dyer & Calico Printer—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 9d.  
 Economist—8 Bouverie Street, E.O.4. 1s.  
 Education—44 Russell Square, W.C.1. ad.  
 Education Outlook—23 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Electrical Review—Dorset Ho., Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.  
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3d.  
 Electrical Trading—29 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 Electrician—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Engineer—23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.  
 Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 2s.  
 English Mechanics—2 Bream's Buildings, E.O.4. 3d.  
 Era (Dramatic, &c.)—11 Soho Sq., W.1. 3d.  
 Estates Gazette—33-35 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6d.  
 Fairplay (Shipping)—51-6 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 9d.  
 Farm, Field and Fireside—8 Salisbury Square, E.O.4. ad.  
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. ad.  
 Farmers Weekly—Pontifex Ho., Shoe Lane, E.O.4. ad.  
 Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C.2. ad.  
 Film Pictorial—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Film Weekly—10-13 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 3d.  
 Financial Review of Reviews—6 Grafton St., W.1. 6d.  
 Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Fish Trades Gazette—49 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3d.  
 Flight—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 6d.  
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 3d.  
 Fruit Grower, &c.—154 Fleet Street, E.O.4. 3d.  
 Furniture Record—37 Wimpole Street, E.C.2. 3d.  
 Garage & Motor Agent—62 Doughty Street, W.C.1. 6d.  
 Garden Work for Amateurs—62 Doughty Street, W.C.1. ad.  
 Gardeners' Chronicle—33 John Street, Theobalds Road, W.C.2. 6d.  
 Gardening Illustrated—124 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ad.  
 Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.O.4. 1s.

Gas World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 8d.  
Gramophone—101 Soho Square, W.1. 1s.  
Grocer—Eastcheap Build 125, E.C.3. 3d.  
Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C.3. 3d.  
Grocery—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. 9d.  
Hairdressers' Weekly—51-54 Frith Street, W.1. 3d.  
Handy Shipping Guide—37-43 Green Lanes, N.7. 6d.  
Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
Hotel Review—2 Dorset Bldgs, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.  
Illus. Carpenter & Builder—Pioneer House, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1. 2d.  
Incorporated Accountants' Journal—Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.  
Industrial Welfare and Personal Management—14 Hobart Place, Westminster, S.W.1. 1s.  
Insurance and Finance Chronicle—124 Cumberwell Road, S.E.5. 6d.  
Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 1s.  
Investor—15 Doggate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.  
Investors' Chronicle—20 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6d.  
Investors' Guardian—13 S. Se Lane, E.C.4. 6d.  
Investors' Review—16 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. 6d.  
Iron and Coal Trades Review—49 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 9d.  
Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.  
Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1. 3d.  
Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
Journal of Commerce, 48 Lime Street, E.C.3. 2d.  
Journal of Education—3 Lodge Broadway, E.C.4. 8d.  
Justice of the Peace and Local Govt. Review—Bell Yard, Temple Bar, W.C.2. 1s. 4d.  
Kinematograph Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1s.  
Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
Land Agents' Record—61 Chancery Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
Laundry Record—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 6d.  
Laundry World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.  
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C.2.  
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.  
Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 20s. p.a.  
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—6-7 Stonecutter Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C.1. 2d.  
Light Car and Cyclecar—15-17 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.  
Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. 6d.  
Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3. 2d.  
Locomotive, Railway Carriage & Wagon Review—3 Amen Corner, E.C.4. 1s.  
London Corn Circular—3 St. Clare Street, Minorities, E.x. 37s. p.a.  
Mab's Fashions—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
Machinery—52-54 High Holborn W.C.1. 9d.  
Machinery Market—745a Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 3d.  
Meat Trades Journal—57 Cowcross Street, E.C.1. 3d.  
Meccano Magazine—Binns Road, Liverpool. 6d.  
Mechanical World and Engineering Record, 23 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 3d.  
Medical Officer—36-38 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
Men's Wear—154-156 Cheapside, E.C.2. 2d.  
Mercantile Guardian—72 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 21s. p.a.  
Metal Bulletin—70 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 23s. 3s. p.a.  
Milk Industry—8 Mitre Court Clombes, E.C.4. 20s. p.a.  
Miller, The—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 25s. p.a.  
Mining Journal—15 George Street, E.C.4. 8d.  
Mining Magazine—724 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 1s.  
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.  
Model Housekeeping—13 Sackville Place, Dublin. 3d.  
Modern Home—8 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
Modern Meat Marketing—Empire House, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.1. 6d.  
Modern Transport—105-100 Strand, W.C.2. 3d.  
Money—325 Mansion House Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.  
Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 4d.  
Motor Commerce—18 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 1s.  
Motor Cycle—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.  
Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 1s. p.a.  
Motor Cycling—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.  
Motor Trader and Review—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 15s. p.a.  
Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2d.  
Municipal Engineering—3 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.  
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. 6d.  
National Builder—13 Russell Sq., W.C.1. 1s.  
National Newsagent—Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3d.  
National Poultry Journal—Norwood House, Fyfield, Ormsk., Essex. 6d.  
Needlewoman—2-11 Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.  
Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—27 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. 4d.

Newspaper World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
Nichi-Ei Shinsiki (Anglo-Japanese), 3 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.  
Nursery World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
Nursing Mirror—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2d.  
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 2d.  
Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.  
Oil News—70-74 London Road, S.E.1. 3d.  
Outfitter—112/13 Fore Street, E.C.2. 2d.  
Paper Maker—8 Baldwin's Gardens, E.C.3. 1s.  
Performer—18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 3d.  
Petroleum Times—Shill Mex House, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.  
Pharmaceutical Journal—23 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. 1s.  
Plan-maker—204-206 Great Port and Street, W.1. 1s.  
Picturegoer—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.  
Picture Show—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
Police Chronicle—5 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
Policy Holder Journal—231 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.  
Popular Wireless—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.  
Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C.4. 2d.  
Poultry—71 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 4d.  
Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2d.  
Power & Works Engineer—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.  
Power Laundry—75 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 4d.  
Practical and Amateur Wireless—8-12 Southampton St., W.C.2. 3d.  
Practitioner—6 Bonverie Street, E.C.4. 4d.  
Public Works—20 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 7s. 6d. p.a.  
Publishers' Circular—56 & 3 Whitcomb St., W.C.2. 4d.  
Quarries and Roadmaking—30 Funnell Street, E.C.4. 8d.  
Radio Pictorial—7-8 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.  
Radio Times—35 High Street, Marylebone, W.1. 2d.  
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill St. et. S.W.1. 1s.  
Railway Magazine—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.  
Railway Review—205 Euston Road, N.W.1. 2d.  
Rating & Income Tax, 29-31 Bream's Bldgs, E.C.4. 9d.  
Review (Insurance)—52 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 6d.  
Roma's Pictorial Fashions—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
Rubber Age—43 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
Sales Management—20 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 1s.  
School Government and Exhibition Review—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 1s.  
Schoolmaster—Hamilton House Hastings St., W.C.1. 2d.  
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.  
Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.4. 3d.  
Shoe and Leather Record—Granfield House, Arundel Street, W.C.2. 4d.  
Sik Journal and Rayon World—First Avenue House, W.C.1. 9d.  
Smallholder—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.  
Solicitors' Journal—29 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.  
Sound Wave—14-16 Scrutton Street, E.C.4. 4d.  
Sports Trader—43 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1s.  
Stage—26 York Street, W.O.2. 4d.  
Stationery Trades Journal—14 Paternoster Sq., E.C.4. 6d.  
Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 6d.  
Surveyor and Municipal & County Engineer—14 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
Syrin & Shipping—44-46 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 9d.  
Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerard Street, W.1. 2d.  
Teacher's World—Montague Ho., Russell Sq., W.C.1. 3d.  
Textile Manufacturer—23 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
Textile Recorder—First Avenue House, W.C.1. 1s. 6d.  
Timber and Plywood—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. 6d.  
Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.  
Tobacco—49 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 6d.  
Tobacco Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3d.  
Toy Trader—43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 10s. p.a.  
Transport World—Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. 1s.  
Undertakers' Journal—Uxbridge, Middlesex. 1s.  
Watchmaker & Jeweller—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. 9d.  
Water—30 Funnell Street, E.C.4. 1s.  
Week's Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C.1. 8d.  
Weldons' Bazaar of Childrens Fashions—30-32 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 4 1/2d.  
Weldons' Good Taste—30 Southampton St., W.C.2. 4 1/2d.  
Weldons' Home Dressmaker—30 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 4 1/2d.  
Weldons' Ladies Journal—30 Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.  
Wine and Food—Field House, Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.  
Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 9d.  
Wireless Trader—Stamford Street, S.E.1. 1s.  
Wireless World—Stamford Street, S.E.1. 1s.  
World Radio—35 High Street, Marylebone, W.1. 2d.

World's Paper Trade Review—48 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.  
 World's Press News—48 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 6d.  
 Yachting Monthly—1 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. 2s.

### LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

#### Australia:—

Advertiser—52 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Argus—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Australian—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Melbourne—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Examiner—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Launceston—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.  
 Melbourne Age—3 Temple Avenue, E.C.4.  
 Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Saturday Evening Express (Launceston)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Sun Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Sydney Telegraph—90 Queen Street, E.C.4.  
 Weekly Courier (Launceston)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

#### Canada:—

Calgary Herald—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
 Edmonton Journal—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
 Globe and Mail—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
 Montreal Gazette—30 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.  
 Montreal Star—Room 228, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.  
 Ottawa Citizen—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
 Ottawa Journal—30 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.  
 Toronto Globe—30 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.  
 Vancouver Province—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
 Winnipeg Tribune—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

#### India and Ceylon:—

Ceylon Observer—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—8-9 Ludgate Square, E.C.4.  
 Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.  
 Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—67 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Madras Mail—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Pioneer (Allahabad)—Napier House, 24 High Holborn, W.C.  
 Rangoon Gazette—3 Tokenhouse Buildings, King's Arms Yard, E.C.  
 Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Times of Ceylon—Blackfriars Ho., New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Times of India—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.

#### Malaya and Hong Kong:—

Hong Kong Daily Press—53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Malay Mail—7 Garrick Street, W.C.2.  
 Penang Gazette—27 Chan Ery Lane, W.C.2.  
 Singapore Free Press; Singapore Sunday Times—40-43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Straits Budget; Straits Times—40-43 Fleet St., E.C.4.

#### New Zealand:—

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Auckland Weekly News—56 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Christchurch Press—56 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Christchurch Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Dominion (Wellington)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Dunedin Evening Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Mirror (Auckland)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 New Zealand Free Lance—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 New Zealand Evening Post—56 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 New Zealand Herald—56 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 New Zealand Smalholder (Auckland)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Oamaru Mail—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Otago Daily Times and Witness—56 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Poverty Bay Herald (Gisborne)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Taranaki Daily News (New Plymouth)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.  
 Wanganui Chronicle—30 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

#### South Africa:—

Bloemfontein Friend—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Cape Argus—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.  
 East London Dispatch—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Eastern Province Herald—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Johannesburg Star—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Natal Mercury—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Natal Witness—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Rhodesia Herald—72 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

#### U.S.A.:—

Chicago Daily News—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.  
 Chicago Tribune—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
 Christian Science Monitor—4 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.  
 Detroit Free Press—14 Regent Street, S.W.1.  
 New York Herald-Tribune—Bush House, Aldwych.  
 New York Times—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.  
 Washington Star—14 Regent Street, S.W.1.

### LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Headquarters (London Ambulance Service), London County Council, Public Health Department, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (Telephone: Waterloo 3311).

The Service is established for the provision of ambulances free of cost for the conveyance to hospitals of:—

(1) Persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illnesses in the streets, public places, places of employment, etc.

(2) Persons meeting with accidents in their homes.

(3) Persons suffering from illnesses in their homes if a medical practitioner certifies that the case is one of life or death, and that arrangements have been made for the reception of the patient in a hospital.

(4) Parturient women if the case is one of urgency, on the application of a qualified medical practitioner or certified midwife, provided that either a doctor or midwife accompanies the case, and

(5) Non-urgent cases of parturition to hospitals. In such cases admission to a maternity bed must have previously been arranged, and a card (issued by the Council to hospitals, &c.) for such admission obtained.

In cases coming under classes (1) and (2) calls for ambulances are made by means of the telephone, the operator being asked for "Ambu-

lance." In cases coming under classes (3), (4) and (5) the operator should be asked for (or dial) one of the following numbers: Waterloo 6000, New Cross 2645, Central 6301, or Regent 4000. When communication is established the locality of the accident or illness should be given, and the name of the caller.

#### Ambulances Supplied on Payment.

The ambulances for general service are available, when not required for public purposes, for the conveyance, on payment, of private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. The conveyance of private persons between addresses both of which are outside the Administrative County of London cannot be undertaken unless in circumstances of exceptional urgency. Applications for ambulances should be made to the Headquarters, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (Telephone: Waterloo 3311) when the actual charge for any proposed removal can be obtained.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade. Ambulances are maintained by the City of London.



# Banks and Banking.

541

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.

Deputy Governor, Basil Gage Catterns.

### DIRECTORS.

Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, G.B.E., M.P.	John Coldbrook Hanbury- Williams.	Lord St. Just.
Dallas Gerald Mercer Bernard.	Edward Holland-Martin.	Hon. Alexander Shaw.
George Macaulay Booth.	Lord Hyndley of Meads.	Sir Josiah Charles Stamp- G.O.B., G.B.E.
Laurence John Cadbury.	Sir Robt. Molesworth Kin- dersley, G.B.E.	Frank Cyril Tiarks.
William Henry Clegg.	Hon. Roland Dudley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C.	James George Weir, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Patrick Ashley Cooper.	Cecil Lubbock. Ig.C.V.O.	Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.	Sir Edward Robert Peacock,	Arthur Whitworth.
Albert Charles Gladstone.		
Charles Jocelyn Hambro.		

## ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 26, 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
£	£	£	£
Notes issued—	Govt. Debt... 11,015,100	Proprietors' Capital ..... 14,553,000	Govt. Securi- ties ..... 84,758,310
In Circula- tion ..... 443,409,298	Other Govt. Securities 245,847,521	Rest ..... 3,675,017	Other Securi- ties—
In Banking Department 61,345,872	Other Securi- ties ..... 2,681,519	Public De- posits ..... 17,229,570	Discounts & Advances 9,201,652
	Silver Coin... 455,860	Other Deposits—	Securities... 17,814,100
	Gold Coin and Bullion ... 244,755,170	Bankers' ..... 100,911,403	Notes ..... 61,345,872
		Other Accts. 37,840,256	Gold and Sil- ver Coin ... 1,089,312
£504,755,170	£504,755,170	£174,209,246	£174,209,246

### ADVISERS

E. J. Bunbury.	C. Bruce Gardner.	Sir O. E. Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Professor Henry Clay.	G. E. Jackson.	H. A. Siepmann.
Cameron Cobbold.	R. N. Kershaw, M.O.	

### OFFICIALS.

Assistant to the Governors, E. H. D. Skinner.	Assist. to the Chief of Establishments, E. S. Ellis, M.C.
Chief Accountant, A. M. Walker.	Secretary, E. M. Stapley.
Deputy do., H. V. Such, O.B.E.; C. W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.	Deputy Secretary, W. H. Nevill.
Assist. Chief Accountant, W. B. Hillkirk.	Assist. Secretary, A. W. C. Dascombe.
Chief Cashier, K. O. Peppiatt, M.C.	Discount Office.
Deputy do., H. B. C. Yeomans; E. N. Dalton.	Principal, A. C. Bull.
Assist. Chief Cashiers, Norman Redfern, M.C.; Alexander Stone.	Deputy do., D. M. Randell.
Assist. to the Chief Cashier, A. S. Craig.	Assist. Principal, P. S. Beale.
Deputy Chief of the Overseas and Foreign Dept., F. F. J. Powell.	Branch Banks Office.
Assistants to the Chief do., C. A. Gunston; Michael McGrath; J. L. Fisher.	Principal, R. C. Stevenson.
Chief of Establishments, J. D. Mackenzie.	Deputy do., William Holdstock.
Deputy Chief of Establishments, A. V. Alexander.	Assist. Principal, N. H. Hope.
Assist. Chief of Establishments, Hugh Wheeler.	Audit Department.
	Auditor, William Axten.
	2nd do., F. W. R. Laverack.
	3rd do., J. H. Lane.

### BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, F. E. Knollys.	Leeds, R. V. N. Wiggins.	Newcastle, F. A. N. Peddar.
Bristol, G. F. Igglesden.	Liverpool, A. C. Turner.	Plymouth, G. Farr White.
Hull, K. H. Hopkins, M.C.	Manchester, Josiah Wedgwood.	Law Courts, J. L. Tull.

## THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The total for the year 1935 was £37,559,751,000, an increase of £2,075,594,000 as compared with 1934. Town Clearing in 1935, £32,443,575,000, an increase as compared with 1934 of £1,703,458,000; Metropolitan Clearing, £1,887,112,000, an increase of £127,584,000; Country Clearing, £3,229,064,000, an increase of £244,552,000.—Chairman, Lord Wardington; Deputy Chairman, Colin F. Campbell; Secretary to the Committee, Ernest Sykes; Chief Inspector, Ralph Miller.

\* Clearing Bankers, † Army Agents.

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

- AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), Cairo** (Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £2,495,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, fully paid); Reserve Funds. £1,847,076.
- ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C.3**.—Capital, authorised, £1,800,000. Issued, 100,000 £2 6 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares, fully paid, 800,000 £3 Ordinary Shares, £1 paid, with a reserve liability of £800,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., £22,298,648; Dividend, 1934-35, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, less tax, 19 p.c. Ordinary Shares, less tax.
- ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), Calcutta, India** Affiliated to the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.—Capital, authorised, Rs. 40,00,000. Issued and subscribed—25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 9,000 Rs. 50 paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Share of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 46,50,000. Dividend, 1935-36, 6 p.c. Preference Shares; 18 p.c. Ordinary Shares. (16 Branches and 23 Sub-Agencies.)
- THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INC.** The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 79 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid). (57 Branches throughout the world.)
- ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK AND PRAGUE CREDIT BANK, Prague, London Office, 48, Bishopsgate, E.C.2**.—Capital, 120,000,000 Kc. Reserves, 18,137,984 Kc. Deposits and Creditors, 2,791,957,627 Kc. (55 Branches.)
- ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., Manchester.**
- ANGLO-FRENCH BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., 11, Old Jewry, E.C.2**.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up, £531,250.
- ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD., 24-28, Lombard St., E.C.3**.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000; Issued, £1,960,008. Deposits 31/12/35, £505,242.
- ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, Malta (London Agents, The Midland Bank, Ltd. and Westminster Bank, Ltd.)**.—Authorised Capital, £200,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid). (Branch at Gozo.)
- ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C.4**. Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £860,854 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £215,000; Deposits, &c., 1935, £7,150,000. (10 Branches.)
- ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1929), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2**.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., £838,595.
- ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C.2**.—Capital, Authorised and Issued, £11,000,000; Paid-up, £6,632,670 in 1,000,000 5 p.c. First Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid; 873,466 A Shares of £10 each, £5 paid; and 1,265,340 B Shares of £1 each, fully paid. Deposits, &c., £24,585,280; Dividend, 1933-34, "A" and "B" Shares, Nil. (44 Branches). Affiliated Bank—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), 21, Lydiard St. North, Ballarat, Victoria (London Agents, Commonwealth Bank of Australia)**.—Capital, paid up £153,000; Reserve and Accumulated Profits, £113,602; Deposits, &c., £478,251. Dividend, 5½ p.c. p.a. (36 Agencies.)
- BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), Milan, Italy (32, Threadneedle St., E.C.2)**.—Capital: Lire 700,000,000; Reserve, Lire 144,785,576.20; Deposits, 31/12/35, Lire 6,798,000,000. (126 Branches.)
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (London Office, Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2)**.—Capital, Pesetas 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, Pesetas 69,750,000; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 87,652,773.65; Deposits, &c., Pesetas 953,870,738.91; Dividends, 1935, 12 p.c.; 68 Branches (in Spain, France, Morocco and Canary Islands.)
- BANCO DE CHILE (1894), Santiago and Valparaíso, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C.3)**.—Capital, paid up, \$100,000,000; Reserves, \$139,902,757.38. Deposits, &c., Currency 30/6/35, \$720,013,340.83. (24 Branches.)
- BANCO DI ROMA (1880), Rome (London Representative Office, Gresham House, 24, Old Broad St., London, E.C.2)**.—Capital paid up, Lire 200,000,000. (126 Branches in Italy and 25 in Switzerland, Malta, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Italian Colonies and Possessions.)
- BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), Buenos Aires, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C.3)**.—Capital, \$50,000,000; Contingency and Reserve Fund, \$16,783,972. (39 Branches, 19 Agencies.)
- BANGALORE BANK, LTD., Bangalore, India**.—Capital, Authorised Rs. 10,00,000, Subscribed Rs. 6,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,35,750; Deposits, &c., Rs. 19,38,834.
- BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, Basle, Switzerland**.—Capital, 500,000,000 Swiss Francs (200,000 shares of 2,500 Gold Swiss fcs., 25 p.c. paid up).
- BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C.3)**. Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., £6,713,067; Dividend, 1935 36, Int. Div. 4 p.c. p.a. Final Div. 4 p.c. p.a. (109 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (12, Nicholas Lane, E.C.4)**. Capital, \$50,000,000.00 Surplus and Profits, \$52,095,129.59; Reserves, \$2,941,317.40; Deposits, \$1,242,914,789.63. (444 Banking Offices in 274 California Cities.)
- BANK OF ATHENS (1893), Athens, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C.3)**.—Capital, Dr. 100,800,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (114 Branches.)
- BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C.2)**.—Paid up Capital, £4,500,000 (£5 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,475,000; Currency Reserve, £2,000,000; Total Liabilities, £51,237,369; Dividend, 1934-35, £7½ p.c. less tax. (231 Branches in Australia and N.Z.)

**BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), Mandvi-Baroda, India (London Agents, Eastern Bank Ltd.).**—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs.30.00.000. (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 23.50.000; Deposits, Rs. 5.77.59.396; Dividend, 1935, 10 p.c. (18 Branches in India.)

**BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, The Midland Bank Ltd.).**—Subscribed Capital, £50,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £113,675. Dividend 20 p.c. on par value of £50. (Branches at Somerset and St. George's.)

**BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD. Established 1858, Incorporated 1904.** Cable Address, Field, Bermuda.—Capital Subscribed and Paid up, £40,000. Reserve and Undivided Profits, £107,179. Total Resources, over £1,122,000. Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £40,000.

**BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.**—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £7,372,929. (46 Branches and Agencies.)

**BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.**—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,675,017; Deposits, &c., Aug. 26, 1936, £155,931,229. Dividend, 1934-35, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in London and England.) See also p. 541.

**BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), Bombay, India (London Agents, Westminster Bank Ltd.).**—Capital, Rs.2.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.04.00.000; Deposits, &c., 31/6/36, Rs. 18.70.03.486; Dividend, 1934-35, 10 p.c. (14 Branches.)

**BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.).**—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £3,180,000; Deposits, &c., £32,244,813; Dividend, 1935, 13½ p.c. less Income Tax. (158 Branches and Agencies.)

**BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2).**—Authorised Capital, £4,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £4,040,000. £5 Shares, fully paid. Reserve, £2,000,000. Dividend, 1934-35, 3 p.c. (84 Branches and Agencies.)

**BANK OF MALTA (1812), Malta (London Agents, Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., The Midland Bank Ltd., Westminster Bank Ltd.).**

**BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), Montreal, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).**—Capital, \$36,000,000.00 (\$100 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$38,000,000.00; Total Assets, &c., \$792,772,872.76; Dividend, 1920-1930 inclusive, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus; 1931, 12 p.c.; 1932, 11 p.c.; 1933, 8½ p.c.; 1934, 8 p.c.; 1935, 8 p.c. (524 Branches and Agencies.)

**BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1).**—Paid-up Capital, £8,780,000; Reserve Fund, £6,150,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,780,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/35, £115,559,508; Dividend, 1934-35, 5 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (771 Branches and Agencies in Australia, Tasmania, N.Z., Fiji, Papua, New Guinea and London.)

**BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), Wellington, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).**—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, as at March 31, 1926, £6,328,125—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, £234,375 fully paid. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, £468,750, fully paid. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Reserve Fund, and Undivided Profits, £3,914,100; Deposits, £35,740,430; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1934-35, 10 p.c., 1935-36 10 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (219 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa.)

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), Halifax, N.S.; General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (108, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2).**—Capital, \$12,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$24,000,000.00; Total Assets, \$285,000,000; Dividend, March, June, Sept. and Dec., 1935, 12 p.c. (303 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.)

**BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903) (Bucharest), 123, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.**—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid).

**BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., Edinburgh (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2), and 16/18, Piccadilly, W. 17.**—Capital, £2,250,000 (Stock, £1,500,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, &c., £2,554,157; Deposits, &c., £39,518,484; Dividend, 1935-36, at the rate of 18 p.c. in October 1935, at the rate of 18 p.c. in April 1936. (257 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

**BANK OF SPAIN (1856), Madrid, Spain (36, New Broad St., E.C. 2).**—Capital, Pesetas 177,000,000 (Shares of Pesetas 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Pesetas 33,000,000. Provision Fund, Pesetas 18,000,000. Special Reserve Fund, Pesetas 19,799,499.73. Deposits, &c., Pesetas 946,291,868.02; Dividend, 1932, Pesetas 135 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)

**BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), Taipeh, Formosa (40 and 41, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).**—Capital, Yen 15,000,000; Reserve Fund, Yen 4,004,000. Dividend, 1935, 3 p.c. (34 Branches and Agencies.)

**BANK OF TORONTO (1855), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, Midland Bank Ltd.).**—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$9,000,000; Deposits, &c., over \$109,000,000; Dividend, 1935, 10 p.c. (176 Branches in Canada.)

**BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (OVERSEAS), LTD. (1934).**—4, Bishopsgate St., E.C. 2. —Capital, £2,000,000. Branch at New York.

**BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, Montreal, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).**—Paid up Capital and Reserve, \$12,000,000; Assets over \$132,000,000. (534 Offices in Canada. Subsidiary in Paris.)

**BANQUE DE FRANCE (1800), Paris.**—Paid up Capital, *Fr.* 182,500,000 (*Fr.* 1,000 shares, fully paid); Reserves, *Fr.* 298,801,861; Deposits, &c., 23/12/33, *Fr.* 16,953,452.847; Net Dividend, 1933, 20 p.c. (661 Branches, Agencies and Auxiliary Offices.)

**BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), Brussels and Antwerp (20, Coptiall Avenue, E.C. 2.)** (24 Branches in Africa.)

**BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), Paris, Belgrade and London (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.)**—Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid). (7 Branches.)

\***BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), Head Office, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Chief Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; branches throughout London, Country, North and South Wales, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands.**—Capital, £20,000,000, paid up £15,858,217; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1, fully paid; C Shares £1, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,250,000; Deposits, &c., 30/6/36, £414,236,680; Dividend, 1935: A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. (Over 2,100 Branches.) *Affiliated Banks*—BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA); BARCLAYS TRUST CO. OF CANADA; BARCLAYS BANK (S.A.I.); BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD., *g.v.*

**BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA), Head Office, 214, St. James Street, West Montreal.** Branches, Montreal and Toronto.

**BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD., Chief French Office, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, Paris.** (14 Branches.)

**BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard St., E.C.**—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500; Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500; Reserve Fund, £1,850,000; Deposits, 31/3/36, £88,286,321; Dividend, 8 p.c. Preference Shares and 5 p.c. on A and B Shares. (495 Branches and Agencies.)

**BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool.**—Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., £19,312,257.

**BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), Belfast** (*Affiliated to the Midland Bank Ltd.*)—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, &c. (31 Dec., 1935), £14,673,247; Dividend, 1935, 11 p.c. less tax. (87 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

**BENSON, ROBERT, & Co., LTD., 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.**

**BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1811), Madeira; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St., E.C. 3).**

**BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (Grand Canary), S.A. (1886), Las Palmas; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., 3, New London St., E.C. 3.**

**B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1898), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.**—Capital, £100,000. Provided by The Twentsche Bank (London) Ltd. which has an Authorised and Subscribed Capital of £1,000,000. Loans, Deposits, etc., £3,158,382.

**BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co. (1895), 24, Birch Lane, E.C. 3.**

**BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 36, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.**

**BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.**

**BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 11, Angel Court, E.C. 2.**—Subscribed Capital, £351,600; 351,600 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £253,505.

**BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863),** (acquired by the Bank of London and South America, Ltd.)

**BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (38, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 198 Piccadilly, W. 1).** *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £2,500,000; Deposits, &c., £33,338,577; Dividend, 1935-36, 16 p.c. (211 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

**BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.**—Capital, £300,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Funds, £134,000; Deposits, &c., £963,472; Dividend, 1934, 12 p.c., and £1 per share credited against uncanceled liability from appreciation on Investments.

**BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.** Capital, £5,000,000; authorised, £2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, £2,638,403.

**BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.**

**BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.**

**CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), Toronto, Ontario, Canada** (*London Agents, Midland Bank Ltd.*)—Capital, Paid up, \$7,000,000.00 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000.00; Deposits, \$16,588,450.56; Dividend, 1935, 8 p.c. (9 Branches in Canada.)

**CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, £6,164,510 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,109,670; Total Assets, 30/11/35, £129,359,000; Dividend, March, 10 p.c.; June, Sept. and Dec., 8 p.c. (590 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)

**CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**

**CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, New York, U.S.A. (144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, \$21,000,000.00; Surplus, \$60,000,000.00; Undivided Profits, \$4,661,245.78; Deposits, 30/6/35, \$872,355,711.14.



**CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), Bombay.** (London Agents, Midland Bank Ltd. and Barclays Bank Ltd.).—Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve and Contingency Fund, Rs. 70,00,000; Deposits, &c., 31/12/35, Rs. 27,73,41,000; Dividend, 31/12/35, 6 p.c. (100 Branches, &c.)

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, &c., £45,936,111; Dividend, 1935, 14 p.c. (43 Branches and Agencies.)

**THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York, U.S.A. (10, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and Bush House, W.C. 2).**—Capital, \$103,064,340.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, 30/6/36, \$122,927,367.23. Deposits, \$2,083,325,945.17.

**CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and 31, Regent St., S.W. 1).** Affiliated to the Midland Bank Ltd.—Authorised Capital, £5,350,000. Subscribed Capital, £5,300,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,300,000 (100,000 Shares of £50, £10 paid; 30,000 Shares of £10, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,650,000; Deposits, &c. (Dec. 31, 1935), £34,520,116; Dividend, 1934, 16 p.c. (207 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., Melbourne (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).**—Subscribed Capital £4,117,350 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £2,250,000; Deposits, &c., £25,863,666; Dividend, 1935-36, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares in Australian currency, 6½ p.c. on Ordinary shares in Australian currency. (530 Branches and Agencies.)

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST LTD. (1922), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.** (London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd. and Midland Bank Ltd. Capital Authorised, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000. Deposits, &c., 31/12/1935, £323,711.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), 14, George St., Edinburgh (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, £7,500,000 (1,750,000 A shares of £4 each, £1 paid; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, &c., 31/10/35, £40,780,000; Dividend, 1934-35, 16 p.c. on A shares, plus special bonus of 2 p.c.; 10 p.c. on B shares. (Over 370 Branches and Sub-Offices and 3 London Branches.)

**COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (18, Birchinn Lane, E.C. 3).**—Authorised Capital, £12,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £4,300,000; Deposits, &c., 30/6/35, £49,191,295; Dividend, 1934-35, 5 p.c. (430 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Federal Capital Territory.)

**COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).**—Sydney, N.S.W. (8, Old Jewry, E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000; Capital in hand, £4,000,000. Deposits (General Bank), 35/6/36, £74,870,879. (Savings Bank), 30/6/36, £133,831,854; Reserve Fund, General Bank, £2,502,942. Savings Bank, £2,256,666. (261 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., 30/6/36, £55,403,654.

**COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, Paris, City Office (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4; West End Office, 8, Princes St., W. 1).**—Capital, *Francs* 400,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 441,628,358.17; Deposits, &c., *Francs* 6,733,733,801.11; Dividend, 1933, *Francs* 50 per share—i.e. 10 p.c. on 800,000 shares. (26 Offices in Paris and Suburbs, and 477 Agencies in France.)

**THOS. COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD. (1841), Berkeley St., W. 1.**—Capital, Authorised and issued, £250,000; called up, £125,000 in 250,000 shares of £1 with 10s. paid; Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, &c., £1,241,664. (19 Branches in London.)

**CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1, Balloon St., Manchester (and 99, Leman St., E. 1).**—Capital paid up, £13,017,444. Deposits, &c., £95,018,684; Reserve and Insurance Fund £8,634,419; Dividend, 1934-35, 5 p.c. (5 Branches.)

**COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, Perth, W. A., and Melbourne.**

**\*COURTS & CO. (1692), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 2; 1, Park Lane, W. 1; 16 Cavendish Sq., W. 1, 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane St., S.W. 1, and 108, Park Lane, W. 1.**—Capital, issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., 30/6/36, £23,619,789.

**CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, Paris (62, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).**—Capital, *Francs* 150,000,000; Reserves, *Francs* 33,068,367.90; Deposits, *Francs* 2,036,576,170; Dividend *Fcs.* 37 p.c. (141 Branches.)

**CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1850), 66, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (66, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2).**—Capital, *Fcs.* 100,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of *Fr.* 500, 130,000 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125 paid up, and 70,000 Shares fully paid to 31/12/1935; Reserve Fund, *Fcs.* 70,000,000; Deposits, &c., 31/12/35, *Fcs.* 1,377,471,645.19. (65 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

**CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 2; West End Office, 25-27, Charles St., Haymarket, S.W. 1).**—Capital, *Francs* 408,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 800,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/1931, *Fr.* 14,967,402,122. (582 Branches and sub-Branches in France.)

**CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), Genoa and Milan, Italy (2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C. 3).**—Capital, *Lire* 500,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 108,792,288.60; Deposits, &c., *Lire* 5,335,305,146.40; Dividend, 1935, nil. (139 Branches.)

**ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1819), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.**

**DANIELL, CAZENOVE & CO., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.**

**\*DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1820), Spring Gardens, Manchester (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).**—Capital, £10,560,428 ("A" Shares £5 each, £1 paid; "B" Shares, £1 each fully paid); "C" Shares £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £2,976,428; Deposits, &c., 30/6/36, £74,847,636; Dividends, 1935, "A" Shares, 16½ p.c.; "B" Shares, 10 p.c.; "C" Shares, 16½ p.c. (563 Branches.)

- DOMINION BANK (1871)**, King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (3, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,592,659; Deposits, &c., \$115,333,343; Dividends, 10 p.c. (128 Branches in Canada.)
- MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717)**, 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)
- EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909)**, Crosby Square, E. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 pa.); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, &c. £6,799,954; Dividend, 1935, 6s. a share—less Income Tax. (12 Branches in India and East.)
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893)**, 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve and Special Reserve Fund, £3,250,000; Deposits, &c., 30/6/1935, £19,576,954; Dividend, 1934-35, 5 p.c., free of Income Tax. (379 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)
- ERLANGERS, LTD. (1859)**, 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
- GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867)**, 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- \***GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753)**, incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Child & Co., 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4, and Marygold House, Carfax, Oxford; Holt & Co., Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, &c., 31/12/1935, £41,594,172.
- GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911)**, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, National Provincial Bank Ltd.). Authorised Capital, Fully paid up, \$2,400,000.00; Reserve Fund, \$348,000.00; Deposit Accounts, and Sundry Creditors, \$815,600.14. (79 Branches.)
- GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE**, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- GRACE BROTHERS & CO., LTD.**, 147, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3; Liverpool.
- \***GRINDLAY & CO., LTD. (1828)**, 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £250,000; Reserve, £100,000; Deposits, &c., £3,447,174. (10 Branches in India.)
- GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864)**, 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$90,000,000.00 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Surplus Fund, \$170,000,000.00; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/36, \$7,649,439.95. Deposits, including outstanding cheques, 30/6/36, \$1,638,602,997.30. (Branches in New York, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Brussels and Antwerp.) Dividend 12 per cent.
- GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836)**, 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 17, College Green, Dublin.
- GUNNER & CO. (1809)**, Bishop's Waltham, Hants (London Agents, Barclay's Bank, Ltd.).
- HAES & SONS (1790)**, 124, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, and Stock Exchange.
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD.**, Head Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; West End Office, 67, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £4,400,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,400,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); and £400,000 ("A" Shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve, £1,400,000; Deposits, &c., 31/3/36, £14,523,037; Dividend, 1935-36, 18 p.c. on £10 shares, 6 p.c. "A" shares, less Income Tax.
- HARRODS LTD. (1889)**, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.—Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £6,215,194; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.
- HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1919)**, 41, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital Authorised £430,000. Issued, £425,000; Shares, £10 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £125,000 Ordinary).
- HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825)**, College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, &c., £10,720,831; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1936, 11 p.c. p.a. (114 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- HIGGINSON & CO. (1907)**, 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and 12, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673)**, 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W. 1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, &c., 6/7/36, £3,853,504.
- HOHLER & CO. (1820)**, 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1867)**, Hongkong (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$20,000,000 (\$125 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$20,000,000; Sterling Reserve Fund, £6,500,000; Hongkong Currency Reserve, \$10,000,000; Deposits, &c., \$776,159,741; Dividend, 1935, £5 10s. per share. (41 Branches.)
- FREDK. HUTH & CO. (1809)**, 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.
- IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875)**, Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$8,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/35, \$114,674,601.45; Dividends, 1920-30, 13 p.c.; 1931 to July, 1932, 12 p.c.; Nov., 1932, 10 p.c. (196 Branches.)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921)**, Calcutta, Bombay Madras (London Office, 25, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 5,42,50,000. Dividend, 1935-36, 12 p.c. free of tax. (163 Branches.)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF IRAN (1889)**, 33-36, King William St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £730,000; Deposits, £3,587,911; Dividend, 11s. per share, 1935-36, plus Bonus of 2s. per share, free of tax. (18 Branches in Iran and Iraq.)
- INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901)**, New York Office, 55, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Surplus, \$6,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$2,173,843.83; Deposits, &c., \$12,044,103.31. (3 Branches.)
- IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839)**, 25/31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, &c., £3,269,850; Dividend, 1935, 2 p.c. (45 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Cyprus.)
- ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865)**, Douglas, I. of M. (London Agents, Westminster Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up; Reserve Fund, £228,000; Deposits, &c., £3,403,472; Dividend, 1935, 16½ p.c. (9 Branches.)

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK (Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.), Antwerp (100, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, Fr. 100,000,000 (£1,500 Shares); Reserves, Fr. 90,000,000. (8 Branches.)

S. JAPHET & CO., LTD., 60, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

N. KEIZER & CO., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.

A. KEYSER & CO. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 360, Collins St., Melbourne.—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid); Dividend, 1895-36, 6 p.c.

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

\*LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), Head and Registered Office, 71 Lombard St., E.C. 3; Branches Stock Office, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2; Eastern Department, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Executor and Trustee Department, 39 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Principal London Offices:—City Office, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Colonial and Foreign Office, 80, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Cox & King's Branch); 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2;—Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 paid; B Shares, £1, fully paid); Paid up Capital, £15,810,252; Reserve Fund, £8,500,000; Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1936), £395,574,777; Dividend, 1935, 12 p.c. less Tax on "A" Shares, 5 p.c. less Tax "B" Shares. Nearly 1,000 Offices in England and Wales and others in India and Burma. Associated Banks—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD.; LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD. (q.v.).

LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; 34, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; and 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (16 Branches.)

LONDON AND EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD. (1920), 61, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Subscribed and Paid up, £600,000.

LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital Subscribed, £1,350,000; Paid up, £825,000; Deposits £231,323.

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

M. W. MARSHALL & CO. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

MARTINS BANK LTD. (1831), 4, Water St., Liverpool 2 (68, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital paid up, £4,160,042 (939,556 Shares of £20 each, £2 10s. paid, and 1,811,152 £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,100,000; Deposits, &c., 30 June, 1936, £91,951,095; Dividend, 1931-35, £14 p.c.; Interim, 1935, 14 p.c. p.a.; Interim, 1934, 14 p.c. p.a. (555 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25-£12 10s. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,075,000; Deposits, &c., £13,916,615; Dividend, 1935, 12 p.c. (22 Branches and Agencies.)

MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 6 & 8, Lime St. Sq., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £50,000.

\*MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), Principal City Branches, Poultry and Princes St., E.C. 2; 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Overseas Branch, 122, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £41,504,262. Paid up Capital, £14,248,012 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10s. each, fully paid) and 2,271,122 Shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, £11,500,000; Deposits, &c. (June 30, 1936), £467,452,184; Dividend, 27 years to 1930, 18 p.c. per annum; 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, 16 p.c. per annum. (2,140 offices in England and Wales.) Affiliations: BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (q.v.), MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (London Agents, Bank of Montreal).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,500,000; Deposits, &c., 31/12/34, \$54,541,339. (24 Branches in Montreal and District.)

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LTD. (1838), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2; Private limited Coy. (1904)—Authorised, issued and paid up Capital, £2,500,000.

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LTD., 27-28, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,635,000.

THOMAS MOSLEY & CO. (1829), Gibraltar and Tangier (London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd. and Westminster Bank Ltd.).

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Ireland (London Agents, National Provincial Bank Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, £24,046,170; Dividend, June, 1936, 12 p.c. free of Income Tax. (212 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1912), Lahore (London Agents, Westminster Bank Ltd.). (10 Branches.)

\*NATIONAL BANK LTD. (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,100,000; Deposits, &c., 30/6/36, £37,716,000; Dividend, 12 p.c. per ann. June, 1936. (266 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Exchange Adjustment Reserve, £300,000; Deposits, 31/3/1936, £37,769,620; Dividend, 1935-36, 5½ p.c. (432 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)

- NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), Cairo, Egypt** (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, £21,855,049; Dividend, 1935, 15 p.c. (44 Offices in Egypt and The Sudan.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, &c., £29,382,942; Dividend, 1935, 18 p.c. less Income Tax. (30 Branches, &c.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2.**—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £6,000,000. Paid up Capital, £2,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Currency Reserve, £500,000; Deposits, £13,655,182; Dividend, 1935-36, 4 p.c. (85 Branches and Agencies.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (London, City Office, 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4).** Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000; Paid up, £1,100,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deposits, &c., 1/11/35, £35,213,425; Dividend, 1934-35, 16 p.c. (191 Branches, &c.)
- NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).**—Surplus and Undivided Profits, 30/6/1934, Capital, \$165,518,665.52; Deposits, 30/6/1936, \$1,743,614,150; Dividend, 1933, 5 p.c.
- NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.**—Authorised Capital, £2,700,000—Issued £1,153,335. Paid up Capital £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., £1,699,070; Dividend and Bonus, 1935, "A" shares, Dividend 10 p.c.; "B" shares, Dividend 22 p.c.; Bonus 4 p.c.
- NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD., Adelaide House, King William St., E.C. 4.**
- \*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.** Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Paid up Capital £9,479,416; Reserve Fund, £8,000,000; Deposits, &c., 30/6/36, £308,481,315; Dividend, 1935, 15 p.c. (1,340 Branches and Agencies.)
- NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N.V. (1863), Amsterdam (London Agents, Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., The Midland Bank Ltd., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Westminster Bank Ltd.).**—Paid up Capital, Fls. 33,000,000; Reserve, Fls. 13,200,000; Deposits, &c., Fls. 89,972,968.24; Dividend, 1934 nil, 1935, 3½ p.c.
- NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), Amsterdam (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2).**—Capital, £780,360, South African Currency (Fl. 720 and Fl. 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £340,041, South African Currency; Deposits, &c., £2,661,746, South African Currency; Dividend, 1934, 4 p.c. for nine months. (18 Branches in South Africa.)
- NEUMANN, LUEBCK & CO. 236-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.**
- NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), Sandakan and Jesselton. (London Agents, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.)**
- NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK LTD. (1836), Aberdeen (London Offices, 3 & 4, Lothbury, E.C. 2, and 31 & 32, St. James's St., S.W. 1).** Affiliated to the Midland Bank Ltd.—Subscribed Capital, £3,260,000. Paid up Capital, £1,141,000 (163,000 Shares of £20 each, £7 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,215,000; Deposits, &c., Dec. 31, 1935, £29,159,287; Dividend, 1935, 16 p.c. (161 Offices.)
- NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), Belfast (London Agents, Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £500,000; Deposits, &c., 31/12/35, £14,489,470; Dividend, 1935, 12½ p.c. A shares, 6½ p.c. B shares. (186 Branches and Agencies.)
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Istanbul, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).**—Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, &c., Dec. 31, 1935, £15,093,280; Dividend, 3s. per Share (paid June, 1936). (58 Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Iran and Palestine.)
- OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LTD. Head Office, Singapore, Straits Settlements.**—Authorised Capital, \$40,000,000.00; Paid up, \$10,000,000.00. (15 Branches.)
- THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. West End Branch, 16, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.**—Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160; Reserve, £180,000; Deposits, £6,818,000. Dividend, 1935-36, 5 p.c. (9 Branches.)
- PARRY, MURRAY & Co., Ltd., 107, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.**
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), 221, St. James St., Montreal (London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).**—Capital, \$4,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000; Deposits, &c., \$40,640,614.55; Dividend, 1934-35, 6 p.c. (135 Branches and 178 Sub-Branches.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2. (London Agents Barclays Bank Ltd.).**—Capital, £4,080,000 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £505,000; Deposits, &c., £15,097,966; Dividend, 1935 36, 12½ p.c. (128 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), Brisbane (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).**—Capital subscribed £1,750,000 paid up, £1,750,000; Reserve Fund, £860,000; Deposits, &c., 30/6/36, £8,646,021; Dividend, 1935, 4 p.c. (145 Branches.)
- GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co. (1892), 18, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.**
- REEVES, WHITEBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.**
- RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 105, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.**—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, March 31, 1935, £30,000.
- †RICHARDSON & Co. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.**
- RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.**
- G. ROSS & Co. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**



N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), Montreal (6, Lothbury, E.C. 2, and 2/4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, \$35,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$21,609,554; Deposits, 30/12/35, \$688,366,512.53; Dividend, 1934-35, 8 p.c. (728 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, &c.)

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place, Dublin (London Agents, Midland Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, &c., 31/12/35 £6,415,155; Div., 1934-35, 9 p.c. (81 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,780,192 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,875,143; Deposits, 12/10/35, £64,009,174; Dividend, 1935-36, 17 p.c. (255 Branches and Sub-Branches.) Associated Bank, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

A. SCOTT & CO. (1855), Rangoon, Burma (London Agents, Grindlay & Co. Ltd.).

SELIGMAN BROTHERS, LTD. (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

SEYD & CO., LTD. (1858), 9, Clements Lane, E.C. 4.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Subscribed Capital, Fcs. 625,000,000 (Shares, Fcs. 500); Paid up Capital, Fcs. 322,358,250; Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, Fcs. 417,465,396; Deposits, 30/6/36, Fcs. 8,178,026,772. (1,450 Branches.)

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), Pretoria, Transvaal (London Agents, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Deposits, £35,306,402; Dividend, 1934-35, 10 p.c. (6 Branches.)

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, and 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £10,000,000; Paid up Capital, £2,500,000; Reserve Fund, £2,500,000; Deposits, &c., £57,880,798; Dividend, 1935-36, 10 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (376 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1825), Colombo, Ceylon (London Correspondents, Coutts & Co.).

JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), Manchester (London Agents, National Provincial Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700; Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Subscribed Capital, Yen 70,000,000; Paid up Capital, Yen 50,000,000; Reserve, Yen 44,914,175.05; Deposits, 30/6/36, Yen 970,009,992.01; Dividend, 1935 (2nd half), 7 p.c. p.a. (83 Branches.)

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99, Gresham Street, E.C. 2; 100, Regent Street, S.W. 1).—Capital and Reserves, Fcs. 200,000,000; In Sterling, 31/12/34, £1 = 25 fcs.; Share Capital, £6,400,000; Reserves, £1,560,000; Fixed Sight and Time Deposits, £39,000,000; Dividend, 1934, 4½ p.c. (35 Branches and Agencies.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, Westminster Bank Ltd.).

LUKE THOMAS & CO., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.

ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring St., Belfast (Affiliated to Westminster Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., £21,694,129; Dividend, 1934, 16 p.c. free of tax. (206 Branches and 91 Sub-Offices.)

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £12,000,000; Paid up £4,000,000; Reserve Fund, £3,250,000; Currency Reserve, £1,600,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,000,000; Deposits, £36,460,479; Dividend, 1933-34, 5 p.c., free of U.K. Income Tax. (216 Branches in Australia and New Zealand.)

THE UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., Manchester (Associated with Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Issued Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Funds, £500,000; Deposits, &c., Dec. 31, 1935, £17,629,623; Dividend, 1935, 10 p.c. (169 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 110, St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C. 2; 64, George St., Edinburgh (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,200,000; Reserve Fund, £1,800,000; Deposits, &c., £31,956,544; Dividend, 1935-36, 18 p.c. (215 Branches, &c.)

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Issued, £2,750,000; fully paid Stock; Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, &c., £59,240,000; Dividend 15 p.c. and Bonus 5 p.c. (1935).

\*WESTMINSTER BANK LTD. (1836). Head Office, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; Stock Transfer Office, 9, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Trustee Department, 51, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Lombard Street Office, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3; West End Office, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1; Foreign Branch Office, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Capital, £33,000,000 (75,000 Shares of £4 each (£1 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,320,157; Deposits, &c., June 30, 1936, £356,416,370; Dividend, 1935, 18 p.c. and (Century Bonus 2 p.c. £4 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (1,088 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK LTD.; ULSTER BANK LTD. (q.v.).

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

\*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, 31/12/35, £35,429,428; Dividend, 1935, A Shares 12½ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (206 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

WONGAI & CO. (1839), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3.  
 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), Yokohama, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £100,000,000 (£20,000,000 shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund and Prof. 120,150,000; Deposits, &c., 31.12.25, Yen 651,760,976 43. Dividend, 1935, 10 p.c. (42 Branches).  
 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, In-

Armory St., Leeds (97-99, Cheapside, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,500,000 (Capital Paid up 250,000 £5 Shares, £3 paid £750,000, 250,000 £1 Shares fully paid, £250,000); Capital unallocated, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, &c., £36,615,560. (158 Town Branches, 776 Village Branches and 3,020 Banks for School Children.)

## THE "BIG FIVE."

Name	Branches and Sub-Branches	Capital	Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund	Current, Deposit and Other Accounts	Net Profit, 1935, including earnings forward.	Dividend.	Special Allowances
		£	£	£	£	£		£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	2,211	"A" Shares, £50,000,000 fully paid, £4 each. "B" Shares, £2 each, fully paid. "C" Shares, £2 each, fully paid.	15,850,217	10,450,000	414 2,662 0	2,347,920	"A" Shares 10% "B" Shares 14% "C" Shares 14%	150,000
London and Lancashire Bank, Ltd.	1,115	Subscribed £73,004,075 15,810,352 "A" Shares, £5 each, fully paid. "B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid.	15,810,352	8,500,000	395,574,777	2,150,014	"A" Shares 12% "B" Shares 8%	250,000
Midland Bank, Ltd.	2,136	Subscribed £41,504,263	14,240,012	11,500,000	467,452,119	1,225,044	16%	990,844 incen. bonus
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	1,527	Subscribed £43,627,000 £25 Shares, £3 each, fully paid. £50 Shares, £4 paid, £5 Shares, fully paid.	9,479,416	8,000,000	308,483,316	2,544,718	15%	200,000
Westminster Bank Ltd.	1,601	Subscribed £10,000,000 £4 Shares, £1 paid, £1 Shares, fully paid.	9,320,157	9,300,157	356,416,370	1,883,740	£4 Shares 16% £1 Shares 14%	300,600 incen. bonus

A Comparison of Deposits "The Big Five" with American and Canadian Banks.

Midland Bank, London .....	£467,452,119	Guaranty Trust Company, New York	£327,720,599
Chase National Bank of the City of New York .....	419,384,510	National Provincial Bank, London	308,483,316
Barclays Bank, London .....	414,235,680	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .....	158,554,574
Lloyds Bank, London .....	395,574,777	Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal...	137,752,732
Westminster Bank, London .....	336,416,370	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto ..	129,359,000
National City Bank of New York	348,722,830		

(Where available the figures of the last Half yearly Statements are given.)

## GOLD PRODUCTION AND CENTRAL MONETARY GOLD RESERVES.

This table demonstrates the expansion of GOLD production by various countries, most marked in the U.S.S.R., whose estimated annual gold production has risen from the equivalent of 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. of that of the rest of the world, during the period 1929-35. On the other hand, South Africa, although still by far the largest producer, now provides a noticeably lower proportion of the world's total gold output than hitherto.

The continued influx of gold to U.S.A. brought her monetary gold reserves by mid-year 1936 to the colossal total value of some 6,200 millions old gold dollars (1 dollar = 1.35463 grammes of fine gold); France's then existing gold reserves had shrunk to just about one-third, and U.K.'s gold reserves had risen to roughly one-sixth, respectively, of the U.S.A. total.

Country.	Kilogrammes. (Thousands.)		
	1927.	193	1935.*
S. Africa .....	324 (56)	360	335 (43)
Canada .....	60 (10)	95	102 (12)
U.S.A. ....	64 (11)	72	98 (12)
Australia .....	13 (2)	22	28 (4)
Other Countries ...	119 (21)	148	207 (27)
World Total .....	580 (100)	697	770 (100)
U.S.S.R.† .....	25-33	38-59	150-170

(Italicised figures in brackets = respective percentages of World Total.)

\* Provisional figures in some cases.  
 † For U.S.S.R. outside minima and maxima estimates only are available.  
 ‡ Excluding U.S.S.R.

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

## Bank Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August and First Week Day after Christmas (Boxing Day.)

*Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.*

*The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on Jan. 1; and on Saturdays throughout the year.*

*Custom House and Docks, as Banks: with the King's Birthday (June 3 or when decreed.)*

*Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks: with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.*

*Law Offices: Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week day after Christmas.*

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, First Monday in May and First Monday in August.

*Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.*

SCOTLAND has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated January 1 at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not include the days of grace (*Schacterien v. Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). Bills drawn at sight, or on demand, must be paid on presentation without days of grace.

*Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Great Britain and Ireland are payable on the PRECEDING business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below:*

ENGLAND, WALES AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.
Good Friday.*	Good Friday.	Good Friday.
Christmas Day.*	Christmas Day.	Christmas Day.
Dec. 26th if a Sunday.*	Dec. 26th if a Sunday.	—
Sunday, except as stated below.	Sunday, except as stated below.	Sunday, except as stated below.
A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.*	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.

\* In the Isle of Man bills due on this day are payable on the succeeding business day

*Bills are payable on the SUCCEEDING business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below:*

ENGLAND, WALES, CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN.	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.
Jan. 1st (but 2nd when 1st is a Sunday) only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man.	Jan. 1st (but 2nd when 1st is a Sunday) only in Irish Free State and if proclaimed as a bank holiday.	Jan. 1st (but 2nd when 1st is a Sunday).
—	March 17th (but 18th when 17th is a Sunday).	—
Easter Monday.	Easter Monday.	—
Whit Monday.	Whit Monday.	1st Monday in May.
The King's Birthday only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man (Monday in Isle of Man when the date falls on a Sunday).	—	—
July 5th (but 6th when 5th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man.	July 12th (but 13th when 12th is a Sunday) only in Northern Ireland and if proclaimed as a bank holiday.	—
1st Monday in August.	1st Monday in August.	1st Monday in August.
Nov. 11th (but 12th when 11th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man.	—	—
Dec. 26th if a weekday (but 24th when 26th is a Sunday).	Dec. 26th if a weekday (but 24th when 26th is a Sunday).	Dec. 26th if a Sunday or Monday.
Sunday, when the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, when the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, if the second day of grace is a bank holiday.
A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.	A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.	A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of nine Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

**CLASS OF BUSINESS.**—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter I.

**FIGURES.**—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1935.

**LIFE FUNDS.**—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

**PREMIUM INCOME.**—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

**EXPENSES.**—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums

absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

**INTEREST.**—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is without deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

**VALUATIONS.**—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H<sup>m</sup> and O<sup>m</sup>, and the corresponding Tables H<sup>m</sup>(5) and O<sup>m</sup>(5) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O<sup>m</sup> and O<sup>m</sup>(5) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O<sup>m</sup> table alone, the H<sup>m</sup> is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

## FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

*Private Dwelling Houses*, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

*Household goods* therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

*Shops and Warehouses*, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

*Stock and Utensils* in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong

company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.



## PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Estab- lished	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1936			Rate of Interest earned.	VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	% of Ex- penses to Premiums.		Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1904	P	African Life .....	6,029,021	732,457	29.78	5 16 11	{ Amer. Man. } Ult.	3 1/2
1824	P O	Alliance* .....	24,893,659	1,469,733	...	5 4 7	Om	3
1918	P O	Atlantic.....	30,850	1,232	28.74	...	Om	3
1808	P O	Atlas .....	12,276,643	1,034,725	12.22	...	{ Om(3) & } { A. 1924-29 }	3 & 3 1/2
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C) .....	84,177,992	6,305,161	14.68	4 7 2	Hm & Carlisle	3
1883	P O	Beacon .....	3,224,511	396,010	23.80	4 17 11	Om	3
1830	P I O	Blackburn (Ord.) .....	684,642	109,391	13.64	...	Hm	3 & 3 1/2
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ord) .....	9,793,133	1,299,793	13.43	5 7 3	A. 1924-29	2 1/2 & 3
1854	P O	British Equitable .....	1,671,400	158,613	22.45	5 5 5	Om	3
1904	P O	British General .....	1,512,551	217,416	13.29	4 14 7	A. 1924-29	3
1902	P I	British Widows (Ord.) .....	174,444	27,364	20.38	4 17 10	Om & Hm	3
1805	P O	Caledonian .....	7,741,307	553,641	16.42	5 1 5	Om & Carlisle	3
1847	P	Canada Life (C) .....	49,003,467	4,521,610	24.18	4 11 7	Om(1)	3 & 2 1/2
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen. .....	13,624,617	987,511	13.62	5 3 8	A. 1924-29	2 1/2
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C) .....	14,186,432	2,112,038	...	...	Om	3 1/2
1861	P O	Commercial Union* .....	23,989,260	1,796,115	12.23	5 6 2	Om	3
1871	P	Confederation (C) .....	21,817,395	2,584,559	...	...	Om(5) & Am	3 & 3 1/2
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.) .....	7,633,051	1,185,645	14.59	4 2 10(1)	Om	3 & 4
1900	P	Crown Life .....	4,863,518	1,097,779	31.71	5 10 10	Hm & Am(5)	3 & 3 1/2
1887	P	Dominion of Canada .....	192,727	46,072	31.83	5 14 8	Hm & Am(5)	3 1/2
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.* .....	14,384,336	825,211	17.49	5 9 2	Om	3 & 3 1/2
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical .....	419,209	25,983	...	...	Om	2 1/2 & 3.
1901	P O	Economic .....	159,420	7,871	19.02	4 9 1	A. 1924-29	3
1762	M	Equitable (c) .....	9,339,415	565,301	6.35	5 5 9	{ E.C. & } { A. 1924-29 }	4 & 3 1/2
1844	P	Equity & Law .....	18,878,392	1,587,037	13.31	4 7 5(N)	A. 1924-29	3 & 3 1/2
1832	M	Friends' Prov. & Gen. .....	10,460,079	789,960	17.77	5 8 9	A. 1924-29	3
1837	P	General .....	3,464,840	463,147	21.09	5 2 5	Om Am & Af	3 1/2
1848	P	Gresham .....	9,633,546	997,837	27.02	4 19 1	Hm	3
1821	P O	Guardian .....	7,783,674	612,619	13.31	4 6 4(N)	Om	3
1932	P	Ideal Life* .....	108,651	36,581	15.80	5 7 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 1/2
1897	P	Imperial Life of Canada (C) .....	14,331,005	1,874,680	23.82	4 12 6(N)	Hm	3 & 3 1/2
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock .....	11,193,214	737,556	16.41	4 18 8	Om	3
1836	P O	Legal & General .....	30,735,307	3,252,847	17.73	5 10 1	G.A. 1900-1920	4
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland .....	7,712,813	582,423	19.92	5 5 10	Om	3
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe .....	11,861,638	884,363	10.87	5 1 7	Om & Om(5)	2 1/2
1843	I	L'pool Vict. Friendly .....	1,873,099	661,724	25.46	4 17 0	Om & Eng. No. 8	3 1/2
1862	P O	London & Scottish* .....	4,351,474	409,097	23.90	5 3 0	Om	3 1/2
1869	P I O	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.) .....	9,436,065	1,399,453	16.17	4 9 6(N)	Om	3
1720	P O	London Assurance .....	8,901,029	764,431	14.45	4 17 10	A. 1924-29	2 1/2
1806	M	London Life (c) .....	20,100,937	1,549,187	5.00	4 15 4	{ E.C.R.D. } { (males) 1920-22 }	3 1/2
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C) .....	25,125,127	3,910,837	23.51	4 17 7	{ Hm, Ameri- } { can, & c. }	3 & 3 1/2
1852	M	Marine & General .....	3,654,723	236,812	19.56	5 17 0	A. 1924-29	3
1884	M	{ Medical Sickness, } { Annuity & Life ... }	624,606	101,269	6.10	5 0 2	C.C.R. (males)	3
1886	P	Mutual L. & Citizens (C) .....	16,823,949	1,537,958	14.47	4 19 5	{ Hm, a(f) & } { A(m) }	3
1899	P O	Mutual Property Life* { Nat'l. & Local Govern- }	48,415	49,248	103.25	...	Om	4
1926	M	{ ment Officers }	159,813	43,767	8.94	...	Om & A. 1924-29	3 & 4
1910	M	Nat. Farmers' Un. Mut.* .....	143,585	45,870	15.23	4 12 3	Om	3
1830	M	National Mutual .....	6,294,321	374,662	15.27	4 17 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 1/2
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austrl. (C)* .....	39,161,123	3,318,782	14.32	4 18 3	Hm	3
1835	M	National Provident .....	11,694,326	801,062	14.08	5 13 6	Om	3
1925	P I O	New Ireland (Ord.) .....	254,254	53,229	22.45	...	Om	3 1/2
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile .....	37,964,682	2,344,157	17.46	5 2 2	A. 1924-29	2 1/2
1836	P	Northern .....	7,838,464	526,856	13.96	5 3 8	Om	2 1/2
1808	M	Norwich Union Life* .....	42,242,207	4,155,178	15.69	5 5 6	Om	2 1/2
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary) .....	37,872,238	5,130,118	11.25	5 1 0	{ C.C. Rural } { Dis. (males) }	3
1782	P O	Phoenix .....	17,844,505	1,248,107	13.87	5 5 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1905	P	Pilot .....	20,610	7,070	99.75	...	Om	4, 4 1/2, 1 1/2
1891	P I	Pioneer Life (Ord.)* .....	377,470	42,818	14.47	...	Om	3

## PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Year ended.	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1936			Rate of Interest Earned.	VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	of Ex- penses to Premiums.		Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
1877	P	Prov. Assoc. of London <sup>a</sup>	9,131,748	519,966	(13/12) (19/8)	4 17 9	Om	2½
1840	M	Provident Mutual .....	9,820,537	1,007,386	14 46	5 7 0	Om	3
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.) .....	11,555,466	12,703,944	13/96	4 18 11	Om	3
1844	P I	Refuge (Ordinary) .....	36,079,921	4,446,695	15/31	5 0 0	Om	3
1845	P O	Royal .....	27,015,026	1,914,773	14/19	4 18 9	Om & Om(N) <sup>a</sup>	3
1845	M	Royal Liver Friendly .....	2,545,045	294,740	11/52	4 17 1	Om	3
1920	P O	Royal Exchange .....	13,772,480	1,104,469	17/76	5 7 4	Om	3
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.) .....	10,521,408	1,577,136	18/02	4 16 11	Om	3½
1869	P I	Salvation Army .....	2,214,699	339,939	14/28	4 19 5	Om	3
1826	M	Scottish Amicable .....	12,618,904	725,445	16/33	5 2 6	A, 1924 29 (Om(N) & Om)	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable <sup>a</sup> .....	10,848,833	742,440	15/06	5 9 2	(incl. premiums.)	3
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance .....	957,419	54,877	20/83	4 13 9	A, 1924 29	2½
1853	P	Scottish Legal Life .....	1,049,330	121,676	13/28	4 4 0	Om	3
1881	P O	Scottish Life .....	8,048,338	501,114	17/67	5 6 6	A, 1924 29	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident .....	43,717,145	1,206,581	17/40	5 3 1	Om	3
1883	P	Scottish Temperance .....	7,695,151	583,638	15/46	5 12 11	Om	3
1821	P O	Scottish Union & Nat <sup>l</sup> .....	11,703,677	805,008	19/06	5 6 5	Om	3
1815	M	Scottish Widows' .....	32,110,462	1,904,922	14/20	5 9 9	Om(N) <sup>a</sup>	2½
1891	P	Southern Life Association <sup>a</sup>	6,640,356	650,364	20/83	...	A, 1924 29	2½ & 3
1825	M	Standard <sup>a</sup> .....	25,963,793	1,663,397	16/68	4 15 4(N)	A, 1924 29	2½
1810	P	Sun Life .....	35,293,950	3,920,784	15/76	5 7 11	Om	3
1805	P	Sun Life of Canada (C.) .....	136,498,165	19,111,458	19/92	4 2 2	Om(N)	3 & 3½
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov. .....	22,463,143	1,507,088	14/45	5 1 5	{ A, 1924 29 U.K. }	2½
1825	P	University Life .....	1,533,276	85,830	9/45	5 5 8	Om(N)	3
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.) .....	5,660,761	693,479	18/57	4 15 4	Om	3
1912	P	Western Australian .....	180,222	25,680	38/69	6 3 2	Om	3
1824	P O	Yorkshire .....	9,579,643	732,170	13/36	5 9 3	Om & Om(N)	2½ & 3½

## INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1839	P	Blackburn .....	2,689,935	551,970	38/93	...	(Eng. No. 6) (Males & Hm)	3½
1866	P	Britannic .....	13,389,890	3,647,854	34/39	5 8 6	(Eng. No. 8) (Males)	3
1902	P	British Widows .....	529,682	157,158	40/16	4 17 10	(Eng. No. 8) (Males)	3
1867	P	Co-operative .....	11,574,407	3,732,354	36/84	4 16 4(N)	Eng. No. 9	3
1843	M	Liverpool Viet. Friendly .....	30,554,721	5,852,258	39/76	4 17 0	Eng. No. 8	3
1867	P	London & Manchester .....	6,155,525	1,749,546	39/57	4 6 10(N)	Eng. No. 8	3
1925	P	New Ireland .....	323,017	179,776	38/80	...	(Eng. No. 8) (Males)	4
1864	P	Pearl .....	32,385,538	8,076,766	30/65	4 19 4	(C.U.U.D.) (Males)	2½
1891	P	Pioneer Life .....	453,493	125,768	39/42	...	Eng. No. 8	3
1848	P	Prudential .....	165,548,433	20,690,825	23/00	5 0 7	Eng. No. 8	3
1864	P	Refuge .....	22,674,434	5,537,967	34/37	...	Eng. No. 8	3 & 3½
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly .....	18,648,335	3,695,736	37/94	4 17 1	(Eng. No. 6) (Om, &c.)	3 & 3½
1861	P	Royal London .....	23,284,812	4,697,210	40/57	5 0 11	(Eng. No. 9) (Males)	3
1867	P	Salvation Army .....	3,696,170	879,229	33/49	5 0 7	Eng. No. 9	3½ & 3
1841	M	Wesleyan & General .....	6,965,276	1,330,863	38/16	4 15 7	(Eng. No. 6) (Males)	3½

O = Colonial Office. a = Does not pay Commission.

\* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses. The ex. of the Life Dept. including Coms. are limited part of total premiums.

\* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.

\* Eagle Star and E.D. Including funds of acquired businesses.

\* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

\* Natl. Farmers Union. Life Dept. est. Dec. 1928.

\* Natl. Mut. of Austral. Three year ending Sept. 30, 1934.

\* Norwich Union. Excludes acquired Scottish Empire fund.

\* Pioneer Life. Year ending March 31, 1936.

\* Prov. Assoc. Figures include Ord. &amp; Monthly business.

\* Royal. Om and Om(N) with interest on select net premiums.

\* Scottish Amicable. Combined with select net premiums.

\* Scottish Equitable. Year ending March 31, 1936.

\* Scottish F. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

\* Scottish Widows. Om(N) with Om net premiums.

\* Standard. Year ending Nov. 15, 1935.

\* Sun Life. Interest assumed for non-participating assurances and for bonuses 2½ per cent.

\* With profit business. † Without profit business.

## BONUSES.

The following table gives examples of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office.	Last Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force.	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus
African Life .....	1934	Guaranteed £2	£1/16/0	Not stated
Alliance .....	1933	£1/18/0 compound	£1/18/0 compound	38/- compound for each premium paid in current quinquennium
Atlantic .....	1932	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	Full rate last declared
Atlas .....	1935 <sup>o</sup>	£2/1/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Australian Mutual	1935 <sup>A</sup>	£2/4/0 £3/2/0	£1 18/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/12/0 (20 " " " " )	Proportion of year's bonus granted
Beacon .....	1935 <sup>o</sup>	£2/16/0	£1/14/0	At full rate last declared
Blackburn .....	1935 <sup>A</sup>	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	At full rate last declared
Britannic .....	1935 <sup>A</sup>	£2/18/0	£1/18/0	Three-quarters of that last declared
British Equitable ..	1933	£1/17/6. Abstainer's Special Bonus Pol. £2/5/0	Same as Whole Life	£1/17/6
British General ...	1925 <sup>o</sup>	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Caledonian .....	1933 <sup>o</sup>	£2/2/0	£2/0/0	Whole Life, £2/2/0; Endowment, £2/0/0
Canada Life .....	1935 <sup>A</sup>	£1/12/0 £1/19/0	£1/9/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/2/0 (20 " " " " ) £2/8/9 (5 " " " " ) £2/8/3 (20 " " " " ) £2/8/2 (15 " " " " ) £2/11/0 (20 " " " " )	Allowed on death after first year.
Clerical, Medical and General	1935	£2/4/0 £2/6/7		Full rate last declared
Commercial Union	1932	£1 18/4 £1/18/9		Full rate last declared
Confederation .....	1934 <sup>A</sup>	£2/0/0 <sup>o</sup>	£1/14/0	Whole Life, £2/0/0; Endowment, £1/14/0
Co-operative .....	1935 <sup>A</sup>	£1/16/0	£1/16/0	£1/16/0
Eagle, Star and Brit. Dominions	1931	£1/8/0. Abstainer's £1/9/0	Same as Whole Life	£2/0/0
Ecclesiastical .....	1934 <sup>o</sup>	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Economic .....	19. 5	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound
Equitable .....	1935	£1/10/0 £3/0/0	£1/10/0 on Sum Assured and Existing Bonuses; also extra Bonus of 15/- p.c. p.a. simple on survivorship.	At death—From 30/- to £6/5/6 p.a.
Equity & Law .....	1934	£2/5/11 £2/13/5	£2/3/8 (5 yrs. in force) £2/11/4 (20 " " " " )	On Survival—£1/10/0 compound plus 15/- simple p.a.
Friends Prov. and Century	1934	£1/15/0 compound	£1/15/0 compound	Full Reversionary rate
General .....	1935	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	Full rate last declared
Gresham .....	1934	£1/15/0 £2/5/2	Same as Whole Life	At full rate last declared
Guardian .....	1934	£1 15/2 £2/10 0	£2/13/2 (5 yrs. in force) £2/9/2 (20 " " " " )	At rate last declared
Ideal Life .....	1935 <sup>o</sup>	£2/5/0	£2/0/0	Full rate last declared
Imperial Life of Canada	1935 <sup>A</sup>	£0/17/2 £1/3/7		Interim Bonus is allowed on death
Law Union & Rock Life Association of Scotland	1934 1933 <sup>o</sup>	£1/12/0 compound £2/0/0	£1/12/0 compound £2/0/0	£1/12/0 simple £2/0/0
Liverpool, London & Globe	1933	£2/5/0	£2/0/0	Whole Life, £2/5/0; Endowment, £2/0/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1933 <sup>o</sup>	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
London and Manchester	1936 <sup>A</sup>	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/4/0 by maturity Nil—by death
London & Scottish London Assurance	1932 1935	£1/12/0 £2/5/0 compound	£2/12/0 £2/0/0 compound	Same as rate last declared
London Life .....	1935 <sup>A</sup>	£1 15/0 compound for	year from July 1, 1936	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Manufacturers ...	1935 <sup>A</sup>	Profits distributed annually as cash dividends	....	....
Marine and General	1934	£2/10/0	£2/6/0	Whole Life, £2/5/0; Endowments, £2/0/0 by death; £2/6/0 by survivorship
Medical Sicknes, Annuity and Life Mutual Life .....	1934 <sup>o</sup> 1935 <sup>A</sup>	£1/3/0 £2/10/0 £3/8/0	£1/3/0 £2/2/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/14/0 (20 " " " " )	£1/3/0 As Bonus last declared
Natl. & Local Government Officers	1935 <sup>o</sup>	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Not Stated.
Nat. Farmer's Union	1932	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£1/10/0
National Mutual of Australia	1934 <sup>o</sup>	£2/8/0 £2/17/0	£2/0/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/8/0 (20 " " " " )	90 p.c. of 1935 Bonus

Office.	Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force.	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus
National Mutual ..	1934*	£2/12/6 compound (old series)	£2/5/0 compound (old series)	Whole Life, £2/2/6 Endowment, £2/17/6 (old series)
National Provident	1933*	£3/0/0 until expectation of Life attained, increasing gradually thereafter to £5/0/0 and over	£2/8/0 (up to 28 yrs. in force) £2/18/0 (over 28 yrs. in force)	a/- less than last Bonus; Special maturity Bonus is 5/-
New Ireland ....	1935A	£2/16/0	£2/5/0	Nil by death claims Full rate last declared
North British and Mercantile	1935	£2/16/0	Same as Whole Life	£2/5/0 from Dec. 1930 Whole Life—£2/7/0 to £2/16/0 Endowment, £2/14/0 to £2/16/0
Norwich Union ....	1935	£2/15/0	£2/5/0 £2/8/0	Nil by Death Claims; By Death—Whole Life, £2/5/0; Endowment, £2/0/0. By Maturity, £2/6/0
Prudential	1935A	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Full rate last declared
Prudential	1935	£2/10/0	£2/6/0	Full rate last declared Nil by death claims Full rate on maturity
Refuge .....	1935A	£1/18/0	£1/10/0	Full rate last declared
Royal Exchange....	1935	£2/0/0 compound	£2/10/0	Full rate last declared
Royal	1934	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	Full rate last declared
Royal Liver Friendly	1931	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Full rate last declared
Royal London	1935	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Salvation Army ..	1935A	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Same as bonus last declared
Scottish Amicable	1935	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	Full rate last declared
Scottish Equitable	1935	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Scottish Insurance	1935*	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/0/0
Scottish Legal Life	1934	£2/14/0	£2/2/0	Full rate last declared By Maturity, £2/2/0 By Death, £2/0/0
Scottish Life .....	1935	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	Endowment £2/16/0 compound
Scottish Provident	1933	£2/10/0 Policies not previously shared £2/15/0 and £2/0/0 Policies previously shared	£2/12/0 compound	
Scottish Temperance	1932	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 simple	Whole Life, £2/15/0 compound; Endowment, £2/15/0 simple
Scottish Union ....	1932	£2/3/0	£2/3/0	£2/18/0 for each year's prem. paid subsequent to Dec. 31, 1932
Scottish Widows ..	1933	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Southern Life ..	1935	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Standard ....	1935	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Sun Life ..	1932*	£2/15/0	£2/16/0	Same rate as last declared
Sun Life of Canada	1935A	£1/0/0	£2/9/10 17s. 5d. (5 years in force) £2/17/3 (20 years in force)	....
United Kingdom ..	1935*	Temp. Sect. £2/5 comp'd Gen'l. £2/10/0	Temp. Sect. £2/3/0 £2/10/0	At compound rates 4s. per cent. less than last declared At death, £2/0/0 Maturing Endowment—£2/10/0
University Life ....	1934	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	
Wesleyan & General	1935A	£2/4/0	£2/18/0	Nil, by Death Claims; Full rate on maturity
Western Australian	1933*	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	Full rate last declared
Yorkshire .....	1933	£2/4/12	£2/4/0 (5 years in force) £2/9/7 (20 years in force)	Full rates last declared

\* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

#### A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas.—One year ending December 31, 1935.  
Beacon.—Three years ending December 31, 1935.  
British General.—Three years ending December 31, 1935.  
Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1933.  
Canada Life.—Average for past 20 years.  
Commercial Union.—Policy maturing at age 55.  
Confederation.—Annual Bonuses payable in 1935.  
Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1934.  
Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1935.  
Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1933.  
Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1933.

London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1935.

Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.—Five years 30 June, 1932.

National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending September 30, 1934. Bonuses allotted at distribution as at September 30, 1934.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1934.

National Provident.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1933.

Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1933.

Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1935.

Southern Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1935.

Standard.—One year ending November 25, 1935.

Sun Life.—One year ending December 31, 1932.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1935.



## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price"

system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

## AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age at Entry	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age at Entry	With Profits.	Without Profits.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 18 4	1 8 0	31	2 9 2	1 16 8	41	3 5 11	2 10 7
22	1 19 0	1 8 5	32	2 10 5	1 17 11	42	3 7 10	2 12 7
23	2 0 1	1 9 0	33	2 11 10	1 19 2	43	3 10 1	2 14 8
24	2 1 3	1 9 9	34	2 13 4	2 0 5	44	3 12 6	2 16 11
25	2 2 3	1 10 6	35	2 15 11	2 1 8	45	3 15 0	2 19 4
26	2 3 3	1 11 3	36	2 17 5	2 3 0	46	3 17 8	3 1 10
27	2 4 4	1 12 1	37	2 19 1	2 4 4	48	4 3 6	3 6 11
28	2 5 6	1 13 4	38	3 0 9	2 5 8	50	4 10 2	3 12 7
29	2 6 8	1 14 3	39	3 2 5	2 7 1	55	5 13 4	4 12 4
30	2 7 11	1 15 5	40	3 4 0	2 8 9	60	6 17 8	5 12 6

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
+African Life .....	2 1 5	2 5 7	2 12 1	3 0 2	3 10 4	4 3 2	4 19 7	6 0 10	7 8 10
+Alliance .....	2 0 4	2 3 5	2 9 1	2 16 2	3 5 1	3 16 5	4 10 10	5 9 9	6 16 1
+Atlantic .....	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 6	3 15 5	4 10 5	5 10 4	6 18 0
+Atlas .....	1 18 7	2 2 5	2 8 1	2 15 1	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 4	5 5 11	6 11 11
+Australian Mutual ..	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
+Beacon .....	1 15 2	1 18 4	2 3 5	2 9 11	2 18 6	3 9 7	4 4 1	5 3 3	6 8 5
+Blackburn .....	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 2	3 16 9	4 13 0	5 15 6	7 5 0
+Britannic .....	1 18 0	2 1 11	2 7 11	2 15 5	3 5 0	3 17 3	4 13 4	5 16 5	7 4 7
+British Equitable ..	1 15 5	2 0 4	2 6 0	2 13 0	3 1 10	3 12 10	4 7 3	5 6 11	6 13 4
+British General .....	2 0 4	2 3 11	2 9 5	2 16 2	3 4 10	3 15 8	4 10 7	5 10 4	6 18 0
+Caledonian .....	1 19 4	2 2 11	2 8 5	2 15 4	3 4 6	3 15 11	4 10 7	5 9 3	6 15 1
+Canada Life .....	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
+†Clerical, Medical & General .....	1 18 0	2 1 9	2 7 7	2 15 2	3 5 0	3 17 9	4 14 10	5 17 10	7 9 7
+Colonial Mutual .....	1 18 5	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 1	3 15 11	4 9 10	5 11 11	7 1 1
+Commercial Union ..	1 17 2	2 0 8	2 6 3	2 13 9	3 3 3	3 16 4	4 13 2	5 15 6	7 8 1
+Confederation .....	1 19 2	2 2 8	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 9	3 17 4	4 14 3	5 17 3	7 9 0
+Co-operative Ins. ....	1 17 2	2 1 0	2 6 10	2 14 3	3 3 6	3 15 5	4 11 3	5 12 4	7 1 2
+Crown Life .....	1 12 3	1 15 4	2 0 3	2 6 10	2 15 10	3 8 0	4 4 6	5 6 9	6 16 10
+Eagle, Star & B. Co. ..	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 10	2 14 0	3 2 10	3 14 7	4 9 6	5 9 0	6 15 8
+Ecclesiastical .....	1 18 3	2 1 7	2 6 10	2 13 4	3 1 7	3 12 0	4 5 9	5 3 6	6 6 8
+Economic .....	1 18 6	2 2 7	2 8 7	2 16 0	3 5 4	3 17 1	4 11 6	5 10 9	...
+Edinburgh .....	1 17 2	2 0 8	2 6 3	2 13 9	3 3 3	3 16 4	4 13 2	5 15 6	7 8 1
+Equitable .....	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 18 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 10 0
+Equity and Law .....	1 16 4	2 0 4	2 6 8	2 14 4	3 3 8	3 15 8	4 10 8	5 12 4	7 2 4
+Friends' Provident & Century .....	1 18 6	2 2 2	2 7 11	2 15 2	3 4 2	3 15 7	4 10 4	5 9 11	6 15 11
+†General Life .....	1 18 1	2 1 7	2 7 1	2 14 0	3 2 8	3 13 9	4 8 3	5 7 6	6 13 2
+Gresham .....	1 17 11	2 1 4	2 6 8	2 13 4	3 1 10	3 12 10	4 7 3	5 6 6	6 11 7
+Guardian .....	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6
+Ideal Life .....	1 18 5	2 2 3	2 7 11	2 14 11	3 3 5	3 14 4	4 8 2	5 5 9	...

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 21			Age 25			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 45			Age 50			Age 55			Age 60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imp. Life of Canada	1	17	2	2	0	8	2	6	2	13	3	3	2	9	3	15	4	12	2	5	14	8	7	5	2		
Law Union & Rock	1	18	2	2	1	8	2	7	0	2	13	9	3	2	3	13	1	4	7	4	5	6	3	6	11	8	
Lawrence & General	1	17	3	2	1	2	2	7	1	2	14	5	3	3	9	3	15	6	4	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
Life of London & Gl.	1	19	10	2	3	8	2	9	4	2	16	4	3	5	3	16	6	4	10	9	5	12	4	6	18	8	
Life of Victoria Falls	1	13	2	1	17	5	2	4	3	12	9	3	3	5	3	16	11	4	14	7	5	18	2	7	10	0	
London & Manchester	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	16	3	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	5	12	1	6	17	6
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	4	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	4	5	9	8	6	17	5
London Life	1	16	0	1	19	3	2	4	0	2	10	10	2	19	3	10	0	4	4	0	5	2	0	6	8	0	
Manufacturers	1	11	6	1	14	8	1	10	11	2	6	10	2	16	1	3	8	4	4	7	5	6	4	6	15	5	
Manning & General	1	18	9	2	2	7	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	10	3	16	5	4	11	6	5	11	4	6	17	10
Medical Sicknes Annuity & Life	1	15	2	1	18	7	2	3	3	11	2	10	6	2	18	8	3	9	1	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
Mutual and Citizens	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
National Farmers Union Mutual	1	16	9	2	0	2	2	5	7	2	12	4	3	0	10	3	11	10	4	6	0	5	4	3	6	8	1
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
Nat. Mut. of Australia	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	1	6	3	12	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10		
National Provident	1	18	7	2	2	8	2	8	10	2	16	8	3	6	3	18	3	13	10	5	14	2	7	1	2		
New Ireland	1	19	0	2	2	9	2	8	5	2	15	6	3	4	4	15	8	4	11	2	5	12	9	7	0	11	
Nth Brit & Mercan	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	1	17	7	2	1	4	2	7	2	2	14	5	3	3	6	3	15	2	4	10	3	5	10	3	6	16	10
Norwich Union	1	16	0	2	2	1	2	8	4	2	16	0	3	5	7	3	17	11	4	14	3	5	16	11	7	7	10
North	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	7	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phoenix	1	19	4	2	3	2	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	3	4	10	10	5	12	5	7	1	1
Pilot	2	1	1	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	9	5	10	7	6	17	3
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	5	9	10	6	18	0
Provident Mutual	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	0	6	13	4
Prudential	1	18	6	2	2	4	2	8	5	2	15	11	3	5	7	3	17	9	4	13	1	5	13	6	7	2	10
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	1	19	8	2	3	4	2	8	8	2	16	0	3	5	4	3	17	0	4	11	8	5	11	0	6	16	4
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Royal Liver Friendly	1	19	10	2	3	3	2	8	8	2	15	1	3	3	6	3	15	2	4	9	6	5	8	7	6	15	7
Royal London	1	16	7	2	0	7	2	6	8	2	14	2	3	3	9	3	15	10	4	11	7	5	12	4	7	0	4
Salvation Army	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
Scottish Amicable	2	1	1	2	4	7	2	10	1	2	17	0	3	5	9	3	16	8	4	10	6	5	10	6	6	18	0
Scottish Equitable	2	0	0	2	3	8	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	4	5	9	8	6	15	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Legal Life	1	19	6	2	3	7	2	10	0	2	17	9	3	7	6	4	0	3	4	10	8	5	18	8	7	8	
Scottish Life	1	18	3	2	2	0	2	7	9	2	14	11	3	3	8	3	14	10	4	9	7	5	9	0	6	14	9
Scottish Provident	1	16	8	1	10	0	1	15	2	2	10	2	3	1	3	3	15	9	4	15	3	6	1	7			
Scott. Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	6	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
Scott. Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	2	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Wid. Ass.	2	0	2	2	3	10	2	9	4	2	16	3	3	5	1	3	16	4	4	11	0	5	10	3	6	15	6
Southern Life	1	18	8	1	1	8	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	2	0	3	13	4	8	4	9	5	9	4	6	19	0
Standard	1	19	7	2	3	2	2	8	9	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	6	4	10	1	5	9	6	6	17	3
Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	0	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
United King. Temp.	1	18	4	2	1	8	2	7	0	2	13	8	3	2	0	3	13	0	4	7	2	5	6	10	6	12	10
University Life	2	2	0	2	6	0	2	12	0	2	19	0	3	8	0	4	0	4	14	0	5	13	0	6	17	0	
Wesleyan & General	1	17	0	2	0	11	2	7	0	2	14	7	3	4	2	2	16	5	4	12	8	5	14	5	7	3	5
Western Australian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	6	3	15	5	4	10	5	5	10	4	6	18	0
Yorkshire	1	18	9	2	2	4	2	7	11	2	15	0	3	4	2	2	16	0	4	11	10	5	13	0	7	1	10

General, Med. and Gen. For sums assured of £2,000 to £9,999, deduct 1/ per £10,000 or over deduct 2/ per £100 assured.

General Life Rates reduced by 1/ per cent. for sums assured of £1,000 to £2,499 or by 2/ per cent. for £2,500 and over.

London Life—Allowance is made for quarter-years in ages at entry.

Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Provident A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000.

Refuge Reduced rates for £1,000 and over, and further reductions for £5,000 and over.

Royal Rates reduced by 2/ per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over.

Scottish Life Rates reduced by 2/ per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives.

Scottish Temperance—Rates for abstainers are 10 per cent. less, limited to 6/ per £100.

Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

Offices thus marked have a plan for accepting Assurances without medical examination, but in the majority of cases there is a limit to the amount that can be assured under this arrangement.

#### ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no

medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE.	15 YEARS.								20 YEARS.								25 YEARS.										
	Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40								
*African Life.....	6	18	6	17	1	37	5	2	5	2	45	4	55	7	8	4	0	8	4	2	54	5	14	9	3		
Alliance .....	7	0	6	7	1	11	7	4	9	5	4	55	5	95	8	1	4	2	9	4	3	84	5	44	8		
Atlantic .....	6	12	9	5	14	10	6	18	6	4	18	65	0	05	3	0	3	18	33	19	44	1	64	5	6		
Atlas .....	6	19	5	19	1	67	4	8	5	3	85	5	55	8	3	4	1	9	4	3	34	5	74	9	3		
Australian Mutual .....	6	10	8	6	14	36	18	10	4	16	0	4	18	11	5	3	1	15	13	17	94	1	24	5	1		
Beacon .....	6	12	5	6	14	96	18	4	4	15	11	4	18	05	1	0	3	15	03	16	63	19	24	3	2		
Blackburn .....	7	2	8	7	5	97	10	2	5	2	65	5	05	8	6	4	0	3	4	1	94	4	94	9	2		
Britannic .....	7	4	10	7	6	77	9	4	5	6	35	7	75	10	0	4	2	10	4	3	104	5	84	8	9		
British Equitable .....	6	16	4	6	18	57	1	10	4	18	55	0	45	3	3	3	16	10	3	18	54	0	104	4	8		
British General .....	6	12	11	6	15	16	18	9	4	18	75	0	35	3	2	3	18	33	19	64	1	94	5	7			
Caledonian .....	6	18	5	7	0	57	3	8	5	1	35	3	25	6	0	3	19	24	0	94	3	24	6	11			
Canada Life .....	6	17	3	7	0	47	5	0	4	19	55	1	11	5	9	3	17	03	19	04	2	04	6	0	0		
*Clerical, Med. & Gen. ....	8	1	9	8	3	11	8	7	4	5	16	25	17	11	6	0	9	4	9	34	10	64	12	94	16	8	
Colonial Mutual .....	6	13	4	6	15	76	18	8	4	16	5	4	18	95	2	11	3	14	11	3	17	74	1	04	5	8	
Commercial Union .....	7	9	3	7	11	47	15	2	5	5	15	6	10	5	10	3	3	19	64	1	14	4	14	8	9		
Confederation .....	7	0	9	7	2	57	5	3	5	3	10	5	25	7	6	4	2	3	4	3	34	5	14	8	2		
Co-operative .....	7	2	4	7	4	17	6	11	5	3	05	4	45	6	8	4	0	5	4	1	54	3	34	6	5		
Crown Life.....	6	6	3	6	8	11	6	13	8	4	8	9	4	10	6	14	0	3	8	43	9	63	11	103	16	4	
Eagle, Star & B. D'n. ....	7	2	9	7	4	6	7	7	5	4	15	5	65	7	11	4	1	6	4	2	74	4	44	7	7		
Ecclesiastical .....	6	11	3	6	13	36	16	5	4	16	8	4	18	55	1	2	3	15	6	3	17	03	19	44	2	11	
Economic .....	6	19	4	7	1	10	7	5	5	5	1	05	2	10	5	5	3	18	11	4	0	44	2	64	5	11	
Edinburgh .....	7	9	3	7	11	47	15	2	5	5	2	15	6	10	5	10	3	3	19	64	1	14	4	14	8	9	
Equitable .....	6	18	0	6	18	07	2	05	2	05	2	05	4	0	4	0	4	0	04	0	04	1	04	6	0	0	
Equity and Law .....	6	18	4	7	1	07	5	4	5	0	85	3	05	6	4	3	18	03	19	84	2	84	7	0	0		
Friends' Prov. & Cent. ....	7	0	9	7	2	57	5	9	3	5	3	85	4	11	7	1	4	2	24	3	14	4	104	7	10		
*General Life .....	6	18	7	0	0	27	2	9	5	2	45	3	75	5	9	4	0	54	1	44	3	04	5	11	1		
Gresham .....	6	15	11	6	17	67	0	35	0	05	1	45	3	6	3	18	53	19	54	1	24	4	24	4	2		
Guardian .....	7	4	2	7	6	77	9	10	5	3	11	5	10	8	6	3	19	94	1	24	3	54	6	9	0		
Ideal Life .....	6	10	7	6	14	26	18	9	4	15	11	4	18	10	5	3	0	3	15	03	17	84	1	14	5	10	
Imperial Life of Can. ....	6	14	0	6	16	57	0	94	4	18	24	19	10	5	3	0	3	16	11	3	18	04	0	54	4	8	
Law Union & Rock .....	6	17	8	6	19	27	1	9	5	2	35	3	75	5	8	4	1	04	1	11	4	3	84	6	7		
Licenses & General. ....	7	5	7	7	7	37	9	11	5	7	85	9	15	11	4	4	4	74	5	74	7	64	10	8	8		
Life Assoc. of Scotland ..	6	15	6	6	17	10	7	1	6	4	19	55	1	65	4	8	3	17	93	19	54	2	24	6	8		
L'pool & Lond. & Gl. ....	6	17	6	7	0	77	4	11	5	1	105	3	75	7	0	4	0	24	1	19	4	24	2	84	6	7	
L'pool Vict. Friendly .....	6	17	2	7	0	77	5	4	4	19	95	2	75	6	8	3	16	11	3	19	24	2	84	7	9		
London & Manchester .....	7	2	9	7	5	77	10	1	5	2	115	5	45	9	0	3	19	14	1	34	4	74	9	0	0		
London & Scottish .....	6	17	8	6	19	27	3	2	5	1	35	3	25	6	2	3	19	74	1	14	3	64	7	7	7		
London Assurance .....	7	0	0	7	2	07	4	11	5	3	85	5	45	7	10	4	1	84	3	04	5	14	8	3	3		
*London Life .....	6	14	0	6	16	06	18	0	4	18	105	0	05	2	0	3	18	03	19	10	0	04	2	0	0		
*Manufacturers .....	6	6	1	6	8	11	6	13	8	4	9	11	4	11	4	15	6	3	8	103	10	13	12	83	17	2	
Marine and General .....	6	19	3	7	0	107	3	6	5	3	15	4	55	16	6	4	4	1	24	2	24	3	94	6	8		
Medical Sickness .....	6	14	4	6	15	11	6	18	5	4	18	14	19	45	1	4	3	16	03	16	11	3	18	64	1	4	
Annuitants & Life .....	6	13	1	6	15	46	18	3	4	16	74	18	95	1	6	3	14	63	16	83	19	3	...	...	...		
Mutual & Citizens' ...	6	11	5	6	13	76	16	11	4	15	10	4	17	95	0	7	3	14	83	16	33	18	84	2	4	4	
Nat. Farmers Union .....	6	16	9	6	18	10	7	2	1	5	0	115	2	85	5	6	3	19	24	0	84	3	14	6	8	8	
National Mutual .....	6	12	6	6	15	06	18	4	4	15	10	4	18	35	1	4	3	13	63	15	11	3	18	94	2	10	3
*Nat. Mutual of Aust. ....	6	15	8	6	19	10	7	5	0	5	0	05	3	95	8	5	3	18	44	1	74	5	94	11	3	3	
National Provident .....	6	17	9	6	19	10	7	3	3	5	1	05	2	115	5	10	3	18	84	0	24	2	94	6	7	7	
New Ireland .....	6	18	11	7	1	47	5	5	0	105	3	05	6	1	3	19	14	1	14	3	94	7	94	7	9	9	
North Brit. & Mercan. ....	7	1	0	7	2	87	5	4	5	1	85	3	45	6	1	3	19	34	0	94	2	114	6	9	9		
Northern .....	6	14	10	6	17	11	2	0	4	18	55	1	25	4	10	3	17	43	19	34	2	54	6	9	9		
Norwich Union .....	7	1	10	7	5	07	9	9	5	2	105	5	55	9	5	3	19	74	1	94	5	14	9	11	11		
Pearl .....	7	4	0	7	5	87	8	4	5	5	85	7	15	9	3	4	2	94	3	84	5	54	8	3	3		
Pilot .....	6	17	4	6	19	57	2	8	0	5	0	45	2	25	5	0	3	18	43	19	104	2	44	6	0		
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. ....	6	17	3	6	19	57	2	11	5	0	75	2	65	5	6	3	18	84	0	34	2	104	6	0	0		
Provident Mutual .....	6	16	0	6	18	47	1	8	0	5	0	45	2	05	5	0	3	18	84	0	44	2	84	6	8		
*Prudential .....	7	4	5	7	6	07	8	6	5	5	55	6	95	8	11	4	1	84	3	114	5	74	8	8	8		

## SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	15 YEARS.												20 YEARS.												25 YEARS.															
	Age 35				Age 40				Age 45				Age 30				Age 35				Age 40				Age 25				Age 30				Age 35				Age 40			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
Refuge .....	7	3	7	7	6	2	7	10	4	5	2	11	5	5	2	5	8	6	3	18	7	4	0	8	4	4	0	4	8	1	1	1								
Royal .....	7	0	4	7	2	4	7	5	4	5	4	8	5	6	4	5	9	0	4	2	4	4	3	8	4	6	0	4	9	8	1	1								
Royal Exchange .....	6	18	3	7	0	5	7	3	10	5	0	5	5	2	4	5	2	3	18	10	4	0	5	4	2	10	4	6	7	7	7	1								
Royal Liver Friendly .....	7	0	9	7	3	7	7	10	5	1	7	5	3	8	5	6	10	4	0	14	1	10	4	1	6	4	8	6	6	6	6	1								
Royal London .....	7	1	6	7	4	2	7	8	0	5	1	3	3	6	5	7	0	3	16	7	3	18	7	4	1	6	4	5	11	11	11	1								
Salvation Army .....	7	1	1	7	3	5	7	6	11	5	2	2	5	4	1	5	7	2	3	19	4	4	1	0	4	3	8	4	7	8	8	1								
Scottish Amicable .....	5	19	9	7	1	1	7	5	1	5	2	11	5	4	10	5	7	8	4	1	6	4	3	1	4	5	6	1	9	2	2	1								
Scottish Equitable .....	5	19	6	7	1	2	7	3	8	5	2	4	5	4	4	5	7	2	4	1	4	4	2	6	4	5	0	4	8	8	8	1								
Scottish Insurance .....	6	17	10	5	19	9	7	2	9	5	0	3	5	2	0	5	4	8	3	18	10	4	0	2	4	2	5	4	5	3	3	1								
Scottish Legal Life .....	7	2	1	7	4	9	7	9	6	5	3	11	5	6	3	5	9	8	4	0	9	4	3	0	4	5	1	4	10	3	3	1								
Scottish Life .....	7	1	10	7	3	8	7	6	4	5	5	1	5	6	8	5	8	11	4	3	0	4	4	0	4	5	10	4	9	0	0	1								
Scottish Provident .....	7	1	8	7	3	3	7	5	10	5	5	5	5	6	8	5	8	10	4	3	8	4	4	7	4	6	3	4	9	1	1	1								
Scottish Temp. ....	6	16	11	6	19	4	7	3	6	4	19	8	5	1	10	5	4	11	3	17	8	3	19	7	4	2	3	4	6	2	2	1								
Scottish Un. & Nat. ....	6	17	6	5	19	8	7	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	5	6	0	3	19	6	4	1	0	4	3	6	4	7	4	4	4	1								
Scottish Widows' ....	7	1	0	7	2	8	7	5	5	3	6	5	4	10	5	7	1	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	5	0	4	7	11	11	11	1								
Southern Life .....	6	18	9	7	0	5	7	3	4	5	2	6	3	11	5	6	3	4	0	9	4	1	9	4	5	0	4	7	6	8	8	1								
Standard .....	6	18	5	7	0	1	7	2	9	5	3	3	5	4	8	5	6	10	4	2	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	4	7	11	11	1								
Sun Life .....	6	15	8	5	19	2	7	3	11	4	19	5	5	2	1	5	6	4	3	17	6	3	19	9	4	3	0	4	8	2	2	1								
Sun Life of Canada .....	6	17	10	7	0	8	7	5	0	4	19	9	5	2	0	5	5	6	3	18	8	4	0	5	4	3	3	4	7	9	9	1								
United King. Temp. ....	7	0	0	7	1	7	7	4	2	5	3	8	5	4	11	5	7	0	4	1	10	2	9	4	4	5	4	7	2	2	2	1								
University Life .....	7	0	0	7	3	0	7	6	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	5	9	0	4	3	0	4	4	0	4	7	0	4	11	0	0	1								
Wesleyan & Gen. ....	7	2	7	7	4	4	7	7	4	5	4	2	5	8	5	8	1	4	0	7	4	1	7	4	3	8	4	7	0	0	0	1								
Western Australian .....	6	12	9	6	14	10	6	18	6	5	0	0	5	3	0	5	7	11	3	18	3	19	4	4	1	6	4	5	6	6	6	1								
Yorkshire .....	7	3	10	7	5	6	7	8	3	5	5	8	5	7	0	5	9	3	14	3	0	4	3	11	4	5	9	4	8	9	9	1								

- \* African Life—These rates carry a guaranteed Bonus.  
 \* Colonial, Medical and General—For sums assured of £2,500 to £9,999 deduct 1/-, £10,000 or over deduct 2/- per £100 assured.  
 \* General Life—Rates reduced by 10% for sums assured of £1,000 to £2,499 or by 20% for £2,500 and over.  
 \* London Life—Age not exceeding. Allowance is made for quarter years in ages at entry.  
 \* Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.  
 \* National Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.  
 \* Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.  
 \* Royal—Rates reduced by 20% for Assurances of £1,000 and over.  
 \* Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 20% for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives.  
 \* Scottish Temp.—Rates for Abstainers are 26 per cent. less.  
 \* Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

## LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1920.	1934.	1920.	1934.
Premiums .....	£41,246,118	£77,283,871	£25,349,822	£50,071,522
Consideration for Annuities .....	2,262,073	14,636,992	...	...
Other Income .....	17,695,718	39,199,372	3,730,966	14,181,520
Total Income .....	£61,203,909	£131,120,235	£29,080,788	£64,253,042
Claims .....	30,730,140	64,220,100	9,828,359	21,401,783
Other Outgo .....	15,717,212	31,584,769	12,655,778	24,594,870
Increase in Funds .....	14,759,557	35,315,366	6,596,651	18,256,389
Total .....	£61,203,909	£131,120,235	£29,080,788	£64,253,042
Life Assurance Funds .....	£425,932,087	£868,371,576	£80,519,449	£277,518,367

	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Amount.	No. of Policies.	Amount.
Total Assurances in Force in 1934 as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade (Companies established within Great Britain).....	5,432,002	1,808,711,509	68,323,529	1,123,440,255

Notes for page 561.

\* African Life—payable yearly. \* Australian Mutual, Co-operative and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

\* London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.



# IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES FOR EVERY £100 PAID.

561

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. [For Government Annuities, see National Debt Office, p. 352; and for Notes see p. 560.]

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.
*African Life .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance .....	6 15 7	8 13 10	10 4 1	12 7 6	6 3 5	7 11 4	8 15 0	10 4 10	6 4 11	8 2 5	9 11 13	1 5 13	0 7 0	7 8 3	9 9 17	1 0 4
Atlantic .....	6 12 6	8 11 2	10 1 6	12 4 2	6 0 0	7 8 6	8 12 6	10 7 6	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4
*Australian Mutual .....	6 1 7	7 19 6	9 9 11	11 11 3	5 9 8	6 17 5	8 0 8	9 15 0	6 6 10	8 5 2	9 13 14	6 5 15	6 7 2	10 8 6	4 10 1	0 0
Beacon .....	6 6 10	8 5 2	9 14 10	11 17 0	5 14 10	7 2 10	8 6 4	10 1 0	6 7 2	8 4 9	9 13 14	6 5 15	6 7 2	10 8 6	4 10 1	0 0
Britannic .....	6 7 2	8 4 4	9 13 14	11 17 0	5 15 6	7 2 6	8 5 4	9 19 2	6 2 0	7 19 8	9 9 11	10 9	5 10 0	6 17 11	8 1 2	9 15 2
British Equitable .....	6 2 0	7 19 8	9 9 11	11 10 9	5 10 0	6 17 11	8 1 2	9 19 2	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	7 0 7	8 4 0	9 18 5
British General .....	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	7 0 7	8 4 0	9 18 5	6 8 6	8 6 1	9 15 6	11 18 0	5 15 6	7 2 10	8 6 8	10 1 6
Caledonian .....	6 8 6	8 6 1	9 15 6	11 17 0	5 16 7	7 4 2	8 7 4	10 1 5	6 5 12	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 13 8	7 1 6	8 4 10	9 19 0
Canada Life .....	5 12 9	7 9 8	8 18 5	10 19 0	5 1 0	6 8 6	7 11 3	9 4 8	6 7 4	8 5 4	9 15 6	11 18 0	5 15 6	7 2 10	8 6 8	10 1 6
Clerical, Medical, & General .....	6 7 4	8 5 4	9 15 6	11 18 0	5 15 6	7 2 10	8 6 8	10 1 6	6 5 8	8 3 6	9 13 0	11 14 8	5 13 8	7 1 6	8 4 10	9 19 0
Colonial Mutual .....	6 5 8	8 3 6	9 13 0	11 14 8	5 13 8	7 1 6	8 4 10	9 19 0	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	7 0 7	8 4 0	9 18 5
Commercial Union .....	6 4 10	8 2 10	9 12 5	11 14 5	5 12 9	7 0 7	8 4 0	9 18 5	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6
Confederation .....	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6	5 7 0	8 4 0	9 12 8	11 13 4	5 15 4	7 2 4	8 5 0	9 18 4
*Co-operative Ins. ....	5 7 0	8 4 0	9 12 8	11 13 4	5 15 4	7 2 4	8 5 0	9 18 4	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6
Crown Life .....	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4
Eagle, Star & British Dom. ....	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4	6 5 9	8 4 8	9 14 10	11 17 9	5 13 4	7 2 2	8 6 3	10 1 4
Equitable .....	6 5 9	8 4 8	9 14 10	11 17 9	5 13 4	7 2 2	8 6 3	10 1 4	6 11 0	8 3 10	9 18 4	12 0 3	5 18 4	7 6 6	8 9 10	10 4 2
Equity & Law .....	6 11 0	8 3 10	9 18 4	12 0 3	5 18 4	7 6 6	8 9 10	10 4 2	6 10 6	8 8 8	9 18 6	12 0 8	5 18 4	7 6 6	8 10 0	10 4 6
Friends Prov. & Cent. ....	6 10 6	8 8 8	9 18 6	12 0 8	5 18 4	7 6 6	8 10 0	10 4 6	6 7 10	8 5 4	9 14 6	11 15 10	5 16 0	7 3 6	8 6 6	10 0 4
General Life .....	6 7 10	8 5 4	9 14 6	11 15 10	5 16 0	7 3 6	8 6 6	10 0 4	6 10 6	8 8 0	9 17 4	11 19 4	5 17 8	7 5 8	8 9 0	10 3 4
Gresham .....	6 10 0	8 8 0	9 17 4	11 19 4	5 17 8	7 5 8	8 9 0	10 3 4	6 10 6	8 8 0	9 17 4	11 19 4	5 17 8	7 5 8	8 9 0	10 3 4
Guardian .....	6 3 4	8 1 6	9 11 4	11 13 4	5 11 2	6 19 4	8 2 10	9 17 6	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6
Imperial Life .....	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6	6 4 8	8 2 2	9 11 2	11 12 4	5 12 10	7 0 4	8 3 4	9 17 0
Law Union and Rock .....	6 4 8	8 2 2	9 11 2	11 12 4	5 12 10	7 0 4	8 3 4	9 17 0	5 10 0	8 8 0	9 17 4	11 19 4	5 17 8	7 5 8	8 9 0	10 3 4
Legal and General .....	5 10 0	8 8 0	9 17 4	11 19 4	5 17 8	7 5 8	8 9 0	10 3 4	6 6 4	8 4 4	9 13 10	11 15 10	5 14 2	7 2 2	8 5 8	10 0 0
Life Association of Scotland .....	6 6 4	8 4 4	9 13 10	11 15 10	5 14 2	7 2 2	8 5 8	10 0 0	6 2 6	8 1 4	9 11 4	11 14 4	5 10 2	6 18 8	8 2 6	9 17 8
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe .....	6 2 6	8 1 4	9 11 4	11 14 4	5 10 2	6 18 8	8 2 6	9 17 8	6 4 5	8 2 10	9 13 0	11 16 2	5 12 4	7 0 5	8 3 11	9 18 11
London & Manchester .....	6 4 5	8 2 10	9 13 0	11 16 2	5 12 4	7 0 5	8 3 11	9 18 11	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 10	5 12 10	7 1 4	8 5 2	10 0 4
London Assurance .....	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 10	5 12 10	7 1 4	8 5 2	10 0 4	6 7 6	8 5 6	9 15 2	11 17 0	5 15 5	7 3 3	8 6 7	10 1 1
London and Scottish .....	6 7 6	8 5 6	9 15 2	11 17 0	5 15 5	7 3 3	8 6 7	10 1 1	6 4 0	8 2 4	9 12 0	11 14 0	5 11 7	7 0 0	8 3 7	9 18 4
*London Life .....	6 4 0	8 2 4	9 12 0	11 14 0	5 11 7	7 0 0	8 3 7	9 18 4	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6
Manufacturers .....	5 19 8	7 16 8	9 5 6	11 6 2	5 7 10	6 15 2	7 18 2	9 11 6	6 8 0	8 5 6	9 14 6	11 16 0	5 16 0	7 3 6	8 6 6	10 0 6
Marine and General .....	6 8 0	8 5 6	9 14 6	11 16 0	5 16 0	7 3 6	8 6 6	10 0 6	6 1 8	7 19 0	9 8 0	11 8 8	5 10 0	6 17 8	8 8 0	4 9 14 0
*Mutual and Citizens' .....	6 1 8	7 19 0	9 8 0	11 8 8	5 10 0	6 17 8	8 8 0	4 9 14 0	7 3 2	9 3 7	10 16 10	13 4 10	6 9 10	8 7 10	9 17 4	11 3 6
La Nationale .....	7 3 2	9 3 7	10 16 10	13 4 10	7 3 2	9 3 7	10 16 10	13 4 10	6 9 10	8 7 10	9 17 4	11 19 4	5 17 8	7 5 8	8 9 0	10 3 6
National Farmers Union .....	6 9 10	8 7 10	9 17 4	11 19 4	5 17 8	7 5 8	8 9 0	10 3 6	6 8 0	8 5 4	9 14 10	11 16 10	5 16 0	7 3 6	8 6 10	10 0 6
National Mutual .....	6 8 0	8 5 4	9 14 10	11 16 10	5 16 0	7 3 6	8 6 10	10 0 6	6 7 4	8 5 4	9 15 0	11 16 10	5 15 4	7 3 2	8 6 6	10 1 0
National Provident .....	6 7 4	8 5 4	9 15 0	11 16 10	5 15 4	7 3 2	8 6 6	10 1 0	6 4 10	8 3 6	9 13 0	11 16 6	5 12 4	7 1 0	8 4 10	10 0 0
North British & Mercantile .....	6 4 10	8 3 6	9 13 0	11 16 6	5 12 4	7 1 0	8 4 10	10 0 0	6 5 4	8 3 7	9 13 0	11 15 8	5 13 2	7 1 1	8 4 7	9 19 3
Northern .....	6 5 4	8 3 7	9 13 0	11 15 8	5 13 2	7 1 1	8 4 7	9 19 3	5 18 1	7 15 10	9 5 4	11 7 0	5 6 0	6 13 11	7 17 2	9 11 5
Norwich Union Life .....	5 18 1	7 15 10	9 5 4	11 7 0	5 6 0	6 13 11	7 17 2	9 11 5	6 3 6	8 1 0	9 11 8	11 14 0	5 11 2	6 19 6	8 3 2	9 17 10
Pearl .....	6 3 6	8 1 0	9 11 8	11 14 0	5 11 2	6 19 6	8 3 2	9 17 10	6 9 2	8 9 5	10 2 5	11 19 7	5 9 2	6 17 2	8 5 11	9 19 7
Le Phénix .....	6 9 2	8 9 5	10 2 5	11 19 7	5 9 2	6 17 2	8 5 11	9 19 7	5 19 4	7 18 2	9 8 10	11 10 0	5 7 6	6 17 2	8 5 10	9 14 8
Phoenix .....	5 19 4	7 18 2	9 8 10	11 10 0	5 7 6	6 17 2	8 5 10	9 14 8	6 16 3	8 15 0	10 5 12	12 8 2	6 3 10	7 12 3	8 16 2	10 11 4
Pilot .....	5 16 3	8 15 0	10 5 12	12 8 2	6 3 10	7 12 3	8 16 2	10 11 4	6 12 0	8 14 0	10 7 6	12 13 8	6 2 6	7 14 10	9 3 0	11 4 6
Provident Assoc. of London .....	6 9 4	8 7 2	9 16 8	11 18 4	5 17 2	7 5 0	8 8 4	10 2 8	6 1 6	7 19 0	9 8 0	11 9 8	5 9 6	6 17 4	8 0 4	9 14 4
Provident Mutual .....	6 1 6	7 19 0	9 8 0	11 9 8	5 9 6	6 17 4	8 0 4	9 14 4	6 2 0	7 19 8	9 8 11	10 9 8	5 10 0	6 17 4	8 0 8	9 14 4
Prudential .....	6 2 0	7 19 8	9 9 11	10 9 8	5 10 0	6 17 4	8 0 8	9 15 0	6 6 0	8 0 8	9 12 0	11 9 8	5 14 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 15 0
Refuge .....	6 7 11	8 5 3	9 14 5	11 15 0	5 15 11	7 3 6	8 6 10	10 0 5	6 2 8	8 0 8	9 10 2	11 12 0	5 10 8	6 18 8	8 2 2	9 16 6
Royal .....	6 2 0	7 19 8	9 9 11	10 9 8	5 10 0	6 17 10	8 1 0	9 15 2	6 2 6	7 19 8	9 9 0	11 10 8	5 10 0	6 17 10	8 1 0	9 15 2
Royal Exchange .....	6 2 0	7 19 8	9 9 11	10 9 8	5 10 0	6 17 10	8 1 0	9 15 2	6 6 0	8 0 8	9 12 0	11 9 8	5 14 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 15 0
Royal London .....	6 6 0	8 0 8	9 12 0	11 9 8	5 14 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 15 0	6 2 8	8 0 8	9 10 2	11 12 0	5 10 8	6 18 8	8 2 2	9 16 6
Salvation Army .....	6 2 8	8 0 8	9 10 2	11 12 0	5 10 8	6 18 8	8 2 2	9 16 4	6 3 10	8 1 8	9 11 0	11 12 8	5 11 8	6 19 8	8 3 0	9 17 2
Scottish Amicable .....	6 3 10	8 1 8	9 11 0	11 12 8	5 11 8	6 19 8	8 3 0	9 17 2	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4
Scottish Equitable .....	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4	6 3 10	8 1 8	9 11 0	11 12 8	5 11 8	6 19 8	8 3 0	9 17 2
Scottish Insurance .....	6 3 10	8 1 8	9 11 0	11 12 8	5 11 8	6 19 8	8 3 0	9 17 2	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4
Scottish Life .....	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4	6 5 2	8 3 10	9 14 0	11 16 8	5 12 10	7 1 6	8 5 4	10 0 4
Scottish Provident .....	6 5 2	8 3 10														

# DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the following pages, Offices marked G transact the chief classes of Insurance, i.e., Fire, Life, Burglary, Motor, Employers' Liability, &c., whilst those who transact only a particular class or classes are marked accordingly.

	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	African Life	Johannesburg; River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C. 2.
1824	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1904	G, except Life	Trafalgar Ho.; Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1018	G	36-37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1808	G	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	Australian Mutual Provident.	Admiral, 73 76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1035	Aviation	Asia House, 33, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1905	Fire, Burglary	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1. [way, W.C. 2.
1843	G	142, Edmund-street, Birmingham; 113, Kings-Fallax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1894	G, ex. Life	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, Liverpool 2.
1839	Life	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, Blackburn.
1863	Life	106, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3. [way, W.C. 2.
1925	M & P	Broad-st. Corner, Birmingham; 44 46, Kings-3/4, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1866	G	Liverpool; 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1931	Aviation	St. Thomas-street, Sunderland.
1863	Marine	24, Fennel-st., Manchester; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1898	Emp. Liab.	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1878	Machinery	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1854	G	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1904	G	7, West George-street, Glasgow
1888	G, except Life	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1896	Life	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1908	G, except Life	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1902	Life	19, George-st., Edin.; 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Toronto; 2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1805	Life	57, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1932	Dog Ins.	83, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1903	G, except Life	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1899	Fire	18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.; 7, Leadenhall-street, St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1906	G	53, Tufston-street, S.W. 1.
1885	Fire	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1009	Annuities	Melbourne; 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.
1824	Life	24, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	Life & P. A.	Toronto; Bush-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1861	G	21, Apsley-crescent, Bradford.
1871	Life	Corporation-street, Manchester; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1891	G	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1867	G	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1905	G, except Life	Toronto; 21-24, Cockspur-street, S.W. 1.
1807	G, ex. Life	Edinburgh; 22, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1900	Life	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1908	G, except Life	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2; 3-6, Lime-street; and 30-32, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1904	G	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1887	G	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1907	G	26, George-st., Edin.; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1823	G	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1883	G	12, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh; Wellington House, Wellington-street, W.C. 2.
1898	G, except Life	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1762	Life	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1844	Life	Colchester; 7 & 8, King-street, E.C. 2.
1802	Fire & Acc.	50-51, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1894	G, except Life	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1900	G, except Life	18, King-street, Manchester; and 23, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, E.C. 2.
1904	Em. Liab. &c.	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1909	G, except Life	17, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3; 18, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.
1832	Life	Perth; General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1883	G	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1837	Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1848	Life	

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1910	G. except Life	Gresham Fire and Accident...	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	G	Guarantee Society .....	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1821	G	Guardian .....	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1919	G. except Life	Guildhall .....	83 & 84, Queen-street, E.C. 4.
1908	G. except Life (G. ex. Life)	Hibernian .....	48 & 49, Dame-st., Dublin.
1934	& Motor	Ideal Fire and General .....	Pitmaston, Birmingham.
1932	Life	Ideal Life .....	Pitmaston, Birmingham.
1896	Life	Imperial Life of Canada .....	27, Cockspur-street, S.W. 1.
1824	Marine	Indemnity Marine .....	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1880	Emp. Liab.	Iron Trades Employers' .....	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1915	Keys	Key .....	Theatre Chambers, Babington-lane, Derby.
1892	G. except Life	Law Accident .....	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1845	G. except Life	Law Fire .....	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	G	Law Union and Rock .....	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	G	Legal .....	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2.
1836	G	Legal and General .....	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G	Licences and General .....	24-28, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1838	Life	Life Assoc. of Scotland .....	82, Princes-st., Edinb.; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	G	L'pool & London & Globe .....	1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	Plate-glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass .....	14, Dale-st., Liverpool; 7 & 8 Royal Exch., E.C. 3.
1918	G. except Life	Liverpool Marine and General .....	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1843	Life	Liverpool Victoria Friendly .....	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1890	G. except Life	Local Government Guarantee .....	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street Place, E.C. 4.
1720	G	London Assurance .....	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 157, Leaden- hall-street, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1869	G. except Life	London Guarantee and Acci- dent .....	4-5, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1861	G. except Life	London & Lancashire .....	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administra- tion); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1806	Life	London Life .....	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1869	G. ex. Marine	London and Manchester .....	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1885	Plate-glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass .....	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1860	G. except Life	London and Provincial Marine .....	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1862	G	London and Scottish .....	King William Street House, Arthur-street, Toronto; 1, Regent-street, S.W. 1. [E.C. 4.]
1887	Life	Manufacturers .....	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1836	Marine	Marine .....	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1852	Life & c.	Marine and General .....	Liverpool; Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	Marine	Maritime .....	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1884	Life & P.A.	Mad., Sickness, Ann. and Life .....	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1907	Reinsur.	Mercantile & General .....	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1871	Marine	Merchants' Marine .....	51, Spring-gardens, Manchester.
1872	(G ex. Life & Motor)	Methodist .....	Birmingham; 148-150, Holborn, E.C. 1.
1898	Emp. Liab.	Midland Employers' Mutual .....	1, St. Martin's, Leicester.
1905	Fire	Midland Mutual Fire .....	200, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.
1896	Plate-glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass .....	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1906	G. except Life	Motor Union .....	25-27, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1903	Fire & c.	Municipal Mutual .....	Sydney; 1, Launcester-place, Strand, W.C. 2.
1886	Life & Acc.	Mutual Life and Citizens' .....	15, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
1899	G	Mutual Property .....	(Manchester: Empire House, St. Martin's-le- Grand, E.C. 1.)
1864	Boilers, & c.	National Boiler .....	10, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
1914	G. except Life	National Employers' Mutual .....	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
1910	G	National Farmers Union .....	Glasgow; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1897	(G ex. Life & Marine)	National of Great Britain .....	Edinburgh; Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C. 2.
1863	(Fidelity Guar., & c.)	National Guarant. & Suretyship .....	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1830	Life	National Mutual Life .....	Melbourne; 5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1860	Life	National Mutual of Austral .....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1835	Life	National Provident .....	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial .....	Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. 2.
1921	(Naval Officers, risk, & c.)	Navigators & General .....	Dublin; 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1924	G	New Ireland .....	64, Princes-street, Edinb.; 61, Thread- needle-street, E.C. 2.
1809	G	North British and Mercantile .....	1, Union-ter., Aberdeen; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1836	G	Northern .....	Norwich; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1797	G. except Life	Norwich Union Fire .....	Norwich; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	Life	Norwich Union Life .....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1871	G. except Life	Ocean Accident .....	

Year	Nature of Business	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office
1850	Marine	Ocean Marine	37 9, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1886	G. except Life	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. 3.
1894	G	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	G	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1905	G	Pilot	28 30, John Dalton street, Manchester.
1891	Life & Acc.	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, Liverpool.
1910	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1805	G. except Life	Provident Accident and White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
1877	Life	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1840	Life	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1903	G. except Life	Provident	Kendal; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	G	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	Line Marine & Acc.	Queensland	Sydney; 22, Birchm-lane, E.C. 3.
1840	G. except Life	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
	Motor	Red Star Association	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Life	Refuge	Oxford st., Manchester; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	G. except Life	Reliance Fire and Accident	Brettenham-ho., Lancaster-pl., Strand, W.C. 2.
1881	Marine & Fire	Reliance Marine	Liverpool; 3 4, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	G. except Life	Road Transport and General	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1.
1845	G	Royal	Liverpool; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	G	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	Life	Royal Liver Friendly	Liverpool.
1861	G	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	Life	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1909	G. ex. Life & Emp. Insh.	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	Life	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	G. except Life	Scottish Automobile and Gen.	Glasgow; 40, Piccadilly, W. 1.
1881	G. except Life	Scottish Boiler	Glasgow; Sun Court, 66 67 Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1831	Life	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	G	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., Edinb.; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1852	Indus. Life	Scottish Legal	Bothwell-st., Glasgow; Golden Cross House, 8, Dimeannon-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1881	Life & Acc.	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	G	Scottish Metropolitan	Edinburgh; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1837	Life	Scottish Provident	16, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1877	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
1883	Life & Acc.	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., Glasg.; 3, Cheap-side, E.C. 2.
1824	G	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	Life	Scottish Widows'	19, St. Andrew-square, Edinb.; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	G. except Life	Sea	Liverpool; 14 19, Leadenhall-st., E.C. 3 (Mar.); (Fire, &c.) 37 41, Gracechurch-st., E.C. 3.
1872	G. except Life	South British	New Zealand; 10 11, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1891	Life	Southern Life	Cape Town; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	Life	Standard Life	13, George-st., Edinb.; 46, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4.
1871	Marine	Standard Marine	B2 and C9 Exchange-buildings, Liverpool.
1891	G. except Life	State	Liverpool; 7 & 8 Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1710	G. except Life	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	Life	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	Life	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal; 2 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W. 1.
1860	Marine	Thames and Mersey	Liverpool; Lloyd's Bldg., Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1867	Marine	Ulster Marine	Belfast.
1711	G. except Life	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1835	G. except Life	Union Ins. Socy. of Canton	Union Building, 78-80, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1863	Marine	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., Liverpool; 1, Fenchurch-av., E.C. 3.
1915	G. except Life	United British	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1908	G	United Friendly	42, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.
1840	Life	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	G. except Life	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	G. except Life	Universal	162, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. 1.
1825	Life	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.



ESOL	Nature of Business.	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73 76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1859	Boilers, &c.	Vulcan Boiler and General	Manchester; 3, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 4.
1875	G. except Life	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1911	G. except Life	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	Casdiff; 4, King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1841	G	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1886	G. except Life	West of Scotland	Glasgow; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1851	Fire Acc. & Marine	Western	Toronto; 14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1912	G	Western Australian	Perth; 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1832	Life & Acc.	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
1717	G. except Life	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1906	Fire, Acc. & Marine	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	Fire & Acc.: 9-11, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3. Marine: 4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1894	Fire, Acc. & Marine	World Marine and General	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1862	Marine & Fire	Yangtze Ins. Assoc.	Shanghai; 78, 80, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1824	G	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, York; "Yorkshire Ho." 66 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	G. except Life	Zurich General Acc. and Lih.	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood pl., High Holborn, W.C. 1.

## ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved. (See also pages 652-654).

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examination is not required by all offices, but in some cases, where this is dispensed with, policies are subject to certain restrictive conditions.

## HOW TO ASSIGN

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor; but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with, provided the Title is clear.

The Assignment may be in the following form to comply with English law, but may be subject to slight variation in other parts of the British Isles:—

I, (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of ..... (occupation)....., in consideration of the sum of (pounds)..... paid to me by (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of ..... (occupation)....., the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said ..... his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company)..... numbered ..... and dated ..... and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder, \*And I hereby certify that the

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this, when effecting a Policy. It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the date of birth of the person who requires the Insurance. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

- (a) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
- (b) " " —With limited number of payments.
- (c) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (d) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
- (e) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (f) *Family Income Policies*.
- (g) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.

## A LIFE POLICY.

transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.\* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ....., 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—  
Name.....  
Address.....

The document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office.

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for acknowledgement, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

\* This wording should be omitted when not applicable.

# Friendly Societies.

Great Britain.

In spite of the growth of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1911, *q.v.*, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act 1836 shows a remarkable expansion, as seen by the following comparative totals for 1924 and 1913: those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly societies proper (embracing both "Centralised" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* are for "Collecting" societies, which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts, since 1923.

Year.	No. of Societies on Register.		Members.	Assurances or Policies.	Total Funds.	
			<i>Thousands.</i>		<i>£000's</i>	
1924 .....	80,388	255	7,897	21,752	130,289	65,720
1913 .....	85,475	71	6,783	25,681	51,489	11,168

Thus, while fusion of branches and the tendency towards centralisation has reduced the number of "Friendly" societies proper by about 20 per cent, their membership has risen by over 1 million (due in a large measure to the growth of societies of the "Deposit" type) and their funds have increased by £70 millions. As to "Collecting" societies (the increase in their number is due to transfer from the category of "Friendly" societies of some *small* burial societies, under the Industrial Assurance Act 1923) the number of assurances has risen by 14 millions and their funds by £54 millions.

Following are particulars of some of the principal societies, each with funds exceeding or approaching £1 million (including the four largest *Collecting* societies) for their last financial year (1925):

<i>£</i> <i>000's</i>	Name of Society. (Abbreviated in some cases.)	<i>Voluntary</i> Funds	Members- hip 1
	<b>"Orders," i.e. Societies with Branches†—</b>	<b>£</b>	
1810	Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (O)	22,499,000	913,000
1834	Ancient Order of Foresters (O).....	14,547,000	716,000
1835	Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (O).....	4,068,000	602,000
1860	Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity.....	2,305,000	260,000
1855	Order of the Sons of Temperance (O) .....	1,705,000	188,000
	<b>Other Accumulating Sickness, &amp;c., Societies—</b>		
1812	Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (PD).....	13,475,000	437,000
1878	Teachers' Provident Society (PD).....	5,308,000	98,000
1869	Foresters' Mutual Benefit Society .....	2,910,000	18,000
1837	National Association Friendly Society (PD).....	1,499,000	87,000
1863	Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids Friendly Society.....	1,235,000	72,000
1865	G.W. Ry. Enginemen & Firemen's Mutual Assurance, &c., Society ..	1,404,000	12,000
1874	F.M. & S. Ry. (L.N.W.) Provident & Pension Society .....	1,162,000	38,000
	<b>Deposit Societies</b>		
1868	National Deposit Friendly Society.....	10,777,000	1,232,000
1893	Idol Benefit Society .....	1,900,000	100,000
1881	Tunbridge Wells Equitable Friendly Society ..	1,580,000	104,000
1904	U.K. Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society .....	991,000	10,000
1887	Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society .....	1,022,000	40,000
	<b>Miscellaneous Societies—</b>		
1923	Corpn. of City of Glasgow, &c. (Superannuation Fund) ..	4,384,000	23,000
1878	Post Office Insurance Society .....	1,714,000	49,000
	Name of Society.	Funds.	No. of Assurances. Premium Paying      Free Paid-up.
	<b>COLLECTING Societies</b>	<b>£</b>	
1843	Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society .....	33,889,000	9,269,000* 1,338,000*
1850	Royal Liver Friendly Society.....	21,065,000	5,418,000 648,000
1852	Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society ..	7,132,000	2,400,000 244,000
1862	City of Glasgow Friendly Society .....	1,034,000	488,000 89,000

\* 1924 figures only available at time of going to press.

† Covers operations of the respective Orders, Districts and Branches in the U.K., and includes also juvenile branches and affiliated juvenile societies. Orders marked (O) have relatively substantial *additional* funds and members in *Overseas* units.

\* Includes adults and juveniles in full membership, but excludes members' wives (except where separately named as full contributing members), *valuers* and *honorary* members.

(PD) Partly Deposit society.

# Building Societies.

567

Acts 1874-1894.

*Building Societies* are for the most part associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. The exceptions are a few societies established prior to 1857, which have chosen to remain unincorporated. The object of building societies is to assist their members in acquiring dwelling houses, business premises, or other freehold or leasehold property, for occupation or investment. Members' subscriptions are accumulated in a fund which may be augmented by deposits and loans, and advances are made from the fund to assist members in the purchase of properties. Security for advances is given by a mortgage upon the property purchased. Many, if not most, of the earlier societies were of the *terminating* type (*vide* previous editions), but such societies have been almost entirely superseded by the *permanent* societies, some of which have become very wealthy and important financial institutions.

All *Building Societies* are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who is also Registrar of Building Societies.

Following virtual stabilisation of arrangements made in respect of income tax by a new agreement between the Revenue authorities and *Building Societies* in 1935, and the prevailing cheapness of money generally, *Building Societies* by 1936 had almost universally reduced their interest charges for *new* mortgage advances to a basic rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. p.a., with concessions to *old* borrowers *e.g.* shortening of term originally fixed for repayment, or by way of rebate. The consequential reduction of interest to shareholders and depositors has inevitably followed, and generally the rates now obtaining are  $3\text{--}3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on *shares*, and  $2\frac{1}{2}\text{--}3$  per cent. on *deposits*

—in some cases *old a/cs.* & “subscription” shares earn higher rates than other classes—and societies have to a large extent been able to relax restrictions which in the last two or three years had to be imposed in an endeavour to regulate the inflow of new money for investment on share and deposit accounts—during 1935 the total of *other* assets (*viz.*, apart from mortgage assets) fell by £7 millions, to £72 millions or barely 12 per cent. of *total* assets at the end of the year; the corresponding proportion of *other* assets to *total* assets at the end of 1932 was as high as 17 per cent.

The past half century has seen two shocks to the movement, caused by the failure of the “*Liberator*” in 1892 and the “*Birkbeck*” in 1911. In the immediate *pre-war* years mortgage advances by *Building Societies* remained steady at around £9 millions annually, until the curtailment during the war reduced slightly the balance outstanding on mortgages to £53 millions by the end of 1918. Since then the expansion in business of *Building Societies* has been phenomenal (following the growing demand for owner-occupier houses and intensive building activities in general in *post-war* years), as evidenced by a tenfold increase in their mortgage assets, *viz.*, to almost £530 millions at the end of 1935, and for three successive years mortgage advances have exceeded £100 millions each year, advances during 1935 reaching the record figure of £131 millions. Indeed, it is hard to realise that (on the basis of the past three years) *Building Societies* nowadays are making advances on mortgage at an average *weekly* rate of fully £2 millions, which was about the *quarterly* average in *pre-war* years.

The following totals (provisional) are taken from the Registrar's Statistical Summary:—

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1935.

Class.	Number.	Share Investors.	Advances during Year.	Share Capital.	Due to Depositors and other creditors.	Balance Profit and Reserve.	Mortgage Assets.	Other Assets.
<i>Permanent</i> .....	857	1,920,000	£000's 130,387	£000's 445,581	£000's 123,809	£000's 30,440	£000's 527,611	£000's 72,219
<i>Terminating</i> .....	142	18,000	289	1,345	322	136	1,669	134
TOTALS...	999	1,938,000	130,676½	446,926	124,131½	30,576	529,280*	72,353

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000 or thereabouts (per last Statement).

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgage during Year.	Total Assets.
ENGLAND.					
1853	Barnsley P., 11, Regent St., Barnsley .....		8,766	£ 450,828	£ 533,621
1851	Bingley, 4, Park Road, Bingley .....		10,825	1,715,893	5,878,582
1889	Birmingham Citizens P., 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham .....		2,226	529,830	1,048,339
1849	“ Incorporated, 42 & 43, Waterloo St., Birmingham .....		11,044	608,502	4,592,390
1851	Bradford 2nd Equit. B., 45 & 47, Bank St., Bradford .....		13,800	1,179,601	7,254,126
1854	“ 3rd Equit. B., 48, Market St., Bradford .....		28,438	2,041,063	14,191,568
1885	“ P., Queen Anne Ct. Hrs., 41, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford .....		5,021	699,486	2,319,839
1865	Brighton & South'n Counties P., 4, Pavilion Bldgs., Brighton .....		1,828	73,478	493,185
1863	“ & Sussex, 166 North St., Brighton .....		5,604	930,584	2,409,846
1905	“ — Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton .....		2,050	226,390	694,844
1853	Bristol P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol .....		1,858	72,370	482,044
1850	“ & W., 9-11, St. Stephen's St., Bristol .....		9,283	688,180	2,931,940

\* Total Borrowers, 1,120,000.

† Total Depositors, 764,000.

‡ 230,332 under £1,000; 10,466 over £1,000

Established	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgage during Year	Total Assets.
ENGLAND (continued)—					
				£	£
1850	Burnley, Grimsshaw St., Burnley.....		36,994	2,723,950	12,891,127
1874	Burnley Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley.....		16,956	977,570	4,147,280
1850	Carlisle Cumberland Co-operative B., 38, Fisher St., Carlisle.....		10,335	361,413	2,518,429
1864	Chatham & Dist. Reliance P., Manor Rd., Chatham.....		3,140	125,220	610,350
185	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18, Clarence St., Cheltenham.....		14,491	1,137,934	6,002,746
1861	Cheshunt P. B., 126, Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross.....		2,821	203,980	1,275,147
1860	Colchester Equit., St. Peter's Ch'rs., High St., Colchester.....		564	142,887	549,943
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne.....		3,163	244,808	926,934
1884	Coventry P. Economic, 19 & 20, High St., Coventry.....		17,911	946,846	3,427,017
1870	Provident P., 30, Hertford St., Coventry.....		4,681	131,718	764,341
1856	Darlington Equit., Church Row, Market Place, Darlington.....		6,624	519,703	2,104,380
1891	— Durham & Yorkshire, 52, Northgate, Darlington.....		3,533	176,252	819,302
1850	Derbyshire, 7, Iron Gate, Derby.....		15,336	707,979	4,018,650
1856	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury.....		8,954	180,948	1,460,443
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224, Market Place, Dudley, Wores.....		4,867	267,260	966,260
1877	Eastbourne Mut., Grove Rd., Eastbourne.....		3,085	467,294	1,674,139
1847	Exeter—Provident P., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter.....		1,597	97,990	643,773
1865	Furness & S. Cumb., 36, Cornwallis St., B. in-Furness.....		4,164	169,993	980,710
1860	Grays Co-op. Mut. P. B., 22, New Rd., Grays.....		3,237	141,099	649,585
1853	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Commercial St., Halifax.....		228,666	21,712,318	108,087,466
1854	Hanley Econ., 42, Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.....		1,965	230,600	725,435
1882	Harrow—Cunningham P., 'Cham' Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow.....		2,250	76,470	766,724
1849	Hastings P., 29 31, Havelock Rd., Hastings.....		8,215	913,660	3,456,410
1851	— & East Sussex, 13, Wellington Pl., Hastings.....		5,071	463,507	1,359,157
1890	Haywards Heath & Dist. P. B., "Lyntonville," Hazelgrove Road, Haywards Heath.....		2,471	277,530	653,306
1853	Hinckley & Country P. B., 9, Castle St., Hinckley.....		2,769	96,715	629,481
1870	— & S. Leicestershire P. B., The Borough, Hinckley.....		5,381	260,149	1,178,154
1865	— P., 31, Castle St., Hinckley.....		3,459	103,599	610,989
1864	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., St. Peter's St., Huddersfield.....		16,019	2,072,195	13,247,377
1876	Ipswich & Dist. P. B., 8, Northgate St., Ipswich.....		2,899	107,402	500,363
1849 (U)	— & Suffolk P. B., 44, Upper Brook St., Ipswich.....		17,038	390,837	1,326,271
1855 (U)	— Eastern Counties P. B., 13, Queen St., Ipswich.....		8,871	686,512	2,997,146
1851	Keighley & Craven, Cooke St., Keighley.....		6,615	686,908	3,377,818
1865	Kingston, 6, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames.....		2,481	153,582	587,845
1875	Leeds and Holbeck, 105, Albion St., Leeds.....		6,348	817,122	3,030,877
1848	— P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds.....		83,833	7,977,322	29,820,125
1842	— Provincial, 26, Albion St., Leeds.....		16,000	1,789,763	7,824,549
1856	Leek & Moorlands, 15, Stockwell St., Leek.....		19,546	1,252,086	4,801,923
1863	— United & Midlands, 50, St. Edward St., Leek.....		10,228	511,420	2,531,778
1853	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester.....		39,468	2,584,457	12,959,490
1875	— Temp. & Genl. P., 13/15, Belvoir St., Leicester.....		11,039	702,232	2,684,820
1870	Lewes Co-operative B., 11, High St., Lewes.....		4,813	190,210	922,418
1877	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord St., Liverpool.....		6,870	838,638	3,285,666
1854	— & Provincial, 41/43, Castle St., Liverpool.....		1,487	414,241	592,224
London:—					
1874	Abbey Road, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W. 1.....		242,308	7,282,501	46,131,623
1875	Camberwell & S. London P., 8, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5.....		1,734	228,072	729,647
1878	Chelsea P., 110, King's Road, S.W. 3.....		1,820	268,097	925,447
1882	Church of Eng. Temp. & Genl. P. B., 26 7, King William St., E.C. 4.....		6,700	590,450	2,673,500
1884	Co-operative P., New Oxford House, Hart St., W.C. 1.....		60,802	4,377,847	20,623,734
1879	Equity P., 166A, Strand, W.C. 2.....		2,559	112,701	544,826
1902	Finchley, 4 High St., N. Finchley, W. 12.....		1,400	163,824	616,132
1862	Fourth City, 34, London Wall, E.C. 2.....		4,705	330,655	1,937,074
1896	— P.O. Mut., 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.....		5,361	665,098	1,627,194
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15/17, High Rd., Chiswick, W. 4.....		3,722	182,218	905,088
1875	Hearts of Oak P., 49, Oxford St., W. 1.....		5,871	768,114	2,537,705
1852	Lambeth, 112, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1.....		6,548	1,206,450	3,352,816
1868	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W. 2.....		6,575	608,498	2,849,351
1932	Nalگو, 24, Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W. 1.....		11,820	744,347	2,033,571
1849	National, National House, 12 18, Moorgate, E.C. 2.....		127,013	5,163,692	27,281,737
1883	North-West District P., 119, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.....		3,571	362,685	1,618,955
1847	People's Co-op. P., 177, Greenwich Rd., S.E. 10.....		1,196	115,278	495,159
1848	Planet, Planet Ho., 12A, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.....		5,799	562,220	2,002,504
1881	Portman, 13/14, Orchard St., W. 1.....		11,135	1,098,459	4,384,978

(U) "Unincorporated," i.e., formed prior to 1857 and working under Act of 1836.



Established	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors	Advanced on Mortgage during Year.	Total Assets.
	LONDON (Continued)—			£	£
1922	Sherm Hall (Methodist), 306, Hoe St., Walthamstow, E. 17 ..		2,563	181,797	852,129
1854	Temperance P., 4/8, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4 .....		8,668	1,108,219	5,210,108
1885	Westbourne Pk. P., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W. 2		31,409	2,559,385	11,911,845
1871	West London and Provincial P. B., 46, Bedford Row, W.C. 1		1,402	320,425	721,378
1847	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E. 18		65,573	7,158,854	30,112,549
1871	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield .....		6,362	270,353	1,257,474
1870	Market Harborough, Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'		7,074	151,053	1,138,451
1860	Nelson—Marsden, 2, Russell St., Nelson .....		5,425	690,644	2,058,428
1856	Newbury, 19, Bartholomew St., Newbury.....		1,348	147,221	629,710
1861	Newcastle on Tyne P., 37/41, Grainger St., Newcastle on Tyne		10,160	469,605	3,483,452
1851	" " —Crown, 21, Eldon Sq., " " "		1,842	145,303	752,417
1863	" " —Grainger, R. Exch. Bldgs., Hood St., " " "		3,123	219,083	1,371,433
1850	" " —Northern Counties P., 2, Market St., " " "		9,575	582,820	2,918,358
1865	" " —Percy, 4/6, Market St., " " "		2,336	210,647	750,031
1866	" " —Rock P. B., 10/14, Market St., " " "		18,199	559,273	3,439,543
1863	" " —Universal P., 36, Grey St., " " "		4,080	355,143	1,809,881
1864	Newcastle—N. Staffs. P. Econ. B., 1 King St., Newcastle.....		2,372	232,164	1,010,882
1869	Newport—Mon'shire & S. Wales, Friars Chrs., Dock St., Newp't		1,905	154,880	630,003
1888	Northampton & Midlands, 60, Gold St., Northampton .....		2,844	221,207	663,530
1848	" " Town & County E., 85, Abington St., Northampton		15,981	801,408	6,000,656
1875	North Shields P., 75, Howard St., N. Shields .....		3,349	123,256	693,870
1875	" " —Standard, 64, Church Way, N. Shields .....		2,065	57,272	535,870
1848	Northwich, Bull Ring, Northwich .....		8,217	120,625	482,622
1852	Norwich B., 34, Prince of Wales Rd., Norwich .....		5,007	710,213	1,459,113
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham .....		9,174	449,438	2,773,482
1848	Otley, 34, Boroughgate, Otley .....		1,489	240,684	794,826
1877	Padiham, 18, Sowerby St., Padiham.....		3,128	224,465	1,388,769
1896	Portsmouth, City of, 53, Russell St., Portsmouth .....		Egg	214,345	611,589
1850	Ramsgate—Isle of Thanet, 46, Queen St., Ramsgate .....		11,211	937,395	2,432,886
1859	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch.....		6,913	203,661	1,136,206
1866	Rugby, Temple Bldgs., Rugby .....		6,266	234,143	1,061,260
1846	Scarborough, 5, York Pl., Scarborough .....		3,792	138,329	768,008
1857	Sheerness & Gillingham P., 35, Broadway, Sheerness .....		7,613	253,334	1,310,513
1853	Skipton, 59, High St., Skipton .....		6,856	1,558,281	3,275,211
1875	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields..		1,316	112,385	659,179
1866	" " —Corporation P., 6, Saville Street, South Shields....		2,212	78,135	577,282
1854	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov't. P., 23, John St., Sunderland...		2,870	118,003	541,304
1853	" " Working Men's, 51, Fawcett St., Sunderland .....		7,454	379,143	1,322,182
1846	Wakefield, 57, Westgate, Wakefield .....		10,947	315,764	2,493,670
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5, Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex ..		1,440	145,535	912,813
1876	Wellingboro' Invest., Thrift Ho., Oxford St., Wellingboro'		3,021	204,604	555,765
1849	West Bromwich, 321, High St., W. Bromwich.....		14,252	991,261	2,476,743
1849	Wolverhampton F'holders' P., 37, Queen St., Wolverhampton		7,520	501,733	1,640,286
1877	" " & Dist. P., 41/43, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		5,135	442,439	1,430,593
1902	" " —S. Staffs. P., 5, Princess St., Wolverhampton		4,159	245,747	941,869
1859	Worcester, 5, Foregate St., Worcester .....		5,882	111,217	787,038
	WALES.				
1860	Cardiff—Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff...		5,828	568,180	2,402,080
	SCOTLAND.				
1869	Dunfermline, 10, Cross Wynd, Dunfermline.....		10,298	163,816	1,208,996
1892	Edinburgh—Scottish Amicable, 71, George St., Edinburgh ...		14,540	784,876	3,063,686

P = Permanent; B. = Benefit. N.B. Where name of town is not followed by a dash — it is part of the name.

VACCINATION (1934).

	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Total	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.
Births Registered .....	597,458	100·00	83,788	100·00
Successful Vaccinations .....	215,621	36·1	38,184	43·0
Died Unvaccinated under 1 year .....	(a) 27,006	4·7	5,399	6·08
Conscientious Objectors .....	278,131	49·9	38,993	43·9
Insusceptible, &c. ....	(a) 54,717	8·5	6,211	6·99

(a) 1933 figures.

## GT. BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
<b>GOLD COINS:</b>	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5.....	616.37239	612.500	1.00
*Two Pound £2.....	246.54895	245.000	0.40
Sovereign £1.....	123.27447	122.500	0.20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61.63723	61.125	0.15
<b>SILVER COINS:</b>			
4 Crown 5s. ....	436.36363	—	2.000
Double Florin 4s. ...	349.09090	—	1.678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d. ...	218.18181	—	1.264
Florin 2s. ....	174.54545	—	0.997
Shilling 1s. ....	87.27272	—	0.578
Sixpence 6d. ....	43.63636	—	0.346
*Groat or 4d. ....	29.09090	—	0.262
Threepence 3d. ....	21.81818	—	0.173
*Twopence 2d. ....	14.54545	—	0.144
*Penny 1d. ....	7.27272	—	0.087
<b>BRONZE COINS:</b>			
Penny 1d. ....	145.63333	—	2.916
Halfpenny ½d. ....	87.50000	—	1.750
Farthing ¼d. ....	43.75000	—	0.875

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916.66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1935 the average market price of gold fluctuated in accordance with the France-sterling exchange being 141/10 on Oct. 8. *Bar Gold*.—The "bar," as purchased in the bullion market, is 200 oz. troy (except for the Far East, which requires 10 oz. bars).

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (20 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the New Sterling\* or Britannia, of the fineness 22 oz. 10 dwt. (958.33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last seventeen years was as follows:—1919, 57½d.; 1920, 61½d.; 1921, 36½d.; 1922, 34½d.; 1923, 31½d.; 1924, 34d.; 1925, 32½d.; 1926, 28½d.; 1927, 26½d.; 1928, 26½d.; 1929, 24½d.; 1930, 17½d.; 1931, 14½d.; 1932, 17½d.; 1933, 18½d.; 1934, 21½d.; 1935, 29½d. On Oct. 9, 1936, the price of silver was 20d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2.102; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0.4564.

‡ Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4

\* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 12 oz. Troy; 12 oz. of *pure* silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

**Tokens.**—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

**Melting of Coins.**—The melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited.

**Light Gold.**—Any person to whom it is tendered should break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of March 10, 1892, light gold coin which has not been legally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

**Bank of England Notes** are issued for sums of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £500, and £1,000.

**Treasury Notes.** Under the provisions of the *Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928*, Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. have been replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note Issue paid over by the Bank to H. M. Treasury.

**Bank Post Bills** were discontinued on Sept. 1, 1934.

**Legal Tender of Money.** Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount, those of the higher denominations are legal tender in England and Wales only. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold, if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver is legal tender for sums up to £2, and bronze up to 12d.

**British Coinage Statistics.**—During 1934 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 138,913,285, of which 50,001,785 were Imperial, 71,741,132 Colonial, and 17,170,368 Foreign.

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.

*Imperial Sterling Coins* are the sole legal metallic currency in:—

FALKLAND ISLANDS. GIBRALTAR.  
ST. HELENA. WEST INDIES.

See also JAMAICA, below.

*Special Coins* are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**—Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 500 fineness.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Special half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver.

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**—Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800. Currency Bill of 1932 provides for a florin and cent. currency.

**RHODESIA.**—Pennies and halfpennies in nickel bronze.

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—A special groat or four-pence.

**GUERNSEY.**—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

**JAMAICA.**—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

**JERSEY.**—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

**MAITLAND.**—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

DOMINION OR COLONY.	MONETARY UNIT. (Standard Coin).	VALUE.		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		In British Currency. s. d.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling.		
BRITISH HONDURAS	U.S. Dollar ...	4 1½	4·867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, & 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	Straits Settle- ments dollar	2 4	8·57	...	Bronze—cents. [cents. Silver—100, 50, 10 and 5 Nickel—5, 2½, & 1 cent. Bronze—1 cent; ½ and ¼ cent rare.
CANADA	Dollar	4 1½	4·867	Canadian \$10 & \$5; also British gold & U.S. \$10 & \$5.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee ...	1 6	13½	British.	Silver—50, 25, & 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1½	180	British.	Silver—45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA... (see Kenya, &c.)					
FILIPPI	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	Silver—2s., 1s., 6d. Nickel Bronze—1d., ½d.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 5½*	14·015*	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 cent.
INDIA AND ADEN	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 192 pie.	1 6	13·33	British and 15-rupee piece.	Silver—1, ½, ¼ & ⅛ Rs. Cupro-Nickel (scalloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). Nickel (square) rounded corners, ½ R (2 annas); (scalloped) ⅛ R (1 anna). Bronze—1 pie (¼ anna); ½ pie or 1½ pies (½ anna); 1 pie (¼ anna or ½ pie).
IRISH FREE STATE	Saorstát Pound	20 0	1	...	Silver—2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. Nickel—6d., 3d.
KENYA, TAN- GANIYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR	East African Shilling of 100 cents.	1 0	20	...	Bronze—1d., ½d., ¼d. Silver—1s., 50 cents, 100 cents = 1s. Nickel and Bronze (per- forated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
MALAYA	Straits Settle- ments dollar	2 4	8·57	British.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Mauritius Rupee	1 6	13½	...	Silver—Indian Rupee, 50, 25, 20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cent.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar	4 1½	4·867	...	Silver \$1, 50, 20, 10 cts. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
PALESTINE	Palestine Pound (£P) divided into 1,000 Mils.	20 0	1	...	Silver—100, 50 mils. Nickel-bronze—20, 10, 5 mils. Bronze—2; 1 mils.
SUDAN	Pound of 100 Piastres	20 6¼	975	£1; 50 Piastres.	Silver—2, 5, 10, 20 piastres Nickel—10, 5, 2 mils. Bronze—1, ½ mils.
WEST AFRICA	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	Alloy 2s., 1s. 6d., 1d. Nickel—1d., ½d., ¼d.

\* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 9, 1936), 20d. per standard ounce. † The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.

‡ The Exchange value of the following units in 1936 (Jan. 1 to Oct. 9) was:—Canadian, Dollar, max. \$5·064 to £, min. \$4·893 to £; Egyptian Pound, max. 97½ piastres to £, min. 97½ piastres to £; Indian Rupee, max 13·24 rupees to £, min. 13·23 rupees to £; Malaya, Dollar, max. \$8·543 to £, min. \$8·524 to £.

Exchange value of £ on Oct. 9, 1936, was: £1·25 Australia; £1·24 New Zealand; £1·00875 South Africa.

# **MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.**

**NOTE.**—Gold Standard suspended in U.K. on September 21, 1931. Par value is based on rates before that date.  
 † Currency system is being reorganised.

\* Not normally quoted on daily London Foreign Exchange Market. Quotations are marked on special application to a bank or broker.  
 ‡ Rate on Oct. 9.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Method of Quoting.	Rate of Exchange on London.		
					At Par.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Abyssinia—Silver <i>Talari</i> .....	...	1, 1½, 1, & 1 <i>Talari</i>	£ 2 0				*
Albania—Albanian <i>Frank</i> .....	...	5, 2, 1 <i>Francs</i>	0 0 9 5/10	<i>Francs</i> to £	25 22		*
Argentina— <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> ..	100, 20, 10 <i>Francs</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 50, 20, 10, 5 <i>Centavos</i>	0 1 8 1	<i>Pesos</i> to £	11 46	15 00 <i>pes.</i>	15 00 <i>pes.</i>
Austria— <i>Schilling</i> of 100 <i>Groschen</i> ..	5 and 2½ <i>Pesos</i>	5, 2, 1 and ½ <i>Schilling</i>	0 0 0 935	<i>Schilling</i> to £	34 58	27 00 <i>sch.</i>	26 50 <i>sch.</i>
Belgium—Belga of 5 <i>Francs</i> .....	100 and 25 <i>Schilling</i>	20 <i>Francs</i>	0 0 6 858	<i>Belgas</i> to £	35 00	30 00 <i>bel.</i>	29 08 ½ <i>l.</i>
Congo—Same as Belgium .....	20 <i>Francs</i>	1 <i>Bel</i> ; 50, 20 <i>Centavos</i>	0 1 6	<i>Belgians</i> to £	13 33	50 50 <i>bel.</i>	20 26 <i>bel.</i>
Bolivia—Boliviano of 100 <i>Centavos</i> ..	...	2 <i>Milreis</i>	0 0 5 899	<i>Pence</i> to <i>Milreis</i>	5 80	4 ½ <i>d.</i>	4 ½ <i>d.</i>
Brazil— <i>Milreis</i> of 1,000 <i>Reis</i> .....	...	100, 50, 20 <i>Leira</i>	0 0 0 35	<i>Leira</i> to £	673 66	415 <i>lev.</i>	400 <i>lev.</i>
Bulgaria— <i>Leva</i> of 100 <i>Stotinki</i> .....	...	1 <i>Peso</i>	0 0 6	<i>Pesos</i> to £	40	136 0 <i>pes.</i>	127 0 <i>pes.</i>
Chile— <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	100, 50, 40, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	Standard Dollar, or <i>Yuan</i>	...	<i>Pence</i> to \$	5	14 ½ <i>d.</i>	14 ½ <i>d.</i>
China— <i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> .....	...	20, 10, 5 <i>Cents</i>	...	<i>Pesos</i> to £	5	8 92 <i>pes.</i>	8 47 <i>pes.</i>
Colombia— <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	10, 5, 2½ <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Colon</i> ; 50, 25 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 0	<i>Colons</i> to £	10 45	...	...
Costa Rica— <i>Colon</i> of 100 <i>Centestimos</i> ..	...	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 40, 20, 10 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 10 9			*	*
Cuba— <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> .....	20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1 <i>Pesos</i>	20, 10, 5 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 1 32	<i>Centavos</i> to £	164 25	134 0 <i>cts.</i>	118 5 <i>cts.</i>
Czechoslovakia— <i>Crown</i> of 100 <i>Heller</i> ..	...	5, 2 <i>Golden</i>	0 0 9 6	<i>Golden</i> to £	25	*	*
Danzig— <i>Danzig Golden</i> .....	20 & 10 <i>Kroner</i>	Alu. shrove 2, 1 <i>Kroner</i> 50 <i>Gr</i>	0 1 1 1	<i>Kronen</i> to £	18 159	22 40 <i>kr.</i>	22 40 <i>kr.</i>
Denmark— <i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Øre</i> .....	...	2, 1, 1 <i>Sjæter</i>	0 0 9 9	<i>Sjæter</i> to £	24 33	53 22 <i>sjæ.</i>	51 41 <i>sjæ.</i>
Ecuador— <i>Sucre</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	50 & 25 <i>Sucre</i>	20, 10, 5, 2 <i>Pastres</i>	1 0 6 1	<i>Pastres</i> to £	97 50	97 50 <i>past.</i>	97 50 <i>past.</i>
Egypt— <i>Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i> .....	1 £ 50 <i>Piastres</i>	2 and 1 <i>Kron</i>	0 1 1 1	<i>Kron</i> to £	18 159	18 25 <i>kr.</i>	18 25 <i>kr.</i>
Estonia— <i>Kron</i> of 100 <i>Sents</i> .....	...	Alu. shrove 20, 10, 5 <i>Markka</i>	0 0 1 24	<i>Markka</i> to £	103 21	22 0 <i>F. mk.</i>	22 0 <i>F. mk.</i>
Finland— <i>Markka</i> of 100 <i>Penni</i> .....	200, 100 <i>Markka</i>	20, 10, 5 <i>Francs</i>	0 0 1 932	<i>Francs</i> to £	104 21	105 72 <i>fr</i>	74 45 <i>fr.</i>
France— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i> .....	100 <i>Francs</i>	1 <i>Pastre</i>	0 2 0	<i>Pence</i> to <i>Piastre</i>	*	*	*
Algeria—Same as France .....	...	50, 25 <i>Piastres</i>	0 3 2 64		*	*	*
India-China— <i>Piastre</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> ..	...	20, 10, 5 <i>Francs</i>	...		*	*	*
Madagascar—Same as France .....	...	...	...		*	*	*
Syria— <i>Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i> .....	...	...	...		*	*	*
Tunis—Same as France .....	...	...	...		*	*	*



**MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—continued.**

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Method of Quoting.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
					At Par.	January to October 9, 1936. Maximum. Minimum.
Germany— <i>Reichsmark</i> of 100 <i>Pfennige</i> .....	20 and 10 Mark	5, 2 Mark	£ s. d. 0 0 11 7/483	Marks to £	20'43	12'62 mk. 5'15 dr.
Greece— <i>Drachma</i> of 100 <i>Lepta</i> .....	...	20, 10, 5 <i>Drachmae</i>	0 0 0'64	Drachma to £	375'00	5'120 qtz.
Guatemala— <i>Quetzal</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	20, 10, 5 <i>Quetzals</i>	25, 10, 5 ( <i>Centavos</i> )	0 4 1 32	Quetzals to £	4'865	4'945 qtz.
Haiti— <i>Gourde</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	...	1 <i>Gourde</i>	0 0 9'86	*	*	*
Honduras— <i>Lempira</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	...	1 <i>Lempira</i> ; 50, 10 <i>Cents</i>	0 2 0'66	*	*	*
Hungary— <i>Pengo</i> of 100 <i>Filler</i> .....	...	5, 2, 1 <i>Pengos</i> ; 50, 10 <i>Cents</i>	0 0 8'62	Pengo to £	27'82	16'50 pen.
Iran— <i>Rial</i> of 100 <i>Dinars</i> (1 <i>Pahlavi</i> = 100 <i>Rials</i> ) .....	1, 1/2 <i>Pahlavi</i>	<i>Nikkel</i> 50, 20, 10 <i>Filler</i>	0 0 2'4	*	*	80'5 pl. †
Iraq— <i>Dinar</i> of 1,000 <i>Fils</i> (1 <i>Rial</i> = 200 <i>Fils</i> ) .....	...	1 <i>Rial</i> ; 50, 20 <i>Fils</i>	1 0 0	Dinars to £	*	*
Italy— <i>Lira</i> of 100 ( <i>centesimi</i> ) .....	100, 50, 20 <i>Lire</i>	20, 10, 5 <i>Lire</i>	0 0 2'6	<i>Lire</i> to £	92'46	16'25 lire
Tripoli—Same as Italy .....	...	...	...	Pence to Yen	24'58d.	13' d.
Japan— <i>Yen</i> of 100 <i>Sen</i> .....	20, 10, 5 <i>Yen</i>	50, 20, 10 <i>Sen</i>	0 2 0'1	*	*	*
Korea— <i>Yen</i> of 100 <i>Sen</i> .....	20, 10, 5 <i>Yen</i>	50, 20, 10 <i>Sen</i>	0 2 0'1	Lats to £	25'22 1/2	15'13 lats
Latvia— <i>Lats</i> of 100 <i>Santimi</i> .....	...	5, 2, 1 <i>Lats</i>	0 0 9'516	<i>Lats</i> to £	48'66	29'25 lit.
Liberia—U.S. <i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> .....	...	50, 25, 10 <i>Cents</i>	0 4 1'32	<i>Litai</i> to £	30'00 lit.	*
Lithuania— <i>Litas</i> of 100 <i>Centas</i> .....	...	5, 2, 1 <i>Litai</i>	0 0 4'932	Pesos to £	9'76	17'75 pes.
Luxemburg— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i> .....	...	...	0 0 1'372	*	*	*
Mexico— <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	...	50 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0'1 1/2	Florins to £	12'107	7'26 fl.
Monaco— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i> .....	100, 20 <i>Francs</i>	...	0 0 9'516	Guilder to £	12'107	9'15 fl. †
Morocco—French Zone— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i> .....	...	20, 10, 5 <i>Francs</i>	0 0 1'932	Cordobas to £	4'866	5'386 cor.
Spanish Zone—same as Spain.	...	...	...	Kroner to £	18'159	19'90 kr.
Netherlands— <i>Florin</i> or <i>Guilder</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> .....	10, 5 <i>Florins</i>	2 1/2, 1 <i>Florins</i> ; 50, 25, 10 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 7'824	Florins to £	12'107	9'15 fl. †
Java— <i>Guilder</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> .....	10, 5 <i>Guilders</i>	2 1/2, 1 <i>Guilders</i> ; 50, 25 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 7'824	Guilders to £	4'866	5'386 cor.
Curacao—Same as Netherlands .....	...	50, 20, 10, 5 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 1'32	Kroner to £	18'159	19'90 kr.
Nicaragua— <i>Cordoba</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> .....	...	2, 1 <i>Kroner</i> ; 50, 25, 10 <i>Ore</i>	0 1 1'1 1/2	*	*	*
Norway— <i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i> .....	20, 10, 5 <i>Kroner</i>	...	1 0 1 1/2	*	*	*
Oman— <i>Mulamadi</i> of 20 <i>Gaj</i> .....	...	...	0 4 2	*	*	*
Panama— <i>Balboa</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> .....	...	1 <i>Balboa</i>	...	*	*	*

# MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—continued.

Country and Monetary Unit	Gold Coins	Silver Coins	Notes in British Currency	Method of Conversion	Rate of Exchange on London.	
					At Par.	January to October 9, 1936.
Paraguay—Peso of 100 Centenos	...	Nickel 2, 1 Pesos; 50 Centenos	£ 4, d 0 4 0	...	...	...
Peru—Sol of 100 Centenos (Peruvian £=10 Soles)	...	1, ½ Soles	0 1 1½	Soles to £	17' 38	20' 30 sol.
Poland—Zloty of 100 Grosz	100, 50, 20, 10 Zloty	10, 5, 2 Zloty	0 0 5'5	Zloty to £	43' 38	27' 13
Portugal—Escudo of 100 Centenos	250, 100, 50 Escudos	10, 5, 2 Escudos	0 0 2½	Escudos to £	110' 00	110' 19 esc.
Macao—Pataca	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	...
Goa—Indian Rupee = 400 Reis	...	1 Rupee	0 1 6	...	...	...
Rumania—Lei of 100 Bani	...	100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 Lei; 50 Bani	0 0 0'3	Lei to £	813' 6	680' 0 lei
Salvador—Colon of 100 Centenos	50, 25, 10, 5 Colonos	1 Colon; 50, 20, 12½ Centenos	0 2 0'6	Colonos to £	9' 73	13' 72 col.
Siam—Baht of 100 Satangs	...	1, ½, ¼ Baht	0 1 10	Baht to baht	21' 8ad.	22½d.
Spain—Peseta of 100 Centimos	...	5, 2, 1 Pesetas; 50 Centimos	0 0 9' 516	Pesetas to £	25' 225	59' 50 pes.
Sweden—Krona of 100 Ore	20, 10, 5 Kronor	2, 1 Kronor; 50, 25, 10 Ore	0 1 1½	Kronor to £	18' 159	19' 40 kr.
Switzerland—Franc of 100 Centimes	20, 10 Francs	5, 2, 1 Francs; 50 Centimes	0 0 9' 516	Francs to £	25' 2215	21' 52 fr.
Turkey—Lira of 100 Piastres	500, 250, 100, 50, 25 Piastres	20, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½ Piastres	0 18 0	Piastres to £	110' 00	633 pstr.
U.S.A.—Dollar of 100 Cents	20, 10, 5, 2½, 1 Dollars	1 Dollar; 50, 25, 10 Cents	0 4 1'32	Dollars to £	4' 866	\$5' 069
Philippines—Philippine Peso of 100 Centenos	...	1 Peso; 50, 20, 10 Centenos	0 2 0'6	...	...	...
Uruguay—Peso of 100 Centesimos	...	50, 20 Centesimos	0 4 3	Pence to \$	1' 00d.	39 d.
U.S.E.—Rouble of 100 Kopecks	...	1 Rouble; 50, 20, 15, 10 Kopecks	0 2 1¾	Roubles to £	9' 46	25' 66 rbl.
Tchecoslovakia—Koruna = 100 Halere	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela—Bolivar of 100 Centimos	100, 20, 10 Bolivares	5, 2½, 2, 1 Bolivares; 50, 25 Centimos	0 0 9½	Bolivares to £	25' 25	19' 97 bol.
Yugoslavia—Dinar of 100 Paras	20, 10 Dinars	50, 20, 10 Dinars	0 0 0'9	Dinars to £	76' 316	223' 0 din.

## HALL MARKS ON PLATE.\*

**Assay Office Marks.**—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices:—

Assay Office ...	Distinguishing Mark.
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1720 this mark was not used in London.
Birmingham...	Anchor.
Chester .....	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield .....	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow .....	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin .....	Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

**Makers' Mark** (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

**Date Mark** (instituted in 1478-9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

**The Sovereign's Mark.**—The "lion passant," for silver articles only, was first used in 1544, and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period, 1697-1720). From 1544-9 it was crowned; since then, uncrowned.

**The Sovereign's Head.**—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784-1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

**The Crown.**—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

**Britannia.**—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

















**Sterling Silver.**—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 12 dwt. of alloy.

**Sterling Gold.**—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative values* of the various standards is shown below:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pure gold, 24 c. 4 4 1½	(1932).
Standard, 22 c. 3 17 10½	3rd Stand., 14 c. 2 9 7½
and ditto, 18 c. 3 3 8½	4th ditto, 9 c. 1 11 10½

\* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks  
From 1438 to 1936.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps .....	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps .....	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic .....	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps .....	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand .....	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand .....	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 ,, 1755-6



Old English, capitals 1756-7 to 1775-6



Roman letter, small... 1776-7 " 1795-6



Roman letter, capitals 1796-7 " 1815-6



Roman letter, small... 1816-7 " 1835-6



Old English, capitals 1836-7 " 1855-6



Old English small ... 1856-7 " 1875-6

Roman letter, capitals 1876-7 " 1895-6  
[A to M square shield  
N to Z as shown.]

Roman letter, small... 1896-7 " 1915-6



Old English, small ... 1916-7 " 1935-6



Roman letter, capital 1936-7 " 1955-6

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's vice the King's head.

#### Jubilee Mark on Silver, 1935.

In 1935 permission was granted to celebrate a National Event by a special mark on silver plate. This special mark was applicable only during the year 1935, the marks, as shown below, being (1) Maker's initials, (2) Sovereign's mark, (3) Assay Office mark (Goldsmiths' Hall), (4) Date mark, and (5) Special Silver Jubilee mark.



#### Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Bouquet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

## The Periods of English Architecture.

### Date.

### Style.

I. Before B.C. 55 .....	Ancient British.
II. B.C. 55 to A.D. 420 .....	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066) .....	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.) .....	Norman.
V. 1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.) .....	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.) .....	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.) .....	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.) .....	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1625. Early Renaissance .....	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558-1603).
	Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
X. A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance .....	Stuart (A.D. 1625-1702).
	Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1830).
	William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837).
	Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901).
	Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910).
	George V. (A.D. 1910-1936).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals) 19th cent. to present time	

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

*Note.*—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 347, Parts IX and X on p. 777, and "Modern" on p. 852, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (9th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., M.Arch. (Batsford.)



The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

## Apothecaries' Weight.

### Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (℞) (= 1.296 Grammes).  
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥) (= 3.888 Grammes).  
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).

### Measures of Capacity.

- 60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3.552 Millilitres).  
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2.84123 Centilitres).  
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).  
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois drams.

### Approximate Equivalents:—

1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅓ fluid oz.

## Avoirdupois Weight.

- 7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).  
16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce (oz.) (= 28.350 Grammes).  
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0.45359243 Kilogram).  
14 pounds = 1 stone\* (= 6.350 Kilograms).  
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.) (= 12.70 Kilograms).  
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45.359243 Kilograms).  
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) (= 50.8022 Kilograms).  
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1.0160 Tonnes or 1016.0 Kilograms).

## Troy Weight.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.) (= 1.5552 Grammes).  
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

## Jewellers' Weight.

The metriccarat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

\* The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

## Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).  
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1.136 Litres).  
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres).  
1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.  
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9.0919 Litres).  
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3.637 Dekalitres).  
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2.909 Hectolitres).  
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

## Measures of Length.

- 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.) (= 0.30480 Metre).  
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.) (= 0.914399 Metre).  
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1.8288 Metres).  
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5.0293 Metres).  
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links (= 20.1168 Metres).  
10 chains = 1 furlong (= 201.168 Metres).  
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards (= 1.6093 Kilometres).  
3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).  
A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yds.

A Football Ground (Association) is 120 × 80 yds. (full size); (Rugby) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

## Birmingham Gauge.

The equivalent of an inch is 15/16 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/16 B.G., which = 0.3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (0.0095 inch).

## Square or Surface Measure.

- 144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9.2903 Sq. Decimetres).  
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0.836126 Sq. Metre).  
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25.293 Sq. Metres).  
40 perches = 1 rood (= 0.10117 Hectare).  
4 roods = 1 acre (= 0.40468 Hectare).  
10 square chains = 1 acre. (metres).  
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2.58995 Sq. Kilometres).

**Dimensions of an Acre.**—The acre is 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 220 yards. The length of a side of a square acre is 69.57 yards; an area 110 × 22 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be half an acre; an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be one quarter of an acre, and so on.

## Cubic Measure.

- 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0.023317 Cubic metre).  
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0.764553 Cubic metre).

## Angular or Circular Measure.

- 60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').  
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).  
30 degrees = 1 sign.  
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.  
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.  
Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.  
Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.  
Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.  
Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.  
One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.  
Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.  
Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

## Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Apples (Bushel) = 37 to 43 lb. (average 40 lb.).
Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) = 4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
(Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
(Bushel) = 80 lb.
(Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
(Ton) = 10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
(Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
(Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
(Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
(Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 450 to 550 lb.
(Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
(Indian Bale) = 400 lb.
(Tinively) 500 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt. ( <i>obsolete</i> ).
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
(Bag) = 140 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
(Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder) :-
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
(Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 112 lb. (since 1923).
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 224 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
(Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112-196 lb.
(Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
(Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26½ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

## Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Under the *Corn Sales Act of 1921* the *Corn Returns Act of 1882* is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.

100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quarter loaf = 4 lb.

A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 bushels. A quarter of English wheat is reckoned as 504 lb. weight. On the Winnipeg Grain Market the standard *bushel* of oats is reckoned at 34 lb.; in U.S.A. at 32 lb.

## Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb.	Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.	
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.	
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.	
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.	

## Sizes of Barrels and Bottles. Gals.

Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel .....	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels) .....	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels) .....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12
An Anker = 10 gallons; a Tierce = 42 gallons;	
a Pipe of Port or Marsale = 115 gals.; Teneriffe	
= 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and	
Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.;	
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; Aum	
of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; Hogshead of	
Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54;	
Madeira, 46 gallons; Puncheon of Brandy or	
Rum = 120 gals.	

*Bottles*.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—

Corbyn.....	= 40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart = 80 ..	(½ gallon).

## Water.

Cubic inch .....	= 252.458 grains.
Gallon (277.274 cub. in.)	= 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot .....	= 62.321 lb.
35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	= 1 ton.
Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Pun-	
cheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.	

An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 120.993 tons.

*Cisterns*: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

## Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.

„ Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.

„ U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.

„ Australia:—

N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.

Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.

Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3½ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.

„ South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ in.

„ Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.

„ Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.

„ Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.

„ U.S.S.R. = 5 ft. 6 in.

„ Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

## Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of

the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow:—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to  $10^9$  units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice,  $14^{\circ}4521$  grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of  $106^{\circ}3$  centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of  $0^{\circ}001118$  of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of  $15^{\circ}$  C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is  $10^7$  units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is  $10^7$  units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second.  $746$  watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or  $\frac{1}{3}$  horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

#### Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	$8\frac{3}{4}$ inches	$\times \frac{4}{4}$	$\times \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{4}$
Welch fire-bricks.....	9	$\times \frac{4}{4}$	$\times \frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{4}$
Paving bricks.....	9	$\times \frac{4}{4}$	$\times \frac{1\frac{1}{4}}{4}$
Square tiles.....	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$\times \frac{9\frac{3}{4}}{4}$	$\times 1$
".....	6	$\times 6$	$\times 1$
Dutch clinker bricks ..	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$\times 3$	$\times 1\frac{1}{2}$

A Rod of Brickwork  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet  $\times$   $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{2}$  brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or  $11\frac{1}{4}$  cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of machine printed Wall Paper is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  yd. long and 21 in. wide; of hand printed 12 yd. long  $\times$  21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd.  $\times$  18 in.

#### Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.

50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.

42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.

108 do. do. = 1 stack.

128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces.

The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$  11 in.  $\times$  12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in.  $\times$  11 in.  $\times$  6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

#### Sizes of Slates.

	in.	in.		in.	in.
Empress .....	26	$\times$ 16	Ladies .....	16	$\times$ 10
" Small .....	26	$\times$ 14	" Small .....	16	$\times$ 8
Princesses .....	24	$\times$ 14	" Large .....	14	$\times$ 12
Duchesses .....	24	$\times$ 12	" .....	14	$\times$ 8
Marchionesses .....	22	$\times$ 12	Plantation .....	13	$\times$ 11
" Small .....	22	$\times$ 11	Doubled .....	13	$\times$ 10
Countesses .....	20	$\times$ 10	" .....	13	$\times$ 7
" Wide .....	20	$\times$ 12	Small .....	12	$\times$ 8
Viscountesses .....	18	$\times$ 10	Ditto .....	12	$\times$ 6
" Small .....	18	$\times$ 9	Ditto .....	11	$\times$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

#### Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol .....	0.79	Mercury .....	13.60
Aluminium .....	2.67	Milk .....	1.03
Basalt .....	2.86	Olive Oil .....	0.92
Beer .....	1.02	Petroleum .....	0.88
Blood .....	1.06	Platinum .....	21.45
Brandy .....	0.84	Portland Stone .....	2.00
Brass .....	8.00	Sand, river .....	1.90
Chalk .....	1.08	" pit .....	1.80
Cider .....	1.02	Shingle .....	1.60
Clay .....	1.90	Silver .....	10.51
Coal, Welch .....	1.60	Sodium .....	0.97
" Newcastle .....	1.24	Steel .....	7.75
Copper .....	8.94	Thames ballast .....	1.80
Cork .....	0.24	Tin .....	7.29
Earth .....	1.60	Turpentine .....	0.87
Glass .....	2.89	Urine .....	1.01
Glycerine .....	1.26	WATER .....	1.00
Gold .....	19.32	Wine, Bordeaux .....	0.99
Gravel, coarse .....	1.85	Wood:—	
Gunpowder .....	0.93	Ash .....	0.84
Honey .....	1.45	Beech .....	0.85
Ice .....	0.92	Cedar .....	0.61
Iridium .....	22.38	Cherry .....	0.72
Iron, cast .....	7.20	Ebony .....	1.33
" wrought .....	7.79	Mahogany .....	1.06
Ivory .....	1.83	Oak .....	1.17
Lead .....	11.35	Poplar .....	0.38
Limestone .....	2.50	Walnut .....	0.67
Marble .....	2.70	Zinc .....	7.19
Marl .....	1.90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62.321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35.943 by the specific gravity.

#### Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings

must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9¾ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26¾ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13½ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Brauding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 112 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.: a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.; a Newfoundland "box of fish" contains 100 lb., 112 lb., or 128 lb., to suit the requirements of the different markets.

### Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude, the circles of Latitude being *parallel* and those of Longitude *perpendicular* to the Equator. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England). The *Date or Calendar Line* is shown on p. 191.

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

### Measures of Heat.

The comparisons in col. 2 are of Thermometers constructed by Fahrenheit, Celsius and Réaumur. *Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit*, F.R.S. (1686–1736), was born at Danzig, and lived a great part of his life in England and the Netherlands. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1724. *Anders Celsius* (1701–1744), inventor of the Centigrade Thermometer, was born at Upsala, Sweden, and was for many years Professor of Astronomy at the University of Upsala. *René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur* (1683–1757), was born at La Rochelle, France, and became known as "The Pliny of the XVIIIth Century" on account of his work as a Natural Historian.

### Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

Cent.	Fahr't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fahr't.	Rmr.
100 B.	212 B.	80 B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	200 F.	32	200 F.
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·4	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

CONVERSION.

Let F = Fahr.

C = Cent.

R = Réaumur.

Below 32° F. subtract 32.

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98·4° F., or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29° 5' R. Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R.

"Absolute" Temperature is Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K."

Below 32° F. subtract 32.



## Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.

100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 metres), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (=185 metres). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude. **Ship Measurement.**

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheds (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the *Ton-register* used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

*Gross tonnage* is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

*Net tonnage* is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

*Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity*, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

*Displacement tonnage* is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), i.e. it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

*Load-water-line* is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

*Draught* is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

*Free Board* is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

## Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

*Bells.*—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. Anyone who, in an effort to terminate his watch prematurely, strikes the bell early, is accused of "warming the bell," an expression which has grown to include the doing of anything before the appointed time.

*Watches.*—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Watch.	Bells (in ½ hours).
Afternoon.....	noon to 4 p.m., 1 to 8.
First Dog.....	4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 4.
†Last or ‡Second Dog.....	6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 8.
First.....	8 p.m. to midnight, 1 to 8.
Middle.....	midnight to 4 a.m., 1 to 8.
Morning.....	4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 1 to 8.
Forenoon.....	8 a.m. to noon, 1 to 8.

† Last = Royal Navy.  
‡ Second in Mercantile Marine.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA see p. 190.

## Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8181	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

## Measures of Energy, &amp;c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyn*e, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 *dynes* (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical Bars.

*Horse power* is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second) = 737·59 foot pounds per second.

*Thermal Unit.*—The British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.Th.U. If *V* = cu. ft. consumed, *H* = declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu. ft.), *P* = cost of therm in pence, *B* = total bill in pence—then  $B = V \times H \times P \div 100,000$ , whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. =  $B \times 1,000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$ .

## Yarn Measures.

*Cotton and Spun Silk Count.*—

Thread = 1½ yards.

Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.

Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.

Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

*Worsted Count.*—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

*Linen Count.*—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

*West of England Count.*—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

## Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.	Printing Paper.
24 sheets = 1 quire.	516 sheets = 1 ream.
20 quires = 1 ream.	2 reams = 1 bundle.
	5 bundles = 1 bale.

## Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap .....	= 17 × 13½ inches.
Double Foolscap .....	= 27 × 17 "
Crown .....	= 20 × 15 "
Double Crown .....	= 30 × 20 "
Post .....	= 19½ × 15½ "
Double Post .....	= 31½ × 19½ "
Double Large Post .....	= 33 × 21 "
Sheet and ½ Post .....	= 23½ × 10½ "
Demy .....	= 22½ × 17½ "
Double Demy .....	= 35 × 22½ "
Music Demy .....	= 20 × 15½ "
Medium .....	= 23 × 18 "
Royal .....	= 25 × 20 "
Super Royal .....	= 27½ × 20½ "
Elephant .....	= 28 × 23 "
Imperial .....	= 30 × 22 "

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

## Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor .....	= 78 × 48 inches.
Antiquarian .....	= 53 × 31 "
Double Elephant .....	= 40 × 26½ "
Grand Eagle .....	= 43 × 28½ "
Atlas .....	= 34 × 26 "
Colombier .....	= 34½ × 23½ "
Imperial .....	= 30 × 22 "
Elephant .....	= 28 × 23 "
Cartridge .....	= 26 × 21 "
Super Royal .....	= 27 × 19 "
Royal .....	= 24 × 19 "
Medium .....	= 22 × 17½ "
Large Post .....	= 21 × 16½ "
Copy or Draft .....	= 20 × 16 "
Demy .....	= 20 × 15½ "
Post .....	= 19 × 15½ "
Pinched Post .....	= 18½ × 14½ "
Foolscap .....	= 17 × 13½ "
Sheet and ½ Foolscap .....	= 22 × 13½ "
Sheet and ½ Foolscap .....	= 24½ × 13½ "
Double Foolscap .....	= 26½ × 16½ "
Double Post .....	= 30½ × 19 "
Double Large Post .....	= 33 × 21 "
Double Demy .....	= 31 × 20 "
Brief .....	= 16½ × 13½ "
Pott .....	= 15 × 12½ "

## Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing .....	= 46 × 36 inches.
Double Imperial .....	= 45 × 29 "
Elephant .....	= 34 × 24 "
Double Four Pound .....	= 31 × 21 "
Imperial Cap .....	= 29 × 22 "
Haven Cap .....	= 26 × 21 "
Bag Cap .....	= 24 × 19½ "
Kent Cap .....	= 21 × 18 "

## Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo .....	= 5½ × 4¾ inches.
Demy 18mo .....	= 5¼ × 3¾ "
Foolscap Octavo (8vo) .....	= 6¼ × 4¼ "
Crown 8vo .....	= 7½ × 5 "
Large Crown 8vo .....	= 8 × 5½ "
Demy 8vo .....	= 8¾ × 5¾ "
Medium 8vo .....	= 9½ × 6 "
Royal 8vo .....	= 10 × 6½ "
Super Royal 8vo .....	= 10¼ × 6¾ "
Imperial 8vo .....	= 11 × 7½ "
Foolscap Quarto (4to) .....	= 8½ × 6¾ "
Crown 4to .....	= 10 × 7½ "
Demy 4to .....	= 11¼ × 8¾ "
Royal 4to .....	= 12½ × 10 "
Imperial 4to .....	= 15 × 11 "
Crown Folio .....	= 15 × 10 "
Demy Folio .....	= 17½ × 11½ "
Royal Folio .....	= 20 × 12½ "
Music .....	= 14 × 10½ "

## Sizes of Type.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("typehigh"), which is 1½ inch. Individual letters vary in breadth, but the "body" of each character is of uniform depth throughout the alphabet in each fount. The unit of breadth is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of depth is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names and sizes of the various founts are:—

*Brilliant* (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

*Diamond* (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

*Pearl* (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

*Ruby* (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

*Nonpareil* (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

*Minion* (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

*Brevier* (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

*Bourgeois* (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

*Long Primer* (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

*Small Pica* (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

*Pica* (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

*English* (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

*Great Primer* (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

*Double Pica* (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

## CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS.

Copyright by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LTD., Printers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK."

The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

<sup>1</sup> 0/ The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~cheaper~~ process; provided a <sup>2</sup> ~~cheape~~ sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so <sup>4</sup> # as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three <sup>6</sup> = copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing. <sup>8</sup> 9/ <sup>10</sup> trs.

<sup>10</sup> run on It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. <sup>12</sup> trs. <sup>13</sup> N. P. <sup>14</sup> ;/ <sup>15</sup> ital. <sup>16</sup> l.c. <sup>17</sup> stat <sup>18</sup> w.f. <sup>19</sup> © <sup>20</sup> s. caps. <sup>21</sup> 6/ <sup>22</sup> trs. <sup>23</sup> caps. <sup>24</sup> desired me — and promised to take a reasonable quantity of them — and <sup>25</sup> — <sup>26</sup> L <sup>27</sup> 21/

<sup>28</sup> ~~that is to~~ note, a buck in summer and a doe in winter.

1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
- 3 and 21. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
- 7 and 8. To take away (~~dele~~, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
- 9, 12, and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
12. To commence a new paragraph.
- 13, 19, 21, and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
14. To have any particular part printed in *italic*.
15. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
16. To have a word remain which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *Set* is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
17. Points out a letter which does not match with the others: a 'wrong fount.'
- 18 and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
19. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
20. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down,

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

## 1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre	= 0.39370113 inch.
(mm.)	(cm.)
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre	= 3.9370113 inches.
	(dm.)
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m)	= 1.0936143 yards.
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre	= 10.936143 yards.
	(dam.)
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre	= 109.36143 yards.
	(hm.)
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre	= 0.62137 mile.
	(km.)

A kilometre is approximately five eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

## 2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams = 1 centigram	= 0.15432 grains.
(mg.)	(cg.)
10 centigrams = 1 decigram	= 1.5432 "
	(dg.)
10 decigrams = 1 gramme	= 15.4323 "
	(gm.)
10 grammes = 1 dekagram	= 5.6438 drams.
	(dag.)
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram	= 3.5274 oz.
	(hg.)
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM	= 2.2046223 lb.
	(kg.)
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram	= 22.046223 lb.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (q.)	= 1.9684 cwt.
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (t.)	= 0.9842 ton.

## 3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre	= 0.0704 gill.
(mil.)	(cl.)
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (dl.)	= 0.17598 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (lit.)	= 1.7598 pints.
10 litres ..... = 1 dekalitre	= 2.1997 gals.
	(dal.)
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre	= 2.7497 bushels.
	(hl.)
1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.	

## 4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (a.)	..... = 0.0988 rood.
100 ares ..... = 1 hectare (ha.)	= 2.4721 acres.
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre	= 0.38611 sq. mile.

## NOTES.

1 hectolitre.....	= 2.75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare	= 1.11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal .....	= 3.67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare ...	= 1.49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre .....	= 3.6d. a bushel (par).
1 " a quintal ...	= { 4.3d. a cental (par).
	{ 21.3d. a quarter (par).
7 francs " (duty).....	= 12s.6d. a quarter (par).

## THE UNITED STATES.

**Weight.**—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

**Capacity.**—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268.8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58.3778 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7.2897 grains of water = 16.6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.

**Australia and New Zealand.**—Same as British.  
**Canada.**—Same as British but with short ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

**Newfoundland.**—Same as British.

## Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the <i>cental</i> of 100 lb. being used as well as the <i>cwt.</i> of 112 lb. The <i>Old Island Measures</i> are as follows:—		
Vergée (Normandy	Jersey.	Guernsey.
rood) .....	= 0.44 acre	0.4 acre.
Bushel.....	= 8.9 gallons	5.8 gallons.
Pound .....	= 7.561 grains	7.623 grains.
Cwt. ....(104 lb.)	= 112.3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108.9 lb.
British India.		

## British India.

Ungul .....	= 0.75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Koss .....	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) .....	usually = 0.625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) .....	" = 1.33 "
Tola (rupee-weight).....	= 180 grains.
Chittak .....	= 2.0571 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas .....	= 2.0571 lb.
Maund, 40 seers .....	= 82.284 lb.
" (Bombay) ..	= 27.864 lb.
" (Madras) .....	= 24.68 lb.
Seer (Liquid) .....	= 1.760 pints.
Candy ..	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali .....	= 3 pints.
Parah ..	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore).....	= 1½ lb.
Pikul .....	= 100 catties = 133 lb.

**Irish Free State.**—Same as British.

## Malta.

The Metric System.  
Old Maltese Measures.

1 Palmo = 10.3125 inches.	
8 Palmi = 1 canna = 6 ft. 10½ inches.	
1 sq. Canna = 47.26 sq. feet.	
256 sq. Canna = 1 tumulo = 6 mondelli = 12.700 sq. feet.	
1 mondello = 10 misure.	
1 are = 3 tumuli, 3 mondelli, 6 misure.	

**Sudan.**—See Egypt.

## South Africa.

The Metric System is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—**Liquid Measure:** Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. **Capacity:** Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is Morgen, equal to 1.165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.



## FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

## China.

Tael weight	=	1'33 oz.	Ch'ih	=	1'175 feet.		
Catty	"	=	1'33 lb.	Chang	=	11'75 feet.	
Picul	"	=	133'33 lb.	Li	.....	=	2,115 feet.
Ts'un	.....	=	1'41 inches.				

## Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the *Metric System* is little known except in the large towns.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows:—

## Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)	=	29'83 inches.
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects)	.....	= 29'53 inches.
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)	=	11'65 feet.

## Area—

1 Qirat	=	209'3 sq. yards;	1 Feddân (=24 qirats)	=	1'038 acres.
---------	---	------------------	-----------------------	---	--------------

## Capacity—

1 Kêla	=	0'454 bushel;	1 Ardeb (=12 kêlas)	=	5'444 bushels.
--------	---	---------------	---------------------	---	----------------

## Weight—

1 Rotl	=	0'99 lb.;	1 Oke	=	2'75 lb.;	1 Qantar (=100 rotls)	=	99'05 lb.
--------	---	-----------	-------	---	-----------	-----------------------	---	-----------

A *Qantar* of unguined cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 kilogrammes, of barley = 120 kilogrammes, of beans = 155 kilogrammes, of maize = 140 kilogrammes, of whole lentils = 157 kilogrammes, of split lentils = 132 kilogrammes.

## Germany.

The *Metric System*.

## Old Prussian Land Measure.

*Morgen* (3050 sq. yds. or 0'63 English acre) is still in general use.

## Greece.

1 ocque	=	2'84 lb.	1 livre	=	1'1 lb.
1 quintal	=	132'2 lb.	1 drachma	=	0'11 oz.

## Japan and Formosa.

The *Metric System* from July 1, 1924.

## Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun).....	=	11'931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku).....	=	1'9884 yards.
Ri.....	=	2'4403 miles.
Square ri.....	=	5'9553 sq. miles.
Cho.....	=	5'423 chains.
Square cho.....	=	2'4507 acres.
Tsubo.....	=	3'9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku.....	=	39'7033 gallons.
Dry koku.....	=	4'9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0'1 ton.
Liquid sho.....	=	1'5881 quarts.
Dry sho.....	=	0'1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	=	1'3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Momme)	=	8'2673 lb.

## U.S.S.R.

The *Metric System* from Jan. 1, 1927.

## Old Russian Measures.

Standard of length the *Sajen*, equal to seven British feet; standard of weight the *Funt* = 0'90282 lb.

## Length.

16 vershok	=	1 arshin.
3 arshin	=	1 sajen.
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166'66 yards (0'66288 mile).

## Surface.

1 sq. vershok	=	3'0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	=	5'4444 sq. feet.
1 sq. sajen	=	5'4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0'4394 sq. miles.

## Weight.

1 zolotnik	=	65'8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt.
40 funt	=	1 pood (36'1128 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

## Capacity.

1 tcharka	=	0'2164 pint.
1 shottof (10 tcharkas)	=	1'0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shottofs)	=	2'705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	=	5'771 British bushels.

## Siam.

Niu	.....	=	0'83 inch.
Ru'p	.....	=	10 inches.
Sen	.....	=	44'4 yards.
Roeneng	...	=	2'525 miles.
Tael	.....	=	936'25 Tr. gr.
Chang	.....	=	2'675 lb.

## Turkey.

Oke	=	400 drams	=	2'8264 lb.
Batman	=	6 okes	=	16'958 lb.
Cantar	=	44 okes	=	124'3616 lb.
Cheki	=	195 okes	=	551'148 lb.
Kileh			=	0'9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)	x	5 drams	=	74'171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)			=	26'96 inches.
Endaze			=	25'555 inches.
Arshin (land)			=	29'830 inches.
Deunum			=	1098'765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)			=	2'47 acres.

## OLD MEASURES.

## Old British and Irish Measures.

Hand (horses)	.....	=	4 inches.
---------------	-------	---	-----------

The following are obsolete:—

Cubit	.....	=	18 inches.
English Ell	.....	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	.....	=	37'2 inches.
Scottish mile	.....	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	.....	=	2,240 yards.

*Note:* The mile in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Free State is 1,760 yards, as in Great Britain.

Scottish acre	.....	=	6,150'4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	.....	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	.....	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	.....	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	.....	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land	.....	=	¼ of a hide.

## Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot =	12·789 in.	
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet =	46·77 in.	
League, 3,000 toises =	3·6 miles.	
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes =	23·44 feet.	
Arpent, 100 sq. perches =	1·26 acres.	
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier =	34·317 gallons ;	
Boisseau (½) =	2·86 gallons. Pinte =	1·76 pints.

## Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit	=	21'914 in.;	Egyptian Cubit	=	18'24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel	=	25'26 in.;	Reed	=	151'6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent)	=	50 minas of 60 shekels.			
Shekel	=	½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.			
Bath (fluid), Ephra (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log	=	6'477 British gallons.			
Cor or Homer (10 ephas)	=	8'351 bushels.			

## DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE: The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Centim. metres	Inches	Metres	Yards	Kilo- metres	Miles	Hectares	Acres	Square Kilometres	Square Miles	
2 540	1 0.394	0.914	1	1.094	1.609	1 0.621	0.404	1 2.471	2 500	1 0.386
5 180	2 0.787	1.829	2	2.187	3.219	2 1.243	0.809	2 4.042	5 180	2 0.772
7 620	3 1.181	2.743	3	3.281	4.828	3 1.864	1.214	3 7.770	7 620	3 1.558
10 160	4 1.575	3.658	4	4.374	6.437	4 2.485	1.619	4 9.884	10 160	4 1.544
12 700	5 1.969	4.572	5	5.468	8.047	5 3.107	2.023	5 12.355	12 700	5 1.901
15 240	6 2.362	5.486	6	6.562	9.656	6 3.728	2.428	6 14.826	15 240	6 2.317
17 780	7 2.756	6.401	7	7.655	11.266	7 4.350	2.833	7 17.290	17 780	7 2.703
20 320	8 3.150	7.315	8	8.749	12.875	8 4.971	3.237	8 19.769	20 320	8 3.089
22 860	9 3.543	8.230	9	9.843	14.484	9 5.592	3.642	9 22.240	22 860	9 3.475
25 400	10 3.937	9.144	10	10.936	16.094	10 6.214	4.047	10 24.711	25 400	10 3.861
27 940	20 7.874	18.288	20	21.872	32.187	20 12.427	8.094	20 49.422	27 940	20 7.722
30 480	30 11.811	27.432	30	32.808	48.281	30 18.641	12.140	30 74.132	30 480	30 11.583
33 020	40 15.748	36.576	40	43.745	64.375	40 24.855	16.187	40 98.843	33 020	40 15.444
35 560	50 19.685	45.720	50	54.681	80.468	50 31.068	20.234	50 123.554	35 560	50 19.306
38 100	60 23.622	54.863	60	65.617	96.562	60 37.282	24.281	60 148.265	38 100	60 23.167
40 640	70 27.559	64.007	70	76.553	112.655	70 43.495	28.328	70 172.976	40 640	70 27.028
43 180	80 31.496	73.151	80	87.489	128.750	80 49.709	32.374	80 197.686	43 180	80 30.889
45 720	90 35.433	82.295	90	98.425	144.843	90 55.923	36.421	90 222.997	45 720	90 34.750
48 260	100 39.370	91.439	100	109.361	160.936	100 62.136	40.468	100 247.108	48 260	100 38.611

Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards	Kilograms	Av. Pounds	Short Tons	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Short Tons
0.705	1 1.308	0.454	1 2.205	1.12	1 0.802	1.016	1 0.984	0.907	1 1.102
1.520	2 2.616	0.907	2 4.409	2.24	2 1.785	2.032	2 1.968	1.814	2 2.205
2.294	3 3.924	1.361	3 6.614	3.36	3 2.677	3.048	3 2.953	2.722	3 3.307
3.058	4 5.232	1.814	4 8.818	4.48	4 3.570	4.064	4 3.937	3.629	4 4.409
3.823	5 6.540	2.268	5 11.023	5.60	5 4.462	5.080	5 4.921	4.536	5 5.512
4.587	6 7.848	2.722	6 13.228	6.72	6 5.354	6.096	6 5.905	5.443	6 6.614
5.352	7 9.156	3.175	7 15.432	7.84	7 6.247	7.112	7 6.889	6.350	7 7.716
6.116	8 10.464	3.629	8 17.637	8.96	8 7.139	8.128	8 7.874	7.257	8 8.818
6.881	9 11.772	4.082	9 19.842	10.08	9 8.032	9.144	9 8.858	8.165	9 9.921
7.646	10 13.080	4.536	10 22.046	11.20	10 8.924	10.160	10 9.842	9.072	10 11.023
15.291	20 26.159	9.072	20 44.092	22.40	20 17.848	20.321	20 19.684	18.144	20 22.046
22.937	30 39.239	13.608	30 66.136	33.60	30 26.772	30.482	30 29.526	27.215	30 33.069
30.582	40 52.318	18.144	40 88.185	44.80	40 35.696	40.642	40 39.368	36.287	40 44.092
38.228	50 65.398	22.680	50 110.231	56.00	50 44.620	50.803	50 49.211	45.359	50 55.116
45.873	60 78.477	27.215	60 132.277	67.20	60 53.545	60.963	60 59.053	54.431	60 66.139
53.519	70 91.557	31.751	70 154.323	78.40	70 62.469	71.124	70 68.894	63.503	70 77.162
61.164	80 104.636	36.287	80 176.370	89.60	80 71.393	81.284	80 78.737	72.574	80 88.185
68.810	90 117.716	40.823	90 198.416	100.80	90 80.317	91.444	90 88.579	81.646	90 99.208
76.455	100 130.795	45.359	100 220.462	112.00	100 89.241	101.605	100 98.421	90.718	100 110.231

Litres.	Phits.	Litres.	Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).	English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.	English Bushels.	Hecto- litres, per Hectare.	English Bushels, per Acre.
0.568	1 1.760	4.546	1 0.220	1.200	1 0.833	1.032	1 0.909	0.898	1 1.113
1.136	2 3.520	9.092	2 0.440	2.401	2 1.666	2.063	2 1.799	1.796	2 2.226
1.705	3 5.279	13.638	3 0.660	3.601	3 2.499	3.095	3 2.908	2.695	3 3.340
2.273	4 7.039	18.184	4 0.880	4.802	4 3.332	4.126	4 3.878	3.593	4 4.453
2.841	5 8.799	22.730	5 1.100	6.002	5 4.165	5.158	5 4.847	4.491	5 5.566
3.409	6 10.559	27.276	6 1.320	7.203	6 4.998	6.189	6 5.817	5.389	6 6.679
3.977	7 12.319	31.822	7 1.540	8.403	7 5.831	7.221	7 6.786	6.287	7 7.793
4.545	8 14.078	36.368	8 1.760	9.603	8 6.664	8.252	8 7.756	7.186	8 8.906
5.113	9 15.838	40.914	9 1.980	10.804	9 7.497	9.284	9 8.725	8.084	9 10.019
5.681	10 17.598	45.460	10 2.200	12.004	10 8.330	10.315	10 9.694	8.982	10 11.132
11.365	20 35.196	90.919	20 4.399	24.009	20 16.661	20.630	20 19.389	17.964	20 22.265
17.047	30 52.794	136.379	30 6.599	36.013	30 24.991	30.945	30 29.083	26.946	30 33.397
22.730	40 70.392	181.838	40 8.799	48.017	40 33.321	41.260	40 38.778	35.928	40 44.530
28.412	50 87.990	227.298	50 10.999	60.022	50 41.652	51.576	50 48.472	44.910	50 55.662
34.094	60 105.588	272.758	60 13.198	72.026	60 49.982	61.891	60 58.167	53.892	60 66.794
39.777	70 123.186	318.217	70 15.398	84.030	70 58.312	72.206	70 67.861	62.874	70 77.927
45.459	80 140.784	363.677	80 17.598	96.034	80 66.642	82.521	80 77.556	71.856	80 89.059
51.142	90 158.382	409.136	90 19.797	108.039	90 74.973	92.836	90 87.250	80.838	90 100.190
56.824	100 175.980	454.596	100 21.997	120.043	100 83.303	103.151	100 96.944	89.820	100 111.324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0	0 ¼	0	0 ½	0	0 ¾	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	1
2	0	0 ½	0	1	0	1 ½	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	2
3	0	0 ¾	0	1 ½	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	3
4	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	4
5	0	1 ¼	0	2 ½	0	3 ½	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	5
6	0	1 ½	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	6
7	0	1 ¾	0	3 ½	0	5 ½	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	7
8	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	8
9	0	2 ¼	0	4 ½	0	6 ½	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	9
10	0	2 ½	0	5	0	7 ½	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	10
11	0	2 ¾	0	5 ½	0	8 ½	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	11
12	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	12
13	0	3 ¼	0	6 ½	0	9 ½	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	13
14	0	3 ½	0	7	0	10	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	16	14
15	0	3 ¾	0	7 ½	0	10 ½	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	17	15
16	0	4	0	8	0	11	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	18	16
17	0	4 ¼	0	8 ½	0	11 ½	0	16	0	17	0	18	0	19	17
18	0	4 ½	0	9	0	12	0	17	0	18	0	19	0	20	18
19	0	4 ¾	0	9 ½	0	12 ½	0	18	0	19	0	20	0	21	19
20	0	5	0	10	0	13	0	19	0	20	0	21	0	22	20
21	0	5 ¼	0	10 ½	0	13 ½	0	20	0	21	0	22	0	23	21
22	0	5 ½	0	11	0	14	0	21	0	22	0	23	0	24	22
23	0	5 ¾	0	11 ½	0	14 ½	0	22	0	23	0	24	0	25	23
24	0	6	0	12	0	15	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	26	24
25	0	6 ¼	0	12 ½	0	15 ½	0	24	0	25	0	26	0	27	25
26	0	6 ½	0	13	0	16	0	25	0	26	0	27	0	28	26
27	0	6 ¾	0	13 ½	0	16 ½	0	26	0	27	0	28	0	29	27
28	0	7	0	14	0	17	0	27	0	28	0	29	0	30	28
29	0	7 ¼	0	14 ½	0	17 ½	0	28	0	29	0	30	0	31	29
30	0	7 ½	0	15	0	18	0	29	0	30	0	31	0	32	30
31	0	7 ¾	0	15 ½	0	18 ½	0	30	0	31	0	32	0	33	31
32	0	8	0	16	0	19	0	31	0	32	0	33	0	34	32
33	0	8 ¼	0	16 ½	0	19 ½	0	32	0	33	0	34	0	35	33
34	0	8 ½	0	17	0	20	0	33	0	34	0	35	0	36	34
35	0	8 ¾	0	17 ½	0	20 ½	0	34	0	35	0	36	0	37	35
36	0	9	0	18	0	21	0	35	0	36	0	37	0	38	36
37	0	9 ¼	0	18 ½	0	21 ½	0	36	0	37	0	38	0	39	37
38	0	9 ½	0	19	0	22	0	37	0	38	0	39	0	40	38
39	0	9 ¾	0	19 ½	0	22 ½	0	38	0	39	0	40	0	41	39
40	0	10	0	20	0	23	0	39	0	40	0	41	0	42	40
41	0	10 ¼	0	20 ½	0	23 ½	0	40	0	41	0	42	0	43	41
42	0	10 ½	0	21	0	24	0	41	0	42	0	43	0	44	42
43	0	10 ¾	0	21 ½	0	24 ½	0	42	0	43	0	44	0	45	43
44	0	11	0	22	0	25	0	43	0	44	0	45	0	46	44
45	0	11 ¼	0	22 ½	0	25 ½	0	44	0	45	0	46	0	47	45
46	0	11 ½	0	23	0	26	0	45	0	46	0	47	0	48	46
47	0	11 ¾	0	23 ½	0	26 ½	0	46	0	47	0	48	0	49	47
48	0	12	0	24	0	27	0	47	0	48	0	49	0	50	48
49	0	12 ¼	0	24 ½	0	27 ½	0	48	0	49	0	50	0	51	49
50	0	12 ½	0	25	0	28	0	49	0	50	0	51	0	52	50
51	0	12 ¾	0	25 ½	0	28 ½	0	50	0	51	0	52	0	53	51
52	0	13	0	26	0	29	0	51	0	52	0	53	0	54	52
53	0	13 ¼	0	26 ½	0	29 ½	0	52	0	53	0	54	0	55	53
54	0	13 ½	0	27	0	30	0	53	0	54	0	55	0	56	54
55	0	13 ¾	0	27 ½	0	30 ½	0	54	0	55	0	56	0	57	55
56	0	14	0	28	0	31	0	55	0	56	0	57	0	58	56
57	0	14 ¼	0	28 ½	0	31 ½	0	56	0	57	0	58	0	59	57
58	0	14 ½	0	29	0	32	0	57	0	58	0	59	0	60	58
59	0	14 ¾	0	29 ½	0	32 ½	0	58	0	59	0	60	0	61	59
60	0	15	0	30	0	33	0	59	0	60	0	61	0	62	60
61	0	15 ¼	0	30 ½	0	33 ½	0	60	0	61	0	62	0	63	61
62	0	15 ½	0	31	0	34	0	61	0	62	0	63	0	64	62
63	0	15 ¾	0	31 ½	0	34 ½	0	62	0	63	0	64	0	65	63
64	0	16	0	32	0	35	0	63	0	64	0	65	0	66	64
65	0	16 ¼	0	32 ½	0	35 ½	0	64	0	65	0	66	0	67	65
66	0	16 ½	0	33	0	36	0	65	0	66	0	67	0	68	66
67	0	16 ¾	0	33 ½	0	36 ½	0	66	0	67	0	68	0	69	67
68	0	17	0	34	0	37	0	67	0	68	0	69	0	70	68
69	0	17 ¼	0	34 ½	0	37 ½	0	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	69
70	0	17 ½	0	35	0	38	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	70
71	0	17 ¾	0	35 ½	0	38 ½	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	71
72	0	18	0	36	0	39	0	71	0	72	0	73	0	74	72
73	0	18 ¼	0	36 ½	0	39 ½	0	72	0	73	0	74	0	75	73
74	0	18 ½	0	37	0	40	0	73	0	74	0	75	0	76	74
75	0	18 ¾	0	37 ½	0	40 ½	0	74	0	75	0	76	0	77	75
76	0	19	0	38	0	41	0	75	0	76	0	77	0	78	76
77	0	19 ¼	0	38 ½	0	41 ½	0	76	0	77	0	78	0	79	77
78	0	19 ½	0	39	0	42	0	77	0	78	0	79	0	80	78
79	0	19 ¾	0	39 ½	0	42 ½	0	78	0	79	0	80	0	81	79
80	0	20	0	40	0	43	0	79	0	80	0	81	0	82	80
81	0	20 ¼	0	40 ½	0	43 ½	0	80	0	81	0	82	0	83	81
82	0	20 ½	0	41	0	44	0	81	0	82	0	83	0	84	82
83	0	20 ¾	0	41 ½	0	44 ½	0	82	0	83	0	84	0	85	83
84	0	21	0	42	0	45	0	83	0	84	0	85	0	86	84
85	0	21 ¼	0	42 ½	0	45 ½	0	84	0	85	0	86	0	87	85
86	0	21 ½	0	43	0	46	0	85	0	86	0	87	0	88	86
87	0	21 ¾	0	43 ½	0	46 ½	0	86	0	87	0	88	0	89	87
88	0	22	0	44	0	47	0	87	0	88	0	89	0	90	88
89	0	22 ¼	0	44 ½	0	47 ½	0	88	0	89	0	90	0	91	89
90	0	22 ½	0	45	0	48	0	89	0	90	0	91	0	92	90
91	0	22 ¾	0	45 ½	0	48 ½	0	90	0	91	0	92	0	93	91
92	0	23	0	46	0	49	0	91	0	92	0	93	0	94	92
93	0	23 ¼	0	46 ½	0	49 ½	0	92	0	93	0	94	0	95	93
94	0	23 ½	0	47	0	50	0	93	0	94	0	95	0	96	94
95	0	23 ¾	0	47 ½	0	50 ½	0	94	0	95	0	96	0	97	95
96	0	24	0	48	0	51	0	95	0	96	0	97	0	98	96
97	0	24 ¼	0	48 ½	0	51 ½	0	96	0	97	0	98	0	99	97
98	0	24 ½	0	49	0	52	0	97	0	98	0	99	0	100	98
99	0	24 ¾	0	49 ½	0	52 ½	0	98	0	99	0	100	0	101	99
100	0	25	0	50	0	53	0	99	0	100	0	101	0	102	100

## EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

*Example.* To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s. od. look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6s. 11d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s. 3d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £97½ yield £5 2s. 7d. per cent.

Return	2½	2½	3	3½	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	7	7½	8	9	10
Price	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
£2 10	0 100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	300	320	360	400
2 12	6 95	104	114	123	133	152	171	190	209	228	266	285	304	342	381
2 13	0 90	102	111	121	130	149	167	186	204	223	260	279	298	335	372
2 15	0 90	100	109	118	127	145	163	181	200	218	254	272	290	327	363
2 17	6 87	95	104	113	121	139	156	174	191	208	243	260	278	313	347
3 0	0 83	91	100	108	116	133	150	166	183	200	233	250	266	300	333
3 0	7 82	90	99	107	115	132	148	165	181	198	231	247	264	297	330
3 1	6 81	89	97	105	113	130	146	162	178	195	227	243	260	292	325
3 2	6 80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3	6 78	86	94	102	110	126	141	157	173	189	220	236	252	283	315
3 4	6 77	85	93	100	108	124	139	155	170	186	217	232	248	279	310
3 5	7 76	83	91	99	106	122	137	152	167	183	213	228	244	274	305
3 6	8 75	82	90	97	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7	10 73	81	88	95	103	118	132	147	162	177	206	221	236	265	295
3 9	0 72	79	87	94	101	116	130	145	159	174	203	217	232	261	290
3 10	2 71	78	85	92	99	114	128	142	156	171	199	213	228	256	285
3 11	5 70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12	9 68	75	82	89	96	110	123	137	151	165	192	206	220	247	275
3 14	1 67	74	81	87	94	108	121	135	148	162	180	202	216	243	270
3 15	6 66	72	79	86	92	106	119	132	145	159	185	198	212	238	265
3 16	11 65	71	78	84	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18	5 63	70	76	82	89	102	114	127	140	153	178	191	204	229	255
4 0	0 62	68	75	81	87	100	112	125	137	150	175	187	200	225	250
4 1	7 61	67	73	79	85	98	110	122	134	147	171	183	196	220	245
4 3	4 60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5	1 58	64	70	76	82	94	105	117	129	141	164	176	188	211	235
4 6	11 57	63	69	74	80	92	103	115	126	138	161	172	184	207	230
4 8	11 56	61	67	73	78	90	101	112	123	135	157	168	180	202	225
4 10	11 55	60	66	71	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13	0 53	59	64	69	75	86	96	107	118	129	150	161	172	193	215
4 15	3 52	57	63	68	73	84	94	105	115	126	147	157	168	189	210
4 17	7 51	56	61	66	71	82	92	102	112	123	143	153	164	184	205
5 0	0 50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2	7 48	53	58	63	68	78	87	97	107	117	136	146	156	175	195
5 5	3 47	52	57	61	66	76	85	95	104	114	133	142	152	171	190
5 8	1 46	50	55	60	64	74	83	92	101	111	129	138	148	166	185
5 11	1 45	49	54	58	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14	3 43	48	52	56	61	70	78	87	96	105	122	131	140	157	175
5 17	8 42	46	51	55	59	68	76	85	93	102	119	127	136	153	170
6 0	0 41	45	50	54	58	68	75	83	91	100	116	125	133	150	166
6 2	5 40	44	49	53	57	65	73	81	89	98	114	122	130	147	163
6 5	0 40	43	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7	8 39	42	47	50	54	62	70	78	86	94	109	117	125	141	156
6 10	5 38	42	46	49	53	61	69	76	84	92	107	115	122	138	153
6 13	4 37	41	45	48	52	60	67	75	82	90	105	112	120	135	150
6 16	4 36	40	44	47	51	58	66	73	80	88	102	110	117	132	146
6 19	6 35	39	43	46	50	57	64	71	78	86	100	107	114	129	143
7 2	10 35	38	42	45	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6	4 34	37	41	44	47	54	61	68	75	82	95	102	109	123	136
7 10	0 33	36	40	43	46	53	60	66	73	80	93	100	106	120	133
7 13	10 32	35	39	42	45	52	58	65	71	78	91	97	104	117	130
7 17	11 31	34	38	41	44	50	57	63	69	76	88	95	101	114	126
8 2	2 30	33	37	40	43	49	55	61	67	74	86	92	98	111	123
8 6	8 30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11	5 29	32	35	37	40	46	52	58	64	70	81	87	93	105	116
8 16	6 28	31	34	36	39	45	51	56	62	68	79	85	90	102	113
9 1	10 27	30	33	35	38	44	49	55	60	66	77	82	88	99	110
9 7	6 26	29	32	34	37	42	48	53	58	64	74	80	85	96	106
9 13	7 25	28	31	33	36	41	46	51	56	62	72	77	82	93	103
10 0	0 25	27	30	32	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100



# REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

SUMS needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5s. annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.	5½ per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6½ per Ct.
5	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.
10	22 2 11½	22 9 3	22 15 7	23 1 11½	23 8 4½	23 14 9½	24 1 3½
15	12 0 5¾	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 5 4	13 11 8¾	13 18 2½
20	8 13 7½	8 19 10½	9 6 2½	9 12 8½	9 19 3	10 5 11	10 12 8½
25	7 0 8¼	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5¼	8 7 4½	8 14 4½	9 1 6½
30	6 1 4¾	6 8 0½	6 14 10½	7 1 10½	7 9 1½	7 16 5½	8 3 11½
35	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1¼	6 17 7½	7 5 3½	7 13 1¼
40	5 0 0	5 7 1¾	5 14 6½	6 2 1	6 9 11½	6 17 11½	7 6 1½
45	4 13 7¾	5 1 0½	5 8 8¾	5 16 6¾	6 4 7½	6 12 11	7 1 4¾
50	4 8 11	4 16 6½	5 4 4¾	5 12 6½	6 0 10½	6 9 4¾	6 18 1½
55	4 5 3¾	4 13 1¾	5 1 2½	5 9 6½	5 18 1½	6 6 10½	6 15 10
60	4 2 5	4 10 5½	4 18 9¼	5 7 4	5 16 1½	6 5 1	6 14 2½
65	4 0 2½	4 8 4¼	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 7½	6 3 9	6 13 0½
70	3 18 4½	4 6 9¼	4 15 5½	5 4 4½	5 13 6	6 2 9½	6 12 2½
75	3 16 11	4 5 5½	4 14 4	5 3 4¾	5 12 7½	6 1 0½	6 11 7½
80	3 15 8¾	4 4 5½	4 13 5½	5 2 7½	5 12 0½	6 1 6½	6 11 2
	3 14 9½	4 3 7½	4 12 9	5 2 0½	5 11 6½	6 1 1½	6 10 10½

## REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, e.g., an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5s. 2d. on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11s. 8d., and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of Leasehold property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		s. d.
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	14 3
11	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	13 9
12	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	13 3
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 2	43	1 2 8	58	12 9
14	5 13 7	29	2 2 11	44	1 1 9	59	12 4
15	5 4 4	30	2 0 9	45	1 0 11	60	11 11
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	0 10 1	61	11 5
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 19 4	62	11 1
18	4 2 11	33	1 15 3	48	0 18 7	63	10 8
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 10	64	10 4
20	3 12 3	35	1 12 1	50	0 17 2	65	9 11
21	3 7 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	9 7
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	9 3
23	2 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	9 0
24	2 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	8 8

## THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite, For in driving your carriage along, If you bear to the left you are sure to go right, If you bear to the right you go wrong. But in walking the streets 'tis a different case, To the right it is right you should steer, On the left should be left enough of clear space For the people who wish to walk there.

## THE WALKER'S MAXIMS.

(From *The Times*, April 9, 1930).  
Two rules the walker must obey  
If he would reach his home to-day—  
On Roadway always keep the Right  
On Footpath just the op-po-site.

G. BUCKSTON BROWNE.

## THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

### 1. Two steamships meeting.

When both side-lights you see ahead,  
Starb'd your helm, and show your RED.

### 2. Two steamships passing.

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,  
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

### 3. Two steamships crossing.

If to your starboard RED appear,  
It is your duty to keep clear;  
To act as judgment says is proper;—  
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.  
But when upon your port is seen  
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,  
There's not so much for you to do,  
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.  
Both in safety and in doubt,  
Always keep a good look-out;  
In danger, with no room to turn,  
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2 <sup>d</sup> Per Cent.	3 <sup>d</sup> Per Cent.	4 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.	5 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.	6 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.	7 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.
1	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	2'035	2'030	2'035	2'040	2'045	2'050
3	3'076	3'091	3'106	3'122	3'137	3'153
4	4'153	4'184	4'215	4'246	4'278	4'310
5	5'256	5'309	5'362	5'416	5'471	5'526
6	6'388	6'468	6'550	6'633	6'717	6'802
7	7'547	7'662	7'779	7'898	8'019	8'142
8	8'736	8'892	9'052	9'214	9'380	9'549
9	9'955	10'150	10'368	10'583	10'802	11'027
10	11'203	11'404	11'731	12'060	12'388	12'718
11	12'483	12'808	13'142	13'486	13'841	14'207
12	13'796	14'192	14'602	15'026	15'464	15'917
13	15'140	15'618	16'113	16'627	17'160	17'713
14	16'519	17'086	17'677	18'292	18'934	19'599
15	17'932	18'599	19'296	20'024	20'784	21'579
16	19'380	20'157	20'971	21'825	22'719	23'657
17	20'865	21'762	22'705	23'685	24'742	25'840
18	22'385	23'414	24'500	25'645	26'855	28'132
19	23'946	25'127	26'357	27'671	29'064	30'539
20	25'545	26'870	28'280	29'778	31'371	33'066
21	27'183	28'679	30'269	31'969	33'783	35'710
22	28'861	30'537	32'340	34'448	36'303	38'505
23	30'584	32'453	34'460	36'618	38'937	41'430
24	32'349	34'426	36'667	39'083	41'680	44'502
25	34'158	36'450	38'950	41'043	44'565	47'727
26	36'012	38'553	41'313	44'312	47'571	51'113
27	37'912	40'710	43'759	47'084	50'711	54'669
28	39'860	42'931	46'291	49'668	53'093	58'403
29	41'856	45'219	48'911	52'066	57'423	62'323
30	43'903	47'575	51'623	56'085	61'007	66'439
31	46'000	50'003	54'429	59'328	64'752	70'761
32	48'150	52'503	57'335	62'701	68'666	75'299
33	50'354	55'078	60'341	66'210	72'750	80'064
34	52'613	57'730	63'453	69'858	77'030	85'067
35	54'928	60'462	66'674	73'652	81'497	90'320
36	57'301	63'276	70'008	77'598	86'164	95'836
37	59'734	66'174	73'458	81'702	91'041	101'628
38	62'227	69'150	77'029	85'707	96'138	107'710
39	64'783	72'234	80'725	90'409	101'464	114'095
40	67'403	75'421	84'550	95'026	107'030	120'800
41	70'088	78'663	88'510	99'827	112'847	127'840
42	72'840	82'023	92'607	104'820	118'925	135'232
43	75'661	85'484	96'840	110'012	125'276	142'903
44	78'552	89'048	101'238	115'413	131'014	151'143
45	81'516	92'720	105'782	121'040	138'850	159'700
46	84'554	96'501	110'484	126'871	146'008	168'685
47	87'668	100'397	115'351	132'945	153'073	178'110
48	90'860	104'408	120'383	139'203	161'588	188'025
49	94'131	108'541	125'602	145'834	169'850	198'427
50	97'484	112'797	130'998	152'607	178'503	209'348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2 <sup>d</sup> Per Cent.	3 <sup>d</sup> Per Cent.	4 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.	5 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.	6 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.	7 <sup>th</sup> Per Cent.
1	1'0350	1'0300	1'0350	1'0400	1'0450	1'0500
2	1'0506	1'0400	1'0712	1'0816	1'0920	1'1025
3	1'0709	1'0627	1'1087	1'1249	1'1412	1'1576
4	1'1038	1'1250	1'1475	1'1690	1'1905	1'2125
5	1'1314	1'1593	1'1877	1'2107	1'2408	1'2703
6	1'1597	1'1941	1'2303	1'2653	1'3023	1'3401
7	1'1887	1'2300	1'2723	1'3150	1'3600	1'4071
8	1'2184	1'2668	1'3168	1'3680	1'4221	1'4775
9	1'2480	1'3048	1'3629	1'4233	1'4861	1'5513
10	1'2801	1'3430	1'4106	1'4802	1'5530	1'6280
11	1'3121	1'3812	1'4500	1'5395	1'6229	1'7103
12	1'3440	1'4288	1'5111	1'6010	1'6959	1'7950
13	1'3785	1'4685	1'5640	1'6651	1'7722	1'8856
14	1'4130	1'5120	1'6187	1'7317	1'8510	1'9799
15	1'4483	1'5586	1'6753	1'8000	1'9353	2'0789
16	1'4845	1'6047	1'7340	1'8730	2'0224	2'1829
17	1'5216	1'6548	1'7947	1'9470	2'1134	2'2920
18	1'5597	1'7024	1'8575	2'0258	2'2085	2'4066
19	1'5987	1'7535	1'9225	2'1068	2'3079	2'5270
20	1'6386	1'8061	1'9898	2'1911	2'4127	2'6533
21	1'6796	1'8603	2'0594	2'2788	2'5202	2'7860
22	1'7216	1'9161	2'1315	2'3699	2'6337	2'9253
23	1'7646	1'9736	2'2061	2'4647	2'7522	3'0715
24	1'8087	2'0328	2'2833	2'5633	2'8760	3'2251
25	1'8539	2'0938	2'3632	2'6658	3'0054	3'3864
26	1'9003	2'1566	2'4460	2'7725	3'1407	3'5557
27	1'9478	2'2213	2'5316	2'8834	3'2820	3'7335
28	1'9965	2'2879	2'6202	2'9987	3'4297	3'9201
29	2'0464	2'3566	2'7123	3'1187	3'5840	4'1161
30	2'0976	2'4273	2'8068	3'2434	3'7453	4'3219
31	2'1500	2'5001	2'9050	3'3731	3'9130	4'5380
32	2'2038	2'5751	3'0067	3'5081	4'0900	4'7649
33	2'2580	2'6523	3'1110	3'6484	4'2740	5'0032
34	2'3133	2'7319	3'2200	3'7943	4'4664	5'2533
35	2'3732	2'8130	3'3330	3'9461	4'6673	5'5160
36	2'4325	2'8963	3'4503	4'1039	4'8774	5'7918
37	2'4933	2'9822	3'5710	4'2681	5'0969	6'0814
38	2'5557	3'0748	3'6960	4'4388	5'3262	6'3855
39	2'6196	3'1670	3'8254	4'6164	5'5650	6'7048
40	2'6851	3'2620	3'9593	4'8010	5'8164	7'0400
41	2'7522	3'3590	4'0978	4'9931	6'0781	7'3920
42	2'8210	3'4607	4'2413	5'1928	6'3516	7'7616
43	2'8915	3'5645	4'3897	5'4005	6'6374	8'1497
44	2'9638	3'6715	4'5433	5'6165	6'9361	8'5572
45	3'0379	3'7816	4'7024	5'8412	7'2482	8'9850
46	3'1139	3'8950	4'8669	6'0748	7'5744	9'4343
47	3'1917	4'0110	5'0372	6'3178	7'9153	9'9060
48	3'2715	4'1323	5'2136	6'5705	8'2715	10'4013
49	3'3533	4'2562	5'3961	6'8333	8'6437	10'9213
50	3'4371	4'3839	5'5840	7'1067	9'0260	11'4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 25 per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, 2'36'012, and deduct £1, £35'011.

"Right Honourable."—Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Counsellor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." In the case of Earls, Viscounts and Barons a question has lately been raised whether peers of these three degrees are entitled to be called "Right Honourable" if not Privy Counsellors. While not presuming to make a statement in settlement of the question, the Editor feels bound to direct attention to the recital of Modes of Address of Peers of these three degrees (on pages 233, 237 and 240 of present Edition). The *Style* appearing in these headings has been recited in this manner for more than sixty years in WHITAKER, and appears to be evidence of a long standing custom; moreover, it is borne out in each instance, in *A Manual of Dignities*, by C. R. Dodd (Whitaker & Co., 1842), and in *The Book of the Court*, by W. J. Thoms, F.S.A., "Dedicated by Command to the Queen" (H. G. Bohn, 1844). Earlier evidence of the courtesy could no doubt be produced. Chief Magistrates entitled to the prefix will be found on p. 632.

## SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in pence for 1 to 300 days at various rates per annum.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1	0'164	0'329	0'658	1'315	1'644	1'973	2'630	3'288	3'945
2	0'329	0'658	1'315	2'630	3'288	3'945	5'260	6'575	7'890
3	0'493	0'986	1'973	3'945	4'932	5'918	7'890	9'863	11'835
4	0'658	1'315	2'630	5'260	6'575	7'890	10'521	13'151	15'781
5	0'823	1'644	3'288	6'575	8'219	9'863	13'151	16'438	19'726
6	0'986	1'973	3'945	7'890	9'863	11'835	15'781	19'726	23'671
7	1'151	2'301	4'603	9'205	11'507	13'808	18'411	23'014	27'616
8	1'315	2'630	5'260	10'521	13'151	15'781	21'041	26'301	31'562
9	1'479	2'959	5'918	11'835	14'795	17'753	23'671	29'589	35'507
10	1'644	3'288	6'575	13'151	16'438	19'726	26'301	32'877	39'452
20	3'288	6'575	13'151	26'301	32'877	39'452	52'603	65'753	78'904
30	4'932	9'863	19'726	39'452	49'315	59'178	78'904	98'630	118'356
40	6'575	13'151	26'301	52'603	65'753	78'904	105'205	131'507	157'808
50	8'219	16'438	32'877	65'753	82'192	98'630	131'507	164'384	197'260
60	9'863	19'726	39'452	78'904	98'630	118'356	157'808	197'260	236'712
70	11'507	23'014	46'027	92'055	115'068	138'082	184'110	230'137	276'164
80	13'151	26'301	52'603	105'205	131'507	157'808	210'411	263'014	315'616
90	14'795	29'589	59'178	118'356	147'945	177'534	236'712	295'890	355'068
100	16'438	32'877	65'753	131'507	164'384	197'260	263'013	328'767	394'521
200	32'877	65'753	131'507	263'014	328'767	394'521	526'027	657'534	789'041
300	49'315	98'630	197'260	394'521	493'151	591'781	789'041	986'301	1183'562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH  
TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January .....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February .....	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March .....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April .....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May .....	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June .....	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July .....	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August .....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September .....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October .....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November .....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December .....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

## TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 4	0 0 6	8 0 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5 1/4	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 3/4
1 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 0 8	8 8 0	0 14 0	3 2	0 5 1/2	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3 1/2	0 1 0 1/2
1 10 0	2 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 1	8 10 0	0 14 2	3 3	0 5 1/2	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 1/2	0 1 0 1/2
2 0 0	3 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 1 1/2	9 0 0	0 15 0	3 5	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1/2	0 1 1 1/4
2 2 0	3 6 0	0 9 1/2	0 1 1 1/4	9 9 0	0 15 9	3 7 1/2	0 6 1/4	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1/2	0 1 7 1/4
2 10 4	4 2 0	0 11 1/2	0 1 1 3/4	10 0 0	0 16 8	3 10 1/2	0 6 1/2	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 1/4	0 2 2 1/2
3 0 0	5 0 0	1 1 1/2	0 2	10 10 0	0 17 6	4 0	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 1/2	0 2 5
3 3 3	5 3 1/2	1 2 1/2	0 2 1/4	11 0 0	0 18 4	4 2 1/2	0 7 1/4	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3 1/2
3 10 5	5 10 1 1/4	1 4 1/4	0 2 3/4	11 11 0	0 19 4	4 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0 0	6 8 1 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 2 3/2	12 0 0	1 0 0	4 7 1/2	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1/4	0 4 4 1/2
4 4 4	7 0 1 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 2 3/4	12 12 1	1 10 4	10 1/2	0 8 1/4	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1/4	0 4 11 1/4
4 10 7	7 6 1 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 2 3/4	13 0 0	1 18 5	0	0 8 3/4	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5	0 5 5 1/4
5 0 0	8 4 1 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 3 1/4	13 13 1	2 9 5	3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11 1/2
5 5 5	8 9 2 0 1/2	0 3 1/2	0 3 1/2	14 0 1	3 4 5	4 1/2	0 9 1/2	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1/4	0 16 5 1/4
5 10 9	9 2 2 1 1/2	0 3 3/4	0 3 3/4	14 14 1	4 6 5	7 1/2	0 9 3/4	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1/4	1 1 11
6 0 0	10 0 2 3 1/2	0 4	0 4	15 0 1	5 0 5	9 1/2	0 9 3/4	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1/4	1 7 4 1/4
6 6 10	10 6 2 5	0 4 1/2	0 4 1/2	15 15 1	6 3 6	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1/4	1 12 10 1/4
6 10 10	10 10 2 6	0 4 3/4	0 4 3/4	16 0 1	6 8 6	1 10 1/2	0 10 1/2	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 1/4	1 18 4 1/4
7 0 0	11 8 2 8 1/2	0 4 3/2	0 4 3/2	16 16 1	8 0 6	5 1/2	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1/2	2 3 10
7 7 7	12 3 2 10 1/2	0 4 3/4	0 4 3/4	17 0 1	8 4 6	6 1/2	0 11 1/4	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1/4	2 9 3 1/4
7 10 12	12 6 2 10 1/2	0 5	0 5	17 17 1	9 9 6	10 1/2	0 11 1/4	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1/4	2 14 9 1/4

## CALCULATED EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (extracted from the Registrar General's Return for England and Wales) is based upon the Census of 1931, and deaths for 1930-31-32 (English Life Table No. 10).

AGE.	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	100,000	100,000	58'74	62'88	54	71,107	76,120	18'61	21'00
1	92,814	94,545	62'25	65'48	55	70,041	75,290	17'89	20'23
2	91,394	93,773	62'21	65'37	56	68,911	74,406	17'17	19'46
3	90,794	92,711	61'62	64'76	57	67,709	73,462	16'47	18'70
4	90,394	92,334	60'89	64'03	58	66,429	72,450	15'78	17'96
5	90,069	92,024	60'11	63'24	59	65,067	71,365	15'10	17'22
6	89,750	91,750	59'31	62'43	60	63,620	70,204	14'43	16'50
7	89,517	91,536	58'47	61'57	61	62,084	68,961	13'77	15'79
8	89,332	91,360	57'59	60'69	62	60,451	67,630	13'13	15'09
9	89,167	91,212	56'70	59'79	63	58,713	66,203	12'50	14'40
10	89,023	91,082	55'79	58'87	64	56,864	64,676	11'89	13'73
11	88,883	90,950	54'87	57'95	65	54,899	63,046	11'30	13'07
12	88,759	90,839	53'95	57'03	66	52,818	61,309	10'73	12'43
13	88,644	90,712	53'02	56'11	67	50,620	59,458	10'17	11'80
14	88,510	90,574	52'10	55'19	68	48,308	57,483	9'63	11'19
15	88,360	90,420	51'19	54'28	69	45,886	55,379	9'12	10'60
16	88,186	90,247	50'29	53'39	70	43,361	53,144	8'62	10'02
17	87,985	90,053	49'40	52'50	71	40,744	50,779	8'14	9'46
18	87,758	89,847	48'53	51'62	72	38,049	48,283	7'68	8'93
19	87,509	89,616	47'66	50'75	73	35,292	45,659	7'24	8'41
20	87,245	89,383	46'81	49'88	74	32,491	42,909	6'82	7'92
21	86,969	89,143	45'95	49'02	75	29,665	40,040	6'43	7'45
22	86,686	88,898	45'10	48'15	76	26,841	37,071	6'05	7'01
23	86,400	88,647	44'25	47'28	77	24,050	34,032	5'69	6'59
24	86,111	88,392	43'40	46'42	78	21,326	30,961	5'36	6'19
25	85,824	88,133	42'54	45'55	79	18,700	27,895	5'04	5'82
26	85,541	87,870	41'68	44'69	80	16,199	24,869	4'74	5'46
27	85,261	87,606	40'82	43'82	81	13,850	21,920	4'46	5'13
28	84,981	87,338	39'95	42'95	82	11,677	19,086	4'20	4'82
29	84,700	87,066	39'08	42'09	83	9,700	16,402	3'95	4'53
30	84,416	86,792	38'21	41'22	84	7,932	13,897	3'72	4'25
31	84,129	86,515	37'34	40'35	85	6,377	11,594	3'50	4'00
32	83,835	86,234	36'47	39'48	86	5,035	9,514	3'30	3'76
33	83,532	85,948	35'60	38'61	87	3,900	7,671	3'12	3'55
34	83,216	85,655	34'73	37'74	88	2,961	6,072	2'95	3'35
35	82,885	85,353	33'87	36'87	89	2,205	4,725	2'79	3'16
36	82,536	85,042	33'01	36'00	90	1,609	3,611	2'63	2'98
37	82,167	84,721	32'15	35'14	91	1,149	2,706	2'49	2'81
38	81,778	84,389	31'30	34'27	92	801'2	1,986	2'35	2'65
39	81,367	84,046	30'46	33'41	93	544'8	1,425	2'22	2'50
40	80,935	83,690	29'62	32'55	94	360'7	998'1	2'09	2'36
41	80,480	83,322	28'78	31'69	95	232'0	681'2	1'97	2'22
42	79,999	82,938	27'95	30'84	96	144'7	452'2	1'86	2'09
43	79,488	82,535	27'13	29'99	97	87'3	291'4	1'76	1'97
44	78,942	82,110	26'32	29'14	98	50'9	181'9	1'66	1'86
45	78,357	81,660	25'51	28'30	99	28'6	109'7	1'57	1'75
46	77,731	81,183	24'71	27'46	100	15'4	63'8	1'48	1'65
47	77,062	80,676	23'92	26'63	101	8'0	36'7	1'40	1'55
48	76,349	80,137	23'14	25'81	102	3'9	19'1	1'32	1'46
49	75,593	79,565	22'36	24'99	103	1'8	9'8	1'25	1'38
50	74,794	78,958	21'60	24'18	104	—	4'8	1'18	1'30
51	73,950	78,314	20'84	23'37	105	—	2'2	—	1'22
52	73,058	77,629	20'09	22'57	106	—	1'0	—	1'15
53	72,112	76,899	19'34	21'78					



PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
2	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
3	1 01	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
4	2 83	2 72	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 93	15 59	13 69
5	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
6	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
7	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
8	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
9	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
10	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
11	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
12	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
13	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
14	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	14 08
15	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
16	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
17	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
18	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
19	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
20	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
21	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
22	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
23	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
24	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
25	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
26	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
27	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
28	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
29	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
30	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
31	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
32	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
33	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
34	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
35	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
36	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
37	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
38	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	81	30 30	24 00	19 68	16 55	14 24
39	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
40	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
41	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
42	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
43	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
44	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
							IN PERPETUITY.				
							33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—£127 years purchase, or £12,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 56, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (q.v.), it will be seen that the expectation for age 56 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 1127 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,27 approximately.

NOTE to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1'000	0'868	1'609	0'217	1'508	0'212	0'289	0'142	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile.....	1'153	1'000	1'855	0'250	1'738	0'245	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometre .....	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'208
German Geog. Mile.....	4'610	4'000	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'664	0'985	1'543
Russian Verst.....	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile.....	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	0'672	0'710	1'006	1'578
Dutch Ure.....	3'458	3'000	5'565	0'750	5'215	0'734	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'738	1'150
Norwegian Mile.....	7'021	6'000	11'209	1'523	10'589	1'489	2'035	1'000	1'057	1'499	2'357
Swedish Mile.....	6'644	5'764	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'410	2'224
Danish Mile.....	4'682	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'567
Swiss Stunde.....	2'987	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'505	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000



KING GEORGE V.

His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra: *born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893. Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, Queen Mary; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; died at Sandringham Jan. 20, 1936.*

- Adamson, Rt. Hon. William, formerly Labour Secretary for Scotland, aged 72.—*Feb. 23.*
- Ahmed Fuad, King of Egypt, G.C.B., aged 68.—*April 28.*
- Aitken, Charles, C.B., former Director of Tate Gallery, aged 66.—*Aug. 9.*
- Albanesi, Madame Effie Maria, novelist, aged 77.—*Oct. 16.*
- Albu, Sir George, Bt., pioneer of South African Rand, aged 78.—*Dec. 27, 1935.*
- Aldenharn, Alban George Henry Gibbs, 2nd Baron, merchant banker and former M.P., aged 90.—*May 9.*
- Alderdice, Hon. Frederick Charles, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, aged 63.—*Feb. 26.*
- Allenby, Field-Marshal Edward Henry Hynman, 1st Viscount, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., one of great war leaders, aged 75.—*May 14.*
- Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E., former Principal Lady Inspector of Factories, aged 73.—*Aug. 29.*
- Anderson, Andrew Macbeth, Lord, Senator of College of Justice in Scotland, aged 73.—*May 27.*
- Anderson, Admiral Sir David Murray, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor of New South Wales, aged 62.—*Oct. 30.*
- Asche, Oscar, actor-manager and producer, aged 65.—*March 23.*
- Babington, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., cavalry officer of distinction, aged 81.—*June 15.*
- Balief, Nikita, founder of "La Chauve Souris," aged 59.—*Sept. 3.*
- Ballance, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., distinguished surgeon, aged 79.—*Feb. 8.*
- Banbury, Rt. Hon. Frederick George, P.C., 1st Baron, notable Parliamentarian, aged 85.—*Aug. 13.*
- Barnard, Sir Frank Stillman, K.C.M.G., pioneer of British Columbia, aged 79.—*April 11.*
- Barnett, Dame Henrietta Octavia, D.B.E., great social worker, aged 85.—*June 10.*
- Beatty, David, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., great naval war leader, aged 65.—*March 11.*
- Beck, James Montgomery, noted American lawyer and politician, aged 74.—*April 12.*
- Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Beatson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Indian Governor who took Holy Orders, aged 68.—*Feb. 12.*
- Bingham, Major-General Hon. Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., former Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, aged 72.—*Nov. 5, 1935.*
- Black, Thomas Campbell, famous air pilot, aged 47.—*Sept. 19.*
- Blériot, Louis, great aviation pioneer, aged 64.—*Aug. 1.*
- Bosanquet, Bernard James Tindall, inventor of "googly" bowling, aged 58.—*Oct. 12.*
- Bourget, Paul, French critic, poet and novelist, aged 83.—*Dec. 25, 1935.*
- Britten, Commodore Sir Edgar, first captain of *Queen Mary*, aged 62.—*Oct. 28.*
- Bruce, Hon. William Napier, C.H., who developed secondary education system, aged 78.—*March 20.*
- Buchanan, Sir George Scaton, M.D., former Senior Medical Officer of Ministry of Health, aged 67.—*Oct. 11.*
- Butt, Dame Clara, D.B.E. (Dame Clara Kennerley Rumford), famous contralto, aged 62.—*Jan. 23.*
- Campbell, General Sir David Graham Muschet, G.C.B., former Governor of Malta, aged 67.—*March 12.*
- Campbell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., former Quarter-master-General, aged 72.—*Aug. 11.*
- Carden, Sir John, Bt., pioneer of light field tank, aged 43.—*Dec. 10, 1935.*
- Carlos, Don Alfonso, Carlist claimant to Spanish throne, aged 87.—*Sept. 29.*
- Carnegie, Rev. William Hartley, M.A., Canon of Westminster, aged 76.—*Oct. 19.*
- Charcot, Jean Baptiste Etienne Auguste, the French Polar explorer, aged 69.—*Sept. 16.*
- Chesterton, Gilbert Keith, poet, novelist and critic, aged 62.—*June 14.*
- Clarke, Sir Edward Percival, Chairman of London Sessions, aged 64.—*Oct. 5.*
- Coffin, Charles Hayden, veteran musical comedy singer, aged 73.—*Dec. 8, 1935.*
- Colefax, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E., K.C., eminent patent lawyer, aged 69.—*Feb. 19.*
- Coleridge, Hon. Stephen William Buchanan, opponent of vivisection and man of letters, aged 81.—*April 10.*
- Collins, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Pattison, P.C., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., Scottish Secretary, aged 61.—*Oct. 13.*
- Colvin, Brig.-Gen. Sir Richard Beale, K.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Essex, aged 79.—*Jan. 17.*
- Cooke, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Fothergill, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., distinguished Indian soldier, aged 64.—*Feb. 6.*
- Cox, Harold, economist and journalist, aged 76.—*May 1.*
- Cox, Sir Montagu Hounsell, former clerk to London County Council, aged 62.—*Jan. 14.*
- Cullinan, Sir Thomas, D.S.O., finder of famous Cullinan diamond, aged 71.—*Aug. 22.*
- Curtis, Charles, Vice-President of United States from 1929 to 1933, aged 76.—*Feb. 8.*
- Darling, Rt. Hon. Charles John, P.C., 1st Baron, famous judge, aged 80.—*May 29.*
- Dartmouth, Rt. Hon. William Henage Legge, Earl of, P.C., G.C.V.O., aged 84.—*March 11.*
- Dearmer, Dr. Percy, D.D., Canon of Westminster, aged 69.—*May 29.*
- Denny, Sir Archibald, Bt., shipbuilder and engineer, aged 76.—*May 29.*

- Dern, George Henry, United States Secretary of War, aged 63.—*Aug. 27.*
- d'Harcourt, Madame Guy, song-writer, aged 78.—*Jan. 7.*
- Disraeli, Major Coningsby Ralph, last of Lord Beaconsfield's male relatives, aged 69.—*Sept. 30.*
- Dizengoff, Meir, founder of Palestine's Jewish city, Tel Aviv, aged 75.—*Sept. 23.*
- Duffy, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Gavan, P.C., K.C.M.G., former Chief Justice of Australia, aged 84.—*July 20.*
- Dysart, William John Manners Tollenmache, Earl of, aged 76.—*Nov. 22, 1935.*
- Eales, John Frederick, K.C., M.P. for Erdington and Recorder of Nottingham, aged 55.—*Aug. 5.*
- Exeter, Rt. Rev. Lord William Cecil, D.D., Bishop of, aged 73.—*June 23.*
- Faulshawe, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., senior Admiral of the Fleet, aged 83.—*Jan. 21.*
- Firth, Sir Charles Harding, LL.D., great Oxford historian, aged 78.—*Feb. 19.*
- Forbes, George, F.R.S., LL.D., electrical engineer and astronomer, aged 87.—*Oct. 22.*
- Forbes, Lieut.-Col. Sir William, former railway manager, aged 79.—*Feb. 14.*
- Forster, Henry William, 1st Baron, P.C., G.O.M.G., former Governor-General of Australia, aged 69.—*Jan. 15.*
- Fowke, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Engineer-in-Chief to the B.E.F. in France, aged 71.—*Feb. 8.*
- Fraser, John Foster, journalist and traveller, aged 67.—*June 7.*
- Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, F.R.S., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., former Director of National Physical Laboratory, aged 81.—*Dec. 15, 1935.*
- Gomez, General Don Juan Vincente, President of Venezuela, aged 78.—*Dec. 17, 1935.*
- Gorky, Maxim, Russian novelist and dramatist, aged 68.—*June 18.*
- Gralton, John Charles William FitzRoy, 9th Duke of, aged 22.—*Aug. 3.*
- Graham, Captain (Harry), Henry Jocelyn Clive, humourist, poet and author, aged 61.—*Oct. 30.*
- Graham, Robert Bontine Cunningham-, traveller, socialist, author and horseman, aged 84.—*March 20.*
- Grant, Sir Ludovic James, Bt., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Public Law at Edinburgh, aged 73.—*Feb. 11.*
- Greene, Harry Plunket, distinguished singer, aged 71.—*Aug. 19.*
- Greet, Sir Philip Ben, actor and producer, aged 78.—*May 17.*
- Haldane, Professor John Scott, O.B., F.R.S., distinguished scientist, aged 75.—*March 14.*
- Hall, Admiral Sir Herbert Good enough King, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., notable war sailor, aged 74.—*Oct. 20.*
- Hanworth, Rt. Hon. Ernest Murray Pollock, 1st Viscount, P.C., K.B.E., former Master of the Rolls, aged 74.—*Oct. 22.*
- Harraden, Beatrice, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," aged 72.—*May 5.*
- Hornby, Frank, inventor of Hornby trains and Meccano, aged 73.—*Sept. 21.*
- Houseman, Professor Alfred Edward, distinguished poet and Latin scholar, aged 77.—*April 30.*
- Hunter, General Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., distinguished Victorian soldier, aged 79.—*June 28.*
- Invernairn, William Beardmore, 1st Baron, great Scottish industrialist, aged 79.—*April 9.*
- James, Montague Rhodes, O.M., Litt.D., D.C.L., D.Litt., Provost of Eton, aged 73.—*June 12.*
- Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet John Kushworth, Earl, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., leader of Grand Fleet in the war, aged 75.—*Nov. 20, 1935.*
- Kamenev, Sergoy S., former Soviet leader, aged 53.—*Aug. 25.*
- Kenderdine, Sir Charles Halstaff, K.B.E., worker for disabled ex-Service men, aged 69.—*May 25.*
- Keogh, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B., former Director-General of Army Medical Services, aged 79.—*July 30.*
- Kipling, Rudyard, poet, novelist and lover of Empire, aged 70.—*Jan. 18.*
- Lambton, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir William, K.C.B., distinguished Army leader, aged 72.—*Oct. 11.*
- Laundowne, Henry William Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of, P.S.A., aged 64.—*March 5.*
- Laurillard, Edward, theatrical producer, aged 66.—*May 7.*
- Lodge, Sir Richard, Emeritus Professor of History at Edinburgh, aged 81.—*Aug. 2.*
- Loraine, Robert, D.S.O., M.C., actor and airman, aged 59.—*Dec. 23, 1935.*
- Lytton, Edith, Dowager Countess of, great lady of "the old school," aged 95.—*Sept. 17.*
- Lytton, Sir Henry Alfred, the last of the old "Savoyards," aged 69.—*Aug. 15.*
- McCarthy, Justin Huntly, dramatist, novelist and historian, aged 75.—*March 20.*
- McCleary, His Honour Judge Robert, Bradford County Court Judge, aged 66.—*Sept. 27.*
- Macmillan, Sir Frederick Orridge, G.C.V.O., head of famous publishers, aged 84.—*June 1.*
- Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis du Pan, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., noted British diplomat, aged 72.—*Aug. 8.*
- Marling, Col. Sir Percival Scrope, Bt., F.R.C., C.B., winner of V.C. in Egypt, aged 75.—*May 29.*
- Marlowe, Thomas, former editor of *The Daily Mail*, aged 67.—*Dec. 5, 1935.*
- Marshall, Rt. Hon. Horace Brooks, Baron, P.C., K.C.V.O., Lord Mayor of London in "Victory" year, aged 70.—*March 20.*
- May, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., O.M.G., author of military text-books, aged 80.—*Feb. 10.*
- Melly, Dr. André John Mesnard, M.O., leader of first British Red Cross Unit in Abyssinia, aged 37.—*May 5.*
- Meiress, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles John, F.R.C., K.C.M.G., noted Indian Army officer, aged 73.—*June 6.*
- Melrose, Charles James, brilliant airman, aged 22.—*July 5.*
- Moltano, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C., first Speaker of Union Assembly, aged 71.—*Sept. 16.*
- Moore, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton, K.C.M.G., former Premier of Western Australia, aged 66.—*Oct. 28.*
- Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., educationist and interpreter of Moslem life, aged 72.—*Feb. 14.*
- Moynton, Berkeley George Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1st Baron, eminent operative surgeon, aged 70.—*Sept. 7.*
- Murray, Rt. Hon. Charles David, P.C., O.M.G., Lord, Judge of Court of Session in Scotland, aged 69.—*June 9.*



- Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George Herbert, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Mr. Gladstone's private secretary, aged 86.—April 4.
- Murray, Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven, G.C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty since 1917, aged 62.—July 10.
- Page, Thomas Ethelbert, Litt. D., C.H., classical scholar, aged 86.—April 1.
- Pavlov, Petrovitch, great Russian scientist, aged 86.—Feb. 27.
- Pearson, Karl, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Eugenics at London University, aged 79.—April 27.
- Peat, Sir William Barclay, G.V.O., leading accountant, aged 84.—Jan. 24.
- Petavel, Sir Joseph Ernest, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of National Physical Laboratory, aged 62.—March 31.
- Phillips, Sir Lionel, Bt., survivor of Jameson Raid, aged 80.—July 2.
- Potter, Cora Brown, leading actress in Victorian and Edwardian days, aged 76.—Feb. 12.
- Preston, Sir Harry John, friend of sportsmen, aged 76.—Aug. 13.
- Quinn, Sir Patrick, former Superintendent of Special Branch of C.I.D., aged 81.—June 9.
- Rait, Sir Robert Sangster, C.B.E., D.L., LL.D., Scottish historian, aged 62.—May 25.
- Randolph, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville, D.D., former Bishop of Guildford, aged 70.—March 21.
- Randolph, His Honour Judge Joseph Randolph, K.C., Oxford County Court Judge, aged 68.—Sept. 25.
- Reading, Marquess of, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., great lawyer, statesman and Viceroy of India, aged 75.—Dec. 30, 1935.
- Saklatvala, Shapurji, first Communist M.P., aged 61.—Jan. 16.
- Salisbury, Rt. Rev. St. Clair George Donaldson, D.D., Bishop of, aged 72.—Dec. 7, 1935.
- Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E., leader in savings movement, aged 75.—Feb. 18.
- Schuster, Sir Felix, Bt., noted London banker, ag. d 82.—May 13.
- Seaman, Sir Owen, Bt., former editor of *Punch*, poet and parodist, aged 74.—Feb. 2.
- Shortt, Rt. Hon. Edward, P.C., K.C., President of Board of Film Censors and former Home Secretary, aged 73.—Nov. 10, 1935.
- Shute, General Sir Cameron Deane, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., distinguished Army leader, aged 69.—Jan. 25.
- Sidgwick, Mrs. Eleanor Mildred, Litt.D., LL.D., former Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, aged 90.—Feb. 10.
- Simpkin, Sir Oswald Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., former Public Trustee, aged 56.—May 31.
- Sims, Rear-Admiral William Snowden, American Navy's war commander, aged 78.—Sept. 28.
- Skelton, Archibald Noel, M.P., Under Secretary of State for Scotland, aged 55.—Nov. 22, 1935.
- Smith, Bernard, Sc.D., F.R.S., Director of Geological Survey, aged 55.—Aug. 19.
- Smith, Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford, M.C., A.F.C., the great Australian airman, aged 38.—Nov. 8, 1935.
- Stokes, Charles Adrian, R.A., painter of mountain scenery, aged 80.—Nov. 30, 1935.
- Strachie, Edward Strachey, 1st Baron, P.C., former Liberal Minister, aged 77.—July 25.
- Street, George Slythe, formerly Examiner of Plays, aged 69.—Oct. 31.
- Supervia, Conchita, coloratura contralto, aged 35.—March 20.
- Tchitcherin, Georgii Vasilievitch, former Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, aged 64.—July 7.
- Tennant, Rt. Hon. Harold John, P.C., former Secretary for Scotland, aged 69.—Nov. 9, 1935.
- Thalberg, Irving Grant, American film producer, aged 37.—Sept. 14.
- Thieller, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G., South African veterinary scientist, aged 69.—July 24.
- Thursby, Admiral Sir Cecil Fiances, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., war commander in the Adriatic, aged 75.—May 28.
- Toker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alliston Champion, K.C.B., expert in Indian languages, aged 92.—April 12.
- Trevethin, Rt. Hon. Alfred Tristram, P.C., 1st Lord, former Lord Chief Justice, aged 92.—Aug. 3.
- Tucker, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., distinguished soldier, aged 97.—Dec. 22, 1935.
- Van Dieren, Bernard, composer and musical critic, aged 48.—April 24.
- Venizelos, Eleutherios, great Greek patriot and statesman, aged 71.—March 18.
- Victoria, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Olga Mary, King George's sister, aged 67.—Dec. 3, 1935.
- von Arnim, General Friedrich Sixt, one of Germany's army leaders, aged 85.—Oct. 1.
- von Hoesch, Leopold, German Ambassador in London, aged 55.—April 10.
- Wacha, Sir Dinshaw, joint founder of Indian National Congress, aged 91.—Feb. 18.
- Wakehurst, Gerald Walter Erskine Loder, 1st Baron, former chairman of Southern Railway, aged 74.—April 30.
- Wargrave, Edward Alfred Goulding, 1st Lord, former M.P. and Tariff Reform advocate, aged 73.—July 17.
- Warner, Sir George Frederic, former Keeper of Manuscripts, British Museum, aged 90.—Jan. 17.
- Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B., the Government Actuary, aged 66.—May 7.
- Wellcome, Sir Henry, D.Sc., F.R.S., chemist, and inventor of "tabloids", aged 82.—July 25.
- Wessels, Rt. Hon. Sir Johannes Wilhelmus, Chief Justice of South Africa, aged 74.—Sept. 6.
- Williams, Robert, prominent trade union leader, aged 54.—Feb. 1.
- Wynne, General Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B., distinguished leader in South African War, aged 89.—Feb. 5.
- Wynyard, Major Edward George, former England cricketer, aged 75.—Oct. 30.
- Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley Pelham, K.G., 4th Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, aged 77.—July 12.
- Zaimis, Alexander, ten times Greek Prime Minister, aged 81.—Sept. 15.
- Zinovieff, Gregori, the Bolshevik orator, aged 53.—Aug. 25.

## THE BRITISH ISLES.

## THE LAST DAYS OF KING GEORGE V.

(1935) Nov. 4. Duke of York announced that King George's Jubilee Trust Fund was approximately £1,000,000 and that £100,000 would be spent, mostly for existing national organisations. 6. Duke of Gloucester was married to Lady Alice Scott in private chapel at Buckingham Palace. Great crowds cheered the bride as she drove from her home, and after ceremony Duke and Duchess were warmly greeted on the Palace balcony and as they went to station on their way to Boughton House for their honeymoon. 11. Because of the weather, the King did not attend Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph, Duke of York laying his wreath on the memorial before hushed crowds. Duke and Duchess attended British Legion demonstration, and Prince of Wales was at festival of remembrance in Edinburgh. 14. King George of the Hellenes left London for Athens. 19. Decorations awarded by the King for heroism during Quetta earthquake announced, recipients including 46 women. 20. Son of Duke and Duchess of Kent was christened in private chapel at Buckingham Palace, King and Queen as principal godparents being present. 25. Prince of Wales and Duke of York attended funeral of Earl Jellicoe in St. Paul's Cathedral. 30. Duke and Duchess of Gloucester returned to London. Dec. 1. King and Queen visited Chinese Art Exhibition at Burlington House. 2. Owing to serious illness of Princess Victoria, King George's sister, the State Opening of Parliament was cancelled. It was announced that Her Royal Highness, who had not been in good health for three weeks, was suffering from severe hemorrhage and that transfusion of blood had only been of temporary benefit. 3. Princess Victoria died peacefully at 3.35 a.m. Court went into mourning for six weeks. 7. King and Queen, King and Queen of Norway and King of Denmark and members of British Royal Family attended funeral of Princess Victoria at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. 16. Duchess of York suffering from a chill. 17. Queen and Duchess of Kent attended première of a British film. 19. Announced that Duchess of York was making satisfactory progress towards recovery from attack of influenza. 21. King and Queen went to Sandringham. 25. King broadcast Christmas message to the Empire from Sandringham, where he and the Queen were joined by Prince of Wales, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Duke and Duchess of Kent. Duke and Duchess of York remained at Royal Lodge, Windsor, owing to latter's illness. His Majesty referred with feeling to the spontaneous offering of loyalty and love called forth by his Silver Jubilee. 26. King awarded V.C. posthumously to Capt. Godfrey Meynell, killed in action in India with all the 30 men under his command in stand against Mohmand tribesmen. 30. Announced that Duchess of York had had attack of influenzal pneumonia which was resolving. (1936) Jan. 1. New Year's Honours List included viscounties for Lord Hanworth and Lord Trenchard, four baronies, and D.B.E. for Pankhurst of Abercorn and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. 8. Body of Princess Victoria reburied at Frogmore. 15. King was riding in grounds of Sandringham.

## DEATH OF KING GEORGE V.

(1936) Jan. 17. It was announced from Sandringham that King George was suffering from bronchial catarrh and that signs of cardiac weakness were regarded with some disquiet. Prince of Wales went by special train to Wolferton and motored to Sandringham. Oxygen apparatus was sent from London. 18. Although the King had some hours of restful sleep, the cardiac weakness and embarrassment of the circulation increased and gave cause for anxiety. 19. His Majesty, it was announced, maintained strength and passed quiet day. Prince of Wales and Duke of York motored to London, and Duke of Kent and Archbishop of Canterbury went to Sandringham. Crowds gathered outside Buckingham Palace to read bulletins, and prayers were said in churches of all denominations throughout the Empire. 20. In the country house that he loved so dearly, King George the Fifth, in his 71st year and 26th year of his reign, passed away peacefully at five minutes before midnight in presence of the Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Princess Royal and Duke and Duchess of Kent. Earlier in the day Prince of Wales had flown to Sandringham, and Privy Council was held to appoint Counsellors of State to act for the dying Sovereign, who, however, was too weak to sign the document. Nation was prepared by bulletin in late afternoon and at 9.25 p.m. it was stated: "The King's life is moving peacefully towards its close," a sorrowing Empire hearing the news on the wireless. The end was announced soon after midnight in the poignant words: "Death came peacefully to the King." 21. Coffin containing body of King George was borne on hand-bier to Sandringham Parish Church, followed on foot by Queen Mary, Princess Royal, Duke and Duchess of Kent and Lord Harewood. Tributes arrived from rulers and peoples of the world. 22. Thousands of people filed past the coffin of King George guarded by four foresters. Queen Mary, Princess Royal and Duke of Kent visited the church, and later King Edward and Duke of Gloucester prayed beside coffin. 23. King Edward and his three brothers walked behind body of their royal father as it was borne on gun-carriage from parish church to Sandringham station, Queen Mary, Princess Royal and her three daughters-in-law driving. At many points along train route people watched reverently. Dense crowds lined streets in London as their beloved Sovereign's body passed on gun-carriage, the coffin being draped with Royal Standard on which lay the Crown. Behind walked his four sons. The coffin was taken to Westminster Hall, where in presence of Queen Mary and all the Royal Family with Peers and M.P.'s a short impressive service was held. Both Houses adopted resolutions of condolence and loyalty. 24. Vast pilgrimage of mourners began to file past King George's body, lying in State in Westminster Hall, guarded continuously by Life Guards, Gentlemen-at-Arms and Yeomen of the Guard. 27. Nearly a million people had paid homage to a noble Sovereign by the time doors of Westminster Hall had to be closed. Queen Mary and most of members of Royal Family and foreign mourners passed through the hall on last evening, and at midnight King Edward,

Duke of York, Duke of Gloucester and Duke of Kent, in full uniform, kept vigil beside body of their father, standing motionless with the other guardians for over quarter of an hour, while public continued to file past the catafalque. **28.** Multitudes of sorrowing people, in London and at Windsor, paid final tribute to King George as his body was taken from Westminster Hall to its last resting-place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Whole route to Paddington was thronged with silent crowds as the funeral procession moved slowly along. The gun-carriage bearing the coffin, draped in the Royal Standard, was drawn by sailors, and behind walked King Edward and his three brothers. Then followed Kings of Norway, Denmark and Rumania, the French President, King of the Belgians, King of Bulgaria and representatives of every country in the world. Queen Mary, accompanied by Queen of Norway, Princess Royal and Duchess of York, were in a glass coach. The Services were represented by many detachments. At Windsor, scene in the chapel was beautiful and impressive. As coffin sank into vault, King Edward cast handful of earth upon it, and then, with his mother, returned to London. Two minutes' silence was observed throughout the Empire during the service. **29.** Great crowds inspected thousands of wreaths covering lawns outside St. George's Chapel.

#### KING EDWARD VIII. STARTS HIS REIGN.

(1936) **Jan. 20.** The first public message of King Edward VIII. was telegram to Lord Mayor of London announcing death of his father. **21.** King Edward flew from Sandringham to London, and held Privy Council at St. James's Palace and signed Proclamation of Accession. Privy Councillors took the oath to the new monarch, who made a declaration referring to the irreparable loss suffered by the British Commonwealth of Nations by the death of King George. "I am determined to follow in my father's footsteps," said King Edward, "and to work as he did throughout his life for the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects." He sent messages to the three Services expressing thanks for their devoted services to his father. Court ordered to wear mourning for nine months, changing to half mourning on July 22, and to go out of mourning on Oct. 22. **22.** King Edward the Eighth was proclaimed King in London and many provincial cities amid loyal demonstrations. Mr. Baldwin was received by the King. **27.** King Edward entertained at dinner at Buckingham Palace Kings of Norway, Denmark, the Belgians, Rumania and Bulgaria, and French President. **29.** Queen Mary sent message to the Empire expressing gratitude for sympathy with which she had been surrounded, and commending to the people "my dear son." **30.** King Edward assumed rank of Admiral of the Fleet, Field-Marshal and Marshal of the Royal Air Force. **Feb. 4.** King received deputation of Party leaders, who brought address of loyalty from Houses of Lords and Commons. **18.** King decorated officers and men who took part in King George's funeral ceremony. He also conferred honours awarded in New Year's list. **19.** King made a rapid tour of British Industries Fair at Olympia and White City. He held another investiture. **27.** Sum of

£25,000 for funeral of King George included in supplementary estimate. **March 1.** King Edward from Broadcasting House addressed the Empire, speaking of his father's constant devotion to duty and concern for welfare of his subjects, and sending his greetings and assurance that his constant effort would be to continue to promote the well-being of his fellow-men. **5.** His Majesty inspected *Queen Mary*, new Cunard-White Star liner on the Clyde, and visited some of old tenements and new housing estates of Glasgow. **17.** Duke of York appointed Knight of St. Patrick. **18.** King held first Levée of his reign at Buckingham Palace. **23.** Queen Mary appointed Grand Master of Order of British Empire. **April 2.** King received loyal addresses from various public bodies and promised to remember his motto as Prince of Wales, "I serve." **3.** Duke and Duchess of Kent left London for Belgrade. **4.** King called at Oxford and saw his old college on way to Himley Hall, Staffs. **9.** King attended Maundy service at Westminster Abbey and bestowed Royal Maundy in person. Later he inspected 3rd Grenadier Guards on their return from Egypt. **19.** King addressed 1,000 boy scouts at Windsor before their annual service at St. George's Chapel. **21.** Princess Royal and her younger son suffering from measles. Duke and Duchess of Kent returned to London. **24.** King at Windsor inspected 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards. **28.** Select Committee recommended Civil List for the King totalling £410,000, compared with £470,000 for King George. Of this sum £40,000 would remain undrawn while King Edward was unmarried. **May 3.** Queen Mary attended private view of Royal Academy. **5.** King received over fifty Ambassadors and Ministers, who presented new Letters of Credence. **6.** King inspected 1st Irish Guards at Chelsea. **7.** Duke of York, accompanied by the Duchess and two daughters, opened Royal Tournament. **14.** Lord Willingdon appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. **15.** King George National Memorial Fund Committees decided on provision of playing fields in towns and villages and statue in Abingdon Street, Westminster. King inspected Royal Horse Guards in Hyde Park. **20.** He inspected several battalions of Foot Guards. **25.** The King, Queen Mary, Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Elizabeth, Duke and Duchess of Kent and Duchess of Gloucester toured new liner *Queen Mary* at Southampton on eve of her maiden trip. **28.** Prime Minister announced that Coronation would take place on May 12, 1937. **29.** Proclamation of the date read with traditional ceremonial. Royal Victorian Order was, by King's command, opened to women. **June 2.** Representatives of ex-enemy Service men and leaders of British Legion received by the King. **3.** Lord Mayor of London launched appeal for funds for national memorial to King George. King made a 100-mile tour through Devon and Cornwall, and flew back to Fort Belvedere. **9.** King held third Levée at Buckingham Palace. **10.** Duke of Gloucester called upon Emperor of Abyssinia in London. **12.** King visited training centres for unemployed at Slough and Acton. **23.** King's first Birthday Honours list included Viscounty for Lord Dawson, and four Baronies. Queen Mary was appointed Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order. King attended ceremony of

Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards Parade. **26.** King inspected Yeomen of the Guard. **28.** Duke of Kent at Toe H ceremony at Crystal Palace lit 204 lamps for new branches. **29.** Duchess of Kent underwent minor dental operation. **30.** King paid his first visit to the Navy since his accession, and in new motor torpedo-boat saw attack on destroyer. **July 1.** Duke and Duchess of York visited the Royal Show at Bristol. **3.** King appointed committee of 42 prominent men to organise his Coronation. **7.** Warrant-holders' Jubilee present to King George, a complete country house, opened by King Edward. Coronation Committee appointed executive committee of 26. King reviewed Life Guards in Windsor Castle. **8.** His Majesty flew to Martlesham Heath and other aerodromes, and saw latest types of R.A.F. planes. **14.** He held investiture at Buckingham Palace. **16.** While the King was returning along Constitution Hill after presenting colours to the Guards in Hyde Park a man broke through police cordon and loaded revolver fell into roadway near King's horse. His Majesty remained calm and rode straight on after glance at scene as the man, George Andrew McMahon, was seized and taken away by police. **20.** Large number of changes in King's Household announced. Flight-Lieut. Fielden appointed Captain of the King's Flight. **21.** Rain put an abrupt ending to afternoon reception in grounds of Buckingham Palace which took the place of a Court. **22.** Second afternoon reception saw 500 debutantes presented to the King. **27.** After returning from unveiling ceremony of Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge, the King announced that he had cancelled arrangement to spend holiday at Cannes, because of additional burden on French police, fully occupied with Spanish Civil War refugees. Duke and Duchess of Kent flew to Paris on start of holiday in Yugoslavia. **29.** During visit to colliery villages in Durham, Duke and Duchess of York descended pit and saw working conditions. **29.** King "looked in" at garden party which he gave at Buckingham Palace to 8,000 Canadian pilgrims to Vimy. **Aug. 4.** Duke of York visited his boys' camp at Southwold. **8.** King flew to Calais, where he boarded Orient Express. **16.** He started his holiday on yacht *Nahlin* off Dalmatian coast. **17.** Official route for Coronation announced, covering more than 6 miles. The King arrived at Dubrovnik and was received by municipal dignitaries on landing. **21.** After several days' cruising he reached Corfu and dined with the King of the Hellenes. **25.** His Majesty arrived at Phaleron and visited Athens and the Acropolis. **30.** Queen Mary visited Princess Royal at Harewood House. **Sept. 1.** First King Edward VIII. stamps sold. **3.** King visited war graves on Gallipoli Peninsula. **4.** With President Atatürk he drove to British Embassy at Istanbul and afterwards received the President on the *Nahlin*. **6.** His Majesty left Istanbul by train on his way home. **7.** He was welcomed at Sofia by King of Bulgaria, with whom he lunch before proceeding. Queen Mary returned to London. **8.** After arriving in Vienna King consulted ear-specialist and started treatment. **9.** He called on President Miklas, who later returned the visit. **11.** He received Dr. Schuschnigg. **13.** He left Vienna. **14.** King flew from Zurich in his private

aeroplane and landed near Fort Belvedere, afterwards motoring to Buckingham Palace, where Royal Standard was flown for first time since his accession. **17.** King visited Building Exhibition at Olympia. **18.** He left London for Balmoral with Duke of York. **19.** He was warmly greeted at Ballater and at the Castle. **27.** Duke of Connaught attended church parade at Sandhurst. **Oct. 1.** The King returned to Buckingham Palace. Queen Mary took up residence at Marlborough House. **5.** Announced that Duchess of Kent was not undertaking any further functions this autumn. **19.** King visited Sandringham to examine reorganisation of his estate. Duke of Kent inspected unemployed centres in Lake District. **21.** Court went out of mourning for King George. **22.** Duke of Kent received honorary degree at St. Andrews University. **30.** King received new German Ambassador, Herr von Ribbentrop, and gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace in honour of Argentine Foreign Minister. **31.** Queen Mary suffering from slight cold and cancelled her engagements.

#### IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament see pp. 292-296.)

(1935) **Nov. 4.** Nominations of candidates for General Election took place, 38 candidates being returned unopposed, including Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Runciman. Announced that the four railway companies would spend £30,000,000 in next five years on extensions and improvements, loan for the work being guaranteed by Exchequer. **5.** Two further M.P.'s returned unopposed. **9.** Owing to election campaign, Prime Minister did not attend Lord Mayor's Banquet, Sir Samuel Hoare taking his place. **14.** Polling took place and resulted in return of National Government by substantial majority, although Labour increased its representation by nearly 100. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald were both defeated. On Opposition side Sir Herbert Samuel lost his seat. Several former Labour Ministers returned to the House, including Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Dr. Hugh Dalton, and Mr. J. R. Clynes. Women M.P.'s numbered 9 out of 65 candidates. **20.** Viscounties conferred on Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell. **22.** New Cabinet announced, chief changes being Mr. Duff Cooper's transfer to War Office and that of Lord Halifax to office of Lord Privy Seal in succession to Lord Londonderry, who no longer held office. Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald changed places. British reply to Italian protest against Sanctions said Government felt bound to assent to the decision and accept the consequences. As poll closed for Scottish Universities, one of candidates, Mr. Noel Skelton died. He was later declared elected. **26.** New House of Commons assembled. Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Clement Attlee elected leaders of Parliamentary Liberal and Labour Parties. **Dec. 2.** Treasury announced flotation of two Government loans totalling £300,000,000, mainly to repay existing commitments. **3.** Session opened by Royal Commission owing to death of Princess Victoria. **9.** Five-Power Naval Conference opened in London by Mr. Baldwin, who said Britain was prepared to prolong existing Naval



Treaties and urged agreement to prevent misuse of submarines if they could not be abolished. Cabinet agreed to Italo-Abyssinian peace proposals of Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval, and in Parliament Mr. Eden stated that the plan included exchange of territory, League assistance to Abyssinia for development and facilities for Italian settlers. Opposition expressed serious indignation at the plan. **18.** As result of criticism of the proposals, Sir Samuel Hoare resigned office of Foreign Secretary. **19.** Sir Samuel, in Commons, explained why he made the agreement with M. Laval, and Prime Minister, declaring that the plan was dead and would not be resurrected, said Cabinet was not fully aware of the terms when they agreed to them. Labour vote of censure was rejected by 397 to 165 and amendment supporting Government was carried by 390 to 165. **22.** Mr. Eden appointed Foreign Secretary, his former office being abolished. (1936) **Jan. 15.** Japanese delegates withdrew from Naval Conference. **16.** Conference proceeded and the four remaining Powers agreed that exchange of information on programmes was desirable. **17.** Mr. Eden in first speech as Foreign Secretary reaffirmed his faith in collective peace system. **21.** Unsummoned, except by a wireless message, House of Commons met to swear allegiance to King Edward, the Speaker being the first M.P. to take the oath, followed by Mr. Baldwin and other Ministers. **29.** Naval Conference accepted as basis for discussion British suggestions for reducing size of warships. **31.** First Committee of Naval Conference adopted report outlining scheme for advance notification of naval construction programmes and exchange of information between the four Powers. **Feb. 3.** Result of by-election in Scottish Universities announced, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald being elected by majority of 7,359 over Scottish Nationalist. **10.** Mr. Malcolm MacDonald elected for Ross and Cromarty by 8,949 against 5,967 for Labour candidate, 2,427 for Mr. Randolph Churchill and 738 for Liberal. **13.** Special Areas Commissioner, in his second report, urged transference of unemployed from distressed areas and emphasised danger of idle youths becoming demoralised. **27.** Italy announced she was not ready to sign a Naval Treaty owing to technical difficulties. Report of Royal Commission on Tithe recommended that tithe-payers should pay £105,500,000 spread over 40 years; Government decided they should pay £160,000,000 spread over 60 years, tithe-owners receiving £70,000,000 Government gilt-edged stock. **March 2.** Government decided to build an armament factory in South Wales. **3.** Cabinet's great defence plan issued. It provided for 2 new battleships, increase of cruisers to 70, replacement of destroyers and submarines, first-line aircraft to be increased to 1,750; 12 more squadrons for Empire defence and 6 other squadrons, 4 new battalions of infantry, reorganisation and re-equipment of Army and Territorials and modernisation of coast defences. Industry was to be organised in order to change over rapidly from commercial to war production, Government factories to be extended and duplicated and steps to be taken to remedy shortage of skilled labour. **4.** Navy Estimates totalled £69,930,000, increase of £9,880,000. **5.** Army Estimates

were £49,281,000, advance of £5,731,000. **6.** Air Estimates amounted to £39,000,000, increase of £13,015,000. **9.** Mr. Eden, in Commons, said that should France or Belgium be attacked while German proposals were being considered Britain would feel bound to come to assistance of country attacked. **12.** Delegates of signatory Powers to Locarno Treaty, other than Germany, after meeting at Foreign Office, declared that German re-occupation of demilitarised Rhineland zone constituted clear violation of Treaties of Versailles and Locarno. **13.** Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., Attorney-General, appointed Minister to co-ordinate Defence. **14.** Council of League of Nations met in London to consider situation and invited Germany to take part in deliberations. **15.** Germany accepted in principle on condition that the Powers were prepared in due course to enter into negotiations on German peace proposals. **16.** Broadcasting Committee, in their report, approved B.B.C.'s policy with certain suggested alterations, and recommended renewal of charter for further ten years and increased share of licence revenue. League Council informed Herr Hitler there was no power to give him pledge regarding opening of negotiations on peace proposals. **18.** Labour won Dumbarton from Conservatives. **19.** Herr von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador-at-Large, attended League Council, which adopted Franco-Belgian resolution finding that Germany had committed breach of Versailles Treaty. Locarno Powers proposed an international conference to deal with Germany's plan, disarmament and economic problems, and invited Germany to refer Franco-Soviet Pact to The Hague Court. **24.** In interim reply Germany rejected proposals "calculated to defame the honour of the nation or to question its equality" but expressed desire to make substantial contribution to European peace. **25.** Naval Treaty signed in London by Britain, United States and France provided that for six years each nation should disclose annually to the others its building programme and fixed tonnage and age limits for various classes of ships. Italy did not sign the Treaty. **26.** Mr. Eden in Commons outlined British policy on Germany's breach of Locarno Treaty and declared he would not go back upon a British signature and that Britain's one objective was support of the League. **31.** Lord Eustace Percy resigned office of Minister without Portfolio. **April 1.** Germany's reply to Locarno Powers rejected Hague Court arbitration offer and asked that within four months negotiations should begin for 25 years non-aggression pacts and Western air pact. Chancellor agreed that troops on Rhine frontier should not be reinforced or move nearer frontier and that an international commission should guarantee this. He also repeated offer to re-enter the League. Government defeated for first time in Commons by 8 votes on Labour demand for equal pay for men and women in Civil Service. **6.** Government secured vote of confidence by 361 to 145 and reversed vote. **15.** Conversations began in secret in London between General Staffs of Britain, France and Belgium. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald underwent a minor operation. **16.** General Staff talks concluded. **21.** Mr. Chamberlain introduced his fifth Budget. **23.** Mr. Baldwin said Govern-

ment was not considering question of return to Germany of any mandated territory. 27. Mr. Chamberlain announced that Lloyd's were holding an enquiry into alleged leakage of Budget information. 28. Foreign Office Committee opposed admission of women to diplomatic and consular services, and Government adopted recommendation. 30. Supplementary Navy Estimate for £10,300,000 issued. May 4. Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced appointment of tribunal to enquire into alleged Budget leakages as result of Lloyd's investigation. 5. Both Houses agreed to Government motion setting up the tribunal. 6. Mr. Justice Porter, Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., appointed as the Budget Court of Inquiry. Labour won Peckham from Government after a recount. 8. Albert Hall meeting demanded that sanctions against Italy should be maintained to enforce peace approved by the League. 11. Budget Inquiry opened. 13. Mr. Alfred Bates, who effected considerable insurances against increase of income-tax, told Inquiry that he had some months earlier paid Mr. J. H. Thomas £15,000 to complete purchase of a house for Mr. Thomas on account of £20,000 for the book rights of his life-story. Mr. Bates denied that Mr. Thomas had given him any information regarding the Budget. 14. Mr. Thomas stated that he had never disclosed one word of the Budget to anybody and that he had asked for the investigation. 18. Sir Alfred Butt, who insured against increases in income-tax and tea duty, stated that he had never received any information regarding the Budget from Mr. Thomas or any other Cabinet Minister. Lord Allen of Hurtwood resigned from National Labour Group owing to its League attitude. Government decided to send Royal Commission to Palestine to investigate causes of disturbance. 20. Budget Inquiry closed its public sittings. 22. Mr. Thomas resigned office because of the way his name and private affairs had been "bandied about." 28. Mr. Ormsby-Gore appointed Colonial Secretary in his place. June 2. Budget Tribunal, in its report, found that there had been unauthorised disclosure of Budget secrets by Mr. Thomas to Sir Alfred Butt and Mr. Alfred Bates, who made use of that information. All other members of Cabinet exonerated from blame. 3. Emperor of Abyssinia given enthusiastic welcome on arrival in London. 5. Sir Samuel Hoare appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Lord Monsell. 10. Attorney-General announced that no proceedings would be taken under Official Secrets Act against any persons affected by Budget Tribunal's findings. 11. During Commons debate on report, Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Alfred Butt announced their resignation from Parliament after declaring that they had never given away Budget secrets and protesting against decision that there should be no trial. 16. Earl Stanhope appointed First Commissioner of Works. 17. The Cabinet agreed to lift sanctions against Italy. 18. Mr. Eden during Commons debate said he had advised this action which Mr. Lloyd George bitterly condemned. Labour Party and Liberals opposed the decision. Chancellor announced that sister ship to *Queen Mary* was to be built. 19. Liberal Party Convention in London

adopted new constitution for reorganisation of the Party. 23. Labour vote of censure on sanctions defeated in Commons by 384 to 170. 29. Government decided to renew B.B.C. charter for further ten years and to allow it extra £350,000 next year. Most of Committee's recommendations were accepted and Governors were increased to 7. July 6. Mr. Hore-Belisha announced that Government would next year take over 4,500 miles of Britain's trunk roads. Mr. Lloyd George spoke for Labour candidate in Derby by-election. 9. Mr. Noel-Baker won Derby for Labour. Government's new Means Test regulations issued. Supplementary estimates totalling £19,652,700 for the Services were announced. 10. Order in Council signed terminating sanctions against Italy on July 15. 23. The Locarno Powers, Britain, France and Belgium, meeting in London, decided to invite Germany and Italy to attend conference to negotiate new agreement to take place of the Locarno Pact. 30. Agreement on Anglo-Russian naval pact to secure Russia's adherence to Naval Treaty announced. Changes in minor ministerial offices announced. 31. Germany and Italy accepted invitation to attend Locarno Pact Conference. Aug. 4. Britain decided to support France's appeal for strict neutrality in Spanish Civil War. 5. It was announced that Prime Minister had ordered dismissal from the Service of Sir Christopher Bullock, Permanent Secretary of the Air Ministry, accepting findings of a Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate certain discussions between Sir Christopher and Imperial Airways chief. No question of corruption was involved, the Minute added. 6. Sir Donald Banks, Director-General of Post Office, appointed Permanent Secretary to Air Ministry. 12. Departmental Committee recommended compulsory registration of all "fixed trusts." 19. Government prohibited export of arms and munitions of war, including all aircraft, to Spain and its possessions. 26. New Anglo-Egyptian Treaty signed at Foreign Office. 28. Council of Labour supported policy of non-intervention in Spain. Sept. 3. War Office cancelled First Army Division manoeuvres in order to reinforce troops in Palestine. 8. Mr. Baldwin accepted medical advice to extend his holiday for another month. 9. International Committee on non-intervention in Spain met for first time in London, 26 States being represented. 18. British Note handed to Germany, Italy, France and Belgium on subject of negotiations for new security pact in place of Locarno Treaty. Oct. 1. Sir Samuel Hoare told Conservative Party Conference at Margate that Government had no alternative but to carry through its programme of rearmament and could agree to no proposals that would stereotype our relative weakness. Motion that one-sided disarmament was more likely to promote war than peace was carried unanimously. 4. Projected Fascist march in East End of London banned by police at last minute. Serious disorders occurred and baton charges followed by many arrests took place. 7. Russia gave notice to leave Non-Intervention Committee unless alleged violations of the agreement by Portugal, Germany and Italy ceased. 9. Italy and Germany denied Russian allegations and Portugal walked out of committee. 11. Further disorders occurred in East End after

Communist demonstrations. **13.** Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, died in Switzerland. **14.** Soviet request to Non-Intervention Committee for immediate control of Portuguese ports to prevent landing of armaments was refused. **20.** Government urgently appealed to both sides in Spanish Civil War for exchange of all hostages on humanitarian grounds and offered services of Navy. Lord Nuffield withdrew from Government scheme to create "shadow" industry to produce aero engines to meet needs of R.A.F. expansion and closed down a factory. **23.** Soviet in Note to Non-Intervention Committee declared itself no longer bound by the agreement owing to alleged violations. Germany's reply to charges of breach declared satisfactory. **28.** Government's reply to Lord Nuffield regarding production of aero engines issued in White Paper. **29.** Mr. Walter Elliot appointed Scottish Secretary. Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, and Colonel Colville, Financial Secretary to Treasury. Mr. Hore-Belisha given Cabinet rank. Session resumed when situation in Spain was discussed. **30.** Session ended. New session opened by King on Nov. 3. **31.** Report of Royal Commission on manufacture of and trading in arms opposed abolition of private industry and recommended collaboration between the Government and the trade and international limitation and control.

**MUNICIPAL.—(1935) Nov. 1.** Conservatives gained slightly in municipal elections and Labour lost a few seats. **9.** Sir Percy Vincent became Lord Mayor of London. In the customary procession through the City, various phases of country life were represented. **Dec. 10.** Labour lost a seat on London County Council at by-election at East Fulham. **(1936) Feb. 25.** L.C.C. adopted £750,000 housing scheme for compulsory acquisition of 64 acre site at Stoke Newington. **May 5.** L.C.C. approved Bill giving power to take over 30 acres of Hackney Marshes for housing purposes and giving in exchange 50 acres of open space land at Chigwell. **22.** Hackney Marshes controversy settled, the L.C.C. agreeing to buy 20½ acres of adjoining land and using another 20½ acres for housing scheme. **26.** L.C.C. approved arrangement and withdrew their Bill. **June 17.** House of Commons by 186 to 96 gave L.C.C. power to borrow money to pay for new Waterloo Bridge. **July 14.** L.C.C. urged Government to introduce legislation to empower local authorities to levy a rate on site values. **Aug. 8.** Lord Mayor of London and Lady Mayoress, City Sheriffs and others left for tour in Canada. **26.** Traffic Advisory Committee recommended construction of combined road and rail bridge at Charing Cross, with the station remaining on north side and an improved bridge-head. **Sept. 10.** Lord Mayor and civic delegation returned to London after their Canadian tour.

**ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—(1935) Nov. 8.** British liner *Grantully Castle* badly holed in collision with Finnish steamer in the Thames before passengers embarked. **10.** Fishing boat struck rocks off coast of Donegal and overturned, 19 occupants being drowned. **11.** British freighter *Silverhazel* crashed on rocks on one of Philippine Islands and broke in two, pas-

sengers and crew being forced to cling to rocks. **12.** American bombing planes dropped food to survivors, most of whom were subsequently rescued. **20.** Newcastle steamer *Sheaf Brook* lost in North Sea with crew of 20. **Dec. 20.** Series of explosions occurred on Swedish cargo steamer *Brit-Marie* at Santos, 25 persons being killed and ship sunk. **(1936) Jan. 7.** Lowestoft drifter lost at mouth of Milford Haven, crew of 10 being drowned. **Feb. 16.** British liner *Winchester Castle* went ashore in fog near Portland Bill Lighthouse with 200 passengers returning from South Africa. **17.** *Winchester Castle* refloated with help of destroyer and tugs. **19.** Grimsby trawler wrecked in Pentland Firth with loss of 11 lives. **March 18.** Explosion on destroyer *Westcott* off Gibraltar killed 1 seaman and injured 10 others. **April 14.** P. and O. liner *Ranpura*, carrying £10,000,000 worth of Chinese art treasures to the East, grounded during gale 5 miles from Gibraltar and could not be dislodged from sand by tugs. Passengers were landed. **16.** *Ranpura* was refloated after discharging quantity of her heavy luggage. **25.** Famous Finnish grain sailing-ship *Herzogin Cecilie* went on rocks off Hope Cove, Salcombe, and remained fast. **May 26.** Hull trawler *Picador* sank off Yorkshire coast, 6 of crew being drowned. **June 19.** *Herzogin Cecilie* released from the rocks. **Aug. 24.** Greek steamer sank off Channel Islands after being in collision with destroyer leader *Keith* in thick fog. **Oct. 19.** When Dutch steamer turned turtle off coast of Java, flying-boats located vessel, landed in sea, and rescued all but 34 of passengers and crew. **27.** German lightship capsized in gale in estuary of the Elbe, crew of 15 being drowned. Unknown steamer foundered off Isle of Mull, 5 bodies being washed ashore.

**ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—(1935) Nov. 10.** In fire in Wimpole Street, London, wife of well-known laryngologist and 4 other women were killed. **17.** Milk train derailed near Winchfield, Hants, owing to landslide resulting from heavy rain, which also caused floods in many counties. **29.** Another landslide occurred between Kidbrooke and Eltham, Well Hall. **30.** Mail train from London jumped rails on desolate moorland near Castle Douglas, Galloway, 3 persons being slightly injured. **(1936) Jan. 13.** House in working-class district of Tyldesley, Lancashire, destroyed by fire, collier's wife and their 8 young children losing their lives. **15.** Penzance-London express ran into trucks detached from goods train near Shrivvenham, Berks, driver and a woman passenger being killed and 26 persons injured. **19.** Light engines crashed into rear of ballast train near Grantham and 6 platelayers in rear van were killed and 6 injured. **Feb. 9.** Considerable damage caused by fire in film studios at Elstree. **March 21.** Fall of roof at colliery near Blantyre, Lanarkshire, killed 5 men. **May 26.** Sudden rush of water in Loveston Colliery, Pembrokeshire, killed 7 miners. **June 10.** Express train and light engine collided near Cardiff, 9 persons being injured. **18.** Gas-holder at Dewsbury exploded, 2 men being killed and 2 injured. **July 8.** Explosion took place in Research Department at Woolwich Arsenal, 5 men engaged on safety tests for filling shell being



killed. **29.** A girl killed and 6 men injured by explosion at mill at Batley. **Aug. 6.** Explosion occurred in colliery near Barnsley, 57 men being killed, and the only survivor died later. **Sept. 5.** Car competing in Belfast Tourist Trophy race skidded and dashed into crowd, 8 of whom were killed.

**AVIATION.—(1935) Nov. 3.** Imperial Airways liner *Albatross* struck tree and was wrecked when taking off at Kisumu, Kenya, none of passengers being injured. **6.** Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and J. T. Pethybridge left Lympne on flight to Australia and after halt at Athens flew on. **7.** They reached Allahabad and passed over Calcutta. **8.** Their plane was seen over Bay of Bengal and then all trace of them was lost, despite search in which R.A.F. machines took part for days. **11.** Flying Officer David Llewellyn and Miss Jill Wyndham landed at Hanworth after record flight from Capetown in 6 days 12 hours 17 mins. Jean Batten flew from Lympne to Casablanca. **13.** She crossed Atlantic from Thies, Senegal, to Port Natal, Brazil, in 13 hours 35 mins. **23.** Lincoln Ellsworth, explorer, and H. Hollick-Kenyon took off to fly over Antarctic Continent to Admiral Byrd's base, Little America. **Dec. 5.** S. V. Appleby made first crossing of English Channel in his "Flying Flea," escorted by aeroplanes. **10.** Belgian air liner flying from Brussels to Croydon struck hill near Tatsfield, Surrey, and all occupants, 7 passengers and 4 crew, were killed instantly. **31.** Imperial Airways liner *City of Khartoum* wrecked when about to land in Alexandria Harbour, 12 lives being lost and only survivor being the pilot. **(1936) Jan. 17.** Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon were found safe and well by aeroplane of research ship *Discovery II* at Little America on the Bay of Whales. **Feb. 9.** Flight-Lieut. Tommy Rose arrived at Capetown from Lympne, setting up new record of 3 days 17 hours 38 mins. **10.** Imperial Airways liner *Artemis* crashed in taking off from Pictersburg on way to Johannesburg, 2 pilots injured. **Mich. 9.** Rose landed at Croydon from Capetown in 6 days 6 hours 57 mins., beating record by 5 hours 6 mins. **26.** Air liner crashed near Lyndhurst, Hants, 5 persons being killed. **April 2.** Lord Sempill flew non-stop from London to Berlin in auxiliary glider fitted with small engine in just over 11 hours. **7.** Air liner crashed near Uniontown, Penn., 11 persons being killed. **15.** Italian air liner crashed into mountain near Turin, 4 passengers and crew of 3 being killed. **May 4.** Mrs. Amy Mollison flew from Gravesend to Oran and left again for Capetown to regain the record. **5.** She reached Cotonu, Dahomey, having crossed the Sahara by night. **7.** Mrs. Mollison reached Capetown in 3 days 6 hours 26 mins., beating Rose's record by over 11 hours. **10.** Mrs. Mollison started return flight from Capetown. **15.** She landed at Croydon and set up new record of 4 days 16 hours and 17 mins. for return journey as well as record for double journey. **29.** Royal Aero Club awarded its gold medal to Mrs. Mollison. **30.** A. Henshaw won air race from London to Isle of Man. **June 6.** New airport at Gatwick opened by Lord Swinton. **17.** Air Council remodelled Home Defence Force to meet the expansion. **22.** R.A.F. bomber crashed on deck of liner

*Normandie* off Ryde, Isle of Wight, pilot being unhurt. **27.** R.A.F. pageant took place at Hendon. **July 5.** James Melrose killed near Melbourne when his plane exploded in mid-air. Mr. Philip Mills flew 120 miles in glider, a British record. **8.** Grant troop-carrying R.A.F. bomber crashed in Western Egypt, 7 of occupants being killed and 6 injured. **11.** Mr. C. E. Gardner won King's Cup air race at average speed of 164½ miles per hour on Percival Vega Gull monoplane. **30.** Announced that Britain, Canada, Free State, and Newfoundland and United States had drawn up scheme for experimental flights across North Atlantic by British flying-boats with view to starting passenger and mail service. **31.** Air liner carrying 8 passengers, pilot and mechanic lost on journey from Guernsey to Jersey with all on board. **Aug. 10.** Imperial Airways liner *Vellox* crashed into house at Wallington while taking off, crew of 4 being killed. **17.** Georges Detre, French airman, beat world's altitude record by reaching height of 48,690 ft. **22.** Imperial Airways flying-boat *Scipio* sunk off Crete, 2 passengers being killed and remaining 5 and the crew injured. **Sept. 2.** Harry Richman and Dick Merrill left New York in monoplane *Lady of Peace* on attempt to fly to London and back. **3.** They landed safely in field near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, in record time of 18 hours, shortage of petrol causing descent. **4.** Mrs. Beryl Markham left Abingdon to fly the Atlantic alone. **5.** She was forced to land near Louisberg (Nova Scotia) but without injury to herself; she was first woman to fly solo east to west. **14.** Richman and Merrill left Southport Beach at 3.4 a.m. and made forced landing at 8.47 p.m. in Newfoundland marsh about 150 miles from St. John's, neither being injured. **16.** Night mail plane for Hanover and Scandinavia crashed after taking off at Gatwick, 3 of occupants being killed. **20.** Campbell Black, the famous airman, killed in collision on ground at Speke Aerodrome, Liverpool, between plane which he was to pilot in race to Johannesburg and machine of Auxiliary Air Force. **25.** Imperial Airways machine disappeared while flying from Croydon to Paris with crew of 2. **29.** Johannesburg race started from Portsmouth, 9 machines taking off. Of these 5 reached Cairo by night, Capt. S. S. Halse in the lead. Squadron-Leader F. B. D. Swain captured altitude record, reaching 49,967 ft. **30.** Halse crashed at Domboshawo, Southern Rhodesia, 650 miles from Johannesburg. He was not seriously hurt, but plane was badly damaged. C. W. A. Scott and Giles Guthrie went ahead and reached Abercorn. **Oct. 1.** Scott and Guthrie, in Percival Vega Gull, landed at Johannesburg by 1,250 miles hop from Abercorn, thus winning race. They were only competitors to finish, doing journey in 52 hours 57 mins. Nearest rival, an Airspeed Envoy with 4 occupants, crashed when taking off from Abercorn, Capt. Findlay and wireless operator being killed, and Ken Waller and Peachey injured. **5.** Jean Batten left Lympne for New Zealand and reached Brindisi. **6.** Kurt Bjorkvall, Swedish airman, left New York for Stockholm. **7.** He came down in sea and was picked up off Irish coast by French trawler. **11.** Jean Batten arrived at Port Darwin in 5 days 21 hours 3 mins., breaking solo flight



record by 24 hours 16 mins. 13. She arrived in Sydney. 14. Scott and Guthrie arrived at Croydon by air from Johannesburg. 16. Jean Batten flew from Sydney to Auckland, being first woman to fly the Tasman Sea, and completing in 22 days 56 mins. first direct flight from England to New Zealand. 29. Jim Mollison left Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, to cross Atlantic at 8.40 p.m. 30. He landed at Croydon at 9.57 a.m., fastest crossing of 13 hours 17 mins., despite severe snowstorm over Atlantic.

**CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1935) Nov. 21.** Court of Criminal Appeal quashed conviction and death sentence on John Henry Mills for alleged murder of a child but decided that conviction of and sentence on his wife must stand. She was later reprieved. 26. Coroner returned verdict of murder by person unknown at inquest on Mrs. Josephine Martin, known as "French Flit," found strangled with stocking in her Piccadilly flat. 27. Lance-Corporal Arthur Charles Mortimer was sentenced to death at Winchester Assizes for murder of Miss Phyllis Oakes by running her down with car. His appeal was dismissed on Jan. 13, but on Jan. 22 sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, this being King Edward's first act of clemency. (1936) Jan. 23. Body of man bearing five bullet wounds was found under hedge in lane near St. Albans, having evidently been brought there after death. He was afterwards identified as Max Kassel, a man associated with the underworld on Continent. Warrants were granted for arrest of a man and a woman in Paris, but extradition was refused. Feb. 21. At Central Criminal Court, Garabed Bishirian and John Henry Charles Howeson were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and Louis Hardy to nine months, all in second division, in what was known as the "Pepper Case." 27. Nurse Dorothea Waddingham was at Nottingham Assizes found guilty of murder by poison of Ada Louisa Baguley, aged woman in her charge, and was sentenced to death, her assistant at the nursing home, Ronald Joseph Sullivan, being found not guilty and discharged. Waddingham, mother of five children, was executed at Birmingham on April 16. March 9. Dr. Hermann Goertz, a German lawyer-novelist, was at Central Criminal Court sentenced to four years' penal servitude for making a sketch of R.A.F. aerodrome calculated to be useful to an enemy. 13. After 12 days' trial Dr. Buck Ruxton, 36 years' old Indian, was at Manchester Assizes found guilty of murder of his wife, whose dismembered body was found in preceding September in ravine at Moffat, and was sentenced to death. His appeal was rejected on April 27, and he was executed on May 12. 24. Mrs. Carmen Swan was sentenced to death at Central Criminal Court for murder of eight years' old daughter, whom she feared to leave if she died. She was reprieved on following day. April 3. Court of Criminal Appeal allowed appeal of Mrs. Ellen Harding against conviction for murder of her infant son and quashed death sentence. 16. French-woman, Mrs. Jeannette Cotton, found strangled in her flat in Soho. May 9. Another woman, Mrs. Constance May Hind, found dead in her Soho flat with wire twisted round her neck

and injuries to head. Neither crime was cleared up. 13. Aircraftman F. H. C. Field was at Old Bailey sentenced to death for murder of a woman in Clapham flat. Field confessed to crime and afterwards withdrew confession. His appeal was dismissed and he was executed on June 30. 30. Mrs. Charlotte Bryant, aged 33, mother of five children, sentenced to death at Dorset Assizes, Dorchester, for murder of her husband by arsenic poisoning. Her appeal failed on June 29, and on July 15 she was executed. July 21. At Old Bailey trial of woman for murder of her baby jury returned new verdict: "Not guilty of murder but guilty of the act charged for which she was not responsible in law," thus relieving Judge of passing sentence. 28. When boy of 16 was charged at Central Criminal Court with murder, prosecution proceeded only on charge of manslaughter of which he was found guilty. He was ordered to be detained for two years. 29. Sentences totalling 43 years imposed at Lewes Assizes upon 16 members of race gang for violence on racecourse. Aug. 13. Aged widow, Mrs. Ada Fortescue, found dead in Shepherd's Bush house. Sept. 14. George Andrew McMahon was found guilty at Central Criminal Court of "producing a revolver near the person of the King with intent to alarm His Majesty" during incident on Constitution Hill on July 16. He told sensational story of plot by a foreign Power. Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour. Oct. 22. At Central Criminal Court, George Orsborne, captain of trawler *Girl Pat*, sentenced to 18 months' hard labour, and his brother, James Orsborne, to twelve months' hard labour, for conspiring to steal the vessel which they sailed to British Guiana.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1935) Nov. 20.** Church Assembly adopted resolution expressing sympathy with Jewish people in Germany. Dec. 5. Commission appointed by Archbishops of Canterbury and York reported against admission of women to the priesthood but favoured recognition of deaconesses as members of the clergy with right to preach and baptise. 20. Ven. Alfred Rawlinson appointed Bishop of Derby. (1936) Jan. 22. Convocation of Canterbury agreed to loyal addresses to King Edward. 23. Report of the Archbishops' Commission on Relations of Church and State proposed new Act of Parliament to give Church of England spiritual freedom. 31. Order in Council amended the Prayer Book, Duke of York, as Heir-Presumptive, being included in prayers. March 25. National Free Church Assembly at Bristol passed motion declaring war to be anti-Christian and supporting League of Nations, but rejected amendment that Churches would take no part in war. May 29. Convocation appointed committee of Bishops to frame discipline for divorced persons who married again. June 23. Bishop of Exeter died. July 7. Rev. Leslie Weatherhead, of Leeds, accepted invitation to succeed Dr. Norwood at City Temple. Sept. 14. Bishop of Stepney, Dr. Curzon, appointed Bishop of Exeter.

**EDUCATIONAL.—(1935) Nov. 16.** Result of Oxford University election showed that Mr. A. P. Herbert, standing as National

independent, had won one seat from Conservatives. (1936) Jan. 6. Board of Education issued circular on its policy announcing more free places in secondary schools and State scholarships and increased grant for elementary school buildings. 30. Text issued of Government's Education Bill raising school-leaving age to 15 from Sept. 1, 1939, with certain exemptions. April 30. Sir Herbert Austin gave £250,000 to Cambridge University for scientific research. July 1. Centenary of University of London celebrated. 7. Lord Hugh Cecil appointed Provost of Eton. Sept. 27. He was installed with picturesque ceremony. Oct. 16. Lord Nuffield announced gift of £1,250,000 to Oxford University for development of medical research. He also gave £100,000 towards maintenance of the Bodleian Library and other departments at Oxford. 23. Sir Iain Colquhoun installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

IRELAND.—(1935) Dec. 12. Mr. de Valera moved in Dail that bill for the abolition of the Second Chamber, previously rejected by the Senate, should be sent back to the Senate. 23. Number of "political" prisoners released in Free State owing to general peaceful conditions. (1936) Feb. 13. Free State Senate carried motion of sympathy with Royal Family on death of King George. 17. Britain and Free State agreed to continue the coal-cattle pact. 27. Dail ratified extension of pact. March 24. Admiral H. B. Somerville murdered by gang of men at his home in County Cork for recommending Irish lads to join British Army. April 23. Dail passed motion putting into force bill to abolish University representation. 30. Number of prominent Republicans arrested in Cork and Waterford. May 12. Free State Budget showed surplus of £322,500 which was used in relief of taxation. 29. Dail by 74 to 52 carried motion for abolition of the Senate. Mr. de Valera announced his intention to introduce a new constitution. June 18. In Dail Mr. de Valera declared Government would not allow Free State to be used as base for attack on England in time of war. 19. Irish Republican Army proclaimed an illegal organisation.

LABOUR.—(1935) Nov. 20. Miners' ballot on question of tendering notices to enforce their claim for advance of 2s. a day for adults and 1s. for youths gave overwhelming majority in favour—409,351 against 29,215. 27. Negotiations to arrange claim opened by Minister of Mines. Dec. 5. Mine-owners decided to invite miners to meet them in their districts to discuss position. 6. After conference between Minister of Mines and Miners' Executive it was decided that negotiations should continue. 17. Coal-owners offered wage increase in every district and further discussions were postponed. 18. Minister of Mines told Miners' Executive Government could not give subsidy or loan to help men's wages. 19. Delegate conference of Mineworkers' Federation decided by 478,000 votes to 28,000 that notices would be tendered for a stoppage on Jan. 27 unless satisfactory wage proposals were obtained. (1936) Jan. 8. After conferring with owners, miners' leaders refused district offers of increases and Government declined to give temporary financial assistance. 9. Miners' Executive decided to

postpone strike notices for fortnight. 24. Miners' delegate conference by overwhelming majority accepted owners' revised wage offers and danger of strike disappeared. Owners offered to co-operate in discussing grievances before National Joint Consultative Committee. Feb. 2. Unofficial strike affecting London's meat supply began at Smithfield Market. 9. Strike came to an end. 20. Shipbuilding Employers' Federation offer of 2s. a week bonus to 150,000 shipyard workers accepted by unions concerned. March 20. International Labour Conference in London adopted resolution condemning Italian war on Abyssinia and denouncing German violation of Locarno Treaty. 27. Railway companies offered to employees half the deduction from the 1931 wage levels. April 12. Co-operative Party at annual conference at Great Yarmouth decided by 3,610 to 654 not to join up with Labour Party. May 13. National Union of Railwaymen's delegate conference rejected executives' recommendation to accept companies' offer. June 17. Engineering unions accepted employers' offer to increase war bonus by 3s. a week in place of men's demand for 6s. increase. July 7. National Union of Railwaymen's conference at Hull defeated proposal to support Communists' affiliation to Labour Party. 21. Miners' Conference at Scarborough carried by majority of 41,000 resolution in favour of affiliation of Communist Party. 31. Railway Staffs' National Tribunal issued its award restoring to railway workers half of remaining cut of 1931 reduction. Aug. 6. Labour Party issued its proposals for nationalisation of the coal industry. 11. Delegate conference of National Union of Railwaymen accepted National Tribunal's award. 24. Strike notices involving about 120,000 South Wales miners handed in following refusal of owners of Bedwas Colliery to recognise Miners' Federation. 25. National Council of Labour decided to support non-intervention in Spanish civil war. Sept. 3. While negotiations were taking place regarding Bedwas Colliery dispute, 140 of men there began stay-in strike. 5. They returned to surface and threatened strike throughout South Wales coalfield was averted by employers agreeing to meet men's leaders. 7. Trades Union Congress at Plymouth sent greetings to new Spanish Government and hopes for their success in fight against Fascism. 9. Council of Labour decided to adhere to policy of non-intervention in Spain. 10. Trades Union Congress by 3,029,000 to 51,000 stood by that policy. 11. Congress rejected proposal for Communist affiliation to Labour Party. 13. Stay-in strike of 33 men in pit at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, collapsed after four days. 19. Owners of Bedwas Colliery agreed to secret ballot of the men. 23. Mr. Ernest Bevin elected chairman of Trades Union Congress. Mr. C. R. Attlee opposed formation of a Popular Front. Oct. 5. Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh by majority of 1,317,000 affirmed policy of non-intervention in Spain. 6. Conference by 1,738,000 to 657,000 carried executive's resolution in favour of re-armament. 7. Proposal for Communist affiliation rejected by majority of 1,136,000. 9. Conference demanded immediate investigation into alleged breaches of Spanish non-intervention by Fascist States. Dr. Hugh Dalton elected chairman of the Party. 28. Labour Movement abandoned

policy of non-intervention in Spain and asked Britain and France to promote international agreement restoring to Spain right to purchase arms. **29.** Secret ballot in Bedwas Colliery gave 1,177 votes for Miners' Federation and 309 for Miners' Industrial Union.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—(1935) Nov. 2.** Sanctions against Italy were passed by Co-ordinating Committee for application on Nov. 18. **6.** Germany announced indirect co-operation with the League by prohibiting exceptional exports to Italy of banned products. Committee of Eighteen adopted oil embargo proposal when co-operation of non-members of League was assured. **12.** Austria decided to join League nations in banning export of war materials to Italy. **13.** In Note to the League, Abyssinia asked that Hoare-Laval peace proposals be referred to decision of the Assembly. **19.** Council shelved the plan. **(1936) Jan. 21.** Special session of League was held to pay tribute to memory of King George. **24.** Council agreed to resolution vindicating the League's authority in Free City of Danzig, Mr. Eden securing a settlement of the dispute. **Feb. 12.** Experts Committee adopted report that oil embargo on Italy could not become effective for three months and then only if United States limited her exports to Italy. **18.** Secretariat of the League began the move to the Palais des Nations in Ariana Park. **March 3.** Committee of Thirteen urged Italy and Abyssinia to open peace negotiations within framework of the League, thus delaying oil embargo decision. **5.** Emperor of Abyssinia agreed to opening of negotiations. **8.** Italy also accepted invitation in principle. **April 3.** Italy expressed willingness to nominate representative to negotiate on cessation of hostilities. **8.** Mr. Eden raised question of reported use of gas by Italians before Committee of Thirteen. Britain submitted Note on the subject to the League. **10.** Chairman of Committee saw Italian and Abyssinian delegates with view to initiating peace movement. Locarno Powers agreed that Britain should ask Germany to elucidate parts of her peace proposals. **16.** Italy informed Committee of Thirteen of her willingness to negotiate with Abyssinia but without active collaboration of the League. Proposals were rejected by Abyssinia who asked that all sanctions should be applied. **18.** Committee of Thirteen announced failure of efforts at conciliation. **20.** Council adopted resolution accepting the failure, maintaining sanctions, and recalling that poison gas is prohibited. **23.** Ecuador announced withdrawal of sanctions. **May 11.** Baron Aloisi, Italian delegate, objected at meeting of Council to presence of Abyssinian delegate, and with his colleagues left the room. **12.** Council rejected Italian claim that Abyssinia no longer existed. Italian delegation left Geneva on instructions from Rome. **13.** Council extended for a year the mandate of High Commissioner for Danzig. **15.** Guatemala announced decision to withdraw from the League. **16.** Italy withdrew Note to League alleging that Britain had supplied Abyssinia with dum-dum bullets. **June 30.** Emperor of Abyssinia addressed Assembly and asked for assurance that the aggressor should not triumph. Italian journalists tried to prevent him speaking and were ejected. **July 1.** Mr. Eden told the

Assembly that it was British Government's view that the Assembly should not in any way recognise Italy's conquest of Abyssinia. M. Leon Blum said that France stood by the Covenant. **3.** A Jew exiled from Germany shot himself in Assembly Hall during debate on sanctions. **4.** Assembly recommended Council to invite Governments to make proposals to improve the League and advised Co-ordination Committee to end sanctions. Application by Abyssinia for a loan was negatived. President of Danzig Senate, Herr Greiser, asked Council for removal of League control over Danzig. As he left he "cocked a snook" at journalists. **6.** Co-ordination Committee decided to cancel all sanctions on July 15. **Sept. 18.** 93rd Session of Council opened in the League's new palace. **21.** Credentials Committee of Assembly decided there was not sufficient evidence to show that Abyssinian Government had ceased to exist. **23.** Assembly itself by 39 to 4 decided that Abyssinia should continue member of League during that session. **25.** Spanish delegate to Assembly alleged that Fascist States were supplying arms to insurgents in Spain. Mr. Eden outlined British view of lines on which reform of the League should take. He said that two essential elements were League machinery and the will to work it. **30.** Mr. Sean Lester, High Commissioner for Danzig, appointed Deputy Secretary-General of League. **Oct. 7.** Commission set up to consider reform of League.

**LEGAL.—(1935) Nov. 4.** Court of Appeal decided that a promise to marry was null and void in law when made before divorce decree was made absolute. **Dec. 12.** House of Lords unanimously declared Lord de Clifford not guilty of charge of manslaughter, arising out of a motoring accident, the Lords Justices advising that there was no case to answer. Trial by peers took place with traditional ceremonial and was expected to be the last of its kind. **(1936) Jan. 24.** House of Lords dismissed appeal against reduced rating assessment of Southern Railway Company which meant saving of about £300,000 a year. **30.** Royal Commission on Dispatch of Business at Common Law recommended in their report wider powers to judges regarding evidence in order to shorten trials, retiring limit of 72 years for future judges, appointment of experienced officer to supervise organisation of business, and extension of jurisdiction of Quarter Sessions with legally qualified chairmen. **Feb. 6.** Departmental Committee recommended that coroners should no longer have power to commit for trial on charges of murder, manslaughter or infanticide, that only barristers or solicitors should be coroners, and that reports of inquests on suicides should not be published. **7.** Sir Oswald Mosley awarded one farthing damages in slander action against Mr. John Marchbank, general secretary of National Union of Railwaymen. **March 11.** Damages of £8,000 awarded in breach of promise action in King's Bench Division. **18.** Sir Donald Somervell, K.C., appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Terence O'Connor, K.C., Solicitor-General. **30.** Departmental Committee recommended that matrimonial cases at police-courts should be heard by special sessions of Justices, to include women, and that newspaper reports should be restricted. **May 29.**

Lord Darling died at age of 87. **Aug. 18.** Circuit Towns Committee recommended that Sheffield should be given an assize in 1940 and that Welsh Assizes should be remodelled.

### IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1935) **Nov. 5.** Mr. Hughes, Australian Vice-President of Executive Council, resigned because of his views on sanctions against Italy. **27.** Labour Party won majority for first time in general election in New Zealand, securing 52 seats out of 80. **Dec. 1.** Serious communal rioting occurred in Lahore between Sikhs and Moslems, 3 persons being killed and 25 wounded. **6.** New Labour Government in New Zealand authorised grant of £100,000 as Christmas box to Dominion's unemployed. **20.** Governor of Southern Rhodesia opened great bridge across the Sabi River. (1936) **Jan. 19.** Celebration of Jubilee of the Aga Khan opened in Bombay with a durbar at which he was weighed against gold bars, worth £25,125, which the Aga Khan ordered to be devoted to welfare work. **22.** King Edward was proclaimed on his accession at Ottawa as "Supreme Lord in and over the Dominion of Canada." **28.** Memorial services for King George were held throughout the Empire. **30.** As result of underground fire in Loyabad Colliery, Jharia, Bihar, 5 Europeans and 200 Indians were killed. **31.** Australian Government decided to retain control of and responsibility for air service between Sydney and Singapore, thus interfering with proposed Empire air mail service. **Feb. 6.** First Social Credit Government made its bow when new Alberta Legislature was opened. **7.** Rioting by Arabs in Zanzibar resulted in death of Assistant District Commissioner. **9.** New Zealand Government announced decision to control all transport in the Dominion. **12.** Australian Minister for Defence stated that large improvements in the fighting services were being provided. **28.** Indian Budget abolished income-tax on lower incomes, cuts amounting to £1,500,000. Finance member declared that India's economic and political barometers were both rising. **March 30.** Indian Legislative Assembly passed motion to give notice to terminate Ottawa trade agreement by 70 to 65. **April 1.** Alberta's Social Credit Government defaulted in payment of bond issues for £640,000. **8.** Lord Willingdon, addressing Indian Legislature for last time as Viceroy, said India was more peaceful, prosperous and happy than for many years. **17.** His successor, Lord Linlithgow, arrived at Bombay and they conferred. **19.** Jews and Arabs came into armed conflict at Jaffa, Palestine, several being killed. **22.** Two men rescued from gold mine at Moose River, Nova Scotia, after being imprisoned for 10 days by fall of rock, a third man being killed. **27.** Mr. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, announced in House of Assembly that defence force would be increased, particularly air strength. **30.** Sir Otto Niemeyer after inquiry announced in a report that from financial point of view India's new constitution was workable and recommended grant of assistance to eight provinces. **May 1.** Canadian Government's Budget reduced tariffs on 104 items. **8.** Emperor of Abyssinia with his family arrived at Jerusalem. **15.** Police

were forced to fire on crowd of Arabs in Jaffa after a demonstration, killing 2 and wounding 25. **23.** Emperor Haile Selassie left Palestine for London. **24.** Seaforth Highlanders were stoned at Nabulus, 35 miles from Jerusalem and fired on Arab rioters. **27.** Provincial autonomy in British India and separation of Burma fixed to start on April 1, 1937. Arabs in Palestine threatened general strike to stop Jewish immigration. **28.** High Commissioner authorised use of tear-gas for suppression of Palestine disorders. British policeman killed by sniper in Jerusalem. **June 7.** Convoys of Cameron Highlanders and police were ambushed near Jerusalem and serious fighting ensued before Arabs were defeated. Arab terrorist leaders were arrested and taken to concentration camp. **8.** Australia withdrew objections to Empire air mail scheme. **11.** Bomb exploded under decoy trucks on Palestine railway. **12.** Government Commission reported great Nazi interference in affairs of mandated territory of South-west Africa. **12.** Bomb thrown at train to Jerusalem, 14 persons being injured. **14.** Death penalty or life imprisonment decreed in Palestine for acts of terrorism. In fire at cinema at Hyderabad 20 persons were killed. **17.** Canadian Supreme Court declared part of Dominions "New Deal" legislation unconstitutional. **19.** Grimsby trawler *Girl Pat*, after 10 weeks' cruise unknown to her owners, captured and towed into Georgetown, British Guiana. **21.** During fight with Arabs in Palestine 2 British soldiers were killed and 3 wounded. **July 17.** Leaders in the Dominions and Colonies sent messages of congratulation to the King on fact that Constitution Hill incident had no serious result. **18.** Further reinforcements of troops in Palestine arrived. **26.** British omnibus convoy ambushed on Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road, 12 Arabs being killed and 1 British soldier wounded. **29.** Lord Peel appointed chairman of Royal Commission to investigate Palestine trouble. **21.** President Roosevelt visited Quebec and was welcomed by Lord Tweedsmuir. **Aug. 12.** A British soldier killed and 3 wounded when ambushed by Arabs near Gideon's Well, Palestine. **19.** Lord Mayor of London, Lady Vincent and civic party arrived at Vancouver in connexion with city's jubilee celebrations. **20.** Sir Percy Vincent unveiled statue of Capt. George Vancouver at City Hall and gave City Council replica of City of London mace. **Sept. 2.** Sir Percy Vincent arrived at Ottawa. Trade dispute between Australia and Japan concerning foreign imports settled at Canberra. **7.** Lieut.-General J. G. Dill entrusted with task of bringing disorder in Palestine to an end. British Government announced its intention to stand by the mandate. **9.** In two clashes in Palestine 5 British constables and 1 British soldier were killed. **10.** Australian Budget made provision for highest defence vote in Commonwealth's history, £8,800,107. **13.** General Dill arrived in Jerusalem. **15.** Lord Clarendon opened Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg. **21.** Lord Linlithgow, addressing Indian Legislature for first time as Viceroy, urged that the reforms shortly to come into operation should be given a fair trial. Celebrations of Johannesburg's Jubilee opened. **24.** In fierce fighting at Jaba, Palestine, 41 Arabs were killed or



wounded. **29.** Order in Council issued placing Palestine under authority of the High Commissioner who was given right to delegate his powers to Lieut.-General Dill. **Oct. 10.** Arab Higher Committee decided to call off the strike in Palestine. **12.** Strike came to end and work resumed after 175 days. **15.** Religious riots broke out in Bombay after dispute over rebuilding of part of Hindu temple, 32 persons being killed and many injured. **18.** Troops called out to assist in quelling Bombay riots, death roll being increased to 50. **22.** Australia and New Zealand agreed upon legislative action to safeguard British shipping in Australasian waters against subsidised foreign lines.

# UNITED STATES.

(1935) **Nov. 6.** In elections fought on New Deal issue, Republicans secured majority in New York State Assembly and won seats in other States. **8.** Mr. MacKenzie King, Canadian Premier, discussed question of reciprocal trade agreement with President at White House. **11.** Rising from Rapid City, South Dakota, huge balloon reached record height of over 74,000 ft. into the stratosphere. In speech before the Warrior's Tomb, Mr. Roosevelt gave pledge that United States would ever seek the ways of peace, but would protect herself. **15.** Trade treaty between Canada and United States signed at Washington. Duties were lowered by both countries on many goods for period of two years. **Dec. 9.** Supreme Court refused to review sentence on Hauptmann for murder of Colonel Lindbergh's infant son. **11.** Conference between British, Dominion and American representatives in Washington reached agreement regarding trans-Atlantic air service. (1936) **Jan. 3.** In speech to Congress, President supported Bill restricting oil and other vital exports to belligerents and attacked dictatorships. **6.** Supreme Court by 6 votes to 3 pronounced the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional, and decided that Federal Government had no power to control crop production, thus shattering the New Deal for farmers. Budget message to Congress forecast deficit of £647,000,000 for the year, a decrease of £260,000,000 on the estimate. **10.** House of Representatives by 355 to 59 passed Bill authorising cash payment of £400,000,000 bonus to ex-servicemen. **11.** New Jersey Court of Pardons rejected Hauptmann's petition for commutation of death sentence. **15.** Giant air liner crashed into swamp near Goodwin, Arkansas, 17 occupants being killed. **27.** Senate overrode President's veto on War Veterans' Bonus Bill which passed into law. **31.** While being driven to work in caged lorry, 22 negro convicts were burned to death near Scottsboro, Alabama. **Feb. 12.** Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed on Neutrality Bill to extend temporary Act. **14.** House of Representatives Committee approved the Bill. **17.** Supreme Court upheld Tennessee Valley scheme to sell surplus electric power. **18.** New Neutrality Bill passed. **28.** President announced he would seek £227,400,000 in new revenue to meet soldiers' bonus and situation caused by Agricultural Adjustment Act being declared invalid. **March 18.** Serious floods occurred in 14 Eastern States,

enormous damage being done near Pittsburgh and elsewhere. **22.** President allocated £5,000,000 for relief work. **30.** Court of Pardons rejected Hauptmann's second plea for mercy. **April 3.** Hauptmann executed at Trenton, New Jersey, for murder of Lindbergh baby. **6.** Tornado swept Southern States, 500 lives being lost and great damage caused. **May 13.** Mr. Robert Taft, son of former President, defeated Senator Borah in Republican primary elections in Ohio. **18.** Senate ratified London Naval Treaty. **June 1.** Enthusiastic welcome given in New York to liner *Queen Mary* on her arrival after maiden voyage from Southampton. **11.** Governor Alfred Landon of Kansas nominated by 984 to 79 on first ballot of Republican Convention to oppose Mr. Roosevelt. **12.** Colonel Frank H. Knox, of Chicago, nominated for vice-presidency. **16.** Treasury paid out £330,000,000 to over 3,000,000 ex-soldiers as war bonus. **19.** Congress passed bill authorising increase in Air Force. **20.** President lifted embargo on munitions for Abyssinian conflict. **26.** Democratic Convention at Philadelphia cheered for 63 minutes on presentation of Mr. Roosevelt's name as candidate for Presidency. **27.** Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. John Garner renominated for presidency and vice-presidency. **28.** Mr. Roosevelt accepted renomination at great Democratic demonstration, at which he made a fighting speech. **July 12.** Death roll from drought and heat in several States reached 740. Food had to be taken to several centres. **Aug. 14.** Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at Chautauqua, attacked dictatorships and said violation of agreements by nations was a bitter experience. **24.** Cunard-White Star liner *Queen Mary* arrived in New York after record east to west crossing of 4 days 7 hours 12 mins. **30.** On return journey she captured Blue Riband of the Atlantic, taking 5 days 23 hours 57 mins. **Sept. 30.** Mr. Roosevelt repudiated support of Communists in Presidential campaign. **Oct. 31.** Mr. Roosevelt wound up his election campaign. Country went to polls on **Nov. 3.** when Mr. Roosevelt was successful by tremendous majority.

# FRANCE.

(1935) **Nov. 4.** Trial of 20 persons accused of being accomplices of Stavisky opened in Paris. **21.** Bank rate raised to 5 per cent. in attempt to prevent depreciation of the franc. **25.** Bank rate raised to 6 per cent. **29.** Chamber adopted vote of confidence in Premier's financial policy by 324 to 247. **30.** Duke and Duchess of York attended St. Andrew's dinner of Caledonian Society of Paris. **Dec. 1.** They were entertained to luncheon by President Lebrun. **6.** Royalist, Socialist and Communist organisations agreed to disarm, and Chamber, after another vote of confidence in Government, adopted bills to enforce the pact. **8.** Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval, after discussions in Paris, reached agreement on basis for proposals for settlement of Italo-Abyssinian war. **17.** Chamber, after discussing peace proposals, gave M. Laval reduced majority of 52. **18.** M. Herriot resigned leadership of Radical-Socialist Party. **28.** M. Laval secured majority of 20 after debate on foreign policy. (1936) **Jan. 17.** Arlette Stavisky was acquitted on charges of complicity in her

husband's frauds. The dead swindler was found guilty, as were 8 others, 10 being acquitted. 19. Radical-Socialist Party passed resolution condemning M. Laval's policy, and demanding "unity of action and discipline" by its members in Chamber. M. Deladier elected leader of Party. 22. M. Laval's Government resigned after M. Herriot and three other Radical Ministers had withdrawn from the administration. 24. M. Albert Sarraut formed Cabinet, with M. Plandin as Foreign Minister. 31. New Premier obtained vote of confidence in Chamber by 361 to 165. Feb. 12. Three Croat terrorists sentenced, at Aix-en-Provence, to Devil's Island for life, for complicity in murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and M. Barthou. 13. M. Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, attacked by Royalists armed with cudgels in Paris boulevard and severely injured. As consequence the three Royalist leagues were dissolved by Presidential decree. 27. Chamber approved Franco-Soviet Pact by 353 to 164. March 10. Conference of Locarno Powers on Germany's occupation of Rhineland opened and was transferred from Paris to London. 12. Senate ratified Franco-Soviet Pact by 226 to 48. 27. Pact came into force with exchange of acts of ratification. April 6. Cabinet approved peace plan to be put forward in reply to Germany. 8. It proposed a special European Commission within the League, agreement not to propose any change in territorial status of the nations for 25 years, every nation to hold portion of its armed forces at disposal of the Commission, sanctions for breaking treaties and disarmament of European nations. 24. Two men sent to prison for street attack on M. Leon Blum. 26. First ballot in elections foreshadowed success for the Popular Front, Communists polling well. May 3. Second ballot resulted in triumph for the Popular Front, the new Chamber being composed of 381 members of the Left and 237 of the Right. 10. Government sent strong Note to Italy regarding annexation of Abyssinia, declaring France maintained every reserve as to Ethiopia's future status. M. Blum told National Congress of Party that France was against Fascism and solid for the League. 16. Archbishop of Rouen deprived, by order of the Pope, after refusing to resign. 26. Workmen in three Paris factories began "stay in" strike to obtain 40-hour week and increased wages. 27. Strike spread to other factories in many parts of France. 29. Several strikes settled in men's favour. June 1. New Chamber met. Work resumed in several factories after settlement of strikes. 4. M. Sarraut resigned and M. Blum became first Socialist Prime Minister of France. 5. New Cabinet announced legislation to end the strikes, including 40-hour week, collective contracts, nationalisation of war industries and cuts in Civil Service salaries. 8. Conference of employers and trade union leaders reached agreement to end the strikes on basis of Government's proposals after M. Blum had obtained vote of confidence in Chamber by 384 against 210. 9. Premier tabled bills to carry out the strike settlement for paid holidays and collective contracts. 11. M. Blum's first bills passed by Chamber. 12. Chamber passed 40-hour week bill. Government decided to prohibit unauthorised demonstrations. 18. President signed decree dissolving the

Fascist organisations. 23. Government's decision to stop sanctions against Italy and proposals for reform of the League announced. 28. Most of hotels on Riviera closed, proprietors countering "stay in" strikes with lock-out. July 5. Riviera hotels dispute settled. 14. Several people injured during Fascist riots on national fête day in Paris. 17. Chamber approved reform of Bank of France by 444 to 77, and nationalisation of war industries by 484 to 85. 26. In presence of President Lebrun and 150,000 people King Edward unveiled, on Vimy Ridge, the Canadian National Memorial to men who died in France but had no known graves. Aug. 1. Government decided to send appeal for neutrality in Spanish Civil War to all nations. Louis Bleriot, first man to fly English Channel, died in Paris. 9. France decided to ban all arms exports to Spain. Sept. 2. Government decided not to increase French Army as reply to Germany but to increase material. 7. Government announced intention to spend about £180,000,000 in next four years in modernising and increasing war material. 14. M. Blum intervened in strike involving 33,000 textile workers at Lille. 16. Dr. Jean Charcot, famous Polar explorer, and all members of French Greenland Expedition except one, perished when their ship *Pourquoi Pas* was wrecked in hurricane off Iceland. 17. Lille strike settled. 25. M. Blum decided to convoke Parliament to approve devaluation. Simultaneously, Britain, France and United States reached monetary agreement to assure equilibrium of world prices. 29. Chamber passed devaluation bill by 350 against 221. A sliding wage scale, originally included, was replaced by general powers enabling Government to control prices. Oct. 1. Bill became law, threat of deadlock between Senate and Chamber on Government's demand for powers to control prices being averted by compromise. 3. Government announced reduction in import duties on many goods. 4. Fascist riots occurred in Paris, many persons being injured and hundreds arrested. 25. Radical Congress unanimously resolved to support the Popular Front and condemned stay-in strikes. 27. Cabinet approved plan to spend £50,000,000 on renovation and increase of Air Force.

#### GERMANY.

(1935) Nov. 8. Herr Hitler dissolved the *Stahlheim*. 12. Germany placed embargo on many exports, similar to those banned by sanctionist countries. 21. French Ambassador in Berlin had interview of "a most friendly character" with Chancellor on relations between the two countries. Dec. 13. British Ambassador in Berlin sounded Herr Hitler on questions of an Air Treaty, non-aggression pacts between Germany and her neighbours and agreement for reduction of land armaments. 24. Berlin-Basle express crashed into crowded train near Gross-Heringen, Tübingia, 33 persons being killed and 80 injured. (1936) Jan. 17. Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, declared at Berlin that the time would come when Germany must demand her colonies back. Feb. 2. Organisations of ex-soldiers antagonistic to Nazi regime closed down by Minister of Interior. 6. Herr Hitler opened winter Olympic Games at Garmisch. 16.

Games ended, Britain winning all championships for ice-hockey. **March 2.** Germany gave formal promise that when the time came she was ready to sign bilateral naval treaty with Britain. **7.** Chancellor, at specially summoned meeting of Reichstag, announced that Germany would re-occupy the demilitarised Rhineland zone and denounced the Locarno Treaty, complaining of Franco-Soviet Pact. He offered to negotiate with France and Belgium for mutual demilitarised zones, to assure peace with those countries for 25 years by a non-aggression pact, to rejoin the League and to conclude an Air Pact. **8.** German troops occupied Cologne and other Rhineland towns. **12.** In official memorandum offer was made to keep remilitarisation on a "symbolical" basis, but Government threatened to withdraw its peace efforts if Chancellor's proposals were not sympathetically considered. **25.** Charges against Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader, published three years after his arrest. **29.** In election for new Reichstag 99 per cent. of nation voted for the Chancellor, figures being 44,411,911 for and 543,026 against. **April 17.** Party of London schoolboys were caught in blizzard in Black Forest, 5 of them losing their lives. **May 7.** Britain's questionnaire to Herr Hitler handed to Foreign Minister by British Ambassador. It asked whether Germany was in position to conclude "genuine treaties," would she respect existing status of Europe and would she accompany Western Air Pact by regional agreement for limitation of air strength. **July 10.** Hamburg Court of Appeal sentenced to death Edgar Andre, former Communist councillor, for terroristic acts. **11.** Austro-German agreement announced under which Germany recognised full sovereignty of Austria and both countries undertook not to interfere with internal affairs of the other, friendly and normal relations between the two nations being restored after three years. **16.** Herr Hitler sent message of congratulation to King Edward on his escape from Constitution Hill incident. **23.** Colonel Lindbergh, entertained by Air Ministry, pleaded that aviation should become the servant of peace and progress. **24.** Germany formally invited to join the three Locarno Powers in negotiating a new agreement. **31.** Germany accepted. **Aug. 1.** Olympic Games inaugurated in presence of Chancellor at Berlin Stadium. **11.** Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. **16.** Olympic Games closed, Germany leading with 181 points with United States second with 124. **24.** Germany accepted France's proposals to ban export of arms to Spain. Chancellor issued decree increasing military service for all males from one to two years, thus doubling strength of the Army. **28.** Herr Hitler increased tax on profits to provide cost of increased armed forces. **Sept. 4.** Mr. Lloyd George, during visit to Germany, called on Herr Hitler at his Bavarian villa and discussed general political situation. **5.** Government agreed to join Non-Intervention Committee in London. **9.** Chancellor at Nazi Party Congress at Nurnberg announced four-year plan to make Germany independent for supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs. He declared Germany could not renounce her claim for colonies. **30.** Dr. Schacht declared that Germany would not

devalue. **Oct. 12.** Germany drew attention of French Government to "outrageous attack" upon Herr Hitler by M. Thorez, French Communist leader, in speech at Strasbourg. **19.** General Goering given dictatorial powers to put new four-year economic plan into operation. **23.** General Goering outlined his programme, military staff being given control of imported raw materials. **25.** Germany and Italy reached an agreement by which Germany recognised Italy's annexation of Abyssinia and promised industrial support for its development. They agreed to co-operate in Austria.

# OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1935) **Nov. 3.** Plebiscite in Greece gave poll of nearly 98 per cent. in favour of restoration of the monarchy. **8.** Italian troops captured Makale on northern front and Gorahai in the south. **10.** King George of Greece in London accepted invitation to return to the throne. **11.** Italians made big advance over large front in the Ogaden. **13.** Anti-British riots occurred in Cairo after extreme Nationalists had demanded Cabinet's resignation. **16.** Marshal Badoglio appointed to succeed General de Bono in command of Italian forces in East Africa. **18.** Economic sanctions by 50 countries against Italy came into force. Day marked throughout Italy as "a day of shame and iniquity." **20.** As counter-sanction, Italy stopped all payments out of lira accounts of London banks' agents in Italy. **21.** Further rioting broke out in Cairo and in Port Said as protest against Britain's attitude towards Egypt. **25.** The King of the Hellenes arrived at Athens and was greeted with enthusiasm, being carried shoulder-high through excited crowd. Armed revolution broke out in north-east of Brazil. **27.** Revolt spread to Rio de Janeiro but was quickly subdued and rebels elsewhere surrendered. **28.** Marshal Badoglio assumed command in Abyssinia. **Dec. 1.** King of the Hellenes, despite opposition from his Government, signed decree granting general amnesty for political offenders. **7.** Bombs dropped by Italian aeroplanes at Dessie fell near Emperor of Abyssinia. **8.** Further rioting broke out at Cairo, 3 British police officers being injured. **9.** A student was killed and others wounded in new riots in Cairo streets. **12.** King Fuad of Egypt authorised restoration of the constitution of 1923, to which Great Britain agreed. Captain Kane released from prison at Palma, Majorca. **14.** Professor Masaryk announced his resignation as President of Czechoslovakia. **17.** King of the Hellenes dissolved Greek Parliament. **18.** Dr. Edouard Benes elected President of Czechoslovakia. **23.** Austrian Chancellor announced amnesty for Socialists still in prison for 1934 revolt. **30.** Swedish Red Cross unit in south-east of Italian Somaliland front wiped out by bombs from Italian planes, several doctors being killed. (1936) **Jan. 7.** Italian planes bombed Egyptian Red Cross station behind the Ogaden front. **14.** Sweden sent strong Note of protest to Italy concerning bombing of Red Cross unit. **15.** Italian airmen bombed Abyssinian Red Cross depot commanded by Englishman at Waddia. **17.** Italy rejected Sweden's accusation that Swedish Red Cross unit was deliberately bombed.

27. Abyssinians announced that Italian planes had made two raids on Ethiopian Red Cross unit, killing 5 women and 2 children. 29. Further rioting by students occurred in Cairo. 30. Tension in Egypt relieved by formation of neutral Ministry under Aly Maher Pasha. Signor Mussolini passed 45 decrees to assist Italy's campaign, including one requisitioning all wool. Feb. 4. Dr. Wilhelm Gustloff, Nazi agent in Switzerland, shot dead at his home at Basle. 9. Italian planes dropped bombs on Dessie where Emperor was staying. 16. General election in Spain resulted in victory for the Popular Front. 17. Owing to incidents "state of alarm" declared in Spain, and martial law in some provinces. 18. Successful one-day revolution in Paraguay, President resigning and fleeing. 19. Senor Manuel Azana formed Popular Front Cabinet in Spain. 21. Spanish President signed decree putting into force amnesty for 30,000 political prisoners. 26. Group of young Japanese officers mutinied at Tokio and assassinated four leading statesmen in their homes and seized number of public offices. 29. Japanese rebels surrendered at command of the Emperor, several of leaders committing suicide. March 2. Discussions for conclusion of Anglo-Egyptian treaty opened at Cairo. 4. Italian airmen bombed British Red Cross unit at Kworan, 3 Kenya "boys" and 7 Abyssinian patients being killed. 5. Mr. Koki Hirota formed new Cabinet in Japan. 6. British Ambassador in Rome protested against bombing of British ambulance. Major Burgoyne, attached to Abyssinian Red Cross, killed by bomb. 18. Venizelos, the Greek statesman, died in exile at Paris. 23. Signor Mussolini announced abolition of Chamber of Deputies and substitution of National Assembly of Corporations and State control of Italy's key industries. 24. Sentences of from 10 to 20 years passed at Vienna on 17 Austrian Socialists accused of high treason, 13 others being acquitted. At Rome, Italy, Austria and Hungary signed treaty to settle Danubian question. 25. Italian troops began great offensive in Ogaden region of Abyssinia. 29. Harar practically destroyed by bombs from Italian planes. April 1. Austrian Diet passed Government's Conscription Bill. Italians advanced in north, with aid of gas from the air, and entered Kworan province. 7. Dr. Alcala Zamora, Spanish President, deposed by new Cortes for unconstitutionally dissolving previous Cortes. 8. Senor Martinez Barrio sworn in in his place. 11. Turkey asked League of Nations and interested Powers to discuss refortification of the Dardanelles. 13. Italians occupied north shore of Lake Tana and advanced along Sudan frontier. Mr. Bosshardt, British missionary, released by Chinese Communists after 18 months. 15. Italian troops entered Dessie, Abyssinian General Headquarters. 16. Rioting occurred in Poland, Yugoslavia and Spain, 30 persons being killed. 17. General strike paralysed Madrid. 23. Italian advance on both fronts checked by fierce battles. 27. Italian motorised column pressed south upon Addis Ababa. 28. King Fuad of Egypt died and his 16 years old son, Farouk, succeeded him. 30. Italians after four-day battle captured key-point of Abyssinian defence line on Ogaden front. May 1. Haile Selassie and his family left

Addis Ababa for French port of Jibuti. 2. Looting broke out in Abyssinian capital and part of city was burned down. 3. Dr. A. J. Melly, of British Ambulance unit, wounded by looter in Addis Ababa. 4. Haile Selassie left Jibuti on British cruiser *Enterprise*. 5. Signor Mussolini announced from balcony in Rome "The war is over," and said that Marshal Badoglio had entered Addis Ababa at head of his troops. Groups of Europeans who had been holding out against looters were relieved. British troops at Legation repulsed attacks on Belgian and American Legations. 6. German journalist, Dr. Hans Wesemann, sentenced at Basle to three years' imprisonment for complicity in kidnapping of Dr. Berthold Jakob, Jewish anti-Nazi journalist. Dr. Melly died of wounds at Addis Ababa. 8. Harar looted by mob fleeing from Italians. 9. Signor Mussolini announced to people of Rome annexation of Abyssinia and assumption by King Victor of title of Emperor, Marshal Badoglio being appointed Viceroy. 10. Senor Manuel Azana elected Spanish President. 14. Following congratulatory telegram from Prince Starhemberg, Austrian Vice-Chancellor, to Signor Mussolini, Dr. Schuschnigg, the Chancellor, dismissed him from the Cabinet. 15. Dr. Schuschnigg announced that Austrian Heimwehr was to be disarmed. 24. In Spain Fascist agitation for a military revolt was revealed. June 3. Marshal Badoglio greeted by great crowds on arriving in Rome from Abyssinia. 8. Grandstand collapsed at review of boys and girls by King of Rumania at Bucharest, 30 people being killed and 600 injured. Amnesty for political prisoners in Austria announced. 9. Changes in Italian Cabinet included appointment of Count Ciano, the Duce's son-in-law, as Foreign Minister. 11. Marshal Badoglio created Duke of Addis Ababa. 12. Civil war in China stopped by Marshal Chiang. 13. New Belgian Cabinet formed by M. van Zeeland. 17. Belgian strikes settled by agreement on 40-hour week, minimum wages, paid holidays and recognition of trade unions. 18. Death of Maxim Gorki. 22. Belgium decided to drop sanctions against Italy. July 4. Duke of Kent opened British Art Exhibition at Amsterdam and visited Queen of the Netherlands. 6. Over 1,000 Fascists arrested in Spain. 12. Fascists killed Storm Police officer at Madrid. 13. As reprisal Storm Police arrested a Fascist leader, an ex-Minister, who was afterwards shot dead. 15. After long discussions, Britain, France, Russia, Turkey and Greece agreed at Montreux on solution of controversy regarding the Dardanelles. 18. Civil war broke out in Spain, an anti-Government Fascist revolt starting in Morocco and extending to the Peninsula. Foreign Legion rebels landed. 19. In 15 hours Spain had three Governments, the last, under Senor Giral, arming the workers to fight insurgents. 20. Revolt in Madrid was crushed. Convention authorising Turkey to re-fortify the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus signed at Montreux. Turkish troops at once moved into demilitarised zones. 21. British warships took on board British refugees at Spanish ports. Crews of several Spanish warships mutinied and took control on behalf of Government. 22. After initial insurgent successes Spanish Government forces recaptured several centres. 4. German



mountaineers perished in the Eiger in Bernese Oberland. **24.** General Mola, leader of rebels in North Spain, set up provisional Government at Burgos. **26.** Seaplanes brought reinforcements of insurgents to mainland from Spanish Morocco. **30.** Three of 6 Italian aeroplanes going to Spanish Morocco made forced landing in French Morocco, 2 men being killed. **31.** Italy accepted invitation to conference on Locarno Pact. **Aug. 1.** British Embassy to Spain transferred to Hendaye, France. **5.** Troops occupied Athens to forestall strike, and Greece was placed under military dictatorship. **7.** Algeciras bombarded by Government warships. **9.** All Britons in Madrid asked to leave by British Foreign Office. **12.** Generals Goded and Burriel, two insurgent leaders in Spain, executed in Barcelona. Government released German aeroplane forced down in Spain after diplomatic protest from Germany. **13.** Chinese Government granted votes to women. **14.** Badajoz captured by insurgents after fierce fighting, many of defenders being afterwards executed. **19.** Trial began at Moscow of Zinovieff, Kameneff and 14 others accused of leading revolutionary groups. They admitted plot to assassinate Stalin and other Soviet leaders. **21.** Italy accepted French proposals for pact of non-intervention in Spain. **24.** Moscow trial ended, all 16 defendants being sentenced to be shot. Russia agreed to French non-intervention pact. **25.** Zinovieff and his co-defendants shot. **26.** Egypt became sovereign independent state by signature of treaty with Britain, with whom she entered into 20 year-alliance. **28.** Leon Trotsky interned in Norway and his staff expelled. **29.** Rumanian Government resigned and new administration of Fascist tendency formed. Insurgent aircraft dropped bombs on Madrid. **Sept. 4.** After bitter struggle insurgent troops captured Irun. Senor Largo Caballero formed new Cabinet. **8.** Mutiny occurred on two Portuguese warships off Lisbon, but was quickly suppressed. Engagement announced of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands to

Prince Bernard Zur Lippe-Biesterfeld. **13.** Wave caused by avalanche by side of Lake Loen, Norway, demolished two villages, 80 people being drowned. Government troops evacuated San Sebastian to spare civilian population and insurgent forces entered town. **18.** The Alcazar at Toledo, where 1,400 men, women and children supporting insurgents were besieged, blown up by Government forces, but defenders continued resistance. **26.** Switzerland decided to devalue. **27.** Holland also devaluated. **28.** Turkey, Greece and Latvia followed suit. Spanish Government troops withdrew from the Alcazar after besieging it for two months. **29.** Government destroyer sunk by insurgent warships in Straits of Gibraltar. **30.** General Franco, Spanish insurgents' Commander-in-Chief, appointed head of provisional government with dictatorial powers. **Oct. 1.** Spanish Cortes met and passed vote of confidence in Government, granting full powers to deal with situation and approved grant of autonomy to Basque Provinces. **5.** Italian lira devalued. **10.** Austrian Chancellor dissolved Prince Starhemberg's Fascist Heimwehr and all similar organisations and became virtual dictator. **14.** King of the Belgians, in speech to his Ministers urging passage of bill strengthening the Army, said Belgium's military policy must consist in defence of her own territory and country "must stay outside our neighbours' conflicts." **16.** Spanish Premier took supreme command of all Government forces. **18.** Part of Northern Italy, including Venice, shaken by earthquake, 23 people being killed and 100 injured. **19.** Spanish President arrived at Barcelona. **21.** Insurgent advance on Madrid ordered by General Franco, Government troops evacuating Navalcarnero. **22.** Government decided to stay in Madrid. **27.** Britain made strong representations to Japan concerning assault on and arrest of 3 British sailors in Formosa. **30.** Madrid bombed by insurgent planes. *Coup d'etat* by Iraqi army deposed Government and formed new administration.

## ANNUAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Deaths per Million Persons Living (Standardized Ages).

	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Enteric Fever.....	321	199	175	91	34	11	6	5	4
Smallpox.....	228	45	14	13	0	1	0	0	0
Influenza.....	...	...	363	208	565	310	251	432	106
Tuberculosis—all forms.....	2,832	2,444	2,011	1,646	1,375	993	815	799	740
"ancient".....	474	610	767	867	928	991	1,001	977	1,003
Diabetes.....	...	...	...	93	98	95	103	104	104
"Measles".....	1,018	1,227	1,217	913	891	416	354	201	390
Scarlet Fever*.....	1,503	903	479	311	141	74	46	61	83
Diphtheria and Croup*.....	1,615	813	894	584	447	306	228	161	402
Whooping Cough*.....	1,415	1,159	1,115	816	596	437	310	237	214
Suicides.....	77	76	88	102	87	...	143	140	137
Other Violence and Accidents.....	645	591	531	464	445	...	401	422	425

\* At ages under 15 years.      † Civilian only.

RETROSPECT OF SPORT.  
THE TURF.

The Turf in Gt. Britain is under the control of—

Flat Racing: The Jockey Club, H.-Q. at Newmarket.  
Stewards for 1867—Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Sir  
Leonard Brassey, Sir William Bass.

*Steeplechasing:* The National Hunt Committee, Stewards for 1916-7—Lord Stalbridge, Lt.-Col. E.H. Wyndham, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Eric Platt, G. Johnstone, Sir Edward Hanmer.

Messrs. Weatherby & Sons act as Secretaries to both bodies from the Registry Office, 25 Cavendish Square, London, W. 1.

## Winning Jockeys, 1926 (a).

	1st.	and.	3rd.	Upl.	Ttl.	P. c.
Richards, G.	273	150	101	504	918	18.56
Nevett, W.	213	77	16	279	525	19.62
" "	98	74	63	413	618	14.37
Leahy, P.	81	53	41	661	436	18.57
" "	72	93	77	49	711	10.12
McEneaney, R.	67	53	45	282	447	14.09
" "	58	61	42	2	451	12.66
W. H.	56	59	50	308	473	11.81
Weston, T.	48	49	17	377	531	9.04
Christie, W.	43	35	36	211	323	13.23
James, R. A.	41	45	31	241	358	15.89
Carslake, B.	40	41	35	126	302	13.23

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1926 (a)

Winning Owners.		Winning Trainers.	
Lord Astor .....	\$38,221	J. Lawson .....	\$61,167
H. H. Aka Khan ..	23,958	Capt. C. Boyd-Roch-	
Lord Dey .....	23,033	fort .....	53,120
Sir A. B. Ley .....	23,601	Frank Watters .....	3,760
Mr. W. Woodward ..	18,309	C. Leader .....	33,411
Lord Rosebery .....	11,977	J. L. Jarvis .....	9,03
Lord Stanley .....	11,655	H. L. Cottrell .....	5,607
Lady Z. Wernher ..	10,241	M. J. Pencock .....	10,97
Mr. M. Field .....	8,56	V. Smyth .....	18,73
Mr. J. A. de Roth-		F. Templeman .....	17,444
schild .....	8,183	B. Jarvis .....	15,57
Sir J. Eley .....	7,434	R. J. Coling .....	13,90
Mr. E. Thornton ..		F. Hartigan .....	13,791
Smith .....	7,018		

от 1 ноября 1992 г. № 6.

## THE DERBY, 1020-1936.

*For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1919 see 1021 edition.*

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is now 1 mile 4 furlongs 5 yards. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with *Th. Kingston* (1850), *Bashman* (1859), *Musjid* (1859), and *Blue Gown* (1869). The 1st Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with *Bend Or* (1880), *Shotover* (1882), *Ormonde* (1896), and *Flying Fox* (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—*War substitute* at Newmarket, 1918.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER.	Betting	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R.R's.
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop.....	100 to 6	F. O'N'all.....	P. P. Gilpin.....	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist.....	6 to 1	S. Donoghue.....	C. Molton.....	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle.....	10 to 1	S. Donoghue.....	F. Darling.....	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus.....	100 to 15	S. Donoghue.....	R. Jarvis.....	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansoucy.....	9 to 2	T. Weston.....	G. Lambton.....	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morriss's *Manua.....	9 to 1	S. Donoghue.....	F. Darling.....	27
1926	Lord Woolavington's *Coronach.....	11 to 2	J. Childs.....	F. Darling.....	19
1927	Mr. F. Curzon's Call Boy.....	4 to 1	E. C. Elliott.....	J. Watts.....	23
1928	Sir H. Cunliffe Owen's Felstead.....	33 to 1	H. Wragg.....	O. Bell.....	19
1929	Mr. W. Barnett's *Frigo.....	33 to 1	J. Marshall.....	R. Dawson.....	26
1930	H. H. Aga Khan's Blenheim.....	18 to 1	H. Wragg.....	R. Dawson.....	17
1931	Mr. J. A. Dewar's *Cameronian.....	7 to 2	F. Fox.....	F. Darling.....	25
1932	Mr. T. Walls's April the Fifth.....	100 to 6	F. Lane.....	T. Walls.....	21
1933	Lord Derby's *Hyperion.....	6 to 1	T. Weston.....	G. Lambton.....	24
1934	Maharajah of Bhopal's *Windsor Lad.....	15 to 2	C. Smirke.....	M. Marsh.....	19
1935	H. H. Aga Khan's *Bahram.....	5 to 4	F. Fox.....	Fk. Butters.....	16
1936	H. H. Aga Khan's Mahmoud.....	100 to 8	C. Smirke.....	Fk. Butters.....	22

Marked \* also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the St. Leger.

Record time, 2 min. 14 secs. by Hyperion in 1933, Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

	2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.	OAKS.	GOLD CUP.	ECLIPSE.	ST. LEGER.
	1 mile - <sup>ost</sup> .	1 mile - <sup>ost</sup> .	1 1/2 mile 5 yds. - <sup>ost</sup>	2 1/2 miles.	1 1/2 mile	1 1/2 m 32 yds. - <sup>ost</sup> .
1922	Brewell	Kandy	Udunur	Trimlion 6 yst 4lb.	Miracle 5 yst 4lb	Fairclaus
1933	Rodosto	Brown Betty	Chataleine	Foxhunter 4 yst	Leaning 4 yst 7lb	Hyperion
1934	Alombo	Campanula	Light Brocade	Felicitacion 4 yst K. Salmon 4 yst 7lb		Windsor Lad
1935	Baham	Mesa	Quivered	Tiberius 4 yst	Win. Lad 4 yst 10 lb	Baham
1936	Pay Up.	Tide-Way	Lovely Rosa	Quashed 4 yst 10 lb	Rh. Scholar 3 yst 6 lb	Bossell

LINCOLNSH. HDGP. 1 mile.		GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 855 yds.		GT. METROPOLITAN. Epsom—2 miles 2 fur.		CITY & SUBURBAN 1 mile 2 furlongs.	
1932	Jessie's Founder 43 6st 13lb	Forbush 75 10 7 8 1/2	Forbush 75 10 7 8 1/2	Roi de Paris 43 6st 8 1/2	Roi de Paris 43 6st 8 1/2	Clocken 43 7st 4lb	Clocken 43 7st 4lb
1933	Black 43 7st 10lb	Kell 43 7st 10lb	Kell 43 7st 10lb	Doncaster 43 7st 10lb	Doncaster 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb
1934	Black 43 7st 10lb	Golden Miller 43 7st 10lb	Golden Miller 43 7st 10lb	Amplification 43 7st 10lb	Amplification 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb
1935	Black 43 7st 10lb	Reginaldston 43 7st 10lb	Reginaldston 43 7st 10lb	Quinley Wood 43 7st 10lb	Quinley Wood 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb
1936	Overcoat 43 7st 10lb	Reginaldston 43 7st 10lb	Reginaldston 43 7st 10lb	Quinley Wood 43 7st 10lb	Quinley Wood 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb	Light 43 7st 10lb
CHESTER CUP. 2 miles 2 fur.		KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs.		N'MARKET STAKES 1 mile 2 fur.		MANCHESTER CUP. 1 mile.	
1932	Benny Bright 43 7st 10lb	Venture 43 7st 10lb	Venture 43 7st 10lb	Miracle 43 7st 10lb	Miracle 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb
1933	Black 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Young Lower 43 7st 10lb	Young Lower 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb
1934	Black 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Windsor Lad 43 7st 10lb	Windsor Lad 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb
1935	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Wichwood Abbott 43 7st 10lb	Wichwood Abbott 43 7st 10lb	Bohsligh 43 7st 10lb	Bohsligh 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb
1936	Chosen 43 7st 10lb	British Quot 43 7st 10lb	British Quot 43 7st 10lb	Flares 43 7st 10lb	Flares 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb	Cremona 43 7st 10lb
ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles.		GOLD VASE. 2 miles.		ROYAL HUNT CUP. 7 furlongs 155 yards.		NEW STAKES Ascot—5 furlongs.	
1932	Son of Mint 43 7st 10lb	Silvermoor 43 7st 10lb	Silvermoor 43 7st 10lb	Totaig 43 7st 10lb	Totaig 43 7st 10lb	Hyperion 43 7st 10lb	Hyperion 43 7st 10lb
1933	Son of Mint 43 7st 10lb	Gainslaw 43 7st 10lb	Gainslaw 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb
1934	Hands Off 43 7st 10lb	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Caymanas 43 7st 10lb	Caymanas 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb
1935	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Flash Bye 43 7st 10lb	Flash Bye 43 7st 10lb	Prick 43 7st 10lb	Prick 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb
1936	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Rondo 43 7st 10lb	Rondo 43 7st 10lb	Guinea 43 7st 10lb	Guinea 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb	Colombo 43 7st 10lb
QN. ALEXANDRA. Ascot, 2 m. 6 f. 74 yds.		N'THUMBERL'D PL. High Gosforth—2 miles.		GR. PR. DE PARIS 1 mile 7 furlongs.		PRUSS. OF WALES'S Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.	
1932	Brown Jack 43 7st 10lb	Pomarell 43 7st 10lb	Pomarell 43 7st 10lb	Strip the Willow 43 7st 10lb	Strip the Willow 43 7st 10lb	Jacopo 43 7st 10lb	Jacopo 43 7st 10lb
1933	Brown Jack 43 7st 10lb	Leopard 43 7st 10lb	Leopard 43 7st 10lb	Cappello 43 7st 10lb	Cappello 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb
1934	Brown Jack 43 7st 10lb	Whitlam 43 7st 10lb	Whitlam 43 7st 10lb	A. miral 43 7st 10lb	A. miral 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb
1935	Enfield 43 7st 10lb	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Orudite 43 7st 10lb	Orudite 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb
1936	Enfield 43 7st 10lb	Coup de Roi 43 7st 10lb	Coup de Roi 43 7st 10lb	Mieux 43 7st 10lb	Mieux 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb
NAT. BREEDERS'. 5 furlongs.		SU. MER CUP. Liverpool—1 m. 170 yds.		STEWARDS' CUP Goodwood—6 furlongs.		GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.	
1932	Myrobella 43 7st 10lb	Zane Grey 43 7st 10lb	Zane Grey 43 7st 10lb	Solenoid 43 7st 10lb	Solenoid 43 7st 10lb	Brulette 43 7st 10lb	Brulette 43 7st 10lb
1933	Colombo 43 7st 10lb	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Pharac 43 7st 10lb	Pharac 43 7st 10lb	Sans Peine 43 7st 10lb	Sans Peine 43 7st 10lb
1934	Baham 43 7st 10lb	Cay Dancer 43 7st 10lb	Cay Dancer 43 7st 10lb	Figaro 43 7st 10lb	Figaro 43 7st 10lb	Loe 43 7st 10lb	Loe 43 7st 10lb
1935	Wyndham 43 7st 10lb	His Reverence 43 7st 10lb	His Reverence 43 7st 10lb	Greenore 43 7st 10lb	Greenore 43 7st 10lb	Tiberius 43 7st 10lb	Tiberius 43 7st 10lb
1936	Full Sail 43 7st 10lb	R. p. p. Tor 43 7st 10lb	R. p. p. Tor 43 7st 10lb	Solerina 43 7st 10lb	Solerina 43 7st 10lb	Loe 43 7st 10lb	Loe 43 7st 10lb
EROT HANDICAP. York, 134 mile.		RINCE EDWARD H. Manchester—2 m. 75 yds.		DONCASTER CUP. 134 miles.		NEWBURYAUT CUP about 2 miles 1 furlong.	
1932	Cat of Nine Tails 43 7st 10lb	Brown Jack 43 7st 10lb	Brown Jack 43 7st 10lb	Foxhunter 43 7st 10lb	Foxhunter 43 7st 10lb	Roi de Paris 43 7st 10lb	Roi de Paris 43 7st 10lb
1933	Diction 43 7st 10lb	Knuckleduster 43 7st 10lb	Knuckleduster 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Colombo Kid 43 7st 10lb	Loose-trife 43 7st 10lb	Loose-trife 43 7st 10lb
1934	Alcazar 43 7st 10lb	Leopard 43 7st 10lb	Leopard 43 7st 10lb	Alcazar 43 7st 10lb	Alcazar 43 7st 10lb	Enfield 43 7st 10lb	Enfield 43 7st 10lb
1935	Museum 43 7st 10lb	Quashed 43 7st 10lb	Quashed 43 7st 10lb	Black Devil 43 7st 10lb	Black Devil 43 7st 10lb	Coup 43 7st 10lb	Coup 43 7st 10lb
1936	Penny Royal 43 7st 10lb	Winter Worker 43 7st 10lb	Winter Worker 43 7st 10lb	Buckleigh 43 7st 10lb	Buckleigh 43 7st 10lb	Coup de Roi 43 7st 10lb	Coup de Roi 43 7st 10lb
CHAMPION ST. Now 1 mile 2 fur.		CESAREWITCH. 2 miles 2 fur.		MIDDLE PK. STKS. 6 furlongs.		CAMBRIDGESHIRE E. Last m. & 220 yds. A. F.	
1932	Cameroon 43 7st 10lb	Nitschkin 43 7st 10lb	Nitschkin 43 7st 10lb	Felicitation 43 7st 10lb	Felicitation 43 7st 10lb	Pullover 43 7st 10lb	Pullover 43 7st 10lb
1933	Chateaufort 43 7st 10lb	Seminole 43 7st 10lb	Seminole 43 7st 10lb	Medieval Knight 43 7st 10lb	Medieval Knight 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb	Raymond 43 7st 10lb
1934	Dunsmuir 43 7st 10lb	Enfield 43 7st 10lb	Enfield 43 7st 10lb	Paham 43 7st 10lb	Paham 43 7st 10lb	Wychwood Abbott 43 7st 10lb	Wychwood Abbott 43 7st 10lb
1935	Wichwood Abbott 43 7st 10lb	Near Relation 43 7st 10lb	Near Relation 43 7st 10lb	Abier 43 7st 10lb	Abier 43 7st 10lb	Commander 43 7st 10lb	Commander 43 7st 10lb
1936	Wichwood Abbott 43 7st 10lb	Pel 43 7st 10lb	Pel 43 7st 10lb	Fair Copy 43 7st 10lb	Fair Copy 43 7st 10lb	Dun Bulger 43 7st 10lb	Dun Bulger 43 7st 10lb

## POLO IN 1936.

Champion Cup.—Templeton (p.) Texas Rangers scr.  
King's Coronation Cup.—Templeton beat Texas Rangers 8-5.  
All-Ireland Cup.—Hurlingham beat Ireland 5-4.  
Inter-Regimental.—12th Lancers beat Royal Navy 6-4.  
Subalterns.—1st Royal Dragoons beat 12th R. Lancers 8-6.  
County Challenge Cup.—Touletton beat Stoke d'Abernon 101-8.  
Roanampton Cup.—Templeton beat Texas Rangers.  
Whitney Cup.—Texas Rangers.  
Ranelagh Cup.—Weather prevented completion.  
Junior Championship.—Jaguars beat Edmundsbury 10-6.  
University Match.—Oxford beat Cambridge 4-2.  
Indian Championship.—Jaipur beat Kashmir 10-4.  
U.S.A. Championship.—Greentree beat Templeton 11-10.  
Cup of the Americas.—Argentine beat U.S.A., 21-9, 8-4.

## AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Westchester Cup.—First meeting in 1826, when Great Britain won both matches. Second meeting in 1902, Great Britain won by two matches to one. U.S.A. won both matches in 1909, 1911 and 1913. Great Britain 1904, U.S.A. 1902, 1904, 1907 and 1910. U.S.A. team at Hurlingham beat 1907 and 1910, 8-6, 15-9, June 10, 19, 24, 1935.  
Kadru Cup (New Delhi).—Capt. P. H. J. Tuck (R.A.), 1; Lt. Odling.

## SHOOTING—BISLEY 1936.

King's Prize.—Sergt. L. D. Busschau, Sth. Africa, 272, 2; Sergt. J. E. Johnson, Sth. Africa, 272, 2; Lt.-Col. R. Bodley, Sth. Africa, 270, 3. Silver Medal won by Sergt. J. E. Johnson, Sth. Africa, 146 (after tie). Bronze Medal won by Gdsm. D. S. Fraser (Canada), 103.  
Grand Aggregate.—Of. Cdt. I. A. Duncan-Miller C.U.O.T.C. 497; Wing-Com. T. S. Irens, R.A.F. 494.  
N. 320.  
Eleo Shield.—England, 1666, 2; Scotland, 16-6, 2.  
Kilpatrick.—Mother Country, 1113, 2; South Africa, 1104, 2; Canada, 1103, 3; India, 1102, 4; Guernsey, 1074, 5.  
Ashburton.—Brighton Coll. and Denstone Coll. Staffs, 101 1/2.  
Awarded former of better 500 yd. score, 247 3/4.  
United Services Bowl.—Army, 1282, 1; R.N., 1263, 2; R.A.F., 1214, 3; R.M., 1206, 4; Territorial, 1112, 5.  
County Cup.—Surrey, 1099, 5; London, 1067, 2; Bucks, 1063, 3; Warwick, 1064, 4.  
Chancellor's Plate.—Oxford, 1088, 2; Cambridge, 1075, 2.  
Hunt, Shrey Cup.—Oxford, 705, 1; Cambridge, 78, 2.  
Inter University.—Queen's (Belfast), 260, 1; Oxford, 261, 2; Nottingham, 253, 3; Manchester, 258, 4.  
Heslop Cup.—Cambridge, 778, 1; Oxford, 770, 2.  
Best Shot.—Army.—C.S.M. W. Edwards (2 d. of C.L.I.) T.A.—Major D. M. Lindsay (7 Sher. For.) R.A.F.—F.O. G. E. Watt, R.N. Gun Swire (H.M.S. Pembroke).  
Nors.—N.R.A. bulls'eyes, reduced in 1928 to 5, 7 and 15 ins. for 200, 300, 500 yds. were enlarged in 1934 to 6, 9 and 13 ins., and changed in 1926 to 5, 7 and 15 ins. respectively. Pattern '14 rifle officially encouraged 1935.

## CRICKET.

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's, N.W.1.

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE, 1936.

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire won 18 times; Surrey 9; Nottingham 8; Kent 4; Middlesex 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 1; Norths and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Norths, Lancs and Surrey equal in 1889.

**Points.**—Side leading on 1st innings, 5 pts.; side losing on 1st innings, 3 pts.; no result on 2nd innings, 4 pts. each. Scores equal on 1st innings, 4 pts. each. Where there is no play on the first two days the match will come under the laws for one day games, except that a side may not declare its first innings closed until it has batted for at least sixty minutes. In this case, should the match be decided on the first innings, the winners will score ten points and their opponents three points. Matches in which no play takes place will not be included in the table.

County. Order for 1936. 1935 in brackets.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Won on 1st innings.	Lost on 1st innings.	Points Possible.	Points Obtained.	Percentage.
Derbyshire (21)	28	13	4	4	5	470	239	50.90
Middlesex (3)	26	10	4	2	5	390	203	52.05
Yorkshire (21)	30	10	9	12	4	450	230	51.11
Gloucester (15)	20	10	7	4	6	450	203	45.11
Notts. 5	28	8	3	3	6	420	189	45.00
Surrey 11	0	9	7	0	6	450	191	42.44
Somerset 14	6	9	10	3	3	390	102	41.53
Kent 10	23	8	9	4	5	410	174	41.42
Essex 9	26	8	8	5	5	390	100	41.02
Hampshire 16	30	7	5	9	9	450	177	39.33
Lancashire 4	20	7	6	2	5	450	175	38.88
Worcester 12	28	7	9	4	2	420	150	35.71
Warwick 8	24	4	8	2	2	360	103	28.61
Sussex 17	30	4	10	2	7	450	125	27.77
Leicester 16	24	3	5	0	6	360	98	27.22
Glamorgan 13	26	1	12	0	5	390	63	17.43
Northants 17	24	0	9	5	9	360	62	16.94

One day matches; 10 pts. for first innings lead (Law 55.)

## MINOR COUNTIES TABLE, 1936.

County. Order for 1936. 1935 in brackets.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Won on 1st innings.	Lost on 1st innings.	Points Possible.	Points Obtained.	Percentage.
Points Awarded..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hertford	12	8	1	1	1	66	52	78.78
Northfolk (19)	10	4	0	3	0	48	33	78.57
Lancashire II. (5)	10	3	0	4	0	48	30	71.42
Wiltshire	8	3	0	5	0	48	33	67.75
Middlesex II. (1)	10	4	1	3	1	48	31	64.58
Cambridge (14)	10	4	1	3	1	30	16	53.33
Stafford 16	12	4	2	2	2	60	32	53.33
Glamorgan II. (15)	8	3	1	1	1	48	24	50.00
Surrey II. (8)	12	4	3	1	1	60	30	45.45
Lincoln 19	8	2	3	1	1	36	16	44.44
Oxford 13	8	2	3	1	1	42	18	42.85
Dorset 11	10	2	1	3	2	54	23	42.59
Yorkshire II. (18)	10	1	1	3	3	48	18	37.50
Northumberland 16	8	1	4	1	2	48	15	31.25
Devon 10	8	1	2	1	1	36	11	30.55
Bedford 21	8	0	2	3	1	36	10	27.77
Bedford II. (20)	10	1	1	1	6	42	15	27.77
Cheshire 14	8	1	3	1	1	42	11	26.19
Bedford II. (17)	8	1	4	1	2	48	11	22.91
Leamington 9	8	1	4	0	1	36	7	19.44
Durham 7	8	1	2	0	3	36	6	16.65
Cornwall 23	8	0	5	1	0	36	3	8.33
Suffolk 11	8	0	6	0	1	42	1	2.38

(Durham and Northumberland tied. No Challenge Match as Hertford had played Norfolk. First occasion for Hertford to head Table. Denbigh dropped out from competition.)

## ENGLISH BATTING AVERAGES, 1936.

Batsman.	Number of Innings	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Hammond (W. R.)	42	2107	317	5	50.94
Fishlock	53	2120	233	13	51.22
Hendren	58	2651	202	2	47.30
A. Melville	21	982	152	0	46.76
Leyland	44	1790	263	5	45.89
Paynter	54	2016	177	10	45.81
N. S. Mitchell-Innes	37	1438	107	5	44.93
Hardstaff	40	1615	145	4	44.86
Ames	16	717	145	0	44.81
C. S. Dempster	38	1420	161	6	44.65
Parks (H.)	51	1635	174	10	41.74
Worthington	45	1734	174	3	41.28
Farrar	52	1527	257	3	39.32
E. R. T. Holmes	53	1874	172	5	39.04
Barnett	58	2038	204	3	38.14
N. W. D. Yardley	31	1017	116	4	37.66
Bakewell	46	1680	241	0	37.66
Langridge (James)	49	1611	167	0	37.46
Keeton	51	1655	115	5	35.97
Iddon	50	1722	136	2	35.87
R. E. S. Wyatt	44	1521	109	5	32.33

Not out.

## ENGLISH BOWLING AVERAGES, 1936.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Larwood	679.1	165	1544	170	22.97
Verity	1289.3	463	2847	216	13.18
Collyer	946.4	239	2135	166	13.44
Bowes	874.4	277	1740	123	13.40
Smith (M. d. sex.)	985.4	245	2006	123	15.08
Snaffles	164.4	207	2281	130	17.54
Gover	1159.2	185	3547	200	17.73
G. O. Allen	500.3	96	1442	81	17.80
Parkes	943.5	174	2588	139	18.61
R. W. V. Robins	533.1	166	1553	82	18.93
Stiffell	1501	461	3082	161	19.14
Geary	982.1	200	1954	102	19.15
Welland	1014.1	202	2821	146	19.32
K. Farnes	447.2	78	1266	67	19.34
Mercer	907.1	233	2461	127	19.37
Nichols	765.4	146	2215	114	19.42
Howarth	961.3	272	2473	127	19.47
Vore	1120.1	272	2741	136	20.15
Goddard	1425	323	3106	153	20.30
Sims	840.4	143	1688	127	21.16

## ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA, 1876-1934.

First played, 1876. England have won 52 matches; Australia 53 matches, and 29 matches have been drawn.

**NOTE.**—After Australia's victory at the Oval (Aug. 29, 1882), an epitaph with black-edged border "In affectionate remembrance of English Cricket. . . . The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia," appeared in *The Sporting Times* ("The Pink 'Un") of Sept. 2, 1882. Since that year the contest has been colloquially for *The Ashes*.

## AUSTRALIAN TOUR IN ENGLAND, 1934.

## TEST MATCHES.

Australia, won 2; England, 1, drawn 2.

## AUSTRALIAN TOUR, SOUTH AFRICA, 1935-6.

Test Matches—Australia won 4, 1 drawn.

All Matches—Australia won 13, 3 drawn.

## ENGLAND v. SOUTH AFRICA.

First played, 1882. England have won 23 matches; South Africa 12, and 19 matches have been drawn.

## WOMEN'S CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Chairman, Mrs. P. H. Maxwell, c.b.e.; Secretary, Miss V. M. M. Cox, c.b.e.

## TOUR IN AUSTRALIA, 1934-5.

Test Matches.—England won 2; 1 drawn.



## ALL-INDIA TOUR.

## TEST MATCHES.

First, Lords, June 27, 29, 30. England won by 9 wks.  
 All-India, 147 and 93; England, 134 and 103 for 1 wkt.  
 Second, Manchester, July 25, 27, 28. Drawn. All-India,  
 203 and 390 for 5 wks.; England, 571 for 8 wks. dec.  
 Third, Oval, Aug. 15, 17, 18. England won by 9 wks.  
 England, 471 for 8 wks. dec. and 64 for 1 wkt.; All-India,  
 222 and 312.

## TEST MATCH AVERAGES (1936).

## ALL-INDIA (BATTING).

	Aver.		Aver.
C. Ramaswami .....	16.66	M. Baqa Jilani .....	16.00
V. M. Merchant .....	47.00	P. E. Palia .....	13.00
Dilawar Hussain .....	44.00	S. Wazir Ali .....	10.66
Mushtaq Ali .....	33.60	Mahomed Nissar .....	9.50
Amar Singh .....	26.00	C. S. Nayudu .....	8.33
Maj. C. K. Nayudu .....	21.50	Maharaj Kumar .....	8.15
D. D. Hindlekar .....	21.50		

Also batted:—N. Jahangir Khan, K. R. Meherhomji.

## BOWLING.

	Wickets Aver.		Wickets Aver.
Mahomed Nissar .....	28.58	Mushtaq Ali .....	77.00
Amar Singh .....	31.70	C. S. Nayudu .....	95.00
Maj. Nayudu .....	51.25	M. Jahangir Khan .....	
		V. M. Merchant, M. Baqa Jilani.	

## ENGLAND (BATTING).

	Aver.		Aver.
Hammond (W. R.) .....	194.50	Leyland .....	43.00
Worthington .....	107.50	R. W. V. Robins .....	38.00
Barnett .....	75.00	N. J. Turnbull .....	37.00
Verity .....	72.00	Fishlock .....	25.00
Hardstaff .....	48.00	Fagg .....	23.00
Gimblett .....	43.50	Duckworth .....	12.00

Also batted:—G. O. Allen, Mitchell (A. J.), Langridge (Jas.), Sims, Voce, R. E. S. Wyatt, Gover.

## BOWLING.

	Wickets Aver.		Wickets Aver.
Verity .....	15.15	Worthington .....	52.00
G. O. Allen .....	20.16	Voce .....	16.00
R. W. V. Robins .....	22.16	Hammond (W. R.) .....	54.00
Sims .....	7.24		

Also bowled:—Gover, Leyland, R. E. S. Wyatt, Langridge (Jas.).

ALL-INDIA AVERAGES.  
(Great Britain Tour, 1936.)

## BATTING.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
V. M. Merchant .....	40	1745	151	6	51.22
Dilawar Hussain .....	27	6.0	123	3	44.28
Amar Singh .....	11	333	77	1	33.30
L. Amarnath .....	10	630	150	1	32.26
C. Ramaswami .....	28	737	127	4	30.70
S. Wazir Ali .....	28	651	155	4	28.61
Maj. C. K. Nayudu .....	42	1102	83	0	26.23
Mushtaq Ali .....	44	1078	141	1	25.00
L. P. Jai .....	10	427	85	3	23.74
M. Baqa Jilani .....	10	315	113	1	18.52
S. Banerjee .....	18	369	67	3	18.45
P. E. Palia .....	21	331	61	1	17.42
Amir Elahi .....	19	282	45	3	16.58
Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijay .....					
Vizianagram .....	42	600	10	5	16.21

\* Signifies Not out.

## BOWLING.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
L. Amarnath .....	267.3	71	618	32	30.87
Amar Singh .....	29.4	94	611	26	23.50
Mahomed Nissar .....	547.5	123	1651	66	25.13
M. Jahangir Khan .....	425.5	98	10.5	40	26.12
S. Banerjee .....	319.3	37	1177	40	29.42
Maj. C. K. Nayudu .....	469.5	66	1621	52	31.28
C. S. Nayudu .....	219.3	17	1059	33	32.00
V. M. Merchant .....	201.5	40	618	28	34.33
Amir Elahi .....	280	28	730	27	42.94

M.C.C. AUSTRALIA AND N.Z. TOUR, 1936.  
Australian Matches, 5; won 3; lost 1; drawn 1.

## REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES.

First, Dunedin. Drawn. N.Z., 81 and 205 for 7 wks.; England, 653 for 5 wks. dec.  
 Second, Wellington. Drawn. N.Z., 242 and 229 for 3 wks.; England, 156 and 130 for 7 wks.  
 Third, Kingsland. Drawn. N.Z., 368 and 128 for 3 wks.; England, 435.  
 Fourth, Christchurch. Drawn. England, 195 and 122 for 2 wks.; N.Z., 334.

## BATTING (N.Z. only).

	Rns. Aver.		Rns. Aver.
Hardstaff .....	269 67.5	E. R. T. Holmes .....	63 31.50
Langridge (J.) .....	190 63.33	Sims .....	106 26.50
Barber .....	315 107.33	N. S. Mitchell .....	
Smith .....	120 43.33	Innes .....	67 22.23
Parks (J.) .....	225 37.00	S. C. Griffith .....	36 18.00
J. H. Human .....	160 32.00		

(In Australia, Hardstaff scored 624 runs, av. 70.44).

## BOWLING (N.Z. only).

	Wkt. Avg.		Wkt. Avg.
H. D. Read .....	17 17.11	Parks (J.) .....	6 45.16
E. R. T. Holmes .....	1 18.00	J. H. Human .....	2 47.50
A. D. Baxter .....	11 24.18	Langridge (J.) .....	3 57.66
Sims .....	12 29.83		

(In Australia, Sims took 33 wks., av. 15.26; A. D. Baxter, 17; H. D. Read, 10.)

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

## Results:

1927. Cambridge (116 runs).	1932. Drawn.
1928. Drawn.	1 33 Drawn.
1929. Drawn.	1934. Drawn.
1930. Cambridge (205 runs).	1 35. Cambridge (105 runs).
1932. Oxford (8 wickets).	1 30. Cambridge (13 wks.).

## ETON AND HARTOW.

First played 1825. Played 107. Eton won 42. Hartow 36.  
 Drawn 30.  
 1931. Eton (in. and 16 runs). 1934. Drawn.  
 1932. Drawn. 1935. Drawn.  
 1933. Drawn. 1936. Drawn.

## OTHER PRINCIPAL MATCHES.

Winchester and Eton drawn.  
 Charterhouse: lost Eton by 1 wicket.  
 Wellington beat Westminster by 4 wickets.  
 Rugby and Marlborough drawn.  
 Cheltenham and Haileybury drawn.  
 Army v. R.N. and v. R.A.F.: both drawn.  
 R.N. beat R.A.F. by an innings and 50 runs.  
 Haileybury beat Wellington by 19 runs.  
 Gentlemen and Players, Oval: Not played.  
 Gentlemen and Players, Lord's: Drawn.  
 Canadian Tourists.—w. 7; l. 1; d. 6; abn. 2.

## MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

## ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA—TEST MATCH RECORDS.

Highest innings.—Australia, 720 (6 wickets declared),  
 Lords, 1909; 701, Oval, 1924; 600, Melbourne, Australia,  
 1924-5; England 6.6, Sydney, Australia, 1928-29; 627 (9  
 wks. dec.), Manchester, 1934.

Highest scorers.—J. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, Wenzland,  
 1930, and 301, Leeds, 1934, 244, Oval, 1934; W. H. Ponsford,  
 266, Oval, 1934; J. Ryder, 201 (not out), Adelaide, 1924-5;  
 and S. E. Gregory, 201, Sydney, 1924; R. E. Foster, 287,  
 Sydney, Australia, 1903-4; C. P. Mead, 182 (not out),  
 Oval, 1924.

## INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hamp-  
 shire, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A. C.  
 MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton,  
 July, 1895; in Australia, D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452  
 (not out) for N.S.W. v. Queensland, Sydney, 1920-30.

Highest aggregate innings.—Australia, Victoria 1, 107  
 v. N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, Yorkshire 887 v.  
 Warwickshire, 18.6.

Record win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by  
 innings and 66 runs, Dec. 29, 1916.

Smallest test.—Oxford University (one man absent),  
 12, v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1977; Northants, 12, v.  
 Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—1929 was scored by New South  
 Wales v. South Australia at Sydney, Jan. 16, 1926. Scores:  
 N.S. Wales 642 and 59; S. Australia 475 and 219.

Most centuries in one season.—J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925);  
 H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond  
 (1933), T. Hayward (1906), E. Hendren (1927, 7), C. P.  
 Mead (1928), and Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 1,000 in 1906. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 6 seasons. F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,525 in 1908. H. Satchell (Yorks), 3,376 in 1912.

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1908 and 1912; T. Richardson (Surrey), 270, 1905.

2,000 runs in a year.—W. G. Grace, 195. W. R. Hammond, 1907. G. Hailwood, 1928. D. Bradman, 1930; Incl April, T. Hayward, 900. In August.—W. R. Hammond, 2,278, 1936.

J. B. Hobbs, during 1930 season, beat the record aggregate of 5,506 runs by W. G. Grace in first class cricket. In 1934 Hobbs figures were 61,221. His total number of first-class centuries is 127, a record.

Highest batting average in England—D. G. Bradman (N.S.W.), 19.0. Best English average 90.06, H. Satchell (Yorks.), 1914, beating the old record, 92.23, by Major R. M. Poore (Lancashire), 1873.

## CROQUET IN 1936.

The Secretary of the Croquet Association is Col. P. G. Davis, C.M.G., C.B.E., 4 Southampton Row, W.C.2. Open Championship.—Miss D. Steele, Champions (Open).—Gentlemen, Lt. Col. W. B. Du Pre; Ladies, Miss D. D. Steel, *Doubles*, Rev. and Mrs. G. F. H. Elvey. *Mixed*, Lt. Col. W. B. Du Pre and Miss D. D. Steel.

*President's Cup*.—Mrs C. B. Apps. *Rockingham Challenge Cup*.—C. E. Popper. *Reckitt Cup*.—S. High by Oddie. *Odette Cup*.—E. Longland.

*County Championships*.—Bedford (8 points), 1; Somerset and Hampshire (7 points), tie, 2; Middlesex (6 points), 4.

## BADMINTON IN 1936.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

*Mens' Singles*, R. C. F. Nichols beat R. M. White. *Mens' Doubles*, R. C. F. Nichols and L. Nichols. *Ladies' Singles*, Miss T. Kingsbury beat Mrs. H. S. Uber. *Ladies' Doubles*, Mrs. M. Henderson and Miss T. Kingsbury.

*Mixed Doubles*, D. C. Hume and Mrs. Uber. *Inter-County*, Middlesex beat Cheshire by 12-4 matches. *International*, England beat Ireland, Scotland, Wales, 8-1, 9-0, 9-0.

Cambridge beat Oxford, at Crystal Palace, 2-3 matches.

## ENGLISH BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1936.

English Bowling is managed by the English Bowling Association (Hon. Sec., G. R. Hills, Sunnybrae, High Drive, Coombe Berg Estate, Northolt).

*Single Handicap*.—C. D. Goodson (Chesham) beat A. W. Knowling, Jnr. (Worthing) at 18. *Trips*.—White Rock, Hants (J. T. F. Fountain, W. Weeks) beat Monmouth, Bath (R. L. Simpson, G. Ellis) 19-18.

*Rank*.—Boscombe Cliff (G. Havelock, P. Walters, E. H. Perkins, G. Curlew) beat Pains Green (C. Clark, A. Bailey, R. August, W. Glynn) 20-14. *County*.—Gloucester beat Surrey 118-130.

*Women's Singles* (Hants) — Mrs. C. A. Fawcett (Kingston Canbury) beat Mrs. M. Nunn (Horton). *Inter-County*.—England beat Wales at Paddington, 2 rinks (133 pts.) to 1 (82 pts.); beat Scotland, 5 rinks (117 pts.) to 0 (80 pts.); Scotland beat Wales, 4 rinks (130 pts.) to 1 (72 pts.).

## International Bowls Championship.

QUEEN'S PARK, GLASGOW.

Scotland, won 3; shots for 505, against 282, 1; England, won 2 (248 pts.) 0; Ireland, won 2 (297-292), 3; Wales, won 1 (287-318), 4.

*Lords' Cup*.—J. G. Carruthers beat A. Goodwin.

## TABLE TENNIS, 1936.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

*Singles*, Kolur (Czechoslovakia), *Doubles*, Blattner and McQuinn (U.S.A.). *Women's Singles*, Miss R. Lyons (U.S.A.); *Doubles*, Mile. Kettnerova and Mile. Smidova (Czechoslovakia).

*Internationals*.—England beat Wales, 8-2, U.S.A., 6-3.

GRAT BRITAIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

*Singles*, A. Ehrlich (Poland); *Doubles*, L. Bellak and M. Szabados (Hungary). *Women's Singles*, Mile. Kettnerova (Czechoslovakia). *Women's Doubles*, E. L. Kreibach (Germany) and Miss J. M. Emdin. *Mixed Doubles*, G. V. Barna and Miss M. Osborne.

## NETBALL, 1936.

*Inter-County Tournament (Final)*.—Essex beat Yorkshire at Leeds, 8-5.

## CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1936.

*Inter-County*.—W. E. Lockhart (Surrey), 47 min. 38 sec., 1; J. T. Holden (Hants), 2; England, 42 points, 1; France, 46 points, 2; Scotland, 21 points, 3; Wales, 58 points, 4; Belgium, 116 points, 5. *National*.—Birefield H., J. H. Polts, Saltwell H., *Scottish National*.—Springburn Harriers, J. C. Flockheart, Shettleston.

*Wales*.—Cwmab H., H. Gallivan, Cwmbran. *Ireland*.—O'Donoghue's Mills, J. J. Walsh, A.C.

*Inter-County*.—East Antrim, A. Workman (1936).

*County*.—Staffordshire, J. T. Holden, Staffs.

*Inter-Services*.—R.A.F. A/C Hennessy, R.A.F.

*Oxford and Cambridge* (Dec. 1935).—Oxford won by 27 points to 23; A. A. Robertson (O.) first home in 41 min. 56.8.

*Universities Union*.—Cambridge, 53 pts., 1; London, 66 pts., 2; Oxford, 139 pts., 3. M. Hamilton (Shetfield), 40 min. 10 sec.

## ROAD WALKING.

*National Championship* (20 miles).—Surrey W.C., H. A. Hake, Surrey W.C., 2 hrs. 47 min. 23 sec.

*National Championship* (40 Kilometres).—H. H. Whitlock, Metropolitan W.C., 2 hrs. 20 min. 38 sec.

*London to Brighton* (51 miles 1,607 yds.).—H. H. Whitlock, Metropolitan W.C., 8 hrs. 2 min., 25 sec. Record, 7 hrs. 53 min. 50 sec.

*Inter-County* (10 miles).—Middlesex, 41 pts., 1; Surrey, 63 pts., 2; Essex, 74 pts., 3. F. J. Redman, Middlesex, 1st., 77 min. 21 sec.

## WORLD RECORDS BY TIME.

Event.	Mile's.	Name.	Venue.	Yr.
1 hr.	M. Yds			
1	*Running 12 1648	P. Nurmi	Finland	1928
2	Walking 8 474	A. H. G. Pope	Stanford	1932
3	*Running 10 952	H. Green	Stanford	1933
4	Walking 15 307	R. Bridge	Stanford	1934
5	*Walking 21 869	G. T. Galloway	White City	1934
6	*Walking 25 1663	H. H. Whitlock	White City	1935
7	*Walking 33 216	H. H. Whitlock	White City	1935
8	*Walking 39 1514	J. Butler	Putey	1935
9	*Walking 47 1032	H. H. Whitlock	White City	1935
10	*Walking 57 73	E. C. Horton	Stanford	1934
11	*Walking 67 541	T. Richardson	Stanford	1936
12	*Walking 77 580	T. E. Harman	and Stadium	1936

## Professional Walking.

*Walking Records*.—1 Mile, 6m. 22s. G. Cummings, Manchester, 1913; 2 miles, 13m. 14s.; 3 miles, 20m. 21s.; 4 miles, 27m. 38s.; 5 miles, 35m. 20s.; 6 miles, 43m. 22s.; 7 miles, 51m. 42s.; 10 miles, 1h. 14m. 45s.; 15 miles, W. H. Haby, London, 1813; 20 miles, 2h. 30m. 57s. W. Perkins, 1877.

## WRESTLING, 1936.

The Hon. Sec. of the National Amateur Wrestling Association is P. Longhurst, Gairloch, Wallington, Surrey. Catch as Catch Can.—Fly, R. Gorton, Bolton; Bantam, R. Cazaux, Coll. P.U.C.; Feather, N. Morrell, Marningham; Light, A. Thompson, Yorks; Welter, J. M. Allwood, Edinburgh; Middle, L. H. A. Jeffers, Metro. Pol.; Light Heavy, T. Ward, Metro. Pol.; Heavy, A. Dudgeon, Kilsyth.

Cumberland and Westmorland. No Championships held in 1936 to November. Champions, 1935, were: Feather, J. Stead, Marningham; Light, A. Morrell, Marningham; Middle, J. Ferguson, Metro. Pol.; Light Heavy, J. Ferguson, Metro. Pol.; Heavy, J. W. Carr, South Shields.

## TENNIS IN 1936.

*Amateur Championship*.—L. Lees. *Battle Cup*.—E. M. Bawlin and L. Lees. *Open Championship*.—L. Lees. *University Matches*.—Singles and Doubles: Oxford (R.C. Riley) and P. Kershaw. *M.C.C. Prizes*.—(Gold) L. Lees; (Silver) Lord Aberdare. *Bathurst Cup*.—Great Britain (Lord Aberdare and R. H. Hill) beat France. *Coupe de Paris*.—Lord Aberdare. *Professional Championship* (1934).—W. Groen. *Professional Handicap* (1935).—N. Johnson.

## Record Football Attendance.

The record attendance for a football match is 126,250 at the Association International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on April 1, 1924. The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,847 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. Accurate figures were not recorded, but probably the attendance was over 150,000.

## ATHLETICS.

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1936

The Amateur Championships are held on the second Saturday in July (or third when there are five in the month) at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association (A.A.A.)*, 128 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Hon. Sec., D. G. A. Lowe.

100 Yards—M. B. Osendarp (Netherlands) .....	0 6
220 Yards—A. W. Sweeney (England) .....	0 21 9/10
440 Yards—A. G. K. Brown (England) .....	0 48 1/2
Half mile—J. V. Powell (England) .....	1 14 7/10
1 Mile—S. C. Wooderson (England) .....	4 15
3 Miles—P. D. Ward (England) .....	14 15 1/2
6 Miles—A. Burns (England) .....	29 45
10 Miles—W. E. Eaton (England) .....	50 30 1/2
2 Miles Steeplechase—T. Evenson (England) .....	10 24 1/2
12 1/2 Miles Hurdles—D. O. Finlay (England) .....	0 14 1/2
440 Yards Hurdles—J. Sheffield (England) .....	0 55 1/2
440 Yards Relay—A. T. C. de Snelvoeters (Netherlands) .....	0 43
7 Miles Walk—V. W. Stone (England) .....	52 23 1/2
Munthion—D. M. Robertson (Scotland) .....	21 55 1/2 2 5/8

Throwing the Discus—B. L. Prendergast (England) .....	141 5
Throwing the Javelin—J. P. van der Poll (Netherlands) .....	183 2
Throwing the Hammer—N. H. Trako (England) .....	151 9
Putting the Weight—A. G. T. de Bruyn (Netherlands) .....	46 2 1/2
Long Jump—G. T. Traynor (England) .....	33 2 1/2
Pole Jump—F. R. Webster (England) .....	32 9
High Jump—J. P. Metcalf (Australia) .....	6 1 1/2
Tug of War (Catch Wt.)—R. A. S. C. (Felltham) .....	—
HARVEY GOLD CUP—A. G. K. Brown (England).	
C. N. JACKSON CUP—W. E. Eaton (England).	
ACHILLES TROPHY—Middlesex, 77; 2; Kent, 65 1/2; 2; Surrey, 61 1/2; 3; Hertford, 43 1/2; 4.	

## WORLD'S RECORDS.

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
6 Metres.	M. S.	P. Williams	Canada	1930
100 .....	0 10 3/10	E. Tolun	U.S.A.	1923
		J. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
200 .....	0 20 1/2	R. Metcalfe	U.S.A.	1933
		R. A. Locke	U.S.A.	11 6
300 .....	0 33 1/2	R. Metcalfe	U.S.A.	1933
		C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
400 .....	0 46 1/10	A. Williams	U.S.A.	1936
500 .....	1 3	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1924
600 .....	1 11 3/10	C. Hornbostel	U.S.A.	1935
800 .....	1 49 7/10	G. Cunningham	U.S.A.	1921
1,000 .....	2 23 1/2	J. Ladoumègue	France	1920
1,500 .....	3 47 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	1926
2,000 .....	5 20	Szabo	Hungary	1936
3,000 .....	8 14 1/2	G. Hoeckert	Finland	1932
5,000 .....	14 17	L. Lehtinen	Finland	1932
10,000 .....	30 6 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1929
20,000 .....	64 0 1/2	J. Zabala	Argentina	1930
33,000 .....	120 0	E. Harer	British	1933

## WALKING RECORDS.

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Miles.	M. S.			
1 .....	6 21	P. Bernhard	Latvia	1936
1 1/2 .....	6 26	G. E. Larnar	England	1904
2 .....	13 11 1/2	G. E. Larnar	England	1904
3 .....	20 25 1/2	G. E. Larnar	England	1905
4 .....	27 14	G. E. Larnar	England	1905
5 .....	35 47 1/2	A. H. G. Pope	England	1932
6 .....	43 7	A. H. G. Pope	England	1932
7 .....	50 28 1/2	A. H. G. Pope	England	1932
8 .....	58 0 1/2	A. H. G. Pope	England	1932
9 .....	67 2	E. J. Redman	England	1934
10 miles—1h. 14m. 30 s.		F. J. Redman	1934; 25 miles—1h. 5m. 9 s.	
		J. Dalinisch (Latvia)	1933; 30 miles—1h. 5m. 10 s.	
		G. T. Galloway	1934; 35 miles—1h. 37m. 0 s.	
		B. C. A. Schofield	1921; 30 miles—1h. 29m. 3 1/2 s.	
		H. H. Whitlock	1925; 35 miles—1h. 38m. 39 s.	
		H. H. Whitlock	1935; 40 miles—1h. 44m. 47 s.	
		H. H. Whitlock	1933; 72 miles—2 h. 46m. 23 s.	
		E. C. Horton	1924; 100 miles—17h. 35m. 4 s.	
		T. W. Richardson	1935; 5,000 metres—22m. 59 s.	
		A. Schwab (Switzerland)	1933; 10,000 metres—44m. 42 s.	
		A. H. G. Pope	1932; 20,000 metres—1h. 34m. 26 s.	
		J. Dalinisch (Latvia)	1932; 25,000 metres—1h. 06m. 46 s.	
		J. Dalinisch (Latvia)	1933; All England unless stated otherwise.	

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked \*)

## RUNNING.

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Yards.	M. S.			
100 .....	0 9 1/2	F. Wykoff	U.S.A.	1930
100 .....	0 9 7/10	E. H. Liddell	Scotland	1923
100 .....	0 9 1/2	R. E. Walker	South Africa	1909
120 .....	0 11 1/2	H. P. Dix	U.S.A.	1914
130 .....	0 12 1/2	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
150 .....	0 14 1/2	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
200 .....	0 18	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
200 .....	0 19 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	England	1912
216 .....	0 20 3/10	J. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
230 .....	0 21 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	England	1914
300 .....	0 30	J. Kovacs	Hungary	1936
300 .....	0 30 1/2	G. M. Butler	England	1926
440 .....	0 46 1/2	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1921
410 .....	0 45	G. L. Rampling	England	1934
500 .....	0 57 1/2	M. W. Shippard	U.S.A.	1910
600 .....	1 49 1/2	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1932
880 .....	1 51	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1934
1000 .....	2 10	L. Becelli	Italy	1933
1,200 .....	3 2 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	1932
Miles.				
1 .....	4 6 1/2	G. Cunningham	U.S.A.	1934
1 .....	4 7 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	1933
2 .....	8 57 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1931
3 .....	13 50 1/2	L. Lehtinen	Finland	1932
4 .....	19 1	V. Iso Hollo	Finland	1933
5 .....	24 6 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1934
6 .....	29 16 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1930
10 .....	50 15	P. Nurmi	Finland	1928

150 miles—1h. 20m. 4 1/2 s. F. Appleby, 1902; 200 miles—1h. 5m. 54 s. G. Crossland, 1894; 500 miles—2h. 16m. 10 s. M. Panelli (Italy), 1926; 70 miles—1h. 17m. 36 s. J. A. Squires, 1885; 40 miles—4h. 46m. 54 s. J. E. Dixon, 1884; 50 miles—6h. 11m. 5 s. E. W. Lloyd, 1923; 20 miles—1604 yards—2 hours, B. Harper, 1933. All England.

## \* RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance	Time	Name	Year
400 yards (4 x 100) .....	0 17 1/2	U.S.A.	1932
400 metres (4 x 100) .....	0 37 1/2	U.S.A. Olympic Team	1916
440 yards (4 x 110) .....	0 40	U.S.A. California	1931
800 yards (4 x 200) .....	1 25	U.S.A. California	1927
1600 metres (4 x 400) .....	3 8 1/2	U.S.A. Olympic Team	1932
1 mile (4 x 440 yds.) .....	3 10	British Team (W.C.)	1936
2 miles (4 x 880 yds.) .....	7 35 1/2	U.S.A. Team (W.C.)	1926
4 miles (4 x 1 mile) .....	17 17 1/2	U.S.A. Team (W.C.)	1926

## \* HURDLE RACING (Over 10 hurdles).

Height, 220 yds., 3 ft. 6 in.; 220 yds., 2 ft. 6 in.; 440 yds., 3 ft.

Dist.	Time	Name	Nation	Yr.
Metres.	M. S.			
110 .....	0 14 1/10	F. Towns	U.S.A.	1926
400 .....	0 50 1/2	G. Hardin	U.S.A.	1934
Yards.				
120 .....	0 14 1/2	P. M. Beard	U.S.A.	1931
220 .....	0 22 1/2	J. Owen	U.S.A.	1936
440 .....	0 52	J. A. Gibbon	U.S.A.	1927

## FIELD EVENTS.

Event	Dist.	Name	Nation	Yr.
High Jump .....	6 9	W. Mar'y	U.S.A.	1936
Long Jump .....	6 7	C. J. Ineson	U.S.A. in Eng.	1935
Pole Jump .....	27 2 1/2	J. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
Hop, Step, and Jump .....	52 5 1/2	N. Tajima	Japan	1936
Hammer Throw .....	225 10	H. Marty	U.S.A.	1934
Discus Throw .....	274 2 1/2	W. Schroder	Germany	1925
Javelin Throw .....	255 4 1/2	M. Jarvinen	Finland	1927
Weight Putting .....	57 2	J. Torrance	U.S.A.	1934

## BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES, 1934.

FINAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

England (29, 1st; 0, 2nd; 24, 3rd). Canada (17, 1st; 22, 2nd; 10, 3rd). Australia (8, 1st; 4, 2nd; 2, 3rd). South Africa (7, 1st; 11, 2nd; 4, 3rd). Scotland (5, 1st; 5, 2nd; 17, 3rd). New Zealand and British Guiana won one 1st; Wales, North Ireland, Jamaica, Rhodesia, India and Hong Kong also scoring places.

## ATHLETIC EVENTS, 1936.

## BRITISH GAMES (WHITE CITY), 1936.

Countryside Match.

100 yards—A. W. Sweeney (Middlesex) .....	M. 8.
400 yards—G. L. Rump (Kent) .....	0 10 1/2
880 yards—A. R. Maxwell (Harrow) .....	0 50 1/2
1 mile—S. O. Wooderson (Kent) .....	2 24
1 mile—H. Hurles—A. G. Pilbrow (Middlesex) .....	4 16 1/2
1 mile—S. E. Engelhart (York) .....	0 15 1/2
3 miles—A. V. Reeve (Middlesex) .....	0 24
3 miles Walk—A. A. Cooper .....	74 34 1/2
Long Jump—G. Traynor (Middlesex) .....	14 18 1/2
High Jump—S. R. West (Middlesex) .....	FT. IN.
.....	22 34
.....	6 5

## INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS (WEMBLEY), April, 1936.

70 yards—C. B. Holmes (Manchester Univ.) .....	M. 8.
70 yards Hurdles—E. D. Mitchell (Milocarian) .....	0 7 1/2
.....	0 9 3/10
High Jump—J. L. Newman (London) .....	FT. IN.
.....	5 10
Long Jump—R. O. Cronbie (Mitcham) .....	21 3
Pole Vault—F. R. Webster .....	12 3
Weight Putting (16 lb.)—L. R. Carter (Middlesex) .....	43 1

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge won by 8 events to 3.

100 yards—A. Pennington (O.) .....	M. 8.
400 yards—A. G. K. Brown (C.) .....	0 10 1/2
880 yards—M. J. K. Sullivan (O.) .....	0 49 1/2
1 mile—F. L. Ellis (C.) .....	2 57
1 mile—L. R. McIntyre (O.) .....	4 22
1 mile—L. R. McIntyre (O.) .....	24 7 1/2
120 yards Hurdles—A. J. Fitzgerald (C.) .....	0 15 1/2
220 yards Low Hurdles—J. P. S. Daniell (O.) .....	0 26
High Jump—R. K. I. Kennedy (C.) .....	FT. IN.
.....	5 10
Long Jump—J. O. Horsfield (C.) .....	22 0 1/2
Pole Vault—F. R. Webster (C.) .....	12 0
Weight Putting—A. Irwin (C.) .....	45 9 1/2

## OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE RELAYS (Nov. 1935).

Cambridge won by 6 events to 1.

400 yards (4x100 yds.)—Cambridge .....	M. 8.
880 yards (4x220 yds.)—Cambridge .....	0 38 1/2
1 mile (4x440 yds.)—Cambridge .....	2 28 1/2
2 miles (4x880 yds.)—Cambridge .....	3 24 1/2
4 miles (4x1 mile)—Cambridge .....	8 84
4 miles Hurdles (4x120 yds.)—Cambridge .....	18 18 1/2
880 yards Low Hurdles (4x220 yds.)—Oxford .....	2 6
.....	2 46 1/2

## HARVARD AND YALE v. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

From 1899—U.S.A. won 5; Britain 4; drawn 2.

## KINNARD TROPHY (White City), June, 1935.

100 yards—A. G. K. Brown .....	M. 8.
220 yards—E. I. Davis .....	0 9 1/10
400 yards—A. G. K. Brown .....	0 22 1/2
880 yards—J. V. Powell .....	0 49 3/10
1 mile—S. O. Wooderson .....	2 55 1/2
1 mile—S. O. Wooderson .....	4 20 1/2
3 miles—J. E. Lovelock .....	14 20 1/2
120 yards Hurdles—D. O. Finlay .....	0 5
High Jump—J. L. Newman .....	FT. IN.
.....	6 0
Long Jump—K. S. Danen .....	22 7 1/2
Putting the Weight—R. L. Howland .....	44 6 1/2
Trophy—Athenes Club, 70 pts., 1; London A. C., 36 pts., 2; Polytechnic H., 32 pts., 3.	

## INTER-SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Athletic Championships—Army, 24 pts., 1; R.A.F., 20 1/2 pts., 2; R. Navy and R. Marines, 58 pts., 3. Winners—

100 yards—F. O. A. W. Sweeney (R.A.F.) .....	M. 8.
220 yards—F. O. A. W. Sweeney (R.A.F.) .....	0 10 1/10
400 yards—F. O. A. W. Sweeney (R.A.F.) .....	0 22 1/2
880 yards—Col. B. Langley (R.A.F.) .....	0 51
1 mile—Sgt. R. H. Thomas (R.A.F.) .....	2 5 1/10
1 mile—Sgt. R. H. Thomas (R.A.F.) .....	4 25 1/2
3 miles—Sgt. R. H. Thomas (R.A.F.) .....	14 54 1/2
120 yards Hurdles—P. O. D. O. Finlay (R.A.F.) .....	0 15 1/10

High Jump—Lt. D. N. Deakin (Army) .....	FT. IN.
.....	5 9 1/2
Putting the Weight—Lt. A. J. A. Watson (Army) .....	40 2 1/2
Throwing the Javelin—Drmr. G. Watts (Army) .....	162 2

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS TROPHY, (White City, April, 1935).

100 yards—B. Greatbatch (Malvern) .....	M. 8.
440 yards—J. V. Fori (Imp. Ser. Coll.) .....	0 17 1/2
800 yards—L. S. Scott-Kilvert (Harrow) .....	0 5
1 mile—D. G. Percival (King's Wm.) .....	2 45
1 mile Walk—H. A. Reid (Polytechnic) .....	8 9 1/2
1,320 yards Steeplechase—G. S. P. Robinson (Rossall) .....	3 45
Long Jump—P. Lyons (Cast. eno'k, Dub.) .....	FT. IN.
.....	20 6 1/2
Pole Vault—G. R. Blackburn (Bedford) .....	10 6
Putting the Weight—H. M. M. S. Jones .....	48 0 1/2
Challenge Trophy—Salem, Germany (holders), 56 pts., 1; Rutlish, 32 pts., 2; Bedford, 25 pts., 3.	

## INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1936.

LUXEMBOURG (August 28).

Great Britain, 34 pts., Germany, 29, Belgium, 21, Luxembourg, 15.	M. 8.
200 metres—W. Ranglez (G.B.) .....	0 22
400 metres—Heinley (Ger.) .....	—
1,500 metres—D. B. Peil (G.B.) .....	4 7 1/2
5,000 metres—J. A. Burns (G.B.) .....	15 8
1,600 metres Relay—Great Britain .....	3 25 1/2

## GLASGOW (August).

440 yards—Shore (South Africa) .....	M. 8.
820 yards—Venzke (U.S.A.) .....	0 49 1/2
1 mile—Graham (Scotland) .....	1 57 1/2
2 miles—Zampieri (U.S.A.) .....	4 24
4,000 metres Relay—South Africa .....	9 49 1/10
1 mile Relay—U.S.A. .....	3 35 1/10
High Jump—Thurber (U.S.A.) .....	FT. IN.
.....	6 2 1/2
Long Jump—Lark (U.S.A.) .....	23 4
Pole Vault—Du Plessis (South Africa) .....	13 0
Throwing the Javelin—Terry (U.S.A.) (B. Red.) .....	224 9 1/2

## BRITISH EMPIRE v. U.S.A. (WHITE CITY).

U.S.A. won by 11 events to 3.

400 yards Relay—U.S.A. (World's Record) .....	M. 8.
1 mile Relay—B.E. (World's Record) .....	0 7 1/2
2 mile Relay—U.S.A. (World's Record) .....	3 10 1/2
4 miles Relay—U.S.A. (World's Record) .....	7 35 1/2
1 mile Medley Relay—U.S.A. .....	17 17 1/2
120 yards Hurdle Team—U.S.A. (British Record) .....	3 23 1/2
8 laps Steeplechase—B.E. .....	0 14 1/2
3 miles Team—B.E., 13 pts., 1; U.S.A., 8 pts.	8 7 1/2
High Jump—O. Johnson (U.S.A.) (Brit. Record) .....	FT. IN.
.....	6 7
Long Jump—U.S.A. (Three Men) .....	72 9 1/2
Pole Vault—U.S.A. (Three Men) .....	41 2
Throwing the Hammer—U.S.A. (Three Men) .....	43 5
Throwing the Javelin—U.S.A. (Three Men) .....	518 1 1/2
Putting the Weight—U.S.A. (Three Men) .....	151 10 1/2

## KARLSBADT (August).

100 metres—Theunissen (South Africa) .....	M. 8.
400 metres—Wachenfeldt (Sweden) .....	0 10 1/2
800 metres—Harbiz (Germany) .....	0 49 1/2
1,000 metres Relay—Great Britain .....	1 52 1/2
120 metres Hurdles—Lidman (Sweden) .....	1 51 7/10
.....	0 14 1/2
High Jump—Albritton (U.S.A.) .....	FT. IN.
.....	6 6 1/2
Pole Vault—Meadows (U.S.A.) .....	13 14
Throwing the Discus—Carpenter (U.S.A.) .....	162 3 1/2
Throwing the Javelin—Stock (Germany) .....	233 10 7/10

## PRINCETOWN (U.S.A.) (October).

1 mile—A. San Romani, 1; J. E. Lovelock (N.Z. and G.B.), 2; G. Cunningham, 3, 2 ds., 4 yds., 4 min. 9 secs. (Record—G. Cunningham, 4 min. 6 1/2 secs.)

## ARCHERY, 1936.

World Championships—25 metres—Miss I. Simon (G.B.); 35 metres—Miss Atkinson (G.B.); 70 metres—Lenecek (Czech.); 90 metres—Gasseldier (Czech.). National Championships—Gold Medal—H. J. Davey (North Lincs.); Silver Plates—Miss Irwell (Guelternham); Men's County, North Lincs. Bowmen; Woman's County, Kent.



# WOMENS' ATHLETIC RECORDS.

WOMENS' A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1935.  
The Hon. Sec. of the *Womens' Amateur Athletic Association* is Mrs. Cornell, 93, Langdale Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey.

Event.	Winner.	Time
100 Metres.....	B. Burke.....	0 12 3/10
200 Metres.....	B. Burke.....	0 25
400 Metres.....	O. Hall.....	0 58
800 Metres.....	O. Hall.....	1 20
600 Metres Hurdles.....	B. Burke.....	0 11 4/10
1,600 Metres Walk.....	J. Howes.....	8 14 1/2
High Jump.....	D. Odam.....	5 0 1/2
Long Jump.....	E. Ruby.....	17 10
Putting the Shot.....	R. Steyl.....	5 0
Throwing the Javelin.....	R. Connell.....	118 2
Throwing the Discus.....	I. Phillips.....	101 2

# WOMENS' RECORDS—RUNNING.

Distance.	Time	Name.	Country.	Year.
60 metres.....	7 3/10	S. Walasiewicz	Poland....	1923
80 metres.....	9 9/10	S. Walasiewicz	Poland....	1924
100 yards.....	11 1/10	E. Johnson.....	England..	1924
100 metres.....	0 17 1/2	H. Stephens.....	U.S.A.....	1926
200 metres.....	0 31	H. Stephens.....	U.S.A.....	1926
220 yards.....	0 25 1/2	N. Halstead.....	England..	1930
440 yards.....	0 57 1/2	N. Halstead.....	England..	1932
800 metres.....	2 12 1/2	Z. Koubkova.....	Czechoslovakia	1934
880 yards.....	2 17 1/2	O. M. Hall.....	England..	1936
1,000 metres.....	3 6 1/2	L. Radke.....	Germany..	1930
Hurdles—				
80 metres.....	0 11 1/2	R. Englehard.....	Germany..	1934
Walking—				
1,600 metres.....	7 38 1/2	J. Probeck.....	England..	1934

# WOMENS' INDOOR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1936. Wembley London.

60 metres—Miss E. Hiseock.....	0 8 1/10
60 yards Hurdles—Miss E. Ball.....	0 8 9/10
Putting the 8lb. weight—Miss K. Tilley.....	30 10 1/2
High Jump—Mrs. M. Dumbrell and Miss D. Odam (tied).....	5 2
Long Jump—Miss E. Ruby.....	16 11

# WOMENS' RECORDS—FIELD EVENTS

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Country.	Year.
High Jump.....	5 5 1/2	J. Shiley.....	U.S.A.....	1932
Long Jump.....	59 8 1/2	K. Hironaka.....	Japan.....	1931
Shot.....	44 11 1/2	G. Henlein.....	Germany..	1927
Javelin.....	153 4 1/2	N. Lindle.....	U.S.A.....	1933
Discus.....	58 5 1/2	G. Maner.....	Germany..	1926

# WOMENS' ROAD WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

London Olympia—A.C.: Mrs. E. Liffetair, L.O.A.C., 27th. 1938.

# WOMENS' INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP (1935).

At Morecambe.  
England, 10 pts., 1; Scotland, 26 pts., 2. First three home—Miss N. Halstead, 20m. 68s.; L. D. Styles, 20m. 12s.; 2; N. Raven, 20m. 18s.; 3. All England.

# WOMENS' CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

At Chigwell Row, Essex, x, about 3 miles (1936).  
Small Heath H.H., 60 pts., 1; Elsom H.H., 67 pts., 2; Mitcham, 63 pts.; 3; London Olympia, 87 pts., 4.  
First three home—N. Halstead (Rushcliffe H.A.C.), 22m. 12s.; 1; L. Styles (L.O.), 23m. 15s.; 2; G. Camfield (Mitcham), 23m. 32s.; 3.

# SQUASH RACQUETS, 1935 36.

*Professional Championship*—D. Hutches-Lent J. Dear.  
*Open Championship*—F. D. Amey beat J. Dear.  
*Amateur Championship*—F. D. Amey beat E. Snell.  
*Womens' Open Championship*—Mrs M. E. Lamb.  
*Oxford and Cambridge*—Cambridge won by 4 matches to 1.  
A. P. K. O'Connor (C) beat M. McLauren (O.). K. R. Oliver (C) beat H. C. Riseley (O.). R. K. Koshlar beat A. M. Cunningham (O.). L. H. Waddy (O.) beat G. E. Noel (C.).  
*R.N. Championship*—Sub-Lt. G. W. Vavasour.  
*Army Championship*—Lt. D. I. Burnett, R.E.  
*R.A.F. Championship*—Flying Officer J. W. C. More.

# PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

Yds.	Time.	Name.	Yr.
100	0 0 9 3/10	J. Donaldson, S. Africa.....	1920
120	0 0 11 1/10	J. Donaldson, S. Africa.....	1909
130	0 0 13	J. Donaldson, Australia.....	1911
150	0 0 14 1/2	H. Hutchens, Australia.....	1892
220	0 0 21 1/2	L. C. McLauchlan N.Z.....	1902
250	0 0 25 1/2	H. Hutchens, Australia.....	1897
300	0 0 30	H. Hutchens, Edinburgh.....	1884
440	0 0 47 1/2	R. R. Day, Australia.....	1907
880	0 1 53 1/2	F. S. Hewitt, N.Z.....	1891
Miles			
1	0 4 12 1/2	W. G. George, London.....	1886
2	0 9 11 1/2	W. Lang, Manchester.....	1863
3	0 14 18	G. McCrae, Edinburgh.....	1918
4	0 19 25 1/2	P. Cannon, Glasgow.....	1888
5	0 24 40	J. White, London.....	1853
10	0 50 55	G. McCrae, Edinburgh.....	1918
20	1 49 20	H. Holmer, Edinburgh.....	1911
25	2 22 30	W. Kolehmainen, U.S.A.....	1912

# Time Records.

Hours.	Distance.	Name.	Yr.
1	12 18 5	H. Watkins, Rochdale.....	1200
2	21 1100	H. Holmer, Edinburgh.....	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason, London.....	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright, Westminster.....	1887
12	82 1540	C. Rowell, New York.....	1882

*World's Sprint Champion*—A. Robertson (Australia).  
*British Empire* 130 yds. *Championship*—A. Robertson (Australia) beat W. McFarlane (Scotland) in 24 sec.

# CYCLING.

# N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1936.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Yr.
1,000 yards.....	0 0 13 1/2	C. R. Helms (last 220 yds.).....	1936
10 miles.....	0 24 22 1/2	D. S. Horn (1935).....	1935
25 miles.....	0 60 11 1/2	J. Holland.....	1936
50 miles.....	1 30 15 1/2	E. V. Mills (Brit. rec.).....	1935
1 mile (tandem).....	0 2 45	J. E. Shibt.....	1936
2 miles Team Pursuit.....	0 4 11 1/2	Belle Vue C.C.....	1936
1 mile Grass Track.....	0 3 40 1/2	D. S. Horn.....	1936
5 miles Grass Track.....	0 13 7 1/2	T. D. Black.....	1936
<i>International Six Days (Wembley)</i> —G. Kilian and H. Vopel (Germany) 1,939 miles, 2.			
<i>Mancie Inter. T.T. (3 1/2 m.)</i> —C. Holland (Mid. C. and A.C.) 1h. 48m. 57s. 1/2.			

# WORLD'S CYCLING TRACK RECORDS.

Time.	Distance.	Name.	Yr.
5.....	3 188	L. Vanderstuyft.....	1928
10.....	6 376	L. Vanderstuyft.....	1928
20.....	12 722	L. Vanderstuyft.....	1928
50.....	31 120	L. Vanderstuyft.....	1928
100.....	62 240	L. Vanderstuyft.....	1928
1 Hour—38 m. 9 yds. 1/2		W. T. Hall, 1906.	
1 Hour—76 m. 504 yds. 1/2		W. T. Hall, 1906.	

# PLACE TO PLACE CYCLING RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back 105 miles, 4 h. 38 m. 27 s., F. W. Southall, August, 1935.  
London-Bath and back (212 miles), 20 h. 14 m. 22 s., H. Opperman, July, 1935.  
London-York (188 miles), 9 h. 23 m., H. Opperman, 1934.  
London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1906.  
Reverse 385 m., 24 h. 28 m., S. H. Ferris, Oct. 1906.  
London-Land's End (300 miles), 17 h. 28 m., G. F. Davey, 1923.  
Reverse, 141.8 m., H. Opperman, Sept. 1925.  
Land's End-John o' Groats (900 miles), 2 days 9 h., H. Opperman, 1924.  
50 miles road, E. V. Mills, 2h. 5m. 41s., 1906.  
100 miles Road (Out and Home), F. W. Southall, 3 h. 55 m. 44 s.  
22 hours, H. Opperman, 2431 miles, 1934.  
24 hours, H. Opperman, 466 miles, Sept., 1935.  
1,000 miles, H. Opperman, 3 days 1 h. 5 m., 1934.  
1 tandem (22 hours)—E. Milliken and H. Stuart, after London-York in 8 h. 15 m., beat 275 miles, Sept., 1935.

# TRIO CYCLING.

London-Bath and back (212 miles), 12 h. 2m. 23 s., U. E. G. Ferris, 1934.

# RACQUETS, 1936.

*Singles*—D. S. Milford beat J. H. Pawle.  
*Doubles*—C. S. Crawley and J. O. P. Simpson beat Lord Aberdare and P. W. Kemp-Welch.  
*Oxford and Cambridge*—Singles: R. C. Riseley, Oxford.  
*Doubles*: J. H. Pawle and E. F. A. Royds, Cambridge.  
*Public Schools*—Malvern (P. D. Mannors, N. W. Beeson).

## LAWN TENNIS IN 1936.

The Lawn Tennis Association.—President, Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., M.P.; Chairman, H. Roper Barrett; Secretary, H. A. Sabelli, 28 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

## THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS.

1930 America beat British Isles .. 3-0	1932 Australia beat British Isles .. 3-2	1933 France beat America .....	4-1
1932 Australia beat British Isles .. 3-2	1934 Australasia beat America .. 3-2	1939 France beat America .....	3-2
1933 British Isles beat America .. 4-1	1939 Australasia beat British Isles .. 4-1	1939 France beat America .....	4-1
1934 British Isles beat America .. 5-0	1940 America beat Australasia .. 5-0	1931 France beat Great Britain .. 3-2	
1935 British Isles beat America .. 5-0	1941 America beat Japan .....	1932 France beat America .....	3-2
1936 British Isles beat America .. 5-0	1942 Australia beat Australasia .. 4-1	1933 Great Britain beat France .. 3-2	
1937 Australia beat British Isles .. 3-2	1943 America beat Australasia .. 4-1	1934 Great Britain beat America .. 4-1	
1938 Australia beat America .. 3-2	1944 America beat Australasia .. 4-1	1935 Great Britain beat America .. 3-0	
1939 Australia beat America .. 5-0	1945 America beat France .....	1936 Great Britain beat Australasia .. 3-2	
1940 Australia beat America .. 5-0	1946 America beat France .....	1937 France beat America .....	4-1
1941 Australia beat America .. 5-0	1947 France beat America .....		

In 1930, 1931 and 1935-1936, there were no matches.

## THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON).

**Men's Singles.**—F. J. Perry (G.) beat G. von Cramm (Germany) 3-0.  
**Women's Singles.**—Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Fro. S. Sperling (Germany) 2-1.  
**Men's Doubles.**—G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tucker (G.B.) beat C. E. Hare and F. H. D. Wilde (G.B.) 3-2.  
**Women's Doubles.**—Miss K. E. Stammeis and Miss F. James (G.B.) beat Mrs. M. Fabryan and Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) 2-0.  
**Mixed Doubles.**—F. J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round (G.B.) beat D. Budge and Mrs. Fabryan (U.S.A.) 2-2.  
**All England Plate.**—D. N. Jones (U.S.A.)  
**All England Women's Plate.**—Miss F. S. Ford (G.B.)  
**Juniors' Boys.**—H. T. Baxter  
**Girls.**—Miss G. Houghine.  
**Juniors' (Doubles) Boys.**—H. T. Baxter and G. L. Emmett.  
**Girls.**—Misses A. P. Cardinal and B. M. Johnson.  
**Professional (Eastbourne).**—D. Maskell beat F. H. Poulson 3-0.

## HARD COURTS (BOURNEMOUTH) 1936.

**Singles.**—F. J. Perry.  
**Women's Singles.**—Miss K. E. Stammeis.  
**Women's Doubles.**—Miss F. James and K. E. Stammeis.  
**Mixed Doubles.**—F. J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round.  
**SCOTLAND.**—D. MacPail; **Seniors.**—A. Lazana (Chile).  
**AUSTRALIA.**—A. K. Quist; **Miss J. Hartigan.**  
**CANADA.**—J. Smith (U.S.A.); **Miss M. Osborne (U.S.A.).**  
**AMERICA.**—**Singles.**—F. J. Perry; **Doubles.**—D. Budge and G. Meko. **Women's Singles.**—Miss A. Marble. **Women's Doubles.**—Mrs. J. van Ryn and Miss C. Babcock.  
**IRELAND.**—F. J. Perry; **Fro. Sperling.**  
**FRANCE.**—G. von Cramm; **Fro. S. Sperling.**  
**GERMANY.**—G. von Cramm; **Frau. Keppel.**

## COVERED COURTS (QUEEN'S CLUB) 1936.

**Singles.**—K. Schroder beat J. Borotra, 3-0.  
**Women's Singles.**—Mrs. A. Lazana beat Miss R. M. Hardwick, 2-0.  
**Doubles.**—C. E. Hare and F. H. Wilde beat H. G. N. Lee and K. Schaefer, 3-0.  
**Women's Doubles.**—Miss A. Whitfield and Miss A. M. York beat Miss J. Ingram and Miss E. H. Harvey, 3-0.  
**Mixed Doubles.**—S. Oliff and Miss F. James beat C. E. Hare and K. M. Hardwick, 2-1.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—Oxford won by 22 rubbers to 6: Fenner's.

## THE WIGHTMAN CUP.

U.S.A. beat Great Britain by 4 matches to 3.  
**Singles.**—Miss D. E. Round (G.B.) beat Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) 2-0; Mrs. Fabryan (U.S.A.) lost to Miss D. E. Round (G.B.) 2-0; Miss K. E. Stammeis (G.B.) beat Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) 2-0; Miss Babcock (U.S.A.) beat Miss H. Jacobs (G.B.) 2-1; Mrs. Fabryan (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. E. Stammeis (G.B.) 2-0.  
**Doubles.**—Miss H. Jacobs and Mrs. Fabryan (U.S.A.) beat Miss Stammeis and Miss F. James (G.B.) 2-1; Miss C. Babcock and Mrs. J. van Ryn (U.S.A.) beat Miss E. M. Dearman and Miss N. M. Lyte (G.B.) 2-1.  
**Treble Champions.**—J. H. Crawford (Australia) won Championships of Australia, France, Gt. Britain, 1933; F. J. Perry (G.B.) those of America, Australia, Gt. Britain, U.S.A., 1934. F. J. Perry also won American Championship 1933 and Pacific S. W. 1932, 3-4.  
**Services L.T. Championships.**—R.N. & R.M., Surg.-Lt. Com. E. J. Mockler; Army, Lt. R.V. Jenkins; H.A.F., Flying Officer J. L. H. Fletcher.  
**International Professional Championships.**—H. Nusslein (Germany) beat F. H. C. Chetel (France) 3-0. **Indoor.**—H. E. Vines beat W. T. Tilden 3-2.

## MOTORING.

## PRINCIPAL RACES, 1936.

**24 Hours Grand Prix d'Endurance, Le Mans (France).**—J. S. Hindmarsh and L. F. Coates, 3,006 kms. (78 m.p.h.).  
**International Tour Trophy, Brooklands.**—Prince Biroung (U.R.A.) 97 m.p.h.  
**International Tourist Trophy, Ulster Ards Circuit.**—F. W. Dixon (U.S.A.) 77 m.p.h.  
**America 100 Miles Race, Indianapolis.**—L. A. Meyer, for 3rd time (107.067 m.p.h.) record.  
**Italy Grand Prix, Monza.**—(303.9 miles) B. Rosemeyer (Auto-Union), (64.1 m.p.h.).  
**Brooklands Championships.**—J. R. Cobb (131.53 m.p.h.).  
**British Racing Drivers' Club (Brooklands), 500 miles.**—F. W. Dixon and C. E. C. Martin (Riley), 4 hr. 38 min. 25 sec. (116.8 m.p.h.).  
**Grand Prix Road (Donington Park), 326 miles.**—R. J. B. Seaman and H. Rensch (Alfa-Romeo), 4 hr. 25 min. 22 sec. (69.37 m.p.h.).  
**Brook and a Lap, Oulton Circuit.**—J. R. Cobb, 143.44 m.p.h. Flying kilometre, 152.97 m.p.h.—Oct., 1935.  
 \* 1935 Result. Abandoned 1936 owing to strike.

## MOTOR CYCLING.

**Grand Prix, Ulster Circuit.**—F. L. Frith (52.0 m.p.h.).  
**Senior Tourist Trophy, Isle of Man.**—J. Guthrie (record), 3 hr. 4 min. 43 sec. (83.0 m.p.h.).  
**Junior Tourist Trophy.**—F. L. Frith, 3 hr. 17 min. 46 sec. (80.74 m.p.h.).  
**Senior Manx Grand Prix (Amateurs).**—A. Munks, 2 hr. 53 min. 14 sec. (78.88 m.p.h.).  
**Junior Manx Grand Prix.**—A. Munks, 26.61 miles; 3 hr. 3 min. 47 sec. (average 73.94 m.p.h.).  
**Light-Weight Trophy.**—D. Parkinson; 3 hr. 26 min. 51 sec. (65.67 m.p.h.).

## DISTANCE RECORDS.

J. Cobb, Rose-Richards, Hindmarsh, and Brackenbury, 1,000 miles, 156.85 m.p.h.; 2,000 miles, 152.66; 3,000 k., 153.91; 3,000 m., 150.41; 5,000 k., 150.21; 12 hrs., 153.98. A. Jenkins, A. Stupp, 21 hrs. (36.0 miles), 153.76 m.p.h.; 48 hrs. (72.5 miles), 148.66 m.p.h. Utah, Sept., 1936.

## WORLD'S RECORDS.

**Fastest Trip on Land.**—Sir Malcolm Campbell in Blue Bird, 301.2 m.p.h., Bonneville Flats, Utah, U.S.A., Sept. 3, 1933.  
**Fastest Trip on Water.**—Gar Wood (U.S.A.), at Michigan Lake, record, 28.93 m.p.h. H. Scott Paine (Gt. Brit.) at Genoa averaged 27.520 k.l.o. per hr. (120 m.p.h.; salt water) Sept., 19, 1934.  
**Outboard Speed Racing.**—G. Coleman, Junr., Miami, Ok., U.S.A., 1 mile at 70.256 m.p.h., 5 miles at 69.289 m.p.h. Oct. 1, 1935.  
**Motor Cycling Speed Record on the Track.**—125.39 m.p.h., J. S. Wright, Monthley, Paris, Aug. 31, 1930; on the road, 151.241 m.p.h., J. S. Wright, Cork, Nov. 6, 1930.  
**Motor Cycling (International Official Record).**—110.8 miles, C. W. S. Lacey, Monthley, Sept. 29, 1931.  
**Motor Boat (Harnsworth Trophy).**—No race 1934-36.

## AIR SPEED RECORDS.

April 10, 1933.—Warrant Officer Agello, over Lago Garda, Italy, 423.76 m.p.h. 6.2403 kilometres. Sept. 13, 1935.—Howard Hughes, U.S.A., 3.2 m.p.h. Comet aeroplane over land. Height.—Sept. 28, 1936. Sqd.-Ldr. Swain, 49,967 ft.

## BRITISH MOTOR SPEEDWAYS, 1936.

**Champions.**—Belle Vue, National League and National Cup, 1133, 1934, 1935, 1936.  
**World's Individual Champion.**—L. van Praag (Wembley) beat E. Langton after d.b. in 15 heats, Sept.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1923	Oxford .....	20 54	$\frac{1}{2}$ or a length.
1927	Cambridge .....	20 14	3 lengths.
1928	Cambridge .....	20 25	20 lengths.
1929	Cambridge .....	19 24	7 lengths.
1930	Cambridge .....	19 9	2 lengths.
1931	Cambridge .....	19 26	2½ lengths.
1932	Cambridge .....	19 37	5 lengths.
1933	Cambridge .....	20 57	2½ lengths.
1934	Cambridge .....	19 13	4½ lengths.
1935	Cambridge .....	19 48	4½ lengths.
1936	Cambridge .....	20 6	5 lengths.

## HENLEY REGATTA, 1936.

*Grand Challenge Cup*.—Zurich R.C. (Switz.) beat Leander by ½ length, 7m. 25s.

*Ladies' Challenge Cup*.—First Trinity Coll. (Cam.) beat Chate Coll. (Cam.) by 2 lengths, 7m. 43s.

*Thames Challenge Cup*.—Tabor Academy (U.S.A.) beat Kent School (U.S.A.) by 4 lengths, 7m. 45s.

*Visitors' Challenge Cup*.—Jesus Coll. (Cam.) beat Oriel Coll. (Ox.) by ½ length, 8m. 34s.

*Stewards' Challenge Cup*.—Zurich R.C. (Switz.) beat Leander Club by 2 lengths, 7m. 50s.

*Wight Cup*.—London R.C. beat Reading R.C. by 3 lengths, 8m. 26s.

*Silver Goblets*.—Kingston R.C. beat Vesta R.C. by ½ length, 9m. 17s.

*Diamond Sculls*.—E. Rudi (Zurich) beat T. H. Tyler (Thames R.C.) by 3 lengths 9m. 22s.

## OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1936.

*Wingfield Sculls*.—P. H. Jackson (London R.C.).

*Doggett's Coat and Badge*.—J. A. Taylor (Gravesend).

*Head of the River* (Thames).—Thames B.C., 20m. 9s., 1; London R.C., 20m. 14s., 2.

*Oxford Summer Eights*.—Oriel.

*Cambridge Mays*.—Jesus C.H.

*Women's Single Sculls*.—Miss D. Dean, 3m. 17s.

*Women's Head of the River*.—United Universities, 24m. 47s.

*N.A.R.A. Championships*.—Thames A.R.A.

## AMATEUR PUNTING IN 1936.

*Singles*.—T. Topsfield.

*Doubles*.—T. Topsfield and J. Urquhart.

*Mixed Doubles*.—Miss M. McLean and T. Topsfield.

*Women*.—Miss E. Hibbert.

*Champion Canoeist*.—Anthony Garrick.

*PROFESSIONAL PUNTING 1936*.—L. H. Hearn (Oxford).

## WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner and Country.
1930	E. Barry beat A. Felton (N.S.W.).
1931	D.A. Hadfield beat R. Arndt (N.Z.).
1932	J. Paddon beat Hadfield (N.Z.).
1933	J. Paddon " Hadfield (N.S.W.).
1934	J. Paddon " A. Felton (Queensland).
1935	J. Paddon " M. Goodsell (N.S.W.).
1936	M. Goodsell " J. P. McDewitt (N.S.W.).
1937	M. Goodsell " J. P. Hannan (N.S.W.).
1938	M. Goodsell " J. Paddon (N.S.W.).
1939	M. Goodsell " Tom Saul (N.S.W.).
1940	M. Goodsell " H. A. Barry (Vancouver).
1941	H. A. Barry " M. Goodsell (Vancouver).
1942	E. A. Phelps beat H. A. Barry (Thames).
1943	E. A. Phelps " H. A. Barry (Thames).
1944	E. A. Phelps " M. Goodsell (Los Angeles).
1945	R. H. Pearce " E. A. Phelps (Toronto).
1946	R. H. Pearce " W. C. Miller (Toronto).

## English Sculling Championship.

1935	E. A. Phelps beat H. A. Barry, 24 min. 21 sec.
1936	L. B. Barry beat E. A. Phelps, 24m. 12s.
1937	N. L. Phelps beat L. B. Barry, 21m. 19s.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

## Principal Events and Winners, 1935-6.

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4, 1827, on Lord's Ground: the result was "unfished." Annual contests started in 1838.

In Rowing, Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at Henley (Bamledon Lock to Henley Bridge, 2½ miles), and Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The next match was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won in 6 min.; but for several years Henley regatta was used for the match. The first regularly annual race on the Tideway was in 1836.

The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1864, and the first meeting was on Christ Church Cricket Ground. Since 1863, London has always been the ground.

## Event.

## Summary of Results.

## Result, 1925-6.

	Oxf'd.	Cambr.	Drawn.	
Cricket (1827) .....	37	46	15	Cambr.
Boat Race (1829) .....	40	47	13	Cambr.
Rackets (1855) .....	31	25	19	Tie
Tennis (1889) .....	16	41	15	Oxford
Billiards (1865) .....	35	25	20	Cambr.
Shooting—				
Chancellor's (1862) .....	25	45	—	Oxford
Hawley (1867) .....	21	29	—	Oxford
Athletics (1864) .....	27	35	6	Cambr.
Chess (1873) .....	26	16	8	Cambr.
Football—				
Association (1873-4) ..	26	24	8	Oxford
Rugby (1871-2) .....	27	23	11	Drawn
Golf (187) .....	23	27	3	Cambr.
Polo (1876) .....	24	28	—	Oxford
Crass Country (1810-2) ..	24	27	—	Oxford
Irish Tennis (1881) .....	15	26	10	Oxford
Hockey (1880) .....	15	10	7	Drawn
Swimming (1892) .....	10	27	4	Oxford
Water Polo (1891) .....	13	21	6	Oxford
Boxing (187) .....	22	18	5	Cambr.
Fencing (1897) .....	22	9	3	Cambr.
Fencing Epée (1913) .....	22	9	—	Oxford
Lacrosse 1903 .....	11	9	1	Oxford

## Winners of Other Events.

Radminton—Cambridge, 12 3 (1935).

Squash Rackets—Cambridge, 4-1.

Ice Hockey—Cambridge, 2-0.

Skiing—Oxford, 2-1.

Jiu-jitsu—Cambridge, 4 bouts to 1.

Athletic Relays—Cambridge, 6 races to 1.

Rugby Fives—Cambridge, 330-229.

Eton Fives—Cambridge, 2-1.

Shooting (Small-bore)—Cambridge, 778 points to 770.

Women. Golf—Oxford, 16-1; Hockey—Oxford, 2-2; Lacrosse—Oxford, 9-5; Rowing (14 m)—Oxford, ½ length.

## WINTER WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1936.

## SPEED SKATING.

*World's Championship*.—Ivar Ballangrud (Norway).

## FIGURE SKATING.

*Mens*.—Karl Schafer (Austria); *Womens*.—Miss Sonja Henie (Norway).

## EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

*Mens*.—Karl Schafer; *Womens*.—Sonja Henie; *Pairs*.—Franz and M. Heberbauer.

*SKATING AND CHIEF OTHER EVENTS, 1936*

*England Figure Championship* (English Style).—Dr. E. A. Johnstone; *Hand-and-Hand*, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ord Mackenzie; *International Style* (Mens).—H. G. Sharp; (*Ladies*).—Miss C. Colledge; (*Pairs*).—L. H. T. Cliff and Mrs. Cliff.

*Cresta Run* (Heaton Gold Cup).—J. Lawrence, 277' 98.

*Duddleton Cup* (Amateurs), 1936.—G. W. Spry, 3 min. 5 sec., 1 mile, Lingay Fen.

*England N.S.A. Professional Championship, 1936*.—D. Pearson (Mepal), 5min. 02sec., Lingay Fen.

*One Mile Record*.—A. Hurd (Canada) at Oslo, 2m. 36 7/10s Feb. 1934.

*Half-Mile Indoor British Am. I.-S. Championship*.—H. V. Tipper, 1m. 39s.

*Ice Hockey Championship* (Davos).—Canada beat Switzerland (European Champions), 4-0.

*Ice Hockey Championship* (Indoors).—Wembley Lions, 1; Richmond Hawks, 2.

## YACHTING.

## THE AMERICA CUP.

The first America yacht won on August 22, 1851, and every race has been won since by the U.S.A.

Shamrock I. lost to Columbia, 1895; Shamrock II. lost to Columbia, 1901; Shamrock III. lost to R. Lianee, 1903; Shamrock IV. lost to Resolute, 1902; Shamrock V. lost to Enteric, 1906; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II. may race, 1937.

## YACHTING 1936.

*Winning Flags*.—Endeavour II., 9; Velsheda, 8; Endeavour, 7.

*Seawanhaka Cup*.—Bobkat II (U.S.A. defender) beat Kyla (N.Y.C. challenger) in 6 metre yacht contest in three races, 1934. Challenger (U.S.A.) beat Norma (Norwegian challenger) by 3-2, 1935.

*12-Metre Class*.—Marina, 13 flags; Westra, 11 flags.

*Channel Race*, (228 sea miles) R.O.R.C.—Latifa, 1; Bloodhound, 2.

*Thames Sailing Barge* (Gravesend-Mouse Lightship).—Veronica, 1; Genesta, 2; Satanita, 3.

*International Dinghy* (Clyde).—Gt. Britain beat U.S.A., 25½ pts. to 5.

# ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. International Table, 1935-36

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Points
Scotland.....	3	1	0	2	4	3	4
England.....	3	1	1	1	5	4	3
Wales.....	3	1	1	1	5	5	3
Ireland.....	3	1	1	0	5	7	2

## THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The Football Association (founded in 1863; Sec. S. F. Roper, 22, Lombard Street W. 2, controls the Association game in England and similar Associations control in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND	ASSOCIATION CUP.
1934, London, 1-2 to 0, Newcastle F.C. v. Arsenal 2-1.	
1933, Scotland, 1-2 to 1, Everton F.C. v. Manchester City 2-0.	
1934, England, 1-3 to 0, Manchester F.C. v. Portsmouth 2-1.	
1935, Scotland, 1-2 to 0, Stirling W.D. v. F. Albion 4-2.	
1936, London, 1 to 1, Arsenal v. Sheffield United 1-0.	

## INTERNATIONAL MATCHES (1935-36).

Oct. 5, 1935, Cardiff, Wales and Scotland, drawn, 1-1.  
Oct. 19, 1935, Belfast, England beat Ireland, 3-1.  
Nov. 13, 1935, Edinburgh, Scotland beat Ireland, 2-1.  
Feb. 5, 1936, Wolverhampton, Wales beat England, 2-1.  
Mar. 11, 1936, Belfast, Ireland beat Wales, 3-2.  
April 4, 1936, Wembley, England and Scotland, drawn, 1-1.

Dec. 4, 1935, Tottenham, England beat Germany, 3-0.

## AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCHES (1935-36)

Feb. 15, 1936, Blackpool, England beat Ireland, 5-0.  
Feb. 25, 1936, Dumfries, Scotland drew with Wales, 1-1.  
Feb. 26, 1936, Belfast, Scotland and Ireland, 5-3.  
Feb. 29, 1936, Portlaoise, England beat Wales, 7-3.  
Mar. 14, 1936, Inverness, Scotland beat England, 1-0.

## INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES (1935-36).

Sept. 25, 1935, Blackpool, Ireland beat England, 2-1.  
Oct. 23, 1935, Belfast, Scotland beat Ireland, 3-2.  
Oct. 30, 1935, Glasgow, Scotland drew with England, 2-2.  
Sept. 23, 1936, Belfast, Ireland beat England, 3-2.

## LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.—Sunderland, 40 pts.; 1; Derby County, 48 pts.; 2; Huddersfield Town, 48 pts.; 3.

SECOND DIVISION.—Manchester United, 56 pts.; 1; Charlton Athletic, 55 pts.; 2; Sheffield United, 42 pts.; 3.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Northern Section) Chesterfield, 40 pts.; 1; (Southern Section) Coventry City, 57 pts.

SCOTTISH.—Div. I., Celtic, 66 pts.; Div. II., Falkirk, 50 pts.

IRISH.—Belfast Celtic, 43 pts.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Bohemians 56 pts.

WELSH NATIONAL.—Swansea Town, 52 pts.

ISTHMIAN.—Wimbledon, 40 pts.

ATHLETIC.—Rangers, 38 pts.

SPRINT.—Prem. Div.: Waterlow's, 40 pts.

LONDON.—Leavesden, 35 pts.

## CUP FINALS.

F.A. CUP.—Arsenal 1, Sheffield United 0; Wembley.  
F.A. AMATEUR.—Canal, 2, Ilford, 0; Upton Park, after 1-1 draw, Selhurst Park.

SCOTTISH.—Rangers 1, Third Lanark, 0; Hampden Park.

IRISH.—Linfield 2, Derry City 1, after 0-0 draw, Celtic Park, Belfast.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Shamrock Rovers 2, Cork 1; Dublin.

WELSH.—Crewe Alexandra 2, Chester 0; Wrexham.

F.A. HAWTHORN.—Preston 2, Hastings and St. Leonards 0; Selhurst Park.

ARMY.—Dons (Public Schools)—Old Carthusians 2, Old Bradfordians 0; Crystal Palace.

F.A. COUNTRY SHIELD.—Sunderland 2, Arsenal 1; Baker Park.

R.N.—H.M.S. Drake, Devonport.

ARMY.—15th Field Brigade, R.A.

T.A.—Brackley and Berrington (15th Div.).

SELECTIONS.—Army beat R.N., 3-0; R.A.P. beat Army 3-2; R.N. beat R.A.P., 2-1; British Army drew with French 2-2; Belgians beat British 5-0; French beat Belgians 2-1.

## ANGING.

All-England Championship of the Nat. Fed. of Anglers. Sept. 1-34, Harold Smith (Sheffield U.) winning team—Sheffield Amal. Assn., Witham. Sept. 1935—600 competitors. Team—Lincoln Angling Assn. Sept. 1936, A. E. Bryant (Bucks) Team—Lincoln A.A.

## HOCKEY IN 1936.

### INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

#### Final Tables and Goals.

	P.	W.	L.	Goals F. A.
England.....	3	3	0	9
Ireland.....	3	2	1	7
Wales.....	3	1	2	10
Scotland.....	3	0	3	2

Feb. 29, Nant-y-Wales beat Scotland, 8-1.  
Mar. 14, Limerick, Ireland beat Wales 4-1.  
Mar. 14, Dublin, Ireland beat Scotland, 2-0.  
Mar. 21, Rhyl—England beat Wales, 4-1.  
Mar. 28, Buxley—Ireland beat Scotland, 2-1.  
April 4, Dublin—England beat Ireland, 3-1.  
Mar. 23, Edgbaston—England and Germany drew, 2-2.  
April 4, Folkestone—England beat Holland, 3-0.

#### OTHER RESULTS.

Feb. 9, Aldershot—Army drew with R.A.P., 0-0.  
Feb. 27, Beckenham—Cambridge and Oxford, drawn, 1-1.

Feb. 17, Hallow—R. Navy beat R.A.F., 3-2.  
Feb. 26, Aldershot—Army beat R. Navy, 3-0.  
Mar. 13, Aldershot (Army Cup)—R.E. (Aldershot) beat and Royal Regt., 6-2.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

### INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

	P.	W.	L.	Goals F. A.
England.....	3	3	0	24
Ireland.....	3	2	1	6
Wales.....	3	2	1	5
Scotland.....	3	0	3	2

England beat Wales 10-2; beat Ireland, 3-2; beat Scotland, 1-0. Wales beat Scotland, 3-2. Ireland beat Wales, 3-0; beat Scotland, 2-1. Oxford beat Cambridge, 3-2.

## CHESS, 1936.

World's Championship (Oct.-Dec., 1935, Netherlands).—

Dr. Max Euwe beat Dr. Alex. Alekhine, 15½ pts.

British Championships (Bournemouth, June).—W.

Winter, 8½ points; 1. A. Lenton, 2. Women's

Championship.—Mrs. Holloway.

Boys' Championship.—Ginner Cup, L. G. O'Neill, Girls',

Elaine Saunders.

Moscow Tournament (June).—J. R. Capablanca, 13

points; 1. M. Botvinnik, 12 points; 2. S. Flohr, 9½

points; 3.

Masters' Tournament (Nottingham Congress, Aug.).—

J. R. Capablanca and M. Botvinnik, 10 points

each, 1st. Sir George Thomas, 3 points.

International Tournament (Zandvoort, July).—R. Fine

(U.S.A.), 8½ points; 1. Dr. M. Euwe (Holland)

7½ points, 2.

## COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1928	Mrs. Sofia Whitburn...	White Collar.
1929	Mr. A. Gordon Smith...	Golden Surprise.
1930	Mr. G. Smith...	Church Street.
1931	Mr. T. Cook...	Conversion.
1932	Mr. M. W. Ellis...	Ben 'n' into.
1933	Mr. J. L. Jarvis...	Genial Nobleman.
1934	Major Hugh Peel...	Prize Faithful.
1935	Mr. J. E. Dennis...	Dec Rock.
1936	Mr. J. Campbell...	Hand Grenade.

## Theatre Records.

Theatre Records.—The longest run at a London theatre is 228 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1926, reached its 126th performance on Oct. 17, 1926, and was withdrawn after its 238th performance having brought in £2000 on July 24, 1927. The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt*, 126 consecutive performances. Other long runs are *Hippars' Opera*, Revival (1,467), *Our Boys* (1,262), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,521), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,227), *A Chinese Honeycomb* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).



## RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

International Table, 1935-36.

Country.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points Scored.		Points.
					For	Agst	
Wales .....	3	2	0	1	16	3	5
Ireland .....	3	2	1	0	16	10	5
England .....	3	1	1	1	12	14	3
Scotland .....	3	0	3	0	15	32	0

THE RUGBY UNION: Pres., J. E. Greenwood; Sec., Eng. Commander S. F. Cooper, R.N. Offices, Twickenham.

## CALCUTTA CUP.

(Eng. v Scot.) g. t. g. t.

1932	England	.....	2-0-1
1933	Scotland	.....	1-0-0
1934	England	.....	2-0-1
1935	Scotland	.....	2-0-1 (d)
1936	England	.....	3-2 (rp.)

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gloucestershire.
Hampshire.
East Midlands.
Lancashire.
Hampshire.

## INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1935-36.

Jan. 18. Swansea.—England drew with Wales, 0-0.  
Feb. 1. Edinburgh.—Wales beat Scotland by 13 pts. to 3.  
Feb. 8. Dublin.—Ireland beat England by 6 pts. to 3.  
Feb. 22. Edinburgh.—Ireland beat Scotland by 10 pts. to 4.  
Mar. 14. Cardiff.—Wales beat Ireland by 3 pts. to 0.  
Mar. 21. Twickenham.—England beat Scotland by 9 pts. to 8.

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hampshire beat Northumberland by 2 goals, 2 p goal (13 pts.) to 2 t (6 pts.).

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, 1934-35.

Cambridge drew with Oxford, 0-0.  
Hospitals.—St. Mary's beat St. Thomas's by 19 pts. to 8.  
Services.—Army beat R.N. 12 pts. to 3; beat R.A.F. 16 pts. to 5; R.A.F. beat R.N. 3 pts. to 0.  
Argentina Tour, 1935.—British R. U. team won all ten matches, scoring 399 pts. to 12.

## NEW ZEALAND TOUR, 1935-6.

Team of All Blacks toured Great Britain from Sept. 14, 1935. In previous tours, N.Z. won 22 of 33 matches in 1905-6, scoring 868 pts. to 47; all 33 matches in 1924-5, 721 pts. to 112. 1935-36 Tour, P. 23—W. 24, L. 3, D. 1, 432 pts. to 280.

## NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.

Club Championship.—Hull beat Widnes (21 pts. to 2), at Huddersfield.

Challenge Cup.—Leeds beat Warrington (18 pts. to 2), at Wembley.

v. Australia, 1936 Tour. R.L. won 2, Australia 1. Total Tests (1908-36), R.L. won 22, Australia 11, drawn 3.

## GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

## OPEN.

(Instituted 1873.)
1926 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1927 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1928 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1929 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1931 T. J. Arnold (U.S.A.).
1932 E. Sarazen (U.S.A.).
1933 D. Shute (U.S.A.).
1934 T. H. Cotton (G.B.).
1935 A. Perry (G.B.).
1936 A. H. Padgham (G.B.).

## LADIES.

(1893.)
1926 Miss O. Leitch.
1927 Mdlle. S. Thion de la Chaume.
1928 Mdlle. J. Blau.
1929 Miss J. Fethered.
1930 Miss D. Fethered.
1931 Miss Enid Wilson.
1932 Miss Enid Wilson.
1933 Miss Enid Wilson.
1934 Mrs. A. Holm (G.B.).
1935 Miss W. Morgan (G.B.).
1936 Miss P. Barton (G.B.).

## AMATEUR.

(1885.)
1926 J. Sweetser (U.S.A.).
1927 Dr. W. Tweddell.
1928 T. P. Perkins.
1929 C. J. H. Tolley.
1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
1931 E. Martin-Smith.
1932 J. de Forrest.
1933 Hon. Michael Scott.
1934 W. L. Little (U.S.A.).
1935 W. L. Little (U.S.A.).
1936 H. Thomson.

## PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT.

(News of the World.)
1926 A. Herd.
1927 A. Cornpton.
1928 C. A. Whitcombe.
1929 A. Mitchell.
1930 C. A. Whitcombe.
1931 A. H. Padgham.
1932 T. H. Cotton.
1933 P. Alliss.
1934 J. Bussan.
1935 A. H. Padgham.
1936 D. J. Rees.

## WALKER CUP (Amateur), 1936.

U.S.A. beat Great Britain by 9 matches to 0 (three halved). Pine Valley, U.S.A.

Fourfomes.—J. Goodman and A. C. Campbell (U.S.A.) beat H. Thompson and H. G. Bentley (G.B.) 7 and 5; R. Smith and E. White (U.S.A.) beat J. McLean and

J. D. A. Langley (G.B.) 8 and 7; C. Yates and W. Emery (U.S.A.) halved with G. B. Peters and J. M. Dykes (G.B.); J. L. Givan and G. J. Voight (U.S.A.) halved with G. A. Hill and C. Ewing (G.B.).

Singles.—J. Goodman (U.S.A.) beat H. Thomson (G.B.) 3 and 2; A. C. Campbell (U.S.A.) beat J. McLean (G.B.) 5 and 4; J. Fischer (U.S.A.) beat C. Ewing (G.B.) 8 and 7; R. Smith (U.S.A.) beat G. A. Hill (G.B.) 11 and 9; W. Emery (U.S.A.) beat G. B. Peters (G.B.) 1 hole; C. Yates (U.S.A.) beat J. M. Dykes (G.B.) 8 and 7; E. White (U.S.A.) beat J. D. A. Langley (G.B.) 6 and 5; C. Dunlap (U.S.A.) halved with H. G. Bentley (G.B.).

## RYDER CUP, 1935.

U.S.A. beat Great Britain by 8 matches to 2 (2 halved) at Ridgewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

## CHIEF OTHER GOLF EVENTS IN 1936.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR TOURNAMENT (Prestwick). Scotland beat Wales, 8 matches to 4; beat England, 7-6; beat Ireland, 7-6. England beat Ireland, 13-2; beat Wales, 11-2. Ireland beat Wales, 20-3. Wales lost all three events.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (Hoylake).

Cambridge won by 12 matches to 3. Singles, 8 to 2. Poursomes, 4 to 2.

## CHAMPIONSHIPS.

World Professional.—H. Nusslein.  
English Close Amateur.—H. G. Bentley.  
English Ladies.—Miss Wanda Morgan.  
British Boys.—James Bruen, Jr.  
British Girls.—Miss P. Edwards.  
Irish Open.—R. A. Whitcombe.  
Irish Open Amateur.—J. O. Brown.  
Irish Native Amateur.—J. Burke.  
Irish Professional.—J. McCartney.  
Irish Women.—Miss C. Tiernan.  
Scottish Amateur.—E. D. Hamilton.  
Scottish Womens.—Miss D. Park.  
Scottish Professional.—J. Forrester.  
Welsh Womens.—Mrs. Riehan.  
R.N. & R.M.—Rev. E. S. Ulyat.  
Army.—M. R. Gardner (R.A.S.O.).  
Army Regimental.—Grenadier Guards.  
R.A.F.—Fl. Of. J. Neal.  
English County.—Surrey, 624 pts.  
English Womens' County.—Surrey, 1; Lancashire, 2.  
Australian Amateur.—J. Ferrier.  
Canadian Open.—W. Lawson Little.  
Canadian Women.—Mrs. A. S. Fraser.  
New Zealand Amateur.—J. P. Hornabrook.  
New Zealand Professional.—A. J. Shaw.  
New Zealand Women.—Miss J. Anderson.  
South African Open.—C. E. Olander.  
American Open.—T. Manero.  
American Amateur.—J. Fischer.  
American Women.—Miss Pam Barton.  
Belgian Open.—Auguste Boyer.  
French Amateur.—M. Carlihan.  
French Open.—M. Dallemagne.  
French Open Ladies.—Miss J. Anderson.  
Dutch Amateur.—Capt. F. Francis (Gt. Britain).  
German Open.—Auguste Boyer (France).  
Italian Open.—Piero Alliss (Gt. Britain).

## LACROSSE, 1936.

Oxford beat Cambridge, 6-5.  
British Championship (Iroquois).—Mellor beat Surbiton, 18-2 (April, 1936).  
County Championship.—Cheshire to play Middlesex.  
East beat South, 7-5.  
Womens' University, Oxford, 9 goals; Cambridge, 5.  
England beat Wales, 21-5.  
England beat Scotland, 12-1.  
England beat Ireland, 17-3.  
Scotland beat Ireland, 7-4.  
Wales beat Scotland, 9-7.  
Wales beat Ireland, 12-6.

## SWIMMING.

## WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

The Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the Amateur Swimming International Federation is Dr. Leo Donath, 1. Bertalanu, Pucen 22, Budapest, Hungary.

## MEN—FREE STYLE.

	M. S.	DATE.
100 yards—F. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0 51	1927
100 metres—P. Eick U.S.A.	0 56	1936
150 yards—W. Lauffer, U.S.A.	1 25	1929
200 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2 8	1929
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2 9	1927
220 yards—J. R. Gilhula, U.S.A.	3 6	1934
300 metres—J. R. Gilhula, U.S.A.	3 24	1934
400 metres—S. Makino, Japan	4 46	1934
440 yards—J. R. Gilhula, U.S.A.	4 48	1933
500 yards—J. Medica, U.S.A.	5 26	1933
500 metres—J. Medica, U.S.A.	5 57	1933
800 metres—J. Paris, France	10 15	1934
880 yards—J. Medica, U.S.A.	10 15	1933
1,000 yards—J. Medica, U.S.A.	11 37	1933
1,000 metres—K. Kitamura, Japan	12 42	1933
1,500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	19 7	1927
1,500 metres—J. Medica, U.S.A.	18 59	1935
2 mile—R. Flanagan, U.S.A.	21 0	1935
800 metres relay—Japan (Olympic Games)	8 51	1933

## MEN—BACK STROKE.

100 metres—A. Kiefer, U.S.A.	1 41	1936
150 yards—A. Kiefer, U.S.A.	1 32	7/10 1939
200 metres—G. Kowal, S.A.	2 32	1930
220 yards—C. A. Wynn, U.S.A.	2 45	1923
400 metres—G. Kowal, U.S.A.	5 16	1936

## MEN—BREAST STROKE.

100 metres—J. Higgins, U.S.A.	1 10	1936
200 yards—K. Kasley, U.S.A.	2 21	1936
200 metres—K. Kasley, U.S.A.	2 37	1936
400 metres—E. Rademacher, Germany	5 50	1926
500 metres—T. Reingoldt, Finland	7 36	1931

## WOMEN—FREE STYLE.

100 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	0 59	1934
100 metres—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	1 4	1936
200 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	2 27	1934
200 metres—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	2 38	1935
300 yards—Miss L. Kight, U.S.A.	3 38	1933
300 metres—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	3 58	1933
400 metres—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	5 16	1934
440 yards—Mlle T. Wagner, Holland	5 39	1936
500 yards—Mlle T. Wagner, Holland	6 9	1936
550 yards—Fro. R. Hyger, Denmark	6 14	1936
500 metres—Fro. R. Hyger, Denmark	6 46	7/10 1936
800 yards—Miss L. Kight, U.S.A.	11 34	1936
100 metres—Fro. R. Hyger, Denmark	11 12	7/10 1936
1,000 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	13 23	1931
1,000 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	14 44	1931
1,500 yards—Fro. G. Frederiksen, Denmark	36	7/10 1936
1 mile—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	24 48	1931
2 mile—Miss Phyllis Dewar, Canada	23 32	1935

## WOMEN—BREAST STROKE.

100 metres—Frau H. Hoelzler, Germany	1 20	1936
200 yards—Frau H. Hoelzler, Germany	2 42	1936
200 metres—Miss H. Mayehata, Japan	3 0	1933
400 metres—Miss H. Mayehata, Japan	6 24	1933
500 metres—Miss H. Mayehata, Japan	8 35	1933

## WOMEN—BACK STROKE.

100 metres—Miss R. Mastenbrook, Holland	1 25	1936
150 yards—Miss Nida Senff, Holland	1 45	1936
200 metres—Miss E. H. Jorutt, U.S.A.	2 48	7/10 1936
100 yards—Miss R. Mastenbrook, Holland	5 50	1936

## ENGLISH AMATEUR RECORDS

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Swimming Association is H. E. Fern, J.R., Springhaven, Barnet, Herts.

## MEN.

	M. S.
100 yards—G. F. Larsen, Canada	0 53
150 yards—S. de Lany, Hungary	1 28
220 yards—N. Wainwright	2 17
300 yards—N. Wainwright	3 19
400 yards—N. Wainwright	4 41
440 yards—N. Wainwright	4 58
500 yards—N. Wainwright	5 54
880 yards—R. H. Leivers	10 30
1,000 yards—N. Wainwright	12 22
1 mile—N. Wainwright	22 37
150 yards, Back Stroke—J. C. P. Bedford	1 45
200 yards, Breast Stroke—S. Bell	2 36
Plunging—F. W. Parrington, 86 ft. 8 in.	

## WOMEN.

100 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	1 21
150 yards (under 16 years)—Miss K. Webb	1 7
150 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	1 42
220 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	2 36
300 yards—Miss R. Mastenbrook	3 42
400 yards—Miss G. E. Morcom	5 21
440 yards—Miss R. Mastenbrook	5 35
880 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	13 23
1,000 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	14 47
1 mile—Miss Ethel Mayne	25 46
100 yards (junior), Back Stroke—Miss L. Framp-ton	1 12
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss R. Mastenbrook	1 51
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss C. Dennis	2 50
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, 71 ft. 0 in.	

(All Gt. Britain unless otherwise stated.)

## NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1936.

	M. S.
100 yards—F. Dove	0 55
150 yards, Back—J. C. Bedford	1 48
200 yards, Breast—N. Hamilton	2 43
220 yards—N. Wainwright	2 17
440 yards—N. Wainwright	5 7
Half-mile—R. H. Leivers	10 30
1 mile—R. H. Leivers	21 49
Long Distance—O. T. Deane	64 45
Diving, High—C. D. Tomalin	
Diving, Springboard—F. G. Hodges	
Diving (Graceful)—T. J. Mather	
Plunging—F. W. Parrington, 80 ft.	
Club Teams—Oster S.O. beat Penguin S.O.	
Diving (Graceful)—A.D.A. dissolved 1935.	

## LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Mrs. O. L. Wadham	1 21
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss P. M. Harding	1 55
200 yards Breast—Miss D. Storey	2 53
220 yards—Miss G. E. Morcom	2 43
440 yards—Miss G. E. Morcom	5 50
Long Distance—Miss S. L. Browning	70 15
Diving, High—J. Gilbert	
Diving, Springboard—Miss B. Slade	

## ENGLISH LONG DISTANCE.

Key to Putney, 5 m. 60 yds. Men: O. T. Deane (Penguin), 2h. 4m. 48s. Women: Miss S. L. Browning (Newport and Stroud), 4h. 10m. 15s.

## SCHOOLBOY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Abbot Street, S. Manchester, 2; Springfield O.S., Sheffield, 2.

## INTER SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

R.A.F., 1; R.N. & R.M., 2; Army, 3.	
100 yards—Cpl. Cunningham (R.A.F.)	0 50
100 yards Back—A. A. Severn (R.A.F.)	0 72
200 yards Breast—A. A. Read (R.A.F.)	1 18
220 yards—L.A.C. Reeves (R.A.F.)	2 37
440 yards—L. A. O. Bentley (R.A.F.)	5 41
880 yards—A. A. Burnes (R.A.F.)	12 18
400 yards Relay—R.A.F.	3 48
Diving—P. O. C. Tomalin	
Plunging—Lt. (E) H. O. Reed, 74 ft. 12 in.	
Water Polo—R. Navy beat Army, 3 goals to 2; R.A.F. beat R. Navy, 5-3; R.A.F. beat Army, 4-1.	

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

	M. S.
100 yards—M. Y. French-Williams (O.)	1 0
220 yards—M. Y. French-Williams (O.)	2 31
440 yards—S. J. Fraser (C.)	5 51
150 yards Back—D. A. Young (O.)	1 53
200 yards Breast—H. R. Thomas (O.)	2 57
200 yards Relay—Oxford	1 48
300 yards Medley Relay—Cambridge	3 26
Water Polo—Cambridge beat Oxford 3 goals to 1.	

## WATER POLO, 1936.

Club Championship (S.C.) Final—Pinistow United beat Otter, 7-0. (Nat. I. P.U. beat Oldham Police, 4-0. County Championship (S.C.)—Middlesex 1, Kent 2. England beat Ireland 12-1.

## FIVES IN 1936.

## KRON.

Kronated Cup (Amateur) (Chap.)—D. M. Backhouse and A. T. Barber beat A. J. Conyers and T. A. Lund. Public Schools—Harrow (A. P. Cox and D. J. Q. Hunt) beat Eton (R. V. C. Westmacott and R. G. Kerrison).

## RUGBY.

Championship—J. G. W. Davies beat R. J. Knight 2-0. Doubles—F. K. Trueman and J. Battersby beat R. J. Knight and B. C. Gough 2-1. Public Schools—Singles, Eastbourne; Doubles, Oundle.

## UNDER WATER RECORD.

The record for staying under water is claimed by M. Poulliquen, of Paris, who, on Nov. 3, 1912, at Paris, remained under water 6 mins. 29½ secs.

## CHANNEL SWIMMING.

1936.—No successes.

1935.—Haydn Taylor, of Cleethorpes, swam from Cap Griznez (12.35 a.m.) to west of Dover (4.23 p.m.) in 14h. 48m. on Aug. 22.

1924.—E. H. Temme, of London, swam from South Foreland (6.12 a.m.) to Blancez (10.5 p.m.) in 15h. 54m. on Aug. 19. He swam about 38 miles.

Frau Emma Faber, Austria, swam from Griznez to South Foreland on Aug. 19. Time presumed to be about 14h. 40 m.

In order of time occupied:—

(a) Georges Michel, France, Sept. 10, 1926	11. 5
(a) Hans Vierkotter, Cologne, Aug. 30, 1926	12. 0
(a) Norman L. Derham, England, Sept. 17, 1926	13. 55
(a) E. H. Temme, England, Aug. 5, 1927	14. 29
(a) Gertrude Ederle, U.S.A., Aug. 6, 1926	24. 34
(a) Emma Faber, Austria, Aug. 19, 1924	24. 40
(a) Haydn Taylor, England, Aug. 22, 1935	14. 48
(a) Hilda Sharp, England, Aug. 24, 1928	14. 58
(a) Ivy Gill, England, Oct. 13, 1927	25. 9
(a) Mercedes Gleitz, England, Oct. 7, 1927	25. 15
(a) Mrs. Corson, U.S.A., Aug. 28, 1926	25. 28
(a) Miss Sunny Lowry, England, Aug. 28. 29, 1933	25. 45
(a) E. H. Temme, England, Aug. 19, 1924	25. 54
(a) Miss Peggy Duncan, S. Africa, Sept. 30, 1930	16. 15
(a) S. Tinaboschi, Argentine, Aug. 12, 1923	16. 33
(a) C. Tooth, Boston, U.S.A., Sept. 9, 1923	16. 54
(a) Ivy Hawke, England, Aug. 29, 1928	19. 16
(a) Capt. Webb, England, Aug. 25, 1875	21. 45
(a) T. W. Burgess, England, Sept. 6, 1911	22. 35
(a) J. Helmy, Egypt, Sept. 1, 1928	23. 40
(a) H. Sullivan, England, Aug. 6, 1923	27. 45

(a) Griznez to Dover; (b) Griznez to Deal; (d) Griznez to S. Foreland; (e) Calais to Dover; (f) Dover to Calais; (g) Griznez to Folkestone; (h) South Foreland to Blancez. E. H. Temme is only swimmer to complete journey each way, 1927 and 1934.

## BOXING IN 1936.

## World's Professional Champions.

(On Nov. 1, 1936.)

*Fly Weight* (8 st. 6 lb.)—Benny Lynch (British). *Bantam Weight* (8 st. 6 lb.)—Sixto Escobar (Sp.). *Feather Weight* (9 st.)—Mike Bellosse (U.S.A.). *Light Weight* (9 st. 7 lb.)—Lou Ambers (U.S.A.). *Welter Weight* (10 st. 7 lb.)—R. Ross (U.S.A.). *Middle Heavy Weight* (11 st. 6 lb.)—Freddie Steele (U.S.A.). *Light Heavy Weight* (12 st. 7 lb.)—John H. Lewis (U.S.A.). *Heavy Weight* (any weight)—J. Braddock (U.S.A.).

## British Professional Champions.

(On Nov. 1, 1936.)

Amateur Boxing is controlled by the Amateur Boxing Association, 22, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.2, and Professional Boxing by the British Boxing Board of Control, 61, Dean Street, Soho, W.1.

*Fly Weight*—Benny Lynch. *Bantam Weight*—J. King. *Feather Weight*—John McEvoy. *Light Weight*—J. Walsh. *Welter Weight*—Jake Kilrain. *Middle Weight*—Jock McAvoy. *Light Heavy Weight*—Ed. Phillips. *Heavy Weight*—Ben Ford.

## A.B.A. Champions.

*Fly Weight*—G. Fayard (Fr.). *Bantam*—A. Barnes. *Feather*—J. W. Treadaway. *Light Weight*—F. J. Simpson. *Welter*—W. S. Pack. *Middle*—A. E. Harrington. *Light Heavy*—J. Magill. *Heavy*—V. A. Stuart. *Golden Gloves*—Gt. Britain beat U.S. 7-4.

EUROPEAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS (Budapest, 1935). *Fly Weight*—P. Palmer (England). *Bantam*—Enckes (Hungary). *Feather*—Kestner (Germany). *Light Weight*—Faccini (Italy). *Welter*—D. McCleave (England). *Middle*—Szegedi (Hungary). *Light Heavy*—Hechtmayer (Austria). *Heavy*—Baerland (Finland).

National Places: Hungary, 1; England, 2; Germany, 3.

## Imperial Services Boxing.

Army, 44 pts., 1; R.N. and R.M., 33 pts., 2; R.A.F., 22 pts., 3; Territorials, 20 pts., 4.

## Olympics.

*Feathers*—and Lieut. H. A. Whitehead, Army (R.A.). *Light*—Lieut. Grant, Army (R.E.). *Welter*—Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, Army (R.A.S.C.). *Middle*—Pay Sb. Lieut. E. L. Whitburn, R.N. (R.N.V.R.). *Light Heavy*—Lieut. B. D. M. Gurowski, Army (S. Guards). *Heavy*—and Lieut. A. R. V. Luke, T.A. (5/3 Cameronians).

## OTHER RANKS.

*Fly*—Rfmm. Smith, T.A. (5th Cameronians). *Bantam*—O'Callaghan, Army (A.S.P.T.). *Feather*—Arct. Foxhall, R.A.F. (Uxbridge). *Light*—Dvr Shepherd, Army (R.E.). *Welter*—L. Sgt. Anderson, Army (R.H.A.). *Middle*—Sgt. Inst. Wheeler, Army (A.S.P.T.). *Light Heavy*—Corpl. Lenham, R.M. (Eastney). *Heavy*—A. B. Lindsey, R.N.

## Oxford and Cambridge.

Cambridge won by 4 events to 3.

*Bantam*—G. E. Blyth (O.). *Feather*—D. M. L. Dorn (O.). *Light*—N. W. Hewson (C.). *Welter*—L. A. Searle (C.). *Middle*—R. E. M. Blakeway (O.). *Light Heavy*—P. W. Youens (O.). *Heavy*—W. B. Young (O.).

## FENCING IN 1936.

*Championships*: *Epee*—C. L. de Beaumont; *Junior*—Cpl. W. Tague (R.H. Gds.). *Sabres*—R. E. Brook; *Varieties*—M. A. L. Cripps (Ox.). *Foils*—O. H. Hamnerley. *Ladies Foils*—Frau Preis (Austria). *International 1935*: *Epee*—Drakenburg (Sweden), 1. N. Doydier (Fr.), 2. Ragno (It.), 3. *Foils*—Tie: Marzi (It.), Eachine (It.), Lemoine (Fr.), E. Garder (Fr.). *Women*—Mlle. J. Kleck (Hun.).

*Oxford and Cambridge*—Cambridge won by 9-4 assaults. *Foils*: Cambridge 4 defeats to 7. *Sabre*: Equal, 2-2. *Epee Match*—Oxford beat Cambridge by 36 points to 14.

## SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIPS (Royal Tournament, Olympia).

*Foils*: *Inter-Services*, Champion, Lieut.-Cdr. E. A. Mount-Hales, R.N.; *Winners*, R.N., Lieut.-Cdr. E. A. Mount-Hales, R.M.; Q.M.S. I. P. J. Jerred, Army, C.S.M. I. Hankinson, R.A.F., Ft.-Sgt. W. H. Turner.

*Epee*: *Inter-Services*, Champion, Lieut.-Cdr. E. A. Mount-Hales, R.N.; *Winners*, R.N., Lieut.-Cdr. E. A. Mount-Hales, R.M.; Sgt. L. V. Clarke, Army, Hon. C. J. Banfylde, R.A.F., Ft.-Sgt. W. H. Turner. *Sabres*: *Inter-Services*, Champion, Hon. C. J. Banfylde, *Winners*, R.N., Rev. R. J. P. Stewart, R.M., Sgt. Clarke, Army, Hon. C. J. Banfylde, R.A.F., Ft.-Sgt. W. H. Turner.

*Bayonet*: *Inter-Services*, Champion, S.-Sgt. A. V. Perry; *Winners*, R.N., A. Rea, R.M., Sgt. Curtis, Army, Bandisman Isaacs, R.A.F., Ft.-Sgt. W. H. Turner. *Champion of Arms*: C.S.M. I. Hankinson, A.P.T.S.

## GYMNASTICS IN 1936.

*Amateur Gymnastic Association* (Est. 1888), E. B. Widdowson, Hon. Sec., 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Scotland: E. H. Best (Hon. Sec.), 5 Pierfield Place, Edinburgh, 8. Wales: F. S. Baldwin (Hon. Sec.), 43 Palmerston Road, Cadoxton, Barry, North. Ireland: J. W. Houghton (Hon. Sec.), 35 Deepark Road, Belfast.

*Mens' Championship*.—A. J. Whitford, Swansea. *Mens' Team Championship*.—Bolton Lads Club. *Womens' Championship*.—Miss L. Ridgewell, London. *Womens' Team Championship*.—Northampton Poly., London.

## BILLIARDS IN 1936.

*Billiards Association and Control Council*: Chairman—Mr. J. C. Bisset, 514 Cecil Chambers, London, W.C.2. *United Kingdom Championship* (1935).—J. Davis beat T. Newman, 21,733-19,919; (1936)—21,710-19,709. *World Record Break*.—W. Lindrum, 4,137, January 19-20, 1932.

*Gold Cup* (sealed Handicap).—M. Inman (received 8,000), 1; S. Smith, 2; J. Davis, 3.

*Amended Bank Line Record Break*.—W. Lindrum, 1,796, June 3, 1936.

*Professional Snooker Championship*.—J. Davis beat H. Lindrum, 34-27.

*World's* (1924).—J. Davis beat H. Lindrum.

*Womens' Professional Championship*.—Miss J. Gardner.

*Womens' Pro. Snooker Championship*.—Miss R. Harrison.

*Amateur Championship*.—J. Thompson beat J. H. Beetham, 3,179-3,149.

*Amateur Snooker Championship*.—P. H. Matthews beat O. H. Beavis, 5 events to 3.

*Army*.—L. Sgt. A. J. Cottle (R.E.).

*Oxford and Cambridge*.—Cambridge won by 3 matches to 0.

*Womens' Amateur Championship*.—Miss V. Seals beat Mrs. Morris, 1,000-528.

*Womens' Amateur Snooker Championship*.—Miss V. Seals beat Miss M. Quinn, 4 matches to 1.

*Boys' Championship*.—D. Cruickshank (South Shields) beat H. Stokes (Glasgow), 750-628.

*World's Championship* (1924).—Melbourne—W. Lindrum (23,553) beat J. Davis (22,678).

## OLYMPIC GAMES, BERLIN, 1936.

(O.R.—Olympic Record; W.R.—World Record).

## ATHLETICS.

	H. M. S.
100 metres—J. Owens (U.S.A.) W.R.	0 10 3 10
200 metres—J. Owens (U.S.A.) O.R.	0 20 7 10
400 metres—A. F. Williams (U.S.A.)	0 50 4 1
800 metres—J. Woodruff (U.S.A.)	2 52 9 10
1,500 metres—J. E. Lovelock (N.Z.) W.R.	3 47 1
5,000 metres—G. Hockert (Finland) O.R.	14 22 1
10,000 metres—J. Salminen (Finland)	30 15 1
400 metres Relay—J. Owens, R. Metcalfe, F. Fraser, F. Wickoff (U.S.A.) W.R.	0 39 1
1,500 metres Relay—E. F. Wolff, G. L. Baunpflug, A. Roberts, A. G. K. Brown (G.E.)	0 3 9
10 metres Hurdles—F. Towers (U.S.A.)	0 14 1
400 metres Hurdles—G. Harbin (U.S.A.)	0 52 1
3,000 metres Steeplechase—V. Iso-Hollo (Finland) O.R.	9 9 3 1
4,000 metres Cross-country—K. Leban (Austria)	0 13 17
Marathon—K. Son (Japan)	2 30 19 1
50 kilometres Walk—H. H. Whitlock (G.B.) O.R.	4 30 4 1

\* J. Owens beat world's record with 10 sec. in heat, but I.A.F. would not pass because of following wind.)

	FT. IN.
High Jump—C. Johnson (U.S.A.)	6 8
Long Jump—J. Owens (U.S.A.) O.R.	26 6 1
Pole Vault—E. Meadows (U.S.A.) O.R.	24 3 1
Hop, Step and Jump—N. Tujima (Japan) W.R.	53 5 1
Discus Throw—K. Carpenter (U.S.A.) O.R.	126 7 1
Javelin Throw—K. Hein (G.E.) O.R.	185 4 1
Javelin Throw—G. Stock (Germany)	235 8 1
Shot Putt—H. Woelke (Germany)	53 1 1
Decathlon—G. Morris (U.S.A.)	7,900 pts.

	M. S.
100 metres—Miss H. Stephens (U.S.A.)	0 11 1
400 metres Relay—U.S.A.	46 9
80 metres Hurdles—Signorina T. Valla (Italy)	0 12 7 10

	FT. IN.
High Jump—Frau. I. Csak (Hungary)	5 3
Discus Throw—Frau. G. Mauermeier (Germany)	156 3 1

BASKET BALL  
U.S.A., 1; Canada, 2; Mexico, 3.

## BOXING.

Feather Weight—O. Casanovas, Argentina.
Fly—W. Kuiser, Germany.
Bantam—U. Sergio, Italy.
Light—L. Barand, Hungary.
Welter—S. Suvio, Finland.
Middle—J. Despeaux, France.
Light Heavy—R. Michelot, France.
Heavy—H. Runge, Germany.

## CANOEING.

1,000 metres—2 seater kayaks, G. Hradetzky, Austria, 4 min. 22 9 10 sec.
2,000 metres—2 seater kayaks, Austria, 4 min. 31 sec.
1,000 metres—Single seater, F. Anyott, Canada, 5 min. 32 1 10 sec.

## CYCLING.

	H. M. S.
1,000 metres—Time Trial, A. G. van Vliet, (Holland) O.R.	0 1 22
1,000 metres—Scratch, T. Merckens (Germany).	
2,000 metres—Tandem, Germany.	
4,000 metres—Pursuit, France.	
100 kilometres—Road Race, R. Charpentier (France)	2 33 5
Team France.	

## FENCING.

Epee—F. Riccardi, Italy. Teams, Italy.
Foil—C. Gandini, Italy. Teams, Italy.
Sabre—E. Kabos, Hungary. Teams, Hungary.
Foil (Women)—Frau. Schacherer-Elek, Hungary.

## FOOTBALL.

Association Final—Italy beat Austria 2-2.

## GYMNASTICS.

K. A. M. Schwarzmann, Germany.

## HANDBALL.

Final—Germany beat Austria 10-6.

## HOCKEY.

Final—India beat Germany 8-1.

## MODERN PENTATHLON.

Lieut. G. Handrik, Germany.

## POLO.

Final—Argentina beat Gt. Britain 11-0.

## RIDING.

Cross Country—Lieut. Abba, Italy.  
Dressage—Lt. H. O. Pollay, Germany.  
Military Jumping—Capt. Stubbendorp, Germany.

## ROWING (at Garmau).

	M. S.
Singles—G. Schaefer, Germany	8 21
Doubles—J. Beresford and L. F. Southwood (G.E.)	7 20 1
Coxswainless Pairs—Germany	8 16 1
Coxswained Pairs—Germany	8 36 0 10
Coxswainless Fours—Germany	7 17
Coxswained Fours—Germany	7 16 1
Eights—Washington University (U.S.A.)	6 25 1

## SHOOTING.

Rapid Firing, Pistol—C. M. van Oyen, Germany.  
Small Bore, Rifle—W. Rogeler, Norway.  
Target Pistols—T. Ullman (Sweden).

SKATING (at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, February).

Men's Figure—K. Schaefer, Austria, 422 7 pts., 1.  
Ladies' Figure—Miss Sonja Henie, Norway, 424 5 pts., 2.  
Downhill Races—Birger Ruud, Norway.  
Slalom—F. Pfnur, Germany.

Ladies—Froken Schou-Nilsen, Norway; Christable Cranz, Germany.

Relay—Finland, 2h. 43m. 33s.
Speed, 500 metres—L. Ballangerud, Norway, 43 1/2 O.R.
1,500 metres—C. Mathisen, Norway, 2m. 19 1/2.
5,000 metres—L. Ballangerud, Norway, 8m. 19 1/2 O.R.
10,000 metres—L. Ballangerud, Norway, 17m. 24 3 10 1/2 O.R.
Two Bolt-Sleigh—U.S.A., I. Brown and A. L. Washbond.
Ice Hockey—Gt. Britain.

## SWIMMING.

	M. S.
100 metres (Free style)—F. Csik, Hungary	0 57 1
100 metres (Back stroke)—A. Keiser, U.S.A., O.R.	1 59 10
200 metres (Breast stroke)—T. Hamano, Japan, O.R.	2 42 1
400 metres (Free style)—J. Medica, U.S.A., O.R.	4 44 1
1,500 metres (Free style)—N. Terada, Japan	19 13 7 10
800 metres relay—Japan, W.R.	8 51 1
Highboard Diving—M. Wayne, U.S.A.	
Springboard Diving—D. Dagner, U.S.A.	
Water Polo—Final, Germany beat Belgium 4-2.	

## WOMEN.

	M. S.
100 metres (Free style)—H. W. Mastenbroek, Holland O.R.	1 59 10
100 metres (Back stroke)—B. Senff, Holland	1 18 9 10
200 metres (Breast stroke)—H. Mubatsu, Japan	3 31 1
400 metres (Free style)—H. W. Mastenbroek, Holland O.R.	5 26 1
400 metres relay—Holland O.R.	4 36
Springboard Diving—D. Poynton-Hill, U.S.A.	
High Diving—M. Gestring, U.S.A.	

## WEIGHT LIFTING.

	kilogrammes
Feather Weight—A. Terlazzo, U.S.A.	312
Light Heavy—L. Hostin, France	372 5
Middle—Khair el Touni, Egypt W.R.	387 5
Heavy—Josef Manger, Germany	410

## WRESTLING (CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN).

Feather Weight—K. Pihlajamaki, Finland.
Bantam—O. Zombori, Hungary.
Light—K. Karpati, Hungary.
Welter—F. W. Lewis, U.S.A.
Middle—E. Poivre, France.
Light Middle—K. Fridell, Sweden.
Heavy—H. Runge, Germany.

## GNAECO-ROMAN.

Feather Weight—Y. Erkan, Sweden.
Bantam—L. Loerincz, Hungary.
Light—L. Koskela, Fin.
Welter—R. Svedberg, Sweden.
Middle—L. Johansson, Sweden.
Light Heavy—A. Cadier, Sweden.
Heavy—K. Palusalu, Estonia.

## YACHTING (at Kiel, August).

Monotype—D. Kaggbelland, Holland, 163 points.
6 metres—Gt. Britain, 67 points.
8 metres—Italy.
Star—Germany, 80 points.

## TOTAL POINTS (Berlin).

Germany, 281; U.S.A., 124; Italy, 47; Finland, 39; France, 39; Hungary, 27; Sweden, 37; Japan, 34; Holland, 33; Gt. Britain, 29; Austria, 27.
---



## PRINCIPAL RACING AND OTHER FIXTURES FOR 1937.

## RACING.

Victory Steeplechase (Manchester, 2 miles)—Jan. 1.  
 Tyngham Steeplechase (Longfield, 3 miles)—Feb. 13.  
 National Trial Steeplechase (Gatwick, 3 miles)—Feb. 20.  
 National Hunt Steeplechase (Cheltenham, 4 miles)—March 3.  
 Grand Military Cup (Sawtoun, 3 m. 125 yds.)—March 12.  
 Lincolnshire Handicap (1 mile)—March 17.  
 Liverpool Spring Cup (1 mile, 610 yards)—March 13.  
 Grand National (4 miles 860 yards)—March 29.  
 Queen's Prize (Kenilpton, 2 miles)—March 29.  
 Lancashire Steeplechase (Manchester, 3 miles)—March 29.  
 Newbury Spring Cup (1 mile)—April 10.  
 Craven Stakes (Newmarket, 1 mile)—April 15.  
 Great Metropolitan (Epsom, 2½ miles)—April 20.  
 City and Suburban (1½ mile)—April 21.  
 2000 Guineas (1 mile)—April 28.  
 1000 Guineas (1 mile)—April 30.  
 Victoria Cup (Hurst Park, 7 furlongs)—May 1.  
 Chester Cup (1½ miles)—May 5.  
 Jubilee Stakes (Kenilpton, 1½ mile)—May 8.  
 Newmarket Stakes (1½ mile)—May 14.  
 Manchester Cup (1½ mile)—May 21.  
 Derby (1½ mile 5 yds.)—June 2.  
 Coronation Cup (1½ mile 5 yds.)—June 3.  
 Oaks (1½ mile 5 yds.)—June 4.  
 Newbury Summer Cup (1½ mile)—June 10.  
 Ascot Stakes (2 miles)—June 15.  
 Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs 155 yards)—June 16.  
 Gold Cup (Ascot, 2½ miles)—June 17.  
 Grand Prix de Paris (1 mile 7 furlongs)—June 27.  
 Northumberland Plate (2 miles)—June 23.  
 July Stakes (Newmarket, 5 furlongs 140 yards)—June 29.  
 Princess of Wales's Stakes (1½ mile)—July 1.  
 Pelipse Stakes (Sandown, 1½ mile)—July 16.  
 Liverpool Summer Cup (1½ mile)—July 23.  
 Steuarts' Cup (6 furlongs)—July 27.  
 Goodwood Cup (2 miles 5 furlongs)—July 29.  
 Ebor Handicap (York, 1½ mile)—Aug. 25.  
 Gimcrack Stakes (6 furlongs)—Aug. 26.  
 Prix International, Ostend (700,000 fcs.)—Aug. 29.  
 Princes Edward Handicap (Manchester, 2½ m. 75 yds.)—Sept. 4.  
 Champagne Stakes (Doncaster, 6 furlongs)—Sept. 7.  
 St. Leger (1 mile 1,472 yards)—Sept. 8.  
 Doncaster Cup (2½ miles)—Sept. 10.  
 Newbury Autumn Cup (2 miles 1 furlong)—Sept. 25.  
 Jockey Club Stakes (Newmarket, 1½ mile)—Sept. 30.  
 Duke of York Handicap (Kenilpton, 1½ mile)—Oct. 2.  
 Cesarewitch (2½ miles)—Oct. 13.  
 Middle Park Stakes (6 furlongs)—Oct. 14.  
 Cambridgeshire (1 mile 1 furlong)—Oct. 27.  
 Liverpool Autumn Cup (1 mile 610 yards)—Nov. 12.  
 Derby Cup (1½ mile)—Nov. 19.  
 Manchester November Handicap (1½ mile)—Nov. 27.  
 Detailed list of all Meetings under b.o.h. codes will be found in the Racing Calendar.

OTHER FIXTURES, 1937.

Waterloo Cup—Course—Feb. 12-13.  
 British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham—Feb. 15-26. Attendances: 1936—164,643 and 143,783.  
 The Boat Race—March 20 (provisional).  
 A.B.A. Championships, Albert Hall—April 7.  
 Boxing—Oxford v. Cambridge, Holborn, March 5.  
 Lord's—Oxford v. Cambridge—July 5-7 (provisional).  
 Eton v. Harrow—July 9-10 (provisional).  
 Aldershot Tattoo—June 8 (Children), 9 (Rehearsal) 10-12, 15-19.  
 Attendances (1926) 273,292; (1927) 189,476; (1928) 237,000; (1929) 306,500; (1930) 320,700; (1931) 322,500; (1932) 403,000; (1933) 421,500; (1934) 413,000; (1935) 483,000; (1936) 486,500.  
 Badminton, All-England Championships (Westminster)—March 1-6.  
 Fencing, Oxford v. Cambridge, Foil and Sabres (London F.C., St. James's)—Feb. 20.  
 Fencing, Oxford and Cambridge, Épée Match (Ranelagh)—May 22.  
 Golf, Army v. T. A. (Blundellsands), March 13.  
 Golf, Oxford v. Cambridge (Hoylake)—March 24-25.  
 Golf, English Amateur (Sandown)—April 26-May 1.  
 Golf, Dunlop Professional (Southport)—May 4-8.  
 Golf, Womens' (Southport)—May 13-21.  
 Golf, Amateur (Sandwich)—May 24-29.  
 Golf, Womens' International, Curtis Cup (Turnberry)—June 4, 5.  
 Golf, English Ladies (Turnberry)—June 7-11.  
 Golf, Ryder Cup (Southport)—June 29, 30.  
 Golf Open (Carnoustie)—July 5-10.  
 Royal Tour, Royal, (Wimbledon)—May June.  
 Royal Air Force Pageant (Hendon)—June 26.  
 Hard Courts (Bournemouth)—April 26-May 1.

International Horse Show (Olympia)—June 17-26.  
 Wimbledon—The Championships (Lawn Tennis)—June 21-July 3.  
 Aldershot Show—July 1-3.  
 Hentley Regatta—June 30-July 2.  
 Northern Command Tattoo (Ravensworth Castle, nr. Newcastle)—July 1-3 and 6-10.  
 Wimbledon—Davis Cup Challenge Round—July 24, 26, 27.  
 Navy Week—Aug. 2-7. Attendance (1932) 252,047; (1934) 301,655; 1935 333,007; (1936) 434,764.  
 Cones Week—Aug. 2-7.  
 Chess Congress (Blackpool)—July 5-17.  
 Dublin Horse Show and Sales—Aug. 2-7.  
 Southern Command Annual Tidworth Tattoo—July 31.  
 Aug. 2-7. Attendance (1933) 130,875; (1934) 114,440; (1935) 150,439; (1936) 130,587.  
 Motor Show (London)—Oct.  
 Skating—World Figure, Ladies', Pairs—Earl's Court—March 1, 2.  
 Yachting, America Cup—Newport, R.I., U.S.A. From July 31.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(Are Amateur, R. Representative Matches.)  
 England v. Wales (A), in England—Jan. 23.  
 Ireland v. England (A), in Ireland—Feb. 13.  
 England v. Scotland (A), in England—March 13.  
 Scotland v. England (R), Glasgow—March 17.  
 Ireland v. Wales (R), Wales—March 17.  
 Wales v. Scotland (A) in Wales—March (prov.).  
 Scotland v. Ireland (A), Glasgow—April 21 (prov.).  
 Army Cup (A), Aldershot—April 12.  
 F.A. Amateur Cup—A 11 27.  
 F.A. National Cup, Wembley—May 1.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England v. Wales, Twickenham—Jan. 16.  
 Wales v. Scotland, Cardiff—Feb. 6.  
 England v. Ireland, Twickenham—Feb. 13.  
 Royal Navy v. R.A.F., Twickenham—Feb. 20.  
 Ireland v. Scotland, Dublin—Feb. 27.  
 Royal Navy v. Army, Twickenham—March 6.  
 Ireland v. Wales, Belfast—March 13.  
 Scotland v. England, Murrayfield—March 20.  
 Army v. R.A.F., Twickenham—April 3.  
 Rugby League Cup Final, Wembley—May 8.

## HOCKEY.

Oxford v. Cambridge, Beckenham—Feb. 13.  
 England v. Wales, Bristol—March 20.  
 England v. Scotland, St. Andrews—March 6.  
 England v. Ireland, Kennington Oval—March 13.

## HOCKEY (Women).

England v. Wales, Neath—Feb. 27.  
 England v. Germany, Kennington Oval—March 6.  
 England v. Scotland, Trent Bridge—March 13.  
 England v. Ireland, Dublin—March 20.

## CRICKET.

## AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

First Test, Brisbane—Dec. 4-9, 1936.  
 Second Test, Sydney—Dec. 18-23, 1936.  
 Third Test, Melbourne—Jan. 1-6, 1937.  
 Fourth Test, Adelaide—Jan. 26-Feb. 3, 1937.  
 Fifth Test, Melbourne—Feb. 26-March 3.

## NEW ZEALAND TOUR.

First Test, Loris—June 2-6, 28, 29.  
 Second Test, Manchester—July 24, 26, 27.  
 Third Test, Oval—August 14, 16, 17 (18, if points equal).

## AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S TOUR.

First Test, Northampton—June 12, 14, 15.  
 Second Test, Blackpool—June 26, 28, 29.  
 Third Test, Oval—July 10, 12, 13.

## CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Junior Womens'—Epsom, Jan. 23.  
 Universities—Athletic Union—Reading—Feb. 20.  
 National—Stratford-on-Avon—March 6 or 13.  
 Army and R.A.F.—March.  
 International Race, Brussels—March 20.  
 Inter-Services—Blackdown—End April.

## ATHLETICS.

The Sports—Oxford & Cambridge, White City—March 20.  
 Indoor Championships—Wembley—March 27.  
 Universities—Athletic Union—May 14 or 15.  
 British Games—White City—May 17.  
 Polytechnic Marathon and Kinnaird Shield—White City—June 12.

A.A.A. Junior Championships—White City—July 12.  
 A.A.A. Championships—White City—July 16, 17.  
 W.A.A.C. Championships—White City—July 24.  
 Universities—International Games—Paris—August.

NOTE.—As this list is prepared, of necessity, a long time in advance of the events, readers would be advised to check dates with later information before making arrangements to travel.

# The British Empire.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe .. .. .	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia .. .. .	1,824,550	365,000,000
In Africa .. .. .	4,652,000	60,000,000
In North America .. .. .	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America .. .. .	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies .. .. .	12,300	2,000,000
In South America .. .. .	97,800	320,000
In Oceania .. .. .	3,300,000	9,000,000
Total .. .. .	13,909,782	493,370,000

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.**—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere.

**ETHNOLOGY.**—The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1931 was 70,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 430,000,000 include 360,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

**RELIGIONS.**—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Roman Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder with tribal religions.

**CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.**—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

**THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.**—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions, at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference, which was held concurrently with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary

of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in London in 1923, 1926 and 1930, and at Ottawa (for the discussion of economic questions) in 1932, is as follows:—The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

**SELF-GOVERNMENT.**—(1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 145 members (26 official).

(3) *The Dominions, &c.*—The position and mutual relation of Great Britain and the Dominions (Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State) were defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 in the following terms:—

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

By the passage of the *Statute of Westminster* 1931 provision was made for the removal of

certain restrictions on the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

As regards *Newfoundland*, in accordance with arrangements made in 1933, to which effect was given by the *Newfoundland Act 1933*, the constitution of Newfoundland was temporarily suspended, and the government is carried on by a Commission of Government responsible to the Government of the United Kingdom.

*Southern Rhodesia* is a self-governing colony possessing responsible government, but subject to certain reservations.

*Malta* was accorded self-government in 1921, but in 1930 the constitution was suspended; after restoration in 1930 the constitution was again suspended on Nov. 2, 1933.

(a) *The Colonial Empire*.—Colonies may be divided into three classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown*. In this class may be placed Northern Rhodesia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(b) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown*. Dependencies so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(c) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone*. In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(d) *Protectorates*. The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown. The protectorates of the British Empire include Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(e) *Spheres of Influence*. A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia.

(f) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish government of Palestine.

**SELF-SUPPORT.**—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt

in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

**SELF-DEFENCE.**—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the United Kingdom Government. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned. The amounts provided for *Naval Defence* in the estimates of the under-mentioned parts of the Empire for the year 1930-31 are as follows:—Great Britain £51,739,000; Canada \$3,600,000; Australia £1,778,633; New Zealand £675,480 (including £125,000 as a contribution towards the Naval Base at Singapore, and £100,000 interest and sinking fund on account of H.M.S. *New Zealand*); Union of South Africa £78,560. The proportion of expenditure on Naval Defence to the total Import and Export trade of these parts of the Empire is as follows: Great Britain 3.04 per cent.; Canada 0.15 per cent.; Australia 1.06 per cent.; New Zealand 0.77 per cent.; Union of South Africa 0.043 per cent. Per capita of population the expenditure is, Great Britain £1 2s. 7d.; Canada 36 cents; Australia 5s. 6d.; New Zealand 9s. 1d.; Union of South Africa (European population only) 10s. 4d. As regards Colonies not possessing responsible governments, contributions to Imperial Defence are paid to the War Office.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies are Cabinet Ministers, their active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire decreasing with the measure of self-government accorded to each. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

**THE JUDICATURE.**—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 373) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

**EDUCATION.**—Universities (see pp. 447-458) and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil

Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America and Germany. *British Dominions & Colonies.* Rhodes Scholarships, of the annual value of £400 tenable at any college at Oxford, are awarded in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony). In New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. *United States of America.* 4 Rhodes Scholarships are assigned annually to each of 8 regions of 6 States each, which are awarded among candidates sent from each State in the region. *Germany.* 2 Rhodes Scholarships are awarded annually. The normal number in residence together is 200, of whom 100 come from the British Empire, 95 from America, and 5 from Germany. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees.* The Marquess of Lothian, C.B., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary.* Dr. C. K. Allen, M.A., Rhodes House, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the 1935-36 session was 5,534, of whom 1,079 were from Europe, 1,971 from Asia, 960 from Africa, 1,082 from America, and 424 from Oceania. The principal figures are: India, 1,411; United States, 578; South Africa, 532; Germany, 410; Egypt, 311; Australia, 298; China, 269; Canada and Newfoundland, 262; Palestine, 160; West Indies, 154; New Zealand, 145; Iran, 97; France, 78; South America, 66; Poland, 64; Norway, 57; Netherlands, 55; Switzerland, 54; Nigeria and West Africa, 52; China, 47; Austria, 35.

The Prince of Wales's Scholarships (founded 1923).—Two scholarships tenable for two years at Oxford University by selected students of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Under The Commonwealth Fund (35 Portman Square, London, W. 1), established in 1928 by Mr. Stephen V. Harkness, there are available for candidates of British descent a varying number of Fellowships, of an annual value of approximately \$3,000 each, tenable for two years at certain American Universities. For 1937 they may be awarded as follows:—

1. Twenty-four Fellowships open to men of British descent, unmarried, under thirty years of age on Sept. 1 of the year of the award, domiciled in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, and graduates of recognised universities therein;

2. Two Fellowships open to men of British descent from the British Dominions who have studied, but not necessarily graduated, at a University in the United Kingdom or in the Irish Free State. Candidates must be graduates of a recognised University in a British Dominion or Colony, and must fulfil the conditions regarding age and marriage prescribed above, but need not show a domicile in the United Kingdom.

3. Five Fellowships open to men of British descent who hold appointments overseas under the British Government, the Government of India, or the Government of a British Dominion, Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory. Candidates may be single or married, but must not be more than thirty-five years of age on Sept. 1 of the year of award.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the Central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act 1900 are Trustee Securities.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.—The Empire Parliamentary Association was formed at the Coronation of His late Majesty King George V. in 1922, between representatives of the Dominion Parliaments and Members of the Lords and Commons for the purpose of exchanging information and visits between Members of Parliament of the Empire. The Association has a branch in the Legislatures of each Dominion, the Central Legislature of India, Southern Rhodesia, the State Parliaments of Australia, the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, in Ceylon, Bermuda, Barbados, Bahamas and Northern Ireland, and in certain Colonies, the Legislatures of which possess unqualified minorities (i.e., Jamaica and Mauritius), making a total of 26 oversea branches.

Presidents.—The Viscount Hailsham (Lord Chancellor); Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. FitzRoy, M.P. (Speaker of the House of Commons).

Vice-Presidents.—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (Prime Minister); Major Rt. Hon. C. R. Attles, M.P. (Leader of the Opposition); Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Lord President of the Council); Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs); Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies); The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, C.B., M.P.; Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.; The Lord Passfield; The Viscount Swinton, G.B.E., M.C. (Secretary of State for Air).

Chairman of the Executive.—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.

Deputy Chairman.—Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. Joint Treasurers.—Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (Chancellor of the Exchequer); The Viscount Snowden.

Secretary and Editor of Publications.—Sir Howard d'Erville, K.B.E., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1.

CITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—The Chief Magistrates of the following Cities of the British Empire are designated Lord Mayor (in Scotland, Lord Provost):—

*London.	*†Edinburgh.	Norwich.
*Aberdeen.	†Elgin.	Nottingham.
*Adelaide.	*†Glasgow.	†Perth, Scotland.
*Belfast.	*†Hobart.	
Birmingham.	Hull.	*Perth, W. Australia.
Bradford.	Leeds.	
*Brisbane.	Leicester.	Plymouth.
Bristol.	Liverpool.	Portsmouth.
Cardiff.	Manchester.	Sheffield.
Cork.	*Melbourne.	Stoke-on-Trent.
*Dublin.	Newcastle.	*Sydney.
†Dundee.	upon Tyne.	*York.

\* Those marked with asterisk, together with the Chairman of the London County Council, are entitled to the prefix "Right Honourable." † Lord Provosts.



Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		1911.	1921.	1931.
England (London).....	59,337	33,648,771	42,292,223	52,351,917
Wales and Monmouthshire ..	8,000	2,100,000	2,475,171	2,793,011
Scotland (Edinburgh) .....	39,410	4,700,000	4,332,197	4,545,001
Northern Ireland (Belfast) ..	3,119	...	*1,225,000	†1,370,000
Irish Free State (Dublin) .....	26,959	...	*2,971,992	†3,014,000
Isle of Man (Douglas) .....	227	5,000	6,000	8,000
Jersey (St. Helier) .....	45	51,898	49,701	50,455
Guernsey, &c. (St. Peter Port) ...	30	15,000	16,000	17,000
Total.....	121,101	15,379,500	17,113,000	...

\* Census of 1926.

† Estimated for 1934

‡ Preliminary Report of Census.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths (Gr. Britain and Northern Ireland).

Year	Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1932	739,079	15.8	347,300	15.0	567,986	12.3
1933	691,500	14.9	360,222	15.5	579,167	12.5
1934	711,843	15.2	387,486	16.6	588,272	12.6
1935	711,839	15.2	395,095	16.8	561,298	11.9

## Age Distribution of Population. (In thousands = 000 omitted.)

Age Groups.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		GREAT BRITAIN.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
Under 5 .....	3,322	2,990	472	423	3,794	3,413
5 to 10 .....	3,519	3,323	477	455	3,996	3,778
10 to 15 .....	3,660	3,207	490	426	4,150	3,633
15 to 20 .....	3,503	3,435	478	439	3,981	3,874
20 to 25 .....	3,411	3,424	420	422	3,830	3,916
25 to 35 .....	5,761	6,412	714	739	6,475	7,151
35 to 45 .....	5,346	5,467	633	668	5,979	6,075
45 to 55 .....	4,420	4,936	535	547	4,955	5,483
55 to 65 .....	2,913	3,725	362	430	3,275	4,155
65 to 70 .....	986	1,271	123	149	1,109	1,420
70 to 75 .....	657	871	84	106	741	977
75 to 85 .....	572	726	74	87	646	813
85 and over .....	76	96	12	12	88	103
Total .....	37,886	39,952	4,883	4,843	42,769	44,795

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Country.	Birth Rates (per 1,000 Pop.).						Country.	Death Rates (per 1,000 Pop.).					
	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1934		1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1934
Eng. & Wales .....	30.4	28.7	25.1	25.5	16.3	14.8	Eng. & Wales .....	19.5	18.2	13.5	12.4	11.4	11.8
Scotland .....	30.4	29.6	26.2	28.1	19.0	18.0	Scotland .....	19.2	18.0	14.8	14.0	13.3	12.9
N. Ireland .....	22.8	23.3	23.3	22.2	20.8	19.8	N. Ireland .....	17.9	18.1	17.1	14.8	13.8	13.7
I.F.S. ....	...	...	...	...	19.8	19.2	I.F.S. ....	...	...	...	...	14.2	13.0
India (Br.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	33.7	India (Br.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	24.9
Australia .....	35.2	27.7	26.7	25.5	19.0	16.4	Australia .....	14.8	12.7	10.4	11.0	8.6	9.3
New Zealand .....	31.2	25.7	26.2	25.1	18.8	16.5	New Zealand .....	9.9	9.6	9.7	10.0	8.6	8.5
Canada .....	...	...	...	26.6	23.0	20.5	Canada .....	...	...	...	10.0	10.7	9.4
Un. of S. Africa .....	...	...	...	19.0	26.6	23.4	Un. of S. Africa .....	...	...	...	11.0	9.7	9.7
United States .....	...	...	...	33.7	18.9	17.1	United States .....	...	17.6	15.0	12.7	11.3	11.0
Germany .....	30.5	36.0	29.8	25.9	17.5	16.4	Germany .....	24.4	21.2	16.2	14.8	11.1	10.9
France .....	23.1	21.4	19.7	21.4	18.0	16.1	France .....	22.0	21.0	17.9	17.4	15.6	15.1
Italy .....	37.5	33.0	32.9	31.8	26.7	23.4	Italy .....	27.2	23.8	19.6	17.0	14.0	13.3
Denmark .....	31.4	30.0	27.5	25.4	18.7	17.8	Denmark .....	18.7	16.4	12.9	11.8	10.8	10.4
Sweden .....	28.8	26.9	24.8	23.6	15.4	13.7	Sweden .....	16.4	16.1	14.0	12.8	11.7	11.2
Austria .....	37.8	37.6	32.5	22.7	16.8	13.5	Austria .....	28.9	25.2	21.2	17.9	13.5	12.7
Hungary .....	43.7	39.4	35.7	31.4	25.4	21.9	Hungary .....	32.1	26.9	23.6	20.9	15.5	14.5
U.S.S.R. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	U.S.S.R. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(European) .....	48.2	49.3	44.0	...	30.1	...	(European) .....	35.7	31.1	23.9	...	...	16.2
Belgium .....	29.1	29.0	23.7	22.1	18.7	16.0	Belgium .....	20.8	19.3	15.2	13.8	13.3	12.2

by Whites

## BIRTHPLACES OF INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Birthplace.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Northern Ireland.		Irish Free State.	
	Pop. 1931.	39,952,377	Pop. 1931.	4,842,080	Pop. 1926.	1,250,561	Pop. 1926.	2,271,092.
England and Wales.....	38	402,034 (06.34 %)	168,640 (3.48 %)	28,810 (2.29 %)	36,085 (1.44 %)			
Scotland.....		366,486 (0.92 %)	4,496,028 (92.84 %)	24,165 (1.92 %)	12,376 (0.42 %)			
Ireland.....		381,080 (0.95 %)	124,296 (2.56 %)	1,104,912 (95.10 %)	2,004,916 (67.74 %)			
Irish-born.....		573,820 (1.44 %)	53,114 (1.10 %)	8,006 (0.64 %)	18,015 (0.66 %)			
Not stated.....		139,248 (0.35 %)	902 (0.002 %)	548 (0.04 %)				

§ Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

## MARITAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, ALL AGES.

	England and Wales (1931)		Scotland (1931)	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
<b>Males—</b>				
Single.....	9,949,413 (55.0 %)	9,910,795 (51.8 %)	1,423,734 (60.0 %)	1,355,430 (58.2 %)
Married.....	7,475,051 (41.4 %)	8,489,813 (44.4 %)	833,291 (35.5 %)	874,170 (37.0 %)
Widowed.....	650,775 (3.6 %)	732,402 (3.8 %)	89,843 (3.8 %)	95,140 (4.1 %)
	18,075,239	19,133,010	2,347,642	2,325,523
<b>Females—</b>				
Single.....	10,591,477 (53.4 %)	10,414,083 (50.0 %)	1,485,873 (58.6 %)	1,422,766 (56.5 %)
Married.....	7,592,007 (38.1 %)	8,603,508 (41.3 %)	844,333 (33.3 %)	888,454 (35.3 %)
Widowed.....	1,629,976 (8.2 %)	1,801,686 (8.7 %)	202,858 (8.0 %)	205,697 (8.2 %)
	19,811,460	20,819,367	2,534,855	2,517,457

Average age of persons married, 29.05 years for men; 26.42 years for women during the year 1934.

Average age of persons married, 29.3 years for men; 26.3 years for women during 1934.  
(a) Unclassified in the returns.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Country.	Birth Rate, per 1,000 population.	Deaths under 5 years, per 1,000 Births
England & Wales (1935)	14.7	57
Scotland (1935)	17.8	77
Northern Ireland (1935)	19.2	86
Irish Free State (1935)	19.2	67
Canada (1934)	20.5	73
Australia (1935)	16.5	40
New Zealand (1935)	16.1	32
Br. India (1934)	33.7	168
Un. of S. Africa (1935)		
(Whites)	24.8	64
U.S.A. (1934)	17.1	60
Belgium (1934)	16.0	96
France (1935)	15.2	69
Germany (1935)	18.9	68
Italy (1935)	23.1	101
Netherlands (1935)	20.2	40
Norway (1933)	14.8	48
Poland (1935)	25.9	127
U.S.S.R. (1926-30)	30.2	173

## LUNACY.

(Number of Registered Insane Persons)

Year	England & Wales		Total	Per 10,000 of Pop.
	Institutions	Private Care		
1914.....	132,201	5,854	138,055	37
1923.....	144,361	4,414	148,775	37
1934.....	145,795	4,471	150,266	37
1935.....	147,710	4,373	152,089	38
<i>Scotland.</i>				
1914.....	15,801	2,943	18,744	40
1923.....	17,948	1,387	19,371	40
1934.....	18,146	1,353	19,499	40
1935.....	18,337	1,311	19,648	40
<i>Northern Ireland.</i>				
1914.....	...	...	4,939	40
1923.....	4,941	43	4,984	39
1934.....	5,049	42	5,091	40
1935.....	5,193	22	5,215	41

## LANGUAGES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Wales and Monmouthshire.—Population (1931), 2,593,014.

Welsh (only), 77,932 = 3 per cent.

Welsh and English, 811,329 = 31 per cent.

Scotland.—Population (1931), 4,482,554.

Gaelic (only), 7,069 = 0.15 per cent.

Gaelic and English, 130,080 = 2.69 per cent.

Ireland.—Population (1911), 4,390,219

Irish (only), 16,870 = 0.38 per cent.

Irish and English, 582,446 = 13.2 per cent.

Irish Free State.—Population (1926), 2,972,802.

Irish (only), 12,460 = 0.42 per cent.

Irish and English, 531,051 = 17.9 per cent.

Isle of Man.—Population (1931), 49,308.

Maix and English, 529.

## DIVORCES (GREAT BRITAIN,

Total number of *Divorces and Annulments of Marriage* in England and Wales and Scotland.

Year.	E. & W.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
1913	577	250	827
1929	3,396	519	3,915
1930	3,563	469	4,032
1931	3,764	569	4,333
1932	3,894	488	4,382
1933	4,042	510	4,552
1934	4,287	468	4,755

In 1934, 8,574 persons were divorced in England and Wales, and 936 persons in Scotland. In 1934, 3,026 previously divorced men and 2,519 women were re-married in England and Wales, and 197 and 247 respectively in Scotland.

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Country.	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.
Belgium (1932) .....	144,835	5,133
Chile (1932) .....	149,459	54,702
Denmark (1932) .....	64,560	6,907
England & Wales (1934) .....	597,642	25,785
Finland (1932) .....	69,352	5,863
France (1932) .....	722,246	56,827
Germany (1931) .....	1,063,921	126,381
Italy (1932) .....	992,049	51,181
Netherlands (1932) .....	178,525	3,091
Northern Ireland (1934) .....	25,365	1,307
Norway (1932) .....	46,338	3,005
Scotland (1934) .....	88,836	6,119
Sweden (1932) .....	89,733	13,857

## BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

(Per 1,000 of Population.)

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		* Marriages.	
	Eng. & W.	Scot.	Eng. & W.	Scot.	Eng. & W.	Scot.
1851 ...	34.1	...	21.8	...	17.3	...
1861 ...	34.8	34.8	21.5	21.5	16.5	13.7
1871 ...	35.5	34.8	22.3	22.3	16.8	14.6
1881 ...	34.1	33.6	19.7	19.7	15.2	13.8
1891 ...	30.8	30.8	19.7	19.7	15.6	13.9
1901 ...	28.7	29.5	17.2	17.9	16.0	14.3
1911 ...	24.5	25.8	13.8	15.1	15.3	13.3
1921 ...	22.8	25.6	12.4	14.2	17.6	16.4
1931 ...	15.8	19.0	12.3	13.3	15.6	13.5

\* Marriages = Persons Married.

## ILLITERACY.

Number of Illiterates (over 10 years of age). Per Cent. of Population.

Turkey (1927) .....	12,518,000	91.8
" (1934) .....	7,500,000	55.1
India (1931) .....	268,000,000	84.0
Egypt (1927) .....	8,817,000	85.7
Brazil (1920) .....	28,127,000	67.0
Portugal (1920) .....	3,096,000	65.0
Mexico (1930) .....	9,000,000	59.3
Spain (1930) .....	10,000,000	44.0
Greece (1928) .....	2,076,000	43.0
Poland (1921) .....	6,597,000	32.7
U.S.S.R. (1935) .....	48,000,000	30.0
Italy (1921) .....	8,228,000	26.8

## IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

(1) From and to Places out of Europe.

Year.	Total Inward.	Total Outward.	DESTINATIONS OF THE (BRITISH AND NORTH IRISH) EMIGRANTS.							
			To the British Empire.					To other Countries.		
			North America.	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa.	Other Dominions.	Total.	U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	321,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1932	276,856	222,184	33,911	11,522	16,707	27,225	89,365	23,731	59,603	75,633
1933	253,145	226,463	28,391	12,195	19,714	27,771	88,071	22,189	17,862	40,051
1934	249,270	240,388	30,621	13,791	22,878	32,154	97,044	26,449	18,527	41,976

§ Prior to April 1, 1923, Emigrants from I.F.S. were included in these totals.

(2) From and to the Continent of Europe

Year.	INWARD.				OUTWARD.			
	Channel Ports.	Other Ports.	Air Stations.	Total.	Channel Ports.	Other Ports.	Air Stations.	Total.
1928...	1,091,087	402,859	22,388	1,516,344	1,062,686	370,385	21,112	1,454,183
1933...	809,435	334,148	46,712	1,190,346	793,934	336,902	45,440	1,176,276
1934...	829,079	352,311	63,188	1,243,578	792,046	356,127	62,140	1,210,313
1935...	910,364	385,718	79,371	1,375,453	875,786	394,249	75,705	1,345,740

*Nationality of Passengers.*—In 1934 British Subjects numbering 186,626 emigrated from the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe and British Subjects numbering 199,199 entered the U.K. from countries out of Europe. The total number of Aliens (excluding Transmigrants) landed from all countries was 373,665 (1934) and 404,014 (1935), and the total number of Aliens embarked for all destinations was 367,585 (1934) and 397,238 (1935). The leading *Nationalities* in 1935 were U.S.A. (landed 85,324, embarked 85,839), French (landed 71,194, embarked 71,256), German (landed 59,026, embarked 57,150), Netherlands (landed 40,239, embarked 40,012). Leave to land was refused to 1,458 Aliens (1935) and to 1,775 (1934).

## CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....	4,160,221	1670.....	5,773,646
1600.....	4,811,718	1700.....	6,045,008
1630.....	5,600,517	1750.....	6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....	16,345,646	1871.....	31,629,299
1811.....	18,509,116	1881.....	35,026,108
1821.....	20,983,092	1891.....	37,880,764
1831.....	24,132,294	1901.....	41,669,091
1841.....	26,854,969	1911.....	45,370,530
1851.....	27,533,755	1921.....	42,769,196
1861.....	29,070,932	1931.....	44,790,485

The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249.

## POPULATION ENUMERATED IN GREAT BRITAIN 1811-1931, IRELAND, 1831-1926, AND ISLANDS (ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY AND ASSOCIATED ISLANDS), 1831-1931.

ENGLAND AND WALES	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14.00	2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504	5.65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18.06	2,493,423	4.81	2,088,156	5.75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5.60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14.27	3,312,290	4.83	2,943,945	5.41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12.65	3,712,290	4.83	3,278,039	5.47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11.90	4,491,524	4.47	3,739,595	5.37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13.21	5,049,016	4.50	4,259,117	5.33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14.36	5,633,192	4.61	4,831,519	5.38
1891.	14,032,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11.65	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497	5.32
1901.	15,728,613	16,709,329	32,527,843	3,525,318	12.17	7,036,868	4.62	6,260,852	5.20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10.89	8,005,290	4.36	7,141,781	5.05
1921.	18,075,239	19,811,460	37,886,699	1,816,207	5.04	9,085,093	4.17	7,811,030	4.85
1931.	19,133,010	20,819,367	39,952,377	2,065,678	5.45	10,739,886	3.72	9,123,000	—
SCOTLAND									
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12.27	402,068	4.49	304,093	5.53
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15.82	447,960	4.66	341,474	6.12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13.04	502,301	4.70	369,393	6.40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10.82	550,428	4.76	402,852	5.21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10.25	600,098	4.81	370,308	7.80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6.00	678,584	4.51	393,220	7.78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4.52	412,185	8.02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	739,005	5.05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7.77	876,089	4.59	817,568	4.92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11.09	967,200	4.62	926,914	4.82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6.46	1,040,147	4.58	1,013,369	4.70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2.55	—	—	1,057,609	4.62
1931.	2,325,867	2,516,687	4,842,554	39,943	0.81	—	—	1,146,852	4.08
IRELAND.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6.21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5.25	1,472,739	5.55	1,328,839	6.15
1851.	3,190,930	3,361,755	6,552,685	1,622,739	19.85	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,223	6.28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	753,418	11.50	1,128,300	5.14	995,356	5.83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	386,590	6.67	1,071,494	5.04	961,380	5.63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	237,541	4.39	995,074	5.20	914,108	5.66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,979	4,704,932	470,086	9.08	932,113	5.05	870,578	5.40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	245,975	5.23	910,256	4.90	858,158	5.20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	68,556	1.54	910,748	4.82	861,879	5.09
1926.	2,114,977	2,113,576	4,228,553	161,666	3.38	902,240	4.48	870,379	4.94
ISLANDS.									
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	3,378	2.34	—	—	24,197	5.84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4.66	—	—	25,824	5.72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1.71	—	—	27,770	5.41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	1,455	0.96	35,664	4.17	29,220	5.26
1921.	69,070	81,444	150,514	1,599	1.07	33,659	3.92	—	—
1931.	66,447	75,952	142,399	8,115	5.4	—	—	—	—

† These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

\*\* Incorrectly taken.

‡ Decrease.

§§ Figures for Great Britain only.



## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

**THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.**—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, and *The Statute of Westminster* (1931).

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons. From 1803 until 1888 reports of the proceedings of Parliament were issued under the title of *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*. The proceedings are open to the Press, and are now officially reported, copies of the reports being obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 615 elected members. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members receive salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts. The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment (see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK 1932, pp. 884-886—"Government by Party," 1688-1931).

4. *The Judicature.*—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey"), for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

**RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES.**

*Religions and Languages.*—The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, and estimated figures for 1929 will be found on p. 425. The language of the people is English. In Wales and Monmouthshire (1931 Census), 77,932 persons aged 3 and upwards were Welsh-speaking only and 811,329 were able to speak English and Welsh. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 7,069 persons speaking Gaelic only (Ross and Cromarty 3,435, Inverness 3,123, Argyll 335, other counties 176), and 137,149 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1931. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health, which superseded the Local Government Boards for England and Wales in 1929, and under that of the Department of Health for Scotland. The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, education; the poor law; public health; police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each Administrative County (under Chairmen), for each City and Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

**POLICE.**

The strength of the Police force was 58,303 in England and Wales (1934), 6,512 in Scotland (1934), and 2,798 in Northern Ireland (1934). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 677 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those at Guildhall and the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 377). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous. The night population is 10,999, but the day (or working) population is 436,721. The Force under the Commissioner comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 8 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Sergeants, and 982 Constables; also 9 Constables on private service duty. The City of London Special Constabulary (Headquarters, Mitre Court, Cheap-side, E.C. 2) numbered 2,233 all ranks in Oct. 1936.

The Metropolitan Police district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about 8,360,500. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 379). The

Force on Sept. 6, 1936, consisted of 35 Superintendents, 914 Inspectors, 2,792 Sergeants, and 15,644 Constables, making a total of 19,384, with 244 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 30, 1936, was 8,782. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1935-36 was £9,212,643. On March 31, 1936, there were 15,761 Police pensioners, and 2,106 pensioned widows and 505 children.

**CRIME.**

(1) *Assizes and Quarter Sessions, England and Wales; High Court and Sheriff Courts, Scotland.*

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	For Trial.	Convicted.	For Trial.	Convicted.
1913	12,511	10,165	1,358	1,056
1931	8,667	7,389	1,174	932
1932	10,410	8,668	1,199	957
1933	9,201	7,759	1,307	1,083
1934	8,675	7,297	1,395	1,114

(2) *Summary Courts.*

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Apprehended.	Found Guilty.	Committed.	Apprehended.	Found Guilty.	Committed.
1913	69,265	45,707	12,557	24,726	20,499	287
1931	68,747	51,978	8,826	19,110	16,879	202
1932	74,413	55,991	10,555	20,086	17,764	243
1933	72,206	54,904	9,078	20,189	17,886	296
1934	75,767	58,439	8,772	21,045	18,781	290

CRIME 1910-1914 and 1933 and 1934.  
(England and Wales.)

THE principal classes of Crime in the Criminal Statistics issued by the Home Office are shown below:

Class of Offence.	Ann. Av. 1910-14.	Number 1933.	Number 1934.
I. Against the Person	4,332	5,614	6,236
II. Against Property:—			
(a) With Violence	12,284	37,414	36,994
(b) Without do.	76,838	178,241	183,940
III. Malicious Injury to Property	648	396	441
(Including Arson)	233	195	242
IV. Forgery & Currency	708	1,616	1,738
V. Other	3,114	4,004	4,010

Total..... 97,924 227,285 283,359

I. *Crimes of Violence against the Person.*

	Ann. Av. 1910-14.	Number 1933.	Number 1934.
Murder .....	153	141	141
do. Attempts & Threats	115	80	108
Manslaughter.....	146	192	191
Infanticide .....	—	23	16
Concealment of Birth	85	78	71
Wounding			
(a) Felonies.....	257	163	166
(b) Misdemeanours ..	951	1,292	1,400
Endangering Railway Passengers .....	75	16	25
Assault .....	63	28	43
Intimidation .....	13	Nil	1
Cruelty to Children .....	60	5	9
Child Stealing .....	7	6	6
Procuring Abortion .....	40	55	73

Sexual Crimes:—	Ann. Av. 1910-14.	Number 1933.	Number 1934.
Rape .....	162	75	84
Defilement (Girls under 13) .....	129	78	97
do. (13 to 16) .....	223	301	432
Indecent Assaults .....	1,228	1,766	2,071
Incest .....	71	110	79
Procuration .....	41	16	33
Abduction .....	25	28	25
Bigamy .....	159	300	312
Unnatural Offences, &c. ....	307	846	837

## II. (a) Against Property with Violence.

Sacrilege .....	179	111	106
Burglary .....	1,612	1,575	1,541
Housebreaking .....	4,923	15,148	14,791
Shopbreaking .....	4,363	15,500	14,623
Attempts to break in .....	483	1,967	2,343
Entering with intent .....	362	2,351	3,028
Possessing Housebreaking tools .....	142	361	262
Robbery .....	178	219	215
Extortion by threats (Blackmail) .....	42	92	85

## II. (b) Against Property without Violence.

Larceny:—			
Horses & Cattle .....	333	136	169
from Person .....	2,601	2,955	2,727
in House .....	792	6,654	6,872
by Servant .....	4,265	3,436	4,088
of Post Letters .....	121	311	416
Embezzlement .....	1,902	2,252	2,354
Other aggravated .....	19	220	240
Of Pedal Cycles .....	...	...	26,263
Of Motor Vehicles .....	...	...	1,303
Obtaining by false pretences .....	4,454	13,387	12,855
Frauds by Agents .....	195	1,034	1,037
Falsifying Accounts .....	90	349	351
Other Frauds .....	243	1,926	2,098
Receiving stolen goods .....	1,636	2,738	2,996
Bankruptcy Offences .....	71	86	105

## Murders.

Year.	Number known	Per Million.
1870 .....	101	4.49
1888 .....	190	6.75
1911 .....	144	3.98
1930 .....	122	3.1
1931 .....	126	3.2
1932 .....	117	3.0
1933 .....	141	3.6
1934 .....	141	3.5

## \* Murders in 1934.

In 1934 there were known to the police 95 cases of murder of 105 persons aged over 1 year. In 38 cases (involving 47 persons) the murderer or suspect committed suicide. In 50 cases (51 victims) 53 persons were arrested. In the remaining 7 cases, involving 7 victims (3 of whom had died following an illegal operation) no arrest was made.

Of the 53 persons arrested there were

Discharged at Police Court .....	1
Insane on Arraignment .....	6
Acquitted .....	8
Guilty but Insane .....	13
Convicted and sentenced to death .....	25
	53

o These figures are for England and Wales. In 1933 there were 524 homicides in New York, U.S.A., 420 arrests being made.

## Death Sentences (1934).

Of the 25 persons sentenced to death in 1934 there were executed 10, commuted to penal servitude 11; respited and removed to Broadmoor 1; conviction quashed by Court of Criminal Appeal 2; conviction quashed by House of Lords 1.

## Suicides and Attempted Suicides 1931-1934.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Suicides .....	5,092	5,657	5,543	5,485
Attempted .....	3,115	3,299	3,354	3,199

## Expenses of Coroners' Inquests (all cases).

Coroners' Salaries	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£95,257	£92,652	£93,143	£94,319
Other Expenses	118,405	115,751	122,233	125,365
	£213,663	£208,403	£215,376	£219,684

## MOTORING OFFENCES 1934.

England and Wales.

## Private Motor Cars.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dangerous or Careless			
Driving .....	18,927	1,362	20,289
Other .....	68,586	5,395	73,981

## Motor Cycles.

Dangerous or Careless			
Driving .....	4,622	20	4,642
Other .....	35,722	161	35,883

In New York City there were 536,868 "Motoring Offenses" by drivers of all classes of motor vehicles (public and private) in 1935. Of this total, 222,006 were "Parking Offenses."

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

England and Wales.

Year.	Licensed Premises.		Registered Clubs.	Convictions (Drunkenness).
	On.	Off.		
1913 .....	88,739	23,632	8,457	188,877
1930 .....	77,821	22,166	13,526	53,086
1931 .....	77,335	22,125	13,947	42,343
1932 .....	76,886	22,105	14,377	30,146
1933 .....	76,418	22,055	15,010	36,285
1934 .....	75,955	22,056	15,298	39,748

Of the total convictions in 1934 males convicted numbered 33,227 and females 6,521.

## STATE ASSISTED HOUSING.

England and Wales.

Year.	Total of Completed Houses at end of Year.	Exchequer Contribution during year.
1919-20 .....	775	£20,455
1920-21 .....	28,805	3,097,301
1921-22 .....	129,957	9,109,366
1922-23 .....	198,181	9,655,398
1923-24 .....	216,852	7,857,815
1924-25 .....	284,521	8,050,132
1925-26 .....	391,508	7,833,756
1926-27 .....	545,287	8,376,044
1927-28 .....	723,913	9,540,976
1928-29 .....	829,497	10,669,974
1929-30 .....	940,952	11,132,803
1930-31 .....	997,470	11,875,806
1931-32 .....	1,068,793	12,731,603
1932-33 .....	1,126,864	13,349,758
1933-34 .....	1,184,613	13,432,026
1934-35 .....	1,221,677	13,758,256
Total .....	1,221,677	£150,492,069

## FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure 1880-81 to 1903 04, and for twenty-four years ended March 31, 1937 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus + or Deficit —	Gross Debt.	
1880-81.....	£81,872,000	£80,939,000	+	£933,000	£766,145,000
1890-91.....	89,489,000	87,733,000	+	1,756,000	684,071,000
1899-1900 (S. Afr. War)	129,805,000	143,687,000	—	13,883,000	638,920,000
1900-01 do.	140,124,000	193,332,000	—	53,208,000	703,934,000
1901-02.....	152,712,000	205,236,000	—	52,524,000	765,216,000
1902-03.....	161,319,000	194,251,000	—	32,932,000	798,349,000
1903-04.....	151,341,000	156,756,000	—	5,415,000	794,498,000
1913-14.....	198,243,000	197,493,000	+	750,000	706,154,000
1914-15 (Great War) ...	226,694,000	560,474,000	—	333,779,000	1,161,952,000
1915-16 do. ....	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	—	1,222,392,000	2,189,838,000
1916-17 do. ....	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	—	1,624,685,000	4,063,645,000
1917-18 do. ....	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	—	1,988,987,000	5,921,096,000
1918-19 do. ....	889,021,000	2,579,301,000	—	1,690,280,000	7,481,050,000
1919 20.....	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	—	326,202,000	7,875,642,000
1920-21.....	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000	+	230,557,000	7,623,097,000
1921-22.....	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+	45,693,000	7,720,532,000
1922-23.....	914,012,000	812,497,000	+	101,516,000	7,812,563,000
1923-24.....	837,169,000	788,840,000	+	48,330,000	7,707,538,000
1924-25.....	799,436,000	795,777,000	+	3,659,000	7,665,880,000
1925-26.....	812,062,000	826,100,000	—	14,038,120	7,633,723,000
1926-27.....	805,701,000	842,395,000	—	36,694,000	7,652,688,000
1927-28.....	842,824,000	838,585,000	+	4,239,000	7,630,973,000
1928-29.....	836,435,000	818,141,000	+	18,394,000	7,620,854,000
1929 30.....	734,189,000	748,712,000	—	14,523,000	7,596,211,000
1930-31.....	775,894,975	799,170,946	—	23,276,000	7,582,500,000
1931 32 (Two Budgets)..	770,663,000	770,599,000	+	364,000	7,647,950,000
1932-33.....	744,791,000	777,070,000	—	32,279,000	7,768,970,000
1933-34.....	724,567,000	693,419,000	+	31,148,000	7,945,194,000
1934-35.....	716,441,000	688,879,000	+	27,562,000	7,922,252,000
1935 36.....	752,920,000	740,979,000	+	2,941,000	7,916,412,000
1935-37* .....	776,606,000	776,122,000	+	484,000	...

\* "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1929-30.

° Budget Estimate, April 21, 1936 (see pp. 293-294).

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1934-35 AND 1935-36.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
From Taxes :—			Consolidated Fund:—		
Income Tax .....	1934-35. £228,877,000	1935-36. £238,074,000	Debt, Interest, &c.....	1934-35. £211,657,000	1935-36. £211,534,000
Surtax .....	51,166,000	51,020,000	Do., Sinking Fund ...	12,343,000	12,466,000
Estate Duties .....	81,356,000	87,620,000			
Stamps .....	24,110,000	25,800,000	Total Debt .....	£224,000,000	£224,000,000
E.P.D. and Corpora- tion Profits .....	2,300,000	1,300,000			
Land Tax, etc.....	770,000	785,000	Northern Ireland .....	6,818,000	7,205,000
Customs .....	185,056,000	196,642,000	Other .....	5,901,000	6,775,000
Excise .....	104,600,000	106,700,000	Total C.F. Services .....	£236,719,000	£237,980,000
Motor Vehicle Duties (Exchequer share) .....	5,100,000	4,977,000			
Total from Taxes ...	£683,374,000	£713,218,000	Navy.....	56,580,000	64,805,000
Post Office (Net) .....	12,250,000	11,670,000	Army .....	39,660,000	44,647,000
Crown Lands (Net) .....	1,320,000	1,360,000	Air Force .....	17,630,000	27,496,000
Sundry Loans .....	4,372,000	4,934,000	(Civil Services) .....	345,640,000	361,923,000
Miscellaneous .....	15,125,000	21,738,000	Customs and Excise .....	5,400,000	5,628,000
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	£716,441,000	£752,920,000	Inland Revenue .....	7,160,000	7,500,000
			Total Expenditure .....	£688,879,000	£749,979,000
			Surplus .....	£27,562,000	£2,941,000

## THE REVENUE AS CONTRIBUTED 1934-35.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
England and Wales.....	£708,250,500	% 88·12	England and Wales.....	£335,741,500	% 87·61
Scotland .....	66,933,000	8·33	Scotland .....	47,487,000	12·39
Other sources .....	28,531,500	3·55	General Services .....	404,790,500	...
	£803,755,000	100·00		£788,019,000	100·00



# CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1936-1937).

## I.—IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932.

*This Act provides that on and after 1st March, 1932, a duty equal to 10 per cent. of their value is imposed on all goods imported into the United Kingdom. The Act empowers the Import Duties Advisory Committee to recommend additional duties to the Treasury, who may by Order charge the same. Orders have been made covering additional duties on a considerable number of articles. The following goods are exempt:—*

(1) Goods for the time being chargeable with a duty of customs by or under any enactment other than the Import Duties Act 1932; except composite goods of which some of the components are liable to such other customs duty. Such composite goods are chargeable under the Import Duties Act, 1932, only up to the amount, if any, by which the aggregate amount of the general ad valorem duty and the additional duty exceeds the other customs duty, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the Schedules of additional duties.

(2) Goods which are consigned direct to a shipbuilding yard or used for boilers or propelling machinery of ships.

(3) Goods exempt under Imperial Preference.

(4) Goods exempt as antiques or as awards for distinction.

(5) Machinery of certain classes not for the time being procurable in the United Kingdom.

(6) Educational films.

(7) Goods intended to be used in scientific research, &c., if imported under licence issued by the Treasury.

(8) Goods specifically exempted by the Import Duties Act, 1932, and Treasury Orders made thereunder, viz. Advertising material (not trade). All articles consigned to any gallery or museum

Animal Ivory.  
Argol and other crude tartrates.  
Bilberries. Bismuth Metal.  
Bleached straw pulp.  
Bristles of the pig, hog or boar.  
Bromine.  
Cable core. Cadmium mass.  
Calcium carbide.  
Calcium Cyanamide (or cyanamide of lime).  
Carborundum, crude, ground or graded but not further manufactured.  
Cassava (or tapioca).  
Cassia pulp.  
Catalogues (not trade).  
Cinchona bark.  
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent.  
Cobalt metal in the form of rondels, pellets or squares, but not including alloys of cobalt.  
Coca leaves.  
Common reeds (phragmites communis), crushed and baled.  
Copper iodide. Copper unwrought.  
Cork, raw and granulated, cork shavings and waste.  
Cotton (raw) (including unmanufactured cotton waste and unbleached cotton linters).  
Cotton seed, raw seed and linseed.  
Crude araroba.  
Crude boron minerals, and concentrates of boracite and rasorite.  
Crude emery, unground.  
Dye stuffs.  
Exposed photo plates.  
Farina (or potato starch).  
Felspar, raw, including crushed but not ground.  
Ferro-chromium.  
Ferro-manganese, refined, containing less than 3 per cent. carbon.  
Ferro-silicon, containing not less than 35 per cent. silicon.  
Fish of British taking, including shell fish.

Flax and true hemp.  
Flint, unground.  
Floral concretes.  
Foreign Patent Office Specifications.  
Fork, shovel or spade handles.  
Galnuts.  
Glycol ethers and glycol etheresters.  
Gold and silver bullion and coin; platinum in grain, ingot, bar, or powder.  
Goods which, at the time of their importation into the United Kingdom, constitute or form part of a ship which is being imported for the purpose of being broken up.  
Gramophone records adapted for the blind.  
Gum arabic. Gum tragacanth.  
Hay and straw.  
Hemp of the variety crotalaria juncea.  
Herring meal.  
Hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including goat skins), raw, dried, salted or pickled, but not further treated.  
Insulin. Iodine.  
Ipecacuanha root. Iron bromide.  
Iron ore and iron concentrates, in the form of briquettes.  
Iron pyrites, including cupreous pyrites.  
Iron and Steel of the following descriptions:  
Pig iron, smelted wholly with charcoal.  
Vanadium-titanium pig iron produced in an electric furnace.  
Ingots manufactured entirely from pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal.  
Blooms, billets, slabs, bars and rods of wrought iron produced by puddling with charcoal from pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal.  
Band saw strip over 4 inches wide and from 19 to 12 gauge, (Birmingham wire gauge) in thickness.  
Jute, raw. Kelp.  
Live quadruped animals.  
Maize in grain.\*  
Manuscripts and typescripts and like products of duplicating machines.  
Maps; architectural or engineering designs; hydrographic charts.  
Meat. Mercury.  
Metallic ores.  
Mica slabs and splittings.  
Mineral phosphates of lime.  
Molasses not chargeable with a duty of Customs under Finance Act, 1928.  
Myrobolans.  
Natural but not Terpeneless Essential Oils.  
Natural raw materials in dried state.  
Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music.  
Newsprint.  
Nickel-copper alloys.  
Nickel flakes. Nickel hydroxide.  
Nickel mass. Nickel, unwrought.  
Nitrate of lime.  
Organic intermediate products.  
Oxalic acid.  
Paintings in oil or water colours, pencil and charcoal drawings, and pastels, on canvas or paper (including board).  
Persian berries.  
Persimmon wood, hickory and cedar wood.  
Potassium carbonate, chloride and sulphate; kainite and other mineral potassium fertiliser salts.

Printed parts of newspapers, etc.  
Printed publications advertising travel outside U.K.  
Pyrethrum flowers.  
Quercitron bark.  
Radium compounds and ores.  
Rags of sorts.  
Ranunc, not dressed.  
Raw diatomaceous earth.  
Raw Tung oil. Rice, broken.  
Rock crystal quartz, raw, including crushed. Rosin.  
Roundwood logs of pine, spruce, and aspen in the natural state or free from bark or bast, not hewn or sawn except cross cut at the ends, in lengths not exceeding 50 inches, the top diameter not being more than 12 inches.  
Rubber (raw) including crepe; rubber latex; gutta-percha (raw).  
Scientific films (that is to say, cinematograph films exempted under the provisions of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1928, from the Customs Duty imposed by Section 3 of the Finance Act, 1925).  
Scrap material of sorts.  
Sawwood.  
Shellac. Seed lac and Stick lac.  
Silico-manganese.  
Solid insoluble quebracho extract.  
Solid natural resins.  
Sound track negatives.  
Sulphur. Sumach leaves.  
Talc, steatite and soapstone, whether ground or not.  
Tantalum metal. Tea.†  
The following articles of a size and shape adapted for use in articles of jewellery or imitation jewellery, not mounted, set or strung, viz. :—  
Articles of glass.  
Artificial pearls.  
Non-precious and imitation stones including those made of glass.  
Imitation diamonds.  
Imitations of tortoiseshell, mother of pearl, amber or coral.  
Beads made of the above-mentioned materials or of shells, seeds or bones.  
Tin (unwrought).  
Unmanufactured waste of certain materials.  
Unset precious and semi-precious stones and pearls except unmounted diamonds drilled so as to be adapted for use in wire-drawing dies.  
Untrimmed natural silkworm gut in hanks or bundles.  
Unwrought alloys, etc., of metal.  
Vegetable fibres.  
Wax matrices.  
Whale oil and hardened whale oil.  
Whale products shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns.  
Wheat in grain. White arsenic.  
Wooden pit-props.  
Wooden telegraph poles.  
Wood pulp and esparto.  
Wool and animal hair (raw), whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not; rags of wool not pulled; rags, partly of wool, not pulled; wool naps; and wool waste not pulled or garnetted.

\* Chargeable under Ottawa Agreement Act 1932 with 2s. per gr.

† Chargeable under other enactment with 6d. per lb.

## CUSTOMS DRAWBACK.

The Treasury on receiving a recommendation from the Committee to the effect that a drawback of any duties chargeable under the Act ought to be allowed may make an order accordingly.

The drawback may be allowed on the exportation or shipment as stores of goods which are exported or so shipped, either by the importer or by some person who has taken delivery directly from the importer in the same state as that in which they were imported and which have not been used.

The drawback shall be an amount equal to the duty paid.

## II.—UNDER PREVIOUS ACTS.

Goods chargeable with Customs Duty under enactments other than the Import Duties Act, 1932 (at 1 August, 1936).

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
Import Duties.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
† AMORPHOUS CARBON (ELEC- TRODES) .....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	MECHANICAL LIGHTER of com- ponent part except a flint .....	0 2 6	† ARTIFICIAL SILK	
† LAMP CARBONS exceed- ing 14 mm. .... lb.	0 5 0	† METALLIC TUNGSTEN, ferro- tungsten, &c. ....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Waste .....	lb. 0 0 9
Others .....	0 7 6	† MOLYBDENUM, &c. ....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Yarn .....	0 0 3
ARTIFICIAL SILK. See "SILK."		† MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES, TRI- CYCLES, and Accessories and parts .....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Plus 25 per cent of value.	
BEER: For every 36 gallons where the wort thereof were before fermenta- tion of a specific gravity of 1.027 degrees or less ..	2 5 3	† MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, in- cluding gramophones, pianos and other simi- lar instruments. ....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	TISSUES .....	0 0 1 5
Exceeding 1.027 degrees— For the first 1.027 degrees For every additional de- gree in excess of 1.027 degrees .....	2 5 3 0 2 0	Accessories and component parts of musical instru- ments and records and other means of reproduc- ing music. ....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Plus a graduated percentage of value.	
And so on in proportion for any less number of gals.		† OILS—see "Hydrocarbon Oils"		† SILK and ARTIFICIAL SILK. Other articles made wholly or partly of Articles of apparel, furnishing drap- ery, etc.—	Any part silk. .... No part silk. ....
CARDS, PLAYING, ... doz. packs	0 3 9	† OPTICAL GLASS, optical in- struments and compo- nent parts thereof. ....	50 per cent.	Components exceed- ing 20 per cent. ....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 22s. 10s. per lb. ....
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried ext. ....	0 13 3	† PATENT LEATHER .....	15 per cent.	Components exceed- ing 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. ....	25 per cent. or 4s. 11. 8d. per lb. ....
Roasted or ground .....	0 0 8	† PETROLIUM OILS—see "Hy- drocarbon Oils."		Components not ex- ceeding 5 per cent. ....	12 per cent. or 9d. 4d. per lb. ....
CHLORAL HYDRATE .....	0 0 2	† SACCHARIN (including sub- stances of like nature or use) .....	0 3 9		which ever is the greater.
CHLOROFORM .....	0 4 4	† SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and component parts thereof	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	All other articles—	
† CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, per lin. ft. x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.—		† SILK:		Components exceed- ing 20 per cent. ....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Blank film .....	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cocoons and waste—		Components exceed- ing 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. ....	25 per cent.
Positives .....	0 0 5	Undischarged. .... lb.	0 0 6		
Negatives .....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Wholly or in part dis- charged other than nolls .....	0 2 6		
† CLOCKS, Watches and parts	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Nolls .....	0 0 6		
† COCOA .....	0 14 0	Raw—			
Shells and Shells .....	0 0 0	Undischarged. ....	0 2 6		
Cocoa Butter .....	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wholly or in part dis- charged .....	0 2 2		
† COFFEY .....	0 14 0	Yarn—			
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....	0 0 2	Undischarged. ....	0 0 2 2		
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed .....	0 0 2	Wholly or in part dis- charged .....	0 0 2 2		
COLLODION .....	2 14 27	Not being noll yarn .....	0 0 2 9		
ETHER, ACETIC .....	2 2 7	Noll yarn .....	0 0 9		
BUTYRIC .....	2 2 10	Plus 25 per cent of the value.			
SULPHURIC .....	2 16 6	Tissues—			
ETHYL BROMIDE .....	0 2 5	Bolting cloth .....	0 2 3		
CHLORIDE .....	2 12 0	Eastern tissues .....	0 2 9		
Iodide .....	0 19 0	Not dyed or printed Plus 25 per cent. of value.			
† FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:		Dyed or printed ..	0 3 6		
Currents .....	0 2 0	Plus 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. or 25 per cent. of value.			
Figs and Fig Onks, French Plums, &c., Prunes and Raisins .....	0 7 0	Noll .....	0 0 10		
See also "Sugar."		Other tissues—			
† HOR OIL .....	1 0 0	Undischarged. ....	0 2 3		
† HOPS .....	4 0 0	Wholly or in part discharged .....	0 3 6		
† HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES ..	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Plus a graduated percentage of value.			
HYDROCARBON OILS .. per gal.	0 0 8				
† IONIZING MAGNETS and permanent magnets ....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				
MATCHES:—					
Containers—					
(20 matches) .... per 1,000	0 6 8				
(20-30) " " " " " " " "	0 13 4				
(20-50) " " " " " " " "	0 4 9				
Containers, Additional— per 25 matches over 50 per gross .....	0 2 5				

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.



## III.—IRISH FREE STATE (SPECIAL DUTIES) ACT, 1932

*This Act provides for the imposition of Special Customs duties on goods imported from the Irish Free State. The duties are chargeable in addition to any other Customs duties chargeable. Power is granted to the Treasury to make Orders. The goods at present so charged are:—*

Live Cattle—		Per Head.		
		£ s. d.		
(i) Under 6 months old .....	1	0	0	} 100 per cent. ad valorem, which ever shall be less
(ii) 6 months old but under 15 months old .....	2	0	0	
(iii) 15 months old but under 2 years old .....	3	0	0	
(iv) 2 years old and upwards not being cattle known as mincers .....	4	5	0	
(v) 2 years old and upwards, being cattle known as mincers .....	2	0	0	
Live sheep and live lambs .....	0	5	0	
Live Horse .....	20	per cent.		
Live Pig .....	40	per cent.		
Other animals .....	30	per cent.		
Meat—				
(a) Mutton or lamb—				
Carcases .....	5s.	per carcass.		
Sides .....	2s. 6d.	per side.		
Other kinds .....	20	per cent. ad val.		
(b) Pig's meat—				
Carcases .....	15s.	per cwt. or 40 per cent. of the value.		
Other kinds .....	40	per cent. ad val.		
(c) Beef and veal .....	30	per cent. ad val.		
(d) Edible offals .....	30	per cent. ad val.		
(e) Other meat .....	20	per cent. ad val.		
Poultry—				
(a) Dead—				
Fowls, ducks and geese ..	2d.	per lb.		
Turkeys .....	2d.	per lb.		
Other kinds .....				
(b) Live .....				
Game, whether live or dead .....	30	per cent. ad val.		
Butter .....				
Eggs .....				
Cream .....				

## EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES. (At August 1, 1936.)

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, and.		£ s. d.		
U.K. ....		2 0 0		
ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid)...Per lb.		0 0 6		
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE ....Per lb.		0 0 3		
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN OR WASTE, Manufacturers of....annual licence		1 0 0		
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence .....		10 0 0		
BEER:—For every 36 gallons of wort a specific gravity of 1.027 degrees or less.....		1 4 0		
Exceeding 1.027 degrees—				
For the first 1.027 degrees.....		1 4 0		
For every additional degree in excess of 1.027 degrees .....		0 2 0		
And so on for any less number of gallons.				
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual):				
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale .....		10 10 0		
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 8s. 6d. for every further 50.				
By a Beginner .....		1 0 0		
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house not exceeding £10 .....		1 5 0		
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15 .....		2 10 0		
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made.....		0 4 0		
Beer-Dealers' and Brewers—continued.				
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—				
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 6d. to £23 10s. 6d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.				
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 6d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.				
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell .....		1 0 0		
" for every pack .....duty		0 0 3		
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:—				
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 6d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.				
Not to be consumed on the premises		2 0 0		
*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q. v.).				
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb.		0 0 4		
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal; or grant of new licence (Monopoly Value) (4 E. 7, c. 23).				
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to distillation in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.				
By a Beginner .....		10 0 0		



## ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.

- (1) All entertainments other than those in (2) below.

Payment for admission, excluding the duty—

Does not exceed 6d. ....	No duty.
Exceeds 6d. but not 7d. ....	0 0 1
" 7d. ....	0 0 2
" 10d. ....	0 0 2½
" 18. 0d. ....	0 0 3
" 18. 3d. ....	0 0 3
" 18. 3d. : 3d. for the first	
" 18. 3d. and 1d. for every	
" 5d. or part of 5d. over	
" 18. 3d. ....	

- (2) Where all performers whose words or actions constitute the entertainment are actually present and performing, and the entertainment consists solely of one or more of the following items, viz., a stage play, a ballet, a performance of music, a lecture or recitation, a music hall or other variety entertainment, a circus or travelling show.

Where payment for admission, excluding the duty—

Exceeds 6d. to 8d. ....	0 0 0½
" 8d. to 11d. ....	0 0 1
" 11d. to 18. 1d. ....	0 0 1½
" 18. 1d. to 18. 4d. ....	0 0 2
" 18. 4d. to 18. 6½d. ....	0 0 2½
" 18. 6½d. to 18. 9d. ....	0 0 3
" 18. 9d. : 3d. for first 18. 9d.,	
" and 1d. for every 5d. or part	
" of 5d. over 18. 9d. ....	

Certain exemptions allowed (Schools, Educational Institutions, &c.).

GLUCOSE, Solid .....	the cwt.	0 2 12
Do. Liquid .....	"	0 2 12

GLUCOSE or SACCCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture .....	1	0 0
--	---	-----

HAWKER'S Annual Licence (see Pedlars) .....	2	0 0
---	---	-----

HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year (annual) ...	2	0 0
--	---	-----

MATCHES :— Containers (10 matches) per 1,000 .....	0 6	0
(10-20) .....	per 1,000	0 12
(20-50) .....	per gross	0 4 2
Additional, per 25 matches over 50 .....	per gross	0 2 1

and so in proportion for any less number of containers.

Manufacturers' annual licence .....	1	0 0
-------------------------------------	---	-----

MECHANICAL LIGHTER .....	0	1 0
--------------------------	---	-----

## MEDICINES (Patent). Great Britain only :

Not exc. 18. ...	3	Not exc. 20s. ...	0 4 0
" 28.6d. ...	6	" 30s. ...	0 6 0
" 48. ...	1	" 50s. ...	0 1 0
" 108. ...	2	Exceed. 50s. ...	0 2 0

MEDICINES (Patent). Dealers, &c., Annual (Great Britain), for each set of premises .....	0	5 0
--	---	-----

MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :—

If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter .....	Per cwt.	0 2 12
Less than 70% and more than 50% .....	Per cwt.	0 2 12
Not more than 50% .....	Per cwt.	0 1 0

Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits or Yeast, or any other person for use in manufacture of Yeast, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.

MONEYLENDER'S LICENCE.—Annual to July 31 .....

15 0 0

## OCCASIONAL LICENCES (Per diem)—

Any intoxicating liquor .....	0	10 0
Beer or Wine only .....	0	5 0
Tobacco dealers .....	0	0 4

PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold .....

Licence for a Year .....	10	0 0
1 day .....	2	0 0

PAWN BROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE .....

7 10 0

trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional .....

5 15 0

PEDLARS (Police Licence) .....

0 5 0

PLATE : Dealers in, annual licence.

Above 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article .....	2	6 0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards .....	5	15 0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence .....	5	15 0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits,

Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

Hotels and Restaurants: Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

Clubs: an Excise Duty of 3d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

	£	s.	d.
RAILWAY RESTAURANT CAR, an. licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence,			
under £30 rent	0	10	6
£30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz...	0	1	6

SPIRITS:—			
Home-made, per proof gallon.....	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years .....	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years.....	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers .....	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of .....	10	10	0
retailers of .....	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, <i>see</i> PUBLICANS.			
Retailers, consumed off premises:—			
Annual value of licensed premises:—			
Not exceeding £10.....	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not excedg. £20...	11	10	0
“ 20 “ “ 30...	14	0	0
“ 30 “ “ 50...	15	0	0
“ 50 “ “ 75...	16	0	0
“ 75 “ “ 100...	17	10	0
“ 100 “ “ 250...	19	0	0
“ 250 “ “ 500...	30	0	0
“ 500 .....	50	0	0

Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the following Monday (penalty £100).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual:—			
Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS...ann.	1	0	0
SUGAR. Not exceeding 76° polarisation the cwt.	1	10	2
and graduated up to Exceeding 99° the cwt.	0	4	7

	£	s.	d.
SWEETS (including British Wine):—			
Sent out from the premises of a maker of sweets for sale .....	0	1	6
Sparkling wine .....	0	7	6
Maker's annual licence.....	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer .....	5	5	0
Retailers of: the same as for Cider.			

TABLE WATER (unsweetened) Manufacturer .....	0	10	0
TABLE WATERS other than those prepared with sugar .....	0	0	8
TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain:—			
Manufactured in bond .....	0	9	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% or more of moisture .....	0	7	3½
Less than 10% moisture .....	0	8	0½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland .....	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, annual: Dealers in Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lb. ....	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lb. and not exc. 40,000 .....	10	10	0
40,000 “ 60,000 .....	15	15	0
60,000 “ 80,000 .....	21	0	0
80,000 “ 100,000 .....	26	5	0
100,000 .....	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.			

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual .....	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences:—			
Dealers (wine only).....	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on ( <i>see only</i> PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. od. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10s. od. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, <i>see</i> SWEETS.			
*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans ( <i>q.v.</i> ).			

## LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain .....	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do. ....	2	2	0
CARRIAGES DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES:—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses .....	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only .....	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels ...	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages.....	0	15	0

	£	s.	d.
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
GAME AND GUN LICENCES, <i>see</i> p. 656.			
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE—			
Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
The definition in the Act (32 & 33 Vic. c. 14) is a wide one, and embraces all classes of both outdoor and indoor servants, but with some exemptions. The employment must, however, be in a personal, domestic, or menial capacity.			

£ s. d.

MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES:—

Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with mechan. propelling attachment) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen:—

Bicycles (from Jan. 1, 1932)—

(a) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres .....

0 12 0

(b) exceeds 150 c.c. but does not exceed 250 c.c. ....

1 2 6

(c) exceeds 250 c.c. If taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and does not exceed 224 lb. ....

1 2 6

Any other case .....

2 5 0

c Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional

0 15 0

2 Tricycles .....

4 0 0

Hackney Carriages:—

Tramcars .....

0 15 0

Other Vehicles:—

Having a seating capacity for—

Not more than 4 persons.....

Pneumatic  
tyres.

Other  
Vehicles.

£ s. d.

£ s. d.

10 0 0

10 0 0

More than 4 { but not  
4 { more  
than }

8 12 0 0

12 0 0

„ 8 „ 14 24 0 0 30 0 0

„ 14 „ 20 36 0 0 45 0 0

„ 20 „ 26 48 0 0 60 0 0

„ 26 „ 32 57 12 0 72 0 0

„ 32 „ 40 67 4 0 84 0 0

„ 40 „ 48 76 16 0 96 0 0

„ 48 „ 56 86 8 0 108 0 0

„ 56 „ 64 96 0 0 120 0 0

„ 64 persons..... 96 0 0 120 0 0

With an additional duty for each person in excess of 64 persons.....

1 4 0

1 10 0

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c. ....

0 5 0

Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for

£ s. d.

the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies, and for no other purpose:—

Not exc. 5 tons unladen .....

12 0 0

Exc. 5 tons to 10 tons .....

20 0 0

Exc. 10 tons unladen—

For first 10 tons .....

20 0 0

For each additional ton or part of ton .....

2 0 0

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used upon roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment—

(i) Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person following the business of a travelling showman and used solely by him for the purposes of his business and for no other purpose—

Not exc. 7½ tons unladen .....

25 0 0

Exc. 7½ but not exc. 8 tons .....

30 0 0

Exc. 8 but not exc. 10 tons .....

35 0 0

Exc. 10 tons unladen—

For the first 10 tons .....

35 0 0

For each additional ton or part .....

5 0 0

(ii) Other such vehicles—

Not exc. 2 tons unladen .....

25 0 0

Exc. 2 but not exc. 4 tons .....

40 0 0

Exc. 4 but not exc. 6 tons .....

55 0 0

Exc. 6 but not exc. 7½ tons .....

70 0 0

Exc. 7½ but not exc. 8 tons .....

85 0 0

Exc. 8 tons in weight unladen—

For the first 8 tons.....

85 0 0

For each additional ton or part .....

15 0 0

(a) Goods vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used on roads solely by that person for the purpose of the conveyance of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies and for no other purpose.

Pneumatic  
tyres.

Other  
Vehicles.

£ s. d.

£ s. d.

Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen .....

10 0 0

10 0 0

Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton .....

11 0 0

11 0 0

Exc. 1 but not exc. 1½ tons .....

12 0 0

12 0 0

Exc. 1½ but not exc. 2 tons .....

13 0 0

13 0 0

Exc. 2 but not exc. 2½ tons .....

14 0 0

14 0 0

**Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—**  
*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exc. 2½ but not exc. 3 tons .....	16 0 0	21 6 8
Exc. 3 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 3 tons ...	16 0 0	21 6 8
For each additional ton or part .....	2 0 0	2 13 4

(b) Registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person following the business of a travelling showman, which are permanently fitted with a living van or some other special type of body or superstructure, forming part of the equipment of his show, and used solely by him for the purpose of his business, and for no other purpose—

	Pneumatic tyres.	Other Vehicles.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen .....	10 0 0	10 0 0
12 cwt. to 1 ton .....	12 0 0	12 0 0
1 to 1½ tons .....	14 0 0	14 0 0
1½ to 2 tons .....	16 0 0	16 0 0
2 to 2½ tons .....	18 0 0	24 0 0
2½ to 3 tons .....	20 0 0	26 13 4
Exc. 3 tons unladen—		
For the first 3 tons ...	20 0 0	26 13 4
For each additional ton or part .....	4 0 0	5 6 8

(c) Other than vehicles chargeable with duty under the two preceding paragraphs—

	Pneumatic tyres.	Other Vehicles.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(i) electrically propelled—		

Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen .....	10 0 0	10 0 0
12 cwt. to 1 ton .....	15 0 0	15 0 0
1 to 2 tons .....	20 0 0	20 0 0
2 to 2½ tons .....	25 0 0	33 6 8
2½ to 3 tons .....	30 0 0	40 0 0
3 to 4 tons .....	35 0 0	46 13 4
4 to 5 tons .....	40 0 0	53 6 8
5 to 6 tons .....	45 0 0	60 0 0
Exc. 6 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 6 tons ...	45 0 0	60 0 0
For each additional ton or part .....	10 0 0	13 6 8

(d) steam or coal gas as fuel—

Not exc. 2 tons unladen .....	25 0 0	25 0 0
2 to 2½ tons .....	30 0 0	40 0 0
2½ to 3 tons .....	35 0 0	46 13 4
3 to 4 tons .....	50 0 0	66 13 4
4 to 5 tons .....	70 0 0	93 6 8
5 to 6 tons .....	90 0 0	120 0 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exc. 6 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 6 tons ..	90 0 0	120 0 0
For each additional ton or part .....	15 0 0	20 0 0

(iii) which are not chargeable with duty under (i) and (ii).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen .....	10 0 0	10 0 0
12 cwt. to 1 ton .....	15 0 0	15 0 0
1 to 1½ tons .....	20 0 0	20 0 0
1½ to 2 tons .....	25 0 0	25 0 0
2 to 2½ tons .....	30 0 0	40 0 0
2½ to 3 tons .....	35 0 0	46 13 4
3 to 4 tons .....	50 0 0	66 13 4
Exc. 4 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 4 tons ...	50 0 0	66 13 4
For each additional ton or part .....	20 0 0	26 13 4

(d) If used for drawing a trailer—

(i) being vehicles chargeable with duty under (b) and used for drawing a trailer which is used solely for the purposes of his business by the person in whose name the vehicle is registered .....

£ s. d.

10 0 0

(ii) other vehicles—where the weight of the vehicle unladen does not exceed 2½ tons ...  
2½ tons to 4 tons .....

10 0 0

15 0 0

Exc. 4 tons .....

20 0 0

Any vehicles other than those charged above:—

Electrically propelled .....

4 10 0

*Fire-engines* and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, *ambulances*, or *road rollers*, are exempted.

Vehicles used for no purpose other than the haulage of *lifeboats* and the conveyance of the necessary gear of the lifeboats which are being hauled, are exempt.

Road construction vehicles and agricultural vehicles drawing farming implements, are exempt.

**MOTOR CAR. (Private.)**

	£ s. d.
Not exceeding 6 h.p. ....	4 10 0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit .....	0 15 0

\***MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE** .....

0 5 0

\* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.



(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (7). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78: i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance not life or marine—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 2d.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 102 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable			
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S. ....	25	0	0	on demand or within 3 days; also			
Any Inn of Court or Student of				PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
King's Inn, Dublin .....	25	0	0	Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25 .....	0	0	3
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0	" 25 " 50 .....	0	0	6
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship,				" 50 " 75 .....	0	0	9
or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0	" 75 " 100 .....	0	1	0
As Burgess, on any other ground ...	3	0	0	Every £100 and also for any fractional			
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0	part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20	0	0	Bills of Exchange, <i>Foreign</i> (i.e., drawn,			
As a Burgess in Scotland .....	0	5	0	and expressed to be payable, out of			
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration ...	0	2	6	U.K.), not payable on demand or			
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of				within 3 days.—When paid, or en-			
agreement, under hand only, not				dorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not			
otherwise charged.....	0	0	6	exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
AGREEMENT for Lease, <i>see</i> LEASES.				Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25 .....	0	0	3
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished				" 25 " 50 " 100 .....	0	0	6
house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	5	0	Every £100 or fractional part .....	0	0	6
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable				[ <i>Special Adhesive Stamps</i> are required			
in certain cases as an actual Con-				for Foreign Bills chargeable with			
voyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).				these <i>ad val.</i> duties.]			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0	BILL OF LADING .....	0	0	6
ALLOTMENT, <i>see</i> LETTER of ALLOTMENT.				BILL OF SALE, Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEY-			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in				ANCE ON SALE; by way of Security,			
execution of a power of property, not				<i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.			
being by a will; also on retirement				BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORT-			
of trustee, although no new trustee				GAGE BOND, &c.			
be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7) .....	0	10	0	For securing an annuity:—			
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any				1. Where the total amount is ascertain-			
property, or of dilapidations, or of				able. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
repairs wanted, or of materials and				2. Where the payments are for the term			
labour, where the amount of the				of life, or other indefinite period:—			
appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3	For every £5, and every fractional			
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50... 0 2 6				part of £5 payable—			
" 20... 0 1 0 " 100... 0 5 0				If as primary security .....	0	2	6
" 30... 0 1 6 " 200... 0 10 0				If as collateral security.....	0	0	6
" 40... 0 2 0 " 500... 0 15 0				For Customs or Excise duties, same			
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0	as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to			
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6	exceed.....	0	5	0
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on .....	10	0	0	On obtaining letters of administration,			
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in				&c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0	5	0
England or Ireland .....	80	0	0	Of any kind whatever, not specifically			
In Superior Courts, in Scotland .....	60	0	0	charged (including Fidelity Bonds),			
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland .....	0	11	6	same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but			
AWARD .....	0	10	0	not to exceed .....	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on de-				CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and			
mand:				Corporations with limited liability, on			
Not exceedg. £1... 5d. Not exceedg. £20... 2s.				every £100 of the nominal capital ...	0	10	0
" £2... 10d. " £30... 3s.				Statement of amount of any increase			
" £5... 18.3d. " £50... 5s.				of registered capital shall be de-			
" £10... 18.9d. " £100 8s. 6d.				livered duly stamped within fifteen			
BANKER'S Annual Licence.....	30	0	0	days after the passing of the resolu-			
Bankers' Cheques .....	0	0	2	tion (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
BILLS of EXCHANGE, <i>Inland</i> or <i>Foreign</i> ,				CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by			
payable on demand, or within 3 days				Local Authorities, Companies, and			
after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9,				Corporations, &c., on every £100 of			
s. 10 (2), for any amount .....	0	0	2	amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
				2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital			
				is applied in conversion of an exist-			
				ing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			

£ s. d.

**CERTIFICATE** to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, or other person, practising in equity, practising within 20 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof

9 0 0

If practising elsewhere .....  
(During first three years one half only.)

5 0 0

**CERTIFICATE** of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial

0 0 1

**CHARTER-PARTY**

0 0 0

**CHEQUES**, or drafts, payable on demand or to order

0 0 2

**COLLATERAL SECURITY**, for every £100

0 0 6

Maximum duty

0 10 0

Maximum of £1000

0 5 0

**CONTRACT, BY AGREEMENT.**

**CONTRACT NOTE** for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security; where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0 0 6
Exceeds 100	500 0 1 0
500	1,000 0 2 0
1,000	1,500 0 3 0
1,500	2,500 0 4 0
2,500	5,000 0 5 0
5,000	7,500 0 6 0
7,500	10,000 0 10 0
10,000	12,500 0 12 0
12,500	15,000 0 14 0
15,000	17,500 0 16 0
17,500	20,000 0 18 0
20,000	1 0 0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

**Confirmation Notes** are chargeable on one only of the two transactions

**Option Contract Notes** are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

**Contract Note** following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

**Contract or Grant** for payment of a Superannuation Annuity; for every £5 or fractional part of £5

0 0 6

**CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER**—Of Bank of England Stock

0 15 6

Of any other bank stock containing receipt or receipt note of a bank; if the receipt is a receipt of a bank stock is deemed to be a receipt of the bank stock Act, 1877; for every £100, or fractional part of £100, or fractional amount transferred .....  
Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 1891, s. 214.

0 5 0

**CONVEYANCE** for the sale of any stock or other security, or of any other marketable security, where the purchase money shall not exceed £5

0 1 0

Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10

0 2 0

10

0 3 0

15

0 4 0

20

0 5 0

£25	£300	£500	£1,000	£1,500	£2,000	£2,500	£3,000	£3,500	£4,000	£4,500	£5,000	£5,500	£6,000	£6,500	£7,000	£7,500	£8,000	£8,500	£9,000	£9,500	£10,000
0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 2 0

**\*CONVEYANCE** or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed

£5

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

130

135

140

145

150

155

160

165

170

175

180

185

190

195

200

205

210

215

220

225

230

235

240

245

250

255

260

265

270

275

280

285

290

295

300

305

310

315

320

325

330

335

340

345

350

355

360

DEEDS of any kind not charged under some special head ..... £ s. d. 0 10 0

DEMISE, see LEASE.

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper ..... £ s. d. 0 10 0

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART : Same duty as original, but not to exceed ..... £ s. d. 0 5 0

**ECCLIASTICAL LICENCES :—**

To hold the office of lecturer, &c. .... £ s. d. 0 10 0  
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages ..... £ s. d. 0 10 0  
Licence not otherwise charged ..... £ s. d. 2 0 0

**EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.**

For every £100 or part thereof ..... £ s. d. 0 1 0

**ESTATE DUTY :**

In the case of every person dying after 1 August, 1930, where the property of all property, real or personal, settled, or not settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100 .....	£1	75,000..	£12
500 .....	2	85,000..	19
1,000 .....	3	100,000..	20
5,000 .....	4	120,000..	22
10,000 .....	5	150,000..	24
12,500 .....	6	200,000..	26
15,000 .....	7	250,000..	28
18,000 .....	8	300,000..	30
21,000 .....	9	400,000..	32
25,000 .....	10	500,000..	34
30,000 .....	11	600,000..	36
35,000 .....	12	800,000..	38
40,000 .....	13	1,000,000..	40
45,000 .....	14	1,250,000..	42
50,000 .....	15	1,500,000..	45
55,000 .....	16	2,000,000..	50
65,000 .....	17		

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is charged at 1 per cent on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919 in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for the purpose of maintaining property are treated as if made at the time that the property is received. Gifts made in the course of business are treated as if made at the time when the property is received. Gifts made in the course of business are treated as if made at the time when the property is received.

Part of Estate or Succession duties may by agreement with the executors or administrators or in part, in the form of rent or lease and property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £500 and £500 gross are charged at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

**FACULTY OR DISPENSATION :**

In England, in all cases ..... £ s. d. 30 0 0  
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others ..... £ s. d. 25 0 0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of ..... £ s. d. 0 10 0

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS : Under hand ..... £ s. d. 0 0 6  
Under seal ..... £ s. d. 0 10 0  
(Finance Act, 1907 s. 7.)

INCOME TAX. In the £ The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1936-37 is ..... £ s. d. 0 4 9

**Schedule A : Lands, Tenements, &c.**

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief in respect of the cost of repairs is given under Sub. A to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount in the case of lands, and in the case of houses where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed £40 ..... 1/4  
Exceeds £40 but not £50 ..... £10  
Exceeds £50 but not £100 ..... £20  
Exceeds £100 ..... £20 plus 1/4 of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses for average cost of maintenance repairs, and interest on management in respect of such repairs may be claimed. Five per cent average tax.

A Tenant or Ministerial part of his house may for his services obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-third of the rent, or annual value.

**Schedule B:** In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; or, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on profits of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

**Schedule C:** Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government stocks, &c.)

**Schedule D:** Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

**Schedule E:** Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

**RESIDENTS ABROAD.**—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

**DOMINION INCOME TAX.**—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

**SCHOLARSHIPS.**—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

**STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.**—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned:—

	£	s.	d.
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	8
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
1918-19 to 1921-22	0	6	0
1922-1923	0	5	0
1923-24 and 1924-25	0	4	6
1925-26 to 1929-30	0	4	0
1930-31	0	4	6
1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34	0	5	0
1934-5 and 1935-6	0	4	6

**SUR TAX.**—The Sur Tax replaced the *Super Tax*, which was levied up to and including the Super Tax Year 1928-9 (payable January 1, 1929), based on the statutory income of the year 1927-8). The Sur Tax is in effect a deferred instalment of Income Tax payable on January 1 after the end of the Income Tax year. Thus the first payment of Sur Tax was due January 1, 1930, and was the deferred instalment of Income Tax for the year 1928-9.

Sur Tax for the year 1935-36 (payable January 1, 1937), is at the following rates *plus 10% of each rate* on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000:—

In respect of the first £2,000..... Nil.

In respect of the excess over £2,000—

	£	s.	d.
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	0
For every £ of the next £500	0	1	3
For every £ of the next £1,000	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £2,000	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £2,000	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £5,000	0	5	6
For every £ of the next £5,000	0	6	0
For every £ of the next £10,000	0	6	6
For every £ of the next £20,000	0	7	0
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	7	■

#### Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employed two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"Assessable Income" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"Taxable Income" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

**Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income.**  
**Earned Income Allowance.**—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made by deducting one-fifth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £300 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.



An allowance is also made of one-fifth of the unearned income of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where either the husband or his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the joint total income must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

**Total Exemption.**—The Finance Act 1935 provided for exemption in all cases where a person's total income does not exceed £125. As a corollary to this new exemption limit a measure of relief is given to incomes (not wholly earned) lying between £125 and £140.

**Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.**—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.

**Personal allowance** may be claimed of £100, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £180.

**Wife's Earned Income.**—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £180 is increased by a sum equal to four-fifths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

**Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House-keeper taking Charge of Children.**—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children is given or in the capacity of a housekeeper or by a widow who has a female relative

resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

**Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.**—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an Unmarried Person who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children is given.

**Deduction for Children.**—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £60 in respect of each child. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £60 a year.

**Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.**—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (c) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (a) or (b) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

# SPECIMEN INCOME TAX FIGURES.

## Earned Income.

Year 1936-37—Standard Rate of Tax 4s. 9d. in the £.

Income.	Single Person.	Married Person.			
		No Child.	1 Child.	2 Children.	3 Children.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
125	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
150	1 11 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
200	4 15 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
250	7 18 4	1 11 8	Nil	Nil	Nil
300	11 17 6	4 15 0	Nil	Nil	Nil
350	21 7 6	7 18 4	3 3 4	Nil	Nil
400	30 17 6	11 17 6	6 6 8	1 11 8	Nil
500	49 17 6	30 17 6	16 12 6	7 18 4	3 3 4
600	68 17 6	49 17 6	35 12 6	21 7 6	9 10 0
800	106 17 6	87 17 6	73 12 6	59 7 6	45 2 6
1,000	144 17 6	125 17 6	111 12 6	97 7 6	83 2 6
1,500	239 17 6	220 17 6	206 12 6	192 7 6	178 2 6
2,000	358 12 6	339 12 6	325 7 6	311 2 6	296 17 6



of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

**LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:**—Also see "Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100.

*Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.*

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

£1 per cent.

*Exceptions to 1% duty—*

- (a) Estate not exceeding £15,000.
- (b) Legacy not exceeding £1,000 whatever value of estate.
- (c) Legacy not exceeding £2,000 if legatee is widow or child under 21 of testator whatever the value of estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £10 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £10 per cent.

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased ..... £10 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1%, 4%, 6%, 7%, and 11% respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

*Penalties.*—Persons paying or receiving without taking or signing a proper Receipt, or not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

**LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION.**  
Less than £5, 1d.; £5 and upwards, 6d.

**LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL** ..... £5

**LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF,** to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquess, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

**LUNACY ACT, Licence for House** ..... 0 10 0

**LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate** ..... 2 0 0

**MARKETABLE SECURITIES** transferable by delivery:—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100 ..... 0 5 0

(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 ..... 0 2 0

(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).

(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 ..... 0 4 0

**Do.** not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.)

**MARRIAGE LICENCE,** special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland... 5 0 0

Not special (see pages 391-392) ..... 0 10 0

**MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY:**

*Rate of Duty* (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee): 1s. 6d. annually for each £1 of rental value.

*Exemptions, &c.*—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

**MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10** ..... £ 0 0 3

Not exc. £25... 0 8 Not exc. £200 ..... 0 5 0

" 50... 1 3 " 250 ..... 0 6 3

" 100... 2 6 " 300 ..... 0 7 6

" 150... 3 9

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 ..... 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., per £100 ..... 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of ..... 0 10 0

**NOTARIAL ACT** of any kind (except protests) ..... 0 1 0

**PASSPORT** ..... 0 0 6

**PATENT (LETTERS)** for inventions:—

On application for provisional protection ..... 1 0 0

On filing complete specification ..... 4 0 0

On notice to have patent sealed ..... 1 0 0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the 5th year £5, and £1 addit. each year to £16 in respect of the 16th year.

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages.....	£ s. d.
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually .....	0 1 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0 1 0
Ditto in any other case .....	0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting .....	0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind...	0 10 0
PROCURATION, Deed, &c., of .....	0 10 0
PROMISSORY NOTE, <i>see</i> BILL OF EXCHANGE.	
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX.	
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note. In any other case	0 1 0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards .....	0 0 2
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, WAGES, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.	
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will .....	£ s. d.
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP .....	0 10 0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP .....	0 0 2
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0 5 0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25.....	0 0 3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—	
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., <i>on issue</i> , per cent. on nominal value .....	3 0 0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 4 0

STOCK CERTIF., <i>see</i> SHARE WARRANT.	
SUCCESSION DUTIES, <i>see</i> LEGACY DUTIES.	
SUR TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX.	
TRANSFER OF STOCK, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE.	£ s. d.
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines...	0 0 6
VALUATION, <i>see</i> APPRAISEMENT.	
VOTING PAPER or PROXY .....	0 0 1
WARRANT FOR GOODS .....	0 0 3

The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, &c., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY: Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements. —Attested copies,—within 14 days of first execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed abroad, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

#### PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution .....	£ s. d.
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution .....	10 0 0
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month.....	0 4 6
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given .....	10 0 0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month .....	5 0 0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).....	10 0 0

#### GAME AND GUN LICENCES.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, *on duty or at practice*, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he

cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	£ s. d.
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October .....	3 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2 0 0
License for a continuous period of fourteen days .....	2 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	1 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually.....	2 0 0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper .....	0 10 0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol)...	0 10 0

A *Firearm Certificate* (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.



## NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1932-1936.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Licences.		Patent Medicines.	Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches.
			Liquor Licences.	Other Licences.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932	68,710,020	30,236,256	4,314,466	522,394	974,955	310,650	7,868,908	2,115,660
1933	67,097,581	30,059,871	4,243,407	532,069	882,006	310,866	9,318,622	2,107,131
1934	53,884,405	29,128,431	4,080,789	531,170	777,131	315,276	9,235,160	2,089,705
1935	53,582,335	28,305,057	4,057,402	539,630	709,046	308,684	9,724,280	2,106,506
1936	55,451,926	30,412,534	3,976,810	510,381	747,930	305,422	7,806,080	2,105,769

\* Other Licences issued in 1934-35 included: Appraisers and House Agents, 7,039; Auctioneers, 7,109; Hawkers, 6,507; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 147,173; Moneylenders, 3,022; Pawnbrokers, 3,051; Plate Dealers, 15,730; Tobacco Dealers, 576,154; Mail Servants (1930-31), 116,212; Armorial Bearings (1930-31), 34,379; Dogs (1930-31), 2,924,332; Gun (1930-31), 219,246; Game (including Gamekeepers) (1930-31), 61,431; and Game Dealers (1930-31), 4,416.

## NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1932-1936.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Oil.	1932 Act.	Ottawa Duties.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932	Nil	14,493,667	63,400,948	3,808,291	4,747,981	29,313,541	...	...
1933	2,119,512	11,380,669	67,341,021	3,761,665	4,279,148	35,560,006	21,703,926	1,791,848
1934	3,681,506	10,182,720	67,638,814	4,148,792	4,382,213	39,872,952	22,050,349	7,712,896
1935	3,914,263	9,149,809	70,783,299	4,404,759	4,114,650	42,354,023	23,759,211	7,533,544
1936	4,084,119	9,198,297	75,098,991	4,642,359	4,563,654	45,187,710	24,666,623	8,126,176

DUTIES ON CERTAIN IMPORTS FROM IRISH FREE STATE.—1932-33, £2,515,003; 1933-34, £4,555,238; 1934-35, £4,694,594; 1935-36, £5,423,397.

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1934, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was: Tea, 9'22lb.; Coffee, 0'76lb.; Cocoa, 2'95lb., a total of 12'93lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: Tea, 1'22lb.; Coffee, 1'08lb.; Cocoa, 0'08lb., a total of 2'38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1935, 7,652 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 3,573 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 3,365 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 1'6 gallons of spirits. 2,896 persons were convicted of smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £12,524 recovered.

## NET RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &amp;C., 1932-1936.

Year ended Mar. 31.	ESTATE, &C., DUTIES.		INCOME TAX.	SUPER TAX. (Sur-Tax)	STAMPS.	POST OFFICE REVENUE.		
	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.				Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932	56,079,351	8,460,312	287,307,000	76,700,000	17,070,000	40,050,000	6,200,000	23,250,000
1933	67,382,804	8,872,394	251,539,000	60,650,000	19,220,000	39,500,000	6,300,000	24,000,000
1934	75,488,496	9,741,750	228,932,000	52,590,000	22,710,000	40,550,000	6,600,000	25,250,000
1935	71,590,976	9,593,156	228,877,000	51,165,000	24,110,000	41,450,000	7,000,000	25,550,000
1936	78,126,623	9,812,065	238,074,000	51,020,000	25,800,000	42,750,000	7,100,000	27,900,000

## DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAX.

The total number of individuals with incomes above the exemption limit in 1933-34 was 7,850,000. Of these, 4,400,000 were entirely relieved from tax by the operation of allowances and 3,450,000 were chargeable with tax. The total tax paid by these 3,450,000 individuals was £250,000,000, divided as under:—

Incomes up to £500 paid .....	£23,000,000
" £500 to £1,000 paid .....	35,000,000
" £1,000 to £2,000 paid .....	40,000,000
" exceeding £2,000 paid .....	152,000,000

£250,000,000

## MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES.

Division.	Gross Receipts.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.
England and Wales .....	£28,310,413	£25,555,528
Scotland .....	2,543,629	2,644,565
Total .....	£30,854,042	£32,200,093

## CONSCIENCE MONEY.

"Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sundry Persons for Conscience Sake, &c.," varies in amount from year to year:—

Year.	Received.	Year.	Received.
1928-29...	£14,985 16 7	1932-33...	£2,114 6 4
1929-30...	7,594 13 6	1933-34...	1,881 13 6
1930-31...	2,116 7 6	1934-35...	1,936 14 10
1931-32...	1,195 0 0	1935-36...	1,926 19 2

## FIRE LOSSES.

The cost of losses from fire in Great Britain and Ireland in 1928 was estimated at £8,671,000, in 1929 at £11,784,000, in 1930 at £9,016,000, in 1931 at £7,945,000, in 1932 at £9,105,000, in 1933 at £9,234,000, in 1934 at £8,664,000 and in 1935 at £9,205,000. The lives lost through fires in 1929 was 798. The cost in London (1930) was estimated at £666,778, and the lives lost in London fires (1930) numbered 69.

**PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.  
NET RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX.**

Year	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	(Duinet Estimate)	Standard Rate.	Produce of id.
1913-14	£38,974,376	£3,765,760	£1,161,618	£43,901,763	£42,700,000	8. d. 1 2	£3,108,810
1927-28	233,790,790	17,744,595	N. Ireland. 1,959,983	253,495,368	247,000,000	4 0	4,729,627
1928-29	220,096,381	15,610,432	1,577,553	237,274,366	237,900,000	4 0	4,908,874
1929-30	218,851,504	17,282,382	1,739,106	237,873,052	239,500,000	4 0	4,875,207
1930-31	235,553,036	18,041,937	1,743,731	255,339,304	259,750,000	4 6	4,577,678
1931-32	267,513,057	18,658,683	2,213,553	288,385,293	272,000,000	5 0	4,577,319
1932-33	233,080,702	14,916,377	1,962,894	250,559,973	260,000,000	5 0	4,163,275
1933-34	214,283,511	12,611,559	1,722,414	228,617,484	228,750,000	5 0	3,810,291
1934-35	215,362,010	12,153,763	1,699,190	229,214,963	219,500,000	4 6	3,993,495

**INCOME TAX.**—In 1934-35 there were 8,000,000 individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit, but of this number 4,500,000 were entirely relieved by abatements and allowances, leaving only 3,500,000 chargeable with tax. The number of persons assessed for sur-tax in 1933-34 was 81,562, with total incomes assessed at £400,390,462. The number of persons assessed for income-tax and sur-tax in the year 1933-34 with annual incomes exceeding £5,000 was as follows:—Exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000 per annum, 13,715; exceeding £10,000 but not exceeding £25,000 per annum, 4,938; and exceeding £25,000 per annum, 1,060.

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes), 1933-34.					EXCESS PROFITS.	
SCHEDULE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	Gt. B. & N. Ireland.	YEAR.	YIELD.
	£	£	£	£		£
A (From Ownership) ...	274,267,081	18,661,787	2,914,961	297,843,829	1921-22	30,477,813
B (From Occupation)...	24,609,290	3,221,978	609,651	28,440,919	1930-31	2,347,072
C (From Securities) ...	...	...	...	151,864,661	1931-32	2,128,377
D (From Businesses, &c.)	687,113,581	60,662,989	8,628,518	756,405,088	1932-33	2,323,475
E (From Salaries) .....	1,157,054,284	98,730,454	14,733,487	1,270,518,225	1933-34	1,739,785
					1934-35	1,939,168

**INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1933-34.**

Profits from Businesses, Professions, Certain Employments, and Certain Interest.	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<b>Gross Income from:—</b>	£	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries...	303,312,988	26,018,624	2,935,391	332,267,003
Distribution, &c.:—				
Railways (U.K.).....	23,771,703	6,864	32,981	23,811,548
Other .....	329,067,938	32,969,763	5,364,173	367,401,874
Finance, Professions, &c. ....	161,575,321	13,277,128	1,818,577	176,671,026
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source) .....	83,986,487	11,867,904	1,298,477	97,152,868
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	69,403,390	3,439,801	435,536	73,279,727
<b>Total Gross Income .....</b>	£971,117,827	£87,580,094	£11,886,135	£1,070,584,046
<b>Exemptions and Reductions</b>	284,004,246	26,917,095	3,257,617	314,178,958
<b>Total Actual Income.....</b>	£687,113,581	£60,662,989	£8,628,518	£756,405,088

**INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E), 1933-34.**

Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials.	England	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<b>Gross Income:—</b>	£	£	£	£
Government Officials .....	95,116,713	872,721	1,593,577	97,583,061
Other Public Officials.....	9,500,596	...	...	9,500,596
All other Employments Assessed Annually.....	641,395,556	57,252,044	9,319,646	707,967,246
Manual Wage-Earners, Assessed Half-Yearly .....	480,385,214	45,238,000	4,630,951	530,304,205
<b>Total Gross Income .....</b>	£1,226,398,129	£103,362,805	£15,594,174	£1,345,355,108
<b>Exemptions and Reductions</b>	69,343,845	4,632,351	860,687	74,835,883
<b>Actual Income:—</b>				
Wages of Manual Earners.....	456,572,770	43,067,630	4,475,489	504,115,889
Other Assessments .....	700,481,514	55,662,824	10,257,998	766,402,336
<b>Total Actual Income .....</b>	£1,157,054,284	£98,730,454	£14,733,487	£1,270,518,225

## STATE EXPENDITURE, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

## THE CIVIL ESTIMATES.

Service.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Civil Services.....	£369,711,339	£365,253,914
Revenue Depts. ....	79,420,302	82,835,800
	£449,091,641	£448,089,714

## CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

Principal Items:—	1935-36.	1936-37.
House of Lords Offices...	£50,914	£50,778
House of Commons (incl. payment of Members)	331,878	346,785
Registration of Voters, &c. ....	240,000	245,000
Treasury Depts., &c. ...	340,632	348,851
Exchequer and Audit ...	138,510	139,954
Royal Commissions ...	35,500	40,500
Government Hospitality	6,000	8,000
Mint, incl. Coinage ....	100,000	100,000
National Savings Committee	107,148	109,598
Secret Service .....	180,000	250,000
Scotland.		
Scottish Office.....	92,436	93,551

## CLASS II: FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL.

Foreign Office.....	£181,570	£179,736
Diplomatic and Consular Service .....	1,275,377	1,245,955
League of Nations .....	223,500	271,500
Dominions Office .....	50,404	51,864
Dominion Services .....	590,940	626,151
Irish Free State Services	2,293,843	3,043,067
Oversea Settlement .....	40,850	18,475
Colonial Office .....	160,648	167,959
Colonial and Middle East Services.....	849,761	772,293
India Services .....	1,666,990	1,618,125
Imperial War Graves Commission.....	522,063	503,503

## CLASS III: HOME DEPARTMENT, LAW AND JUSTICE.

Home Office.....	£593,253	£1,010,259
Broadmoor.....	70,709	71,161
Police (E. & W.) .....	11,377,041	11,812,759
Prisons (E. & W.).....	1,078,090	1,118,042
Approved Schools, &c. (E. & W.) .....	289,650	330,250
Law Charges .....	118,061	121,745
Scotland.		
Police.....	1,155,038	1,183,496
Prisons .....	128,184	173,707
Approved Schools, &c. ....	54,230	62,600
Land Court.....	8,754	8,886
Law Charges and Courts	41,270	45,081
Northern Ireland.		
Services .....	7,914	6,773
Supreme Court .....	18,290	17,640
Land Purchase Commission .....	2,358,179	2,349,364

## CLASS IV: EDUCATION.

Board of Education.....	£46,146,787	£47,623,726
British Museum .....	180,404	193,680
Do. Nat. History.....	108,061	114,916
Imperial War Museum	11,450	12,370
London Museum .....	5,605	5,772
National Gallery .....	28,265	31,481
National Portrait do.	8,637	8,831

Maritime Museum .....	1925-36	1936-37
Wallace Collection .....	£7,258	£8,674
Scientific Investigation	11,080	11,301
Universities & Colleges	226,373	231,525
	1,912,000	2,321,000

## Scotland.

Public Education .....	7,253,193	7,465,674
National Galleries.....	10,684	12,439
National Library.....	2,637	3,198

## CLASS V: HEALTH, LABOUR AND INSURANCE.

Ministry of Health.....	£20,416,840	£21,628,150
Board of Control.....	147,364	151,973
Registrar-General's Office	96,750	97,668
Insurance Audit .....	165,205	166,440
Old Age Pensions .....	43,319,000	44,321,000
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions .....	14,000,000	15,000,000
Ministry of Labour.....	23,600,000	23,719,000
Unemployment Grants...	50,139,000	45,000,000
Do. Assistance Board	2,100,000	2,000,000

## Scotland.

Dept. of Health.....	3,197,634	3,457,666
Board of Control .....	15,605	15,405
Registrar-General's Office	17,669	18,190

## CLASS VI: TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Board of Trade .....	£244,912	£259,940
Mercantile Marine Offices	392,636	385,822
Assistance to Shipping	1,119,000	2,000,000
Dept. of Overseas Trade	417,827	458,271
Mines Department .....	205,124	156,744
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries .....	2,241,487	2,277,878
Beet Sugar Subsidy .....	2,878,000	3,305,100
Milk .....	1,815,000	1,545,000
Cattle Fund .....	3,100,800	1,069,000
Surveys of Gt. Britain..	184,560	271,820
Forestry Commission...	450,000	700,000
Ministry of Transport...	109,058	101,152
Development Fund .....	540,000	705,000
Development Grants .....	950,000	870,000
Research Dept. ....	500,677	621,661

## Scotland.

Dept. of Agriculture ...	650,441	666,702
Milk .....	217,150	212,000
Fishery Board.....	121,377	113,065
Herring Industry.....	35,000	52,000

## CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES.

(1935-36, £8,343,483; 1936-37, £8,552,300.)

## CLASS VIII: PENSIONS.

(1935-36, £45,999,595; 1936-37, £44,988,108.)

## CLASS IX: MISCELLANEOUS.

To Local Revenue (E. & W.) .....	£39,569,947	£39,499,947
Scotland.		
To Local Revenue .....	5,719,080	5,699,480

## REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

## A. CUSTOMS, EXCISE &amp; INLAND REVENUE.

Customs and Excise.....	£5,633,400	£5,837,100
Inland Revenue.....	7,527,502	7,654,700

## B. POST OFFICE.

(1935-36, £64,070,000; 1936-37, £69,344,000.)

## THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

*Increase of £9,880,000 for the year. The number of officers and men is 99,983, an increase of 4,613 for the year.*

Services.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Pay and Wages .....	£12,868,000	£13,572,700
Uniforms and clothing .....	3,281,000	3,400,000
Medical establishments .....	376,200	384,500
Fleet Air Arm .....	1,873,000	3,066,000
Educational .....	195,100	204,000
Scientific .....	474,000	492,000
Reserves .....	350,500	350,700
Shipbuilding, &c. :—		
Personnel .....	6,806,500	7,072,000
Material .....	4,827,200	5,752,300
Contract work .....	10,723,600	14,441,100
Naval armaments .....	4,800,000	7,115,300
Works, buildings, &c. ...	2,209,750	2,450,500
Miscellaneous .....	626,750	721,300
Admiralty .....	1,130,000	1,183,000
Pensions, &c. :—		
Officers .....	3,200,000	3,219,000
Men .....	5,137,000	5,276,000
Civil, &c. ....	1,171,000	1,229,700
	£60,050,000	£69,930,000

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Army Estimates is £49,281,000, an increase for the year of £5,731,000. The number of men on the establishment of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 158,400, an increase of 6,200

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Pay, &c., of the Army .....	£9,779,000	£10,339,000
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces .....	4,991,000	5,984,000
Medical services .....	950,000	987,000
Educational establishments .....	903,000	947,000
Quartering and movements .....	1,280,000	1,417,000
Supplies, road transport, and remounts .....	4,055,000	4,410,000
Clothing .....	1,089,000	1,143,000
General stores .....	1,549,000	2,525,000
Warlike stores .....	5,115,000	7,185,000
Works, buildings and lands .....	3,730,000	4,073,000
Miscellaneous effective services .....	977,000	926,000
War Office .....	849,000	888,000
Half-pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers .....	3,558,000	3,616,000
Pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and others .....	4,510,000	4,607,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and gratuities .....	215,000	234,000
	£43,550,000	£49,281,000

## THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The net total of Air Estimates is £39,000,000, an increase of £13,015,000 for the year. The maximum numbers to be borne show an increase of 5,000.

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Pay, &c., of the Royal Air Force .....	£5,002,000	£6,518,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transportation .....	2,044,000	2,838,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services) .....	11,152,000	18,491,000
Works, Buildings and Lands .....	4,092,500	6,600,000
Medical Services .....	316,000	368,000
Technical Training and Educational Services .....	488,000	657,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces .....	527,000	557,000
Civil Aviation .....	595,500	760,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services .....	546,000	817,000
Air Ministry .....	832,000	950,000
Half-pay, Pensions, and other Non-effective Services .....	390,000	444,000
Total .....	£25,985,000	£39,000,000

## CIVIL AVIATION VOTE, 1936-1937.

The total sum provided for expenditure in connexion with Civil Aviation was £908,000, gross, reduced to £760,000 net by various contributions, etc., a net increase for the year of £65,000.

The sub-heads under which the vote is accounted for are :—

Salaries and Wages .....	£57,000
Supplies and Transportation .....	16,000
Technical Equipment, Stores, and Experimental Services .....	250,000
Works, Buildings and Lands .....	139,000
Miscellaneous .....	13,000
(a) Subsidies and Grants .....	433,000
(b) Less Appropriations in Aid .....	148,000
Net Vote .....	£760,000

(a) Includes payments to Imperial Airways, Ltd., for certain Empire Services; Grants to Light Aeroplane Clubs, and Grants for the Development of Gliding.

(b) Includes contributions from Dominion and Colonial Governments towards the cost of Empire Air Services.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain.

## England and Wales.

Total amounts received by Local Authorities from the rates in the years ended March 31, 1914, and 1927-1936:—

Year.	From Rates.	Average for E. & W. In the £ Per Head.
1913-14...	£71,276,000	6s. 8½d. £1 18s. 11d.
1926-27...	159,000,000	12 5 4 1 5
1927-28...	166,679,000	12 10½ 4 4 10
1928-29...	166,466,000	12 5½ 4 4 4
1929-30...	156,312,000	11 6½ 3 18 11
1930-31...	149,896,000	11 7½ 3 15 4
1931-32...	148,280,000	11 2½ 3 14 3
1932-33...	146,294,000	10 10 3 12 9½
1933-34...	148,600,000	10 10 3 13 7½
1934-35...	152,900,000	10 8½ 3 15 9½
1935-36...	163,500,000	11 1¾ 4 0 10

## Rateable Hereditaments (E. &amp; W.) 1935-36.

Classification.	Net Annual Value.
Industrial .....	£29,487,600
Freight-Transport.....	11,111,570
All Other .....	278,641,776
Total .....	£319,240,946

The apportionment of the Industrial Hereditaments for De-rating is—

Industrial .....	£28,396,848
Non-Industrial.....	1,090,752
Total .....	£29,487,600

The apportionment of the Freight Transport Hereditaments for De-rating is—

Freight Transport .....	£10,843,960
Non-Freight Transport.....	267,610
Total .....	£11,111,570

## LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	England and Wales (1932-33).	Scotland (1931-32).*
Public Rates .....	£146,239,546	£18,146,588
Govt. Contributions ..	120,531,716	19,731,982
Market Tolls, &c. ...	2,409,221	
Harbour & Docks &c. ...	11,733,054	1,753,491
Water Undertakings...	18,424,999	748,676
Gas do. ...	16,308,930	4,236,323
Electric Light do. ...	34,553,642	3,006,109
Tramways, etc. ....	25,712,736	4,450,965
Repayments for Improvements .....	2,246,109	35,359
Housing .....	25,962,496	2,805,188
Small Holdings, &c. ...	1,263,859	
Cemeteries .....	1,223,821	
Other Services .....	3,521,547	2,182,637
Miscellaneous.....	31,461,366	
Sales of Property .....		386,887
From Loans .....	95,493,698	11,824,281
Total Receipts...	£537,142,740	£69,308,486

\* Latest return available.

† In addition to the above-mentioned sum there was an expenditure from loans on Housing of the Working Classes of £28,240,994 in England and Wales in 1932-33 and of £5,324,937 in Scotland in 1931-32.

Rateable Value .....	£289,810,340
Government Contributions.....	3,805,598

Total .....

The Rateable Value (including Government Property) in the previous five years was—1930-31, £257,429,312; 1931-32, £265,324,869; 1932-33, £269,939,184; 1933-34, £274,228,004; 1934-35, £285,291,423.

## Scotland.

The amount received by Local Authorities from the rates in 1934-35 was £18,974,000. The Local Receipts and Expenditure are stated as under:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Ordinary Receipts .....	£59,378,651	£57,484,205
Ordinary Expenditure...	57,278,497	57,963,014
Capital Receipts .....	10,876,615	11,824,281
Capital Expenditure ...	11,292,393	11,796,843

In 1929-30 the average rate of Assessment per £ of gross rental was 8s. 9d., and per head of estimated population £4 5s. 8d. The grants from Imperial sources amounted to £16,077,788, exclusive of sundry payments in respect of Universities and other purposes.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the National Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of Local Authorities. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1934, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £1,404,362,078; against the total the sum of £98,368,776 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1932) was £155,408,002, and in Northern Ireland (on March 31, 1934) £20,282,726.

## LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

	England and Wales (1932-33).	Scotland (1931-32).*
Baths .....	£2,422,000	...
Cemeteries.....	1,645,000	...
Elementary Education .....	62,471,000	£12,434,904
Higher Education .....	20,108,000	
Electricity Supply .....	34,193,000	3,040,334
Fire Brigades .....	2,427,000	
Gasworks .....	16,039,000	4,351,938
Harbours, Docks, &c. ...	12,185,000	1,836,700
Highways .....	46,759,000	7,168,598
Hospitals (not Poor Law) .....	11,483,000	1,301,458
† Housing & Planning... ..	41,758,000	5,257,744
Justice.....	1,494,000	
Public Libraries .....	2,234,000	234,007
Public Lighting .....	4,612,000	831,559
Lunatics and Asylums .....	11,022,000	1,255,286
Markets .....	1,985,000	115,726
Maternity and Welfare .....	3,051,000	
Parks, &c. ....	5,333,000	757,218
Police and Stations.....	21,538,000	2,419,587
Poor Relief.....	2,682,000	4,317,161
Private Improvements.....	2,223,000	30,534
Sewerage .....	11,090,000	864,270
Cleansing .....	7,063,000	1,225,633
Small Holdings.....	2,157,000	...
Tramways .....	26,168,000	4,451,614
Waterworks .....	19,645,000	2,242,504
Other Services .....	18,086,000	3,826,239
Overhead Charges, &c. ....	8,460,000	...
From Loans .....	84,754,000	11,796,843
Total Expenditure ..	£515,074,000	£69,759,857

## COST OF POOR RELIEF.

(England and Wales.)

Details	1931-32.	1932-3	1933-34.
Expenditure:—	£	£	£
Poor Law Hos- pitals.....	2,368,697	2,389,236	2,380,249
Poor Law Insti- tutions .....	8,971,784	8,703,301	8,677,890
Poor Law Child- ren's Homes	1,656,593	1,561,863	1,546,623
Maintenance of rate-aided pa- tients in men- tal hospitals..	6,373,593	6,241,621	6,253,900
Out-relief to:—			
(1) persons ordi- narily engaged in some regular occupation.....	4,289,212	6,503,765	7,510,078
(2) other per- sons .....	8,378,010	8,927,492	9,179,397
Other expendi- ture .....	4,778,616	4,596,574	4,595,883
Total expendi- ture .....	36,816,505	38,923,852	40,155,020
Income .....	2,662,070	3,023,310	2,144,419
Net expendi- ture .....	33,953,835	35,900,542	37,010,601

## AVERAGE COST OF POOR RELIEF.

England and Wales.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Average cost per person per week in:—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Poor Law Hospitals.....	39 0'9 38	3'8 39	1'3
Poor Law Institutions .....	24 0'1 23	4'9 23	8'0
Average weekly amount of out-relief per person (including dependants):—			
Persons ordinarily en- gaged in some regu- lar occupation.....	4 10	4 9½	5 0½
Other persons .....	6 2¼	6 1	6 0½

## POOR RELIEF.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Persons Relieved.	Expenditure on Relief.	
		Total.	From Rates
1913	794,227	£14,935,605	£11,590,719
1929	1,229,104	39,670,895	33,370,377
1930	1,193,963	40,630,903	33,971,901
1931	1,123,810	38,561,332	35,572,355
1932	1,254,038	38,816,805	33,953,835
1933	1,488,173	38,923,852	35,900,542
1934	1,516,933	40,155,020	37,010,601
1935	1,529,056	—	—

## SCOTLAND.\*

Year.	Persons Relieved.	Expenditure on Relief.	
		Total.	From Rates
1913	108,292	£1,576,116	£1,282,413
1929	222,107	4,703,187	4,217,894
1930	215,985	4,672,791	4,301,739
1931	206,328	5,160,251	4,930,209
1932	244,209	5,573,101	5,370,224
1933	317,008	6,321,888	6,121,070
1934	341,518	7,007,567	6,807,772
1935	436,915	—	—

## HIGH AND LOW RATES.

The figures given below are extracted from the 51st Annual Statement, issued by the Borough Treasurer of Preston, Lancashire.

Local Area.	Total Rates.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.
OVER 20s. IN THE £.		
Abercarn, U.D.....	s. d.	s. d.
Aberdare, U.D. ....	21 0	22 9
Abertillery, U.D. ....	20 0	22 3
Caerphilly, U.D. ....	27 0	29 0
Merthyr Tydfil, C.B. ....	23 4	24 6
Ogmore and Gawr, U.D. ....	27 6	28 5
Rhondda, U.D.....	20 6	20 3
	22 6	22 6
BELOW 10s. IN THE £.		
Acton .....	9 6	9 9
Aldershot .....	9 2½	9 11
Barnes .....	8 8	8 10
Bexhill .....	8 4	8 4
Blackpool .....	7 6	7 6
Bournemouth .....	7 6	7 4
Brighton .....	8 2	8 8
Bromley, Kent.....	8 8	9 0
Cambridge .....	9 0	9 4
Canterbury .....	8 10	9 0
Chelsea .....	9 2	9 10
Darlington .....	8 8	8 8
Eastbourne .....	7 8	7 8
Exeter .....	9 0	9 0
Finchley .....	8 4	8 8
Gloucester .....	9 2	9 8
Guildford .....	8 0	8 4
Hastings .....	9 4	9 4
Hornsey .....	8 8	8 10
Hove .....	7 6	7 6
Kendal .....	9 2	9 2
Kingston on Thames .....	8 9	8 9
Leamington Spa .....	9 4	9 6
Luton .....	9 2	9 10
Maidstone .....	8 3	8 4
The Maidens & Coombe .....	8 4	9 2
Newark .....	9 10	9 6
Oxford .....	7 4	7 4
Reigate .....	9 10	9 10
Richmond, Surrey .....	8 7	8 9
St. Marylebone .....	8 8	9 9
Salisbury .....	9 8	9 10
Southgate .....	8 10	9 6
Southport .....	8 0	8 0
Surbiton .....	8 2	8 8
Sutton & Cheam .....	8 10	9 0
Tanbridge Wells .....	8 6	9 0
Westminster .....	8 6	9 0
Weymouth .....	9 0	9 0
Wimbledon .....	8 6	8 6
Worthing .....	9 2	9 2

## PRODUCT OF 1d. RATE.

In the Metropolitan Area the product of 1d. Rate varies from £43,350 in the City of Westminster to £1,698 in St.cke Newington. The Rates per head of the estimated population, vary from £39 16s. 9d. per head in the City of Westminster to £3 8s. 8d. per head in Islington. The product of 1d. rate in Liverpool is £23,000, and the rates per head are £5 4s. 11d.; in Manchester £24,888 (£5 19s. 9d.); in Birmingham £26,245 (£4 7s. 1d.).

\* Scottish figures from 1925 onwards include destitute able-bodied unemployed; 1925—80,691; 1926—113,079; 1927—118,957; 1928—105,290; 1929—84,247; 1930—73,955; 1931—51,480; 1932—79,163; 1933—119,364; 1934—137,454; 1935—207,532.

**THE NATIONAL DEBT.**  
**AGGREGATE LIABILITIES, 1935 AND 1936.**

Description.	March 31, 1935.	March 31, 1936	Increase + Decrease -
Funded Debt .....	£3,368,146,604	£3,366,474,816	- £1,671,788
Terminable Annuities.....	12,077,795	12,108,986	+ 31,191
Unfunded Debt .....	4,541,890,604	4,537,828,660	- 4,071,934
<i>Deduct</i>	7,922,124,993	7,916,412,462	- £5,712,631
Bonds for Death Duties.....	121,687,226	120,557,771	- 1,129,455
<i>Add</i>	7,800,436,867	7,795,854,691	- £4,582,176
Other Liabilities .....	101,996,030	105,776,998	+ 3,780,968
*Total Gross Liabilities .....	£7,902,432,897	£7,901,631,689	- £801,208
<i>Deduct</i>			
(Estimated Assets .....	514,595,998	510,104,091	- 4,491,907
Exchequer Balances .....	2,539,961	2,730,378	+ 190,417
<i>Net Liabilities</i> .....	£7,385,256,938	£7,398,797,220	+ £13,500,282

\* Exclusive of Sundry Contingent Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

† Exclusive of Debts due from British Dominions and Foreign Countries, £2,445,580,785 (1934), and £2,338,045,010 (1935).

**Cost of the Debt, 1935-36.**

Interest—	
On Funded Debt .....	£116,968,901
On Terminable Annuities .....	446,597
On Unfunded Debt .....	93,197,679
<b>Total Interest .....</b>	<b>£210,613,177</b>
Management and Expenses .....	1,044,055
New Sinking Fund .....	12,342,768
<b>Total Cost.....</b>	<b>£224,000,000</b>

**Details of the National Debt, as at March 31, 1936:—**

<b>Internal Debt.</b>	
<i>Funded.</i>	
2½% Consols.....	£276,125,193
2¾% Annuities.....	2,398,679
2½% Annuities.....	21,116,830
3½% Conversion Loan .....	739,587,954
4% Consolidated Loan .....	400,925,972
3½% War Loan .....	1,912,674,318
Debts to Banks of England & Ireland .....	13,645,869
<b>Total Funded Debt.....</b>	<b>£3,366,474,816</b>

*Terminable Annuities.*

Estimated Capital Liability ..... £12,108,986

*Unfunded.*

Treasury Bills .....	£763,115,000
Ways and Means Advances .....	19,055,000
4% Funding Loan (1960-90) .....	357,584,424
3% Funding Loan (1959-69) .....	147,194,040
2½% Funding Loan (1956-61) .....	125,973,512
5% Conversion Loan (1944-64) .....	322,841,697
4½% Conversion Loan (1940-44) .....	368,857,633
3% Conversion Loan 1948-53) .....	301,837,670
2½% Conversion Loan (1944-49) .....	206,526,642
4% Victory Bonds.....	320,300,445
3% Treasury Bonds (1935-42).....	42,000,000
2½% Treasury Bonds (Feb. 1937).....	30,229,186
1% Treasury Bonds (1939-41).....	100,000,000
* National Savings Certificates.....	391,449,821
National Savings Bonds .....	4,118,406
<b>Total Unfunded Debt.....</b>	<b>£3,501,283,176</b>
<b>Total Internal Debt .....</b>	<b>£6,878,867,277</b>

† External Debt.

5½% Twenty-year Bonds (1937) (\$20,067,400) .....	£4,123,438
U.S.A. Government Loan (\$4,368,000,000) .....	897,534,246
Loans from certain Allied Govern- ments .....	134,887,500
<b>Total External Debt .....</b>	<b>£5,103,654,184</b>

\* National Savings Certificates are shown at issue price, exclusive of accrued interest, which amounted to about £116,300,000 on Mar. 1, 1936. † At par of exchange.

**Cost of Interest and Management.**

Year.	Total.
1913-14 .....	£16,894,121
1914-15 .....	19,512,539
1915-16 .....	58,080,105
1916-17 .....	125,068,977
1917-18 .....	187,665,554
1918-19 .....	267,969,204
1919-20 .....	326,603,498
1920-21 .....	328,331,757
1921-22 .....	307,283,737
1922-23 .....	299,279,150
1923-24 .....	307,308,748
1924-25 .....	312,161,261
1925-26 .....	308,229,246
1926-27 .....	318,583,679
1927-28 .....	313,816,287
1928-29 .....	321,490,565
1929-30 .....	312,070,597
1930-31 .....	293,169,569
1931-32 .....	297,923,136
1932-33 .....	308,057,380
1933-34 .....	216,250,133
1934-35 .....	211,657,232
1935-36 .....	211,533,776

## OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1936, these liabilities stood at £105,776,998, an increase of £3,780,968 upon the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

*Loans Guaranteed by British Government.*—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1936, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £1,331,039; Egyptian Loan, £2,846,500; Greek Loan, £1,774,200; Mauritius Loan, £590,086; Transvaal Loan, £2,186,554; Sudan Loan, £10,896,000; Welsh Church Loan, £1,685,864; Local Loans, £429,196,622; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £148,333,071; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,082,604; 2½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly; Palestine Loan, £4,148,274; Tanganyika Loan, £5,342,984; Nyasaland, £3,546,789; and Newfoundland £17,771,316.

*Unrepaid Advances.*—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1936, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments, viz:—Crete, £40,000; Nigeria, £865,568; Kenya and Uganda, £5,502,592; Nyasaland, £1,273,032; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,698; Tanganyika, £2,885,395; Somaliland, £236,000; Transjordan, £4,816; Swaziland, £227,886; St. Lucia, £4,167; Dominica, £125,792; British Guiana, £553,883; Antigua, £29,000; St. Kitts-Nevis, £5,000; British Honduras, £122,000; Montserrat, £21,000; St. Lucia, £3,333; Bechuanaland, £50,000.

## The Sinking Fund.

Reductions in the Debt by means of a sinking fund were first made in 1875 by Sir Stafford Northcote, who set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management. That term was afterwards applied to the fund set up by Mr. Baldwin in 1923, but has again been transferred to the 1928 Fund. The *Old Sinking Fund* was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament. Debt reduction is also made by means of *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable, and by means of the following Funds:—

1. *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged, £4,924,566.

2. *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £4,024,874 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1935-36.

3. *3 per cent. Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £1,668,854 applied in purchase and cancellation of debt in 1935-36.

4. *3½ per cent. Conversion Loan Sinking Fund* (in operation when the average daily price is below £90). No issues made in 1935-36.

5. *4 per cent. Consols Sinking Fund* (in operation when the average daily price of the loan is at or below par). No issues made in 1935-36.

6. *Other Sinking Funds.* Issues from the *Consolidated Fund*, £10,163,143 applied in Debt reduction in 1935-36.

7. *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1936, to £4,544,185 cash and £121,687,226 securities.

## National Debt Redemption Fund.

This National Fund (of which Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, are the Trustees) has no connexion with the Government—it is a purely voluntary movement to lighten the debt burden of posterity, but not that of the present generation unless there is an undreamed-of accession of funds. It was the expressed hope of the original donor that his contribution should serve as the nucleus of a very large fund. The Fund was constituted on November 30, 1927, with a gift of £499,878 4s. 11d., and £15,261 9s. 1d. has since been contributed, arising from 72 donations. There is also a further sum of £5,000 that will pass to the Fund at the conclusion of certain life interests. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1936, shows the following net additions during the year:—Donations £1,424; profit on investments realised £4,751 3s. 8d.; and income £31,966 2s. 2d. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost and cash) on March 31, 1936, was £801,005 13s. 11d. Under the provisions of Clause 30 of the Finance Act, 1928, the Fund is exempt from Income Tax.

## Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,036,545,184 owing on March 31, 1936, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions and by various Countries in Europe. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the amount owed by Great Britain.

The amounts remaining unpaid, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1936):—

## Dominions and Colonies.

Australia .....	£79,724,220
New Zealand .....	26,191,109
Newfoundland .....	400,000
	<b>£106,315,329</b>

In addition, there is a liability, not yet determined, on the part of the East African Colonies and Protectorates, in connexion with the cost of military operations in East Africa.

§ Payments in respect of these inter-Governmental loans due from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932 (the "Hoover" year) were suspended. The amounts suspended in respect of War Debts, together with interest, were to be payable by means of annuities in the period July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1941. From July 1, 1932, payments in respect of War Debts were suspended in accordance with the arrangements made at the *Lausanne Conference*.



## Other Countries.

## 1. FUNDED.†

Aggregate of agreed Annuity Payments due under Funding Agreements and outstanding on March 31, 1936 :—

## Allied War Debts.

France .....	£755,875,000
Italy .....	252,938,000
Yugoslavia .....	31,750,000
Rumania .....	30,375,000
Portugal .....	22,425,000
Greece .....	22,375,000
	<b>£1,115,738,000</b>

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1936, repayable by instalments of principal and interest :—

## Relief, &amp;c., Loans.

Austria .....	£8,825,000
Belgium .....	9,000,000
Belgian Congo .....	3,600,000
Poland .....	3,935,000
Rumania .....	2,101,000
Yugoslavia .....	1,945,000
Estonia .....	218,000
	<b>£29,624,000</b>

## Other Debts.

Latvia .....	£1,244,000
Estonia .....	917,000
Poland (Upper Silesia Plebiscite) .....	614,000
Poland (Other Debt) .....	71,000
Czechoslovakia .....	403,000
Lithuania .....	30,000
Greece .....	43,000
Rumania .....	18,000
	<b>£3,340,000</b>

## 2. NOT FUNDED.‡

Capital Sums owing on March 31, 1936.

Russia .....	£1,328,855,660
Armenia .....	£1,765,000

† From July 1, 1922, payments in respect of War Debts have been suspended in accordance with the arrangements made at the *Lausanne Conference*.

‡ Excluding the non-interest bearing debt of £53,500,000 which may be regarded as a set-off against the equivalent liability of His Majesty's Government to the French Government in respect of gold deposited during the Great War.

## CERTIFICATES OF NATURALISATION.

Year.	U.K. Certificates.		Granted in other Dominions.	Revocations.
	New Grants.	Readmissions.		
1913...	1,696	13	...	...
1921...	2,059	188	55	16
1922...	740	154	62	12
1923...	974	178	80	16
1924...	822	113	66	11
1925...	883	192	83	15
1926...	1,058	288	87	21
1927...	1,106	236	93	11
1928...	1,164	229	109	19
1929...	965	184	124	9
1930...	1,149	260	126	15
1931...	1,838	348	126	13
1932...	1,450	291	101	7
1933...	1,174	330	102	8
1934...	1,120	243	108	16

## MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS.

The Miscellaneous Assets include :—

Description.	1935.	1936.
Suez Canal Shares...	£93,199,777	£88,345,135
Advances Unrepaid:		
Bullion .....	300,000	300,000
Road Fund .....	2,530,000	...
West India Cable ...	21,361	20,654
Anglo-Iranian Oil Shares .....	5,001,000	5,001,000
Rumanian (Corn) Bonds .....	570,000	390,000
India (for War Loan) Victory Bonds Sinking Fund .....	16,721,003	16,721,003
4% Funding Loan do. do. ....	1,620,392	1,684,241
3% do. do. ....	356,372	333,750
Land Settlement Loans .....	55,056	25,099
Death Duties Account .....	13,764,507	13,623,915
Exchange Equalisation Account .....	3,413,530	4,544,185
North Atlantic Shipping Act 1934 .....	375,000,000	375,000,000
British Shipping (Assistance) Act 1935 .....	2,043,000	3,579,228
	...	535,881

Total .....

Exchequer Balances... £514,595,998 £510,104,091

## Suez Canal Shares.

In Nov. 1875, the British Government authorized Messrs. Rothschild to buy the Khedive Ismail's shares in the *Canal Maritime de Suez* (176,602 shares out of a total of 400,000) for £4,080,000, the Khedive to receive the dividends thereon until July 1, 1894. Since that date the dividends have accrued to the Treasury. In 1935-36 the amount received on 289,414 ordinary shares and 64,090 "Actions de Jouissance" was £2,449,973.

## REPARATIONS AND WAR DEBTS.

At the *Lausanne Conference* representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany reached agreement on July 8, 1923. Under the agreement (a) Reparations are cancelled, (b) Germany makes an eventual payment of £150,000,000 by means of bonds as from the year 1935. The bonds are deposited with the *Bank for International Settlements*, and may be marketed from 1935-1947, under certain safeguards for German credit, at a price not below 90. They bear interest at 5 per cent. with 1 per cent. amortisation, which will extinguish them in 37 years. This agreement became known as *The Gentlemen's Agreement*.

## COLOURS OF GOVERNMENT "BLUE-BOOKS."

Official colour of Government Publications :—

*British .....	Blue	Italian .....	Green
†United States .....	Various	Japanese .....	Grey
Austrian .....	Red	Mexican .....	Green
Chinese .....	Yellow	Portuguese .....	White
French .....	Yellow	Spanish .....	Red
German .....	White		

\* British periodical returns, or "Blue-Books," are also issued in *drab* or *white* covers; occasional publications are usually known as "White Papers."

† U.S. Diplomatic papers have red covers; other official publications in *white* or various colours.

## WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AND AGE 65 70 (Contributory) PENSIONS—Acts 1925-32.

The dual scheme of compulsory National (1) *Health, &c.*, and (2) *Pensions* insurance (with option to certain voluntary, i.e. "excepted employment," &c., classes), embracing roughly the whole wage-earning community, has been in operation as to (1) for 24 years, but (2) only 11 years, and is interlocked by a "common" contribution by workers and employers jointly, augmented by State grants. Under (a) a weekly pension of 10s. each to the insured man and wife is payable when they reach age 65, up to 70, when it is continued as an old-age pension irrespective of means as applied to other old-age pensioners under the 1908-24 Acts, but the main benefits are for widows, viz. 10s. weekly, plus 5s. weekly for eldest and 3s. weekly each younger child of school age or under, orphans 7s. 6d. each weekly. The 1925 Act also provided pensions for a "strictly limited duration" for widows (having children of school age) of men of the insured class who having died before 4/1/26 had not

contributed to the *Pensions* scheme, but the 1929 Act radically extended pension rights to non-contributors, e.g. all widows over age 55 of men of the insured class who died before 4/1/26, and some 500,000 widows in all benefit thereby, entailing additional liabilities to the value of some £90,000,000. Owing to the extensive non-contributory benefits, and the fact that the contribution as originally fixed barely sufficed to meet the benefits even for entrants at the lowest age 16, the *Pensions* scheme falls largely upon the taxpayer to provide State grants, viz., £4,000,000 p.a. from 1926-29, raised to £9,000,000 for 1930, increasing by an additional £1,000,000 each year up to £21,000,000 for each of the 4 years 1942-45, thereafter subject to such sums as Parliament decides.

The weekly "Pensions" Contributions (met jointly by employee and employer), as laid down in the 1925 Act, are:—

Jan. 4, 1926, till Dec. 31, 1935 .....	9d. (man) .....	4½d. (woman).
" 1, 1936, " " 1945 .....	*11d. " .....	*5½d. " .....
" 1, 1946, " " 1955 .....	1s. 1d. " .....	6½d. " .....
" 1, 1956 onwards .....	1s. 3d. " .....	7½d. " .....

New entrants of the younger generation will thus contribute much more than their parents did in the earlier years of the scheme.

At 31/3/35 the *Pension Funds* were £23,000,000, or only one-half the 1929 figure. For the year 1934 Benefits cost £43,000,000 (of which £24,000,000 was to widows, children and orphans—more than double the 1929 figure), while income was £24,000,000 Contributions, £13,000,000 State Grant, £1,000,000 Interest. Beneficiaries at the end of 1934 numbered in all 1,845,000 (or 662,000 more than at 1929), made up of

752,000 widows, 339,000 children and orphans, and 469,000 men and 285,000 women "65-70" pensioners.

The following position is shown by the first decennial valuation of the *Pensions* scheme† covering existing contributors and beneficiaries on 31/3/34 (made on up-to-date mortality and widows' remarriage bases) at 3½ per cent. interest, and assumed 14½ per cent. unemployment rate amongst those insurable under the scheme:—no contributions are payable while worker is unemployed for periods of a week or longer:—

<i>Liabilities.†</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£'s millions		£'s millions
Present value of—		Funds, and present value of contribu-	
(1) Existing and prospective pensions:		tions with statutory decennial	
Widows, &c. ....	715	increases—	491
Age 65-70 .....	696	Statutory State grants till 1945 .....	171
(2) Future cost of administration.....	15	Balance to be met by further State	
	£1,426	grants as determined.....	764
			£1,426

Thus the above valuation (based on then existing legislation) shows that, if contributions on the scale in the 1925 Act continue unchanged, roughly two-thirds of the cost of liabilities† to be met under the *Pensions* scheme is likely to fall on the taxpayer to enable the State to meet the necessary Exchequer charges.

\* Rates now operative.

† Exclusive of added liability for unconditional Old-Age Pensions after age 70.

## GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

Number of Persons in Receipt of War Pensions, Grants and Allowances on March 31:—

Pensioners, &c.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Disabled Officers .....	31,750	23,330	23,050	22,800	22,525
Widows .....	9,600	8,300	8,200	8,140	8,065
Adult Dependants.....	6,600	4,800	4,645	4,505	4,330
Children .....	8,750	4,200	3,490	2,775	2,065
Disabled Nurses .....	1,430	980	960	945	930
Dependants.....	30	35	35	35	30
Disabled Men .....	890,000	448,300	441,350	434,675	427,250
Widows .....	159,500	126,350	124,750	123,000	121,435
Adult Dependants.....	362,500	253,975	253,950	243,375	232,050
Wives, Children, Orphans .....	1,419,840	226,730	193,070	166,350	144,820
Total .....	2,890,000	1,107,000	1,053,500	1,006,600	963,500

## OLD AGE (Non-Contributory) PENSIONS PAYABLE FROM AGE 70.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908*, as amended in 1917, 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:—

(a) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the "combined" yearly\* means of husband and wife (with a deduction not exceeding £78 from the combined means other than earnings) do not exceed—

£52 10s. ....	0s.
£52 10s. to £63. ....	8s.
£63 to £73 10s. ....	6s.
£73 10s. to £84. ....	4s.
£84 to £94 10s. ....	2s.
£94 10s. to £99 15s. ....	1s.

Where the yearly means exceed £99 15s. .... No pension.

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.

(b) In other cases—

Where the yearly\* means (with a deduction not exceeding £39 from means other than earnings) do not exceed—

£26 5s. ....	10s.
£26 5s. to £31 10s. ....	8s.
£31 10s. to £36 15s. ....	6s.
£36 15s. to £42. ....	4s.
£42 to £47 5s. ....	2s.
£47 5s. to £49 17s. 6d. ....	1s.

Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s. 6d. .... No pension.

Weekly Pension.

\* Yearly means are calculated under statutory rules and are not necessarily equivalent to cash income. Year ended March 31, 1935.†

Number of Pensioners at end of year. Total Payments during year.

Men 697,954; Women 396,189.

£43,104,000.

Of the population over age 70, almost 80 per cent. now draw old-age pensions, a much larger proportion than 10 years ago.

† Includes *Old Age* pensions paid from age 70 by virtue of the *Contributory Pensions Acts, 1925-1932*, and *Blind old-age* pensions, *q.v.*

## BLIND (OLD-AGE) PENSIONS.

Subject to inability to perform any work for which eyesight is needed, the *Blind* are by the 1920 Act, entitled to pension at age 50 on the same scale, according to means, as those to other "non-contributory" persons at age 70 under the *Old Age Pensions Acts 1908-1924, q.v.*, but legislation is shortly to be introduced—(1) to lower the *Blind* pension age to 40 (owing to difficulty of training, most of the blind over this age are unemployable); (2) to render more effective the principle that all "Domiciliary Assistance" should be granted under the *Blind Persons Act 1920*, as distinct from payments by way of Poor Law relief which is still the practice of a few local authorities. By June, 1935, out of 146 County Councils and Boroughs in England and Wales 61 had made declarations in their administrative schemes under Part I. of Local Government Act 1929 that all domiciliary assistance to blind persons should be provided exclusively by virtue of the *Blind Persons Act 1920*, and not by way of Poor relief; 45 other local authorities had not made a declaration, but nevertheless gave domiciliary assistance under the *Blind Persons Act*; 40 other local authorities leave the provision for domiciliary assistance in a confused state, and of these 12 granted such assistance only by way of Poor relief.

In recent years the total number of registered *Blind* persons shows a relatively substantial increase, and there are now more than 75,000 in the United Kingdom; the proportion over age 50 and untrainable has also increased, and now 4 out of every 5 blind persons fall in the category of *unemployable*. Some 70 per cent. of the total *Blind* population are over age 50 of whom some 26,000 are in receipt of *Blind* old age pensions between age 50-70 at an annual cost to the State of about £650,000. It is estimated that a further 5,000 persons will benefit when the lowering of the *Blind* pension age from 50 to 40 becomes law.

## BLIND POPULATION.

Country.	Number.	Per 100,000 population.
England and Wales (1935)...	67,521	168
County of London " ....	7,125	162
Scotland (1934) .....	8,298	173
Northern Ireland (1935) ..	2,128	178
Irish Free State " ....	4,453	148
Australia (1921) .....	3,154	58
Canada (1927) .....	4,712	49
New Zealand (1928).....	650	48
France (1911).....	28,945	73
Germany (1925).....	34,703	58
Italy (1911).....	28,211	81
Denmark (1925).....	1,800	52
India, including Native States (1921) .....	479,637	150
Japan (1928) .....	51,874	105
U.S.A. (1920) .....	52,567	49

Of 25 countries supplying information, with populations totalling 764,000,000, 801,000 are stated to be blind—105 per 100,000.

## The Braille System.

The Braille system of printing for the Blind owes its introduction to M. Louis Braille (1809-1852), himself blind, who used it in a Paris school from 1829; in 1871 it was adopted by the British and Foreign Blind Association and since then has been that most generally used. It consists of embossed characters printed on paper, recognisable by touch, formed by using varying combinations of six dots arranged in three horizontal pairs and each letter is represented by the omission of something from this root form, a special arrangement being made for the letter W, not included in the French alphabet. The dots are executed from right to left on the back of the paper so as to be turned over by the reader and read from left to right as customary. Figures, algebraical signs, punctuation marks and music notes are also provided for, and the scheme is suitable for all languages, including Chinese and Esperanto. It is said that two-thirds of those taught learn to read Braille fluently, one-third imperfectly and there are no failures.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Acts 1924 to 1935.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Acts and do not hold certificates of exemption from health insurance are required to be insured for both Health insurance and contributory Pensions *g.v.* Usually insurance is effected through an Approved society. Certain classes of persons are entitled to be insured as *voluntary* contributors.

Although primarily a "joint" employee and employer contributory scheme, the State provides part of the cost of benefits and administration, viz.  $\frac{1}{2}$  for men and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for women. Each valuation of the Health insurance scheme since its inception has shown a surplus, and, after providing for continuance of all statutory benefits, the latest (4th) valuation, it is reported, brings out an aggregate surplus of £30 millions, of which £16 millions has been set free to provide "additional" benefits during the new valuation period now current.

The scheme (the successful operation of which has led to its adoption in various forms by 12 other nations) now embraces for Great Britain and Northern Ireland some 19,000,000 persons (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  women), and £131,000,000 accumulated funds, while the income and expenditure annually in £ millions is approximately:—Contributions, £27; Interest and Parliamentary Votes, &c., £6 each; Benefits, £31 (made up of £10 (sickness); £10½ (medical); £6½ (disability); £1½ (maternity); £2½ (other benefits); Administration, £6.

**Contribution\*** ("Combined" Health and Pension)—Weekly, 1s. 8d. men; 1s. 2d. women; (normally shared equally by employer and employee), of which 9d. (men) and 8½d. (women) is allocated to Health insurance account.

**Benefits.**—Medical attendance and treatment (except to *voluntary* contributors whose total income exceeds £250 p.a., their weekly contribution being reduced by 3d.). Sickness benefit, men 15s., women—unmarried and widows 12s., married 10s., weekly. Disablement benefit, men 7s. 6d., women—unmarried and widows 6s., married 5s., weekly. Maternity benefit 40s. Sickness benefit commences ordinarily on the 4th day of incapacity and continues for a period or periods not exceeding 26 weeks in all, after which disablement benefit is payable.

The Act of 1935 restored title to benefit to some 200,000 persons.—S. (1) covering unemployed persons who had been continuously insured for 10 years, by extending indefinitely the "free" insurance period (average 21 months) hitherto granted them, thus retaining in insurance for pension, medical, &c. benefits, many unemployed, who otherwise would have gone completely out of insurance at the end of 1935; but 26 weeks employment and 26 contributions in not more than 2 years to entitle the person to sickness and disablement benefit, remains. S. (2) prevented any reduction of benefits during the "free" period on account of contribution arrears—hitherto only  $\frac{1}{2}$  the arrears due to unemployment were excused; also the large number of persons in fairly regular employment but having varying periods of unemployment in the course of a year are no longer liable to suffer a reduction of benefits.

\* Not payable while unemployed or sick for full week or longer.

## UNEMPLOYMENT (i) INSURANCE AND (ii) ASSISTANCE, Acts 1934-36.

## General Scheme:—

(i) Unemployment "Insurance."—Benefits reduced by National Economy Act, 1931, having been restored in July, 1934, the allowance for each dependent child also was raised, in Nov., 1935, from 2s. to 3s. weekly. Later, as a result of the statutory committee's review of the fund, the weekly contributions (increased in 1931) were reduced for men and women aged 18 and over by 2d. for each party, viz., employee, employer and State, as from 6/7/36. On assumption that an average 48 per cent. of total unemployed would continue to rank for insurance benefit, and probable diminution in unemployment in staple industries during next 8 years' trade cycle, the committee put the disposable annual surplus at £6,500,000, and suggested this be used to reduce contributions, as benefits were already on a higher scale than sickness benefits and often approached wage levels. The committee previously had suggested introducing a maximum total weekly allowance of 41s. for the General scheme, and later reported in favour of raising from £250 to £400 p.a. the remuneration limit for insured "non-manual" workers, which it was held would tend to strengthen the fund, but as yet no action has been taken by the Government, except to introduce a maximum allowance in the newly-formed scheme for Agriculture (see below).

Present contributions and benefits (General scheme) are:—

Contributions (Joint Weekly—shared equally by the three parties)—

Persons 21 and under 65:

Men, 2s. 3d. | Women, 2s.

Persons 18 and under 21:

Youths, 2s. | Girls, 1s. 9d.

Benefits (Weekly)—

Persons 21 and under 65:

Men, 17s. | Women, 15s.

Persons 18 and under 21:

Youths, 14s. | Girls, 12s.

with additional 9s. for adult dependant, and 3s. each dependent child. (Lower contributions and benefits for persons under 18.)

The approximate position of the fund since mid. 1934, when the accumulated debt was funded at £105,780,000 to be repaid at £5,000,000 p.a. (including principal and interest) over the next 37 years, is as follows:—

	12 months ended	
	June, 1935	June, 1936
	£000's throughout	
(A) Insurance Account.		
Contributions.....	£63,892	£65,858
Interest, &c.....	110	176
Total Income.....	£64,002	£66,034
Insurance Benefit.....	£46,155	£41,055†
Administration.....	4,302	4,662
Debt Charge, &c.....	5,381	5,337
Total Expenditure....	£55,838	£51,054
Surplus.....	£8,164	£14,980
(B) Transil. Pmts. A/c.**	£45,552	£44,079†

† As at 22.6.36 claims admitted approx.:

(A) Benefit: 593,000 (males); 162,000 (females)—16.64.

(B) Arrears: 592,000 (males); 34,000 (females)—18.64.

\*\* Cost borne in full by Exchequer. Figures include unemployment allowances and administration, except such administration as borne on separate U.A.B. vote.



The surplus reserve of £29,000,000 in all on Insurance account at mid. 1936, of which one-half arose in the last year, reflects the marked improvement in employment (particularly in the South of England and Midlands, largely as result of expansion in manufacturing industries, building and transport) since the peak period of unemployment early in 1933, as follows:—

	1st Qr. 1933	2nd Qr. 1935	2nd Qr. 1936
(1) Total (aged 16-64) insured against unemployment	12,595	12,766	12,925
(2) Total regd. unemployed	2,845	2,030	1,740
(2) as per cent. of (1)	(22½%)	(16%)	(13½%)
Wholly unemployed do. ...	(18½%)	(13½%)	(11½%)
Temporarily stopped do. ...	(4%)	(2½%)	(2%)

The Age group percentages of unemployed persons aged 18 upwards in May, 1936, were:—  
 Ages... 18/20 21/24 25/34 35/44 45/54 55/59 60/64 65 & up.  
 Men... 4.6 12.2 24.8 20.2 18.8 10.4 8.7 0.3%  
 Women 12.5 20.5 27.9 18.1 12.9 4.9 3.1 0.1%  
 (41 per cent. of unemployed women were married.)

(ii) Unemployment "Assistance."—From 7/1/35 (1st appointed day) the Unemployment Assistance Board took over the "transitional payments" class (needs hitherto assessed by local authorities), but the Board still has to take over the remaining 200,000 able-bodied unemployed as from the "2nd appointed day," now postponed till 1/4/37, and since the 1935 *Standstill* order has had to administer a complicated double standard of regulations involving continued allowances not less favourable than those hitherto received as transitional payments, with consequent anomalies in different areas. Revised Board regulations, passed by Parliament in July, 1936, in the main favourable to applicants, come into force 16/11/36, with proviso that cases for reduction will be gradually effected during the next 18 months to obviate undue hardship, save for grossly excessive allowances and for single persons under age 25, which call for early modification. The new regulations provide certain increased "scale rates," more flexible "rent" rule, more generous "household earnings" rule, &c., and closer working arrangements between the Board and local advisory committees. Cases for increased allowances (said

to substantially exceed those for reduction) are put at over 200,000, and apart from the cost of gradual liquidation of the *Standstill*, the Board estimates that, roughly, £750,000 p.a. will be added to the cost being incurred under the *Standstill*, viz. about £38,000,000 p.a. at the rate for last week in June, 1936, when allowances totalled £730,000 to about 620,000 applicants—made up of £330,000 per Board's regulations in 255,000 cases (41 per cent.), and £400,000 at the higher transitional practice rates in 365,000 cases (59 per cent.). The reduction in the number of weekly allowances from 735,000 to 620,000 during the Board's 18 months' functioning reflects the prevailing improvement in employment, but the average payment per head had increased. A test taken in April, 1935, showed—72 per cent. of applicants (married or widowed), and 28 per cent. (unmarried); applicants or their households had no resources in 55 per cent. of cases, but 45 per cent. had resources to the annual value of, in all, £24,000,000.

Extension to "Agriculture."  
 The 1936 Act introduces a self-contained scheme extended to workers in *Agriculture* (including horticulture and forestry) estimated to bring into unemployment insurance a further 750,000 persons, under the following scale of contributions (as from 4/5/36) and benefits (as from 5/11/36) with special conditions as to duration of claim, &c., e.g., instead of 30 contributions to satisfy the 1st statutory condition as in the "General" scheme, the "Agricultural" scheme requires 20 contributions in the preceding 2 years, with extended benefit in continued unemployment proportionate to contributions standing to applicant's credit:—

Contributions (Joint Weekly—shared equally by the three parties)—

Persons 21 and over—	
Men, 1s. 1½d.   Women, 1s.	
Benefits (Weekly)—	
Persons 21 and over—	
Men, 14s.   Women, 12s. 6d.	
with additional 7s. for adult dependant, and 3s. each dependant child.†	
(Lower contributions and benefits for juveniles.)	

# UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (Great Britain and N. Ireland).

From Returns issued by the Ministry of Labour.  
 "Insured" Workpeople aged 16-64\*—Ordinary Type.

		" "		" "		" "		" "	
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
July.	000's		000's		July.	000's		000's	
1928.....	8,622	100	3,260	100	1932 ...	9,304	100	3,566	100
	1,122	13.0	355	7.8		2,416	26.0	505	14.4
1929.....	8,755	100	3,339	100	1933 ...	9,346	100	3,539	100
	617	10.8	231	6.9		2,123	22.7	385	10.9
1930.....	8,932	100	3,474	100	1934 ...	9,435	100	3,525	100
	1,519	17.0	551	15.8		1,791	19.0	368	10.4
1931.....	9,188	100	3,583	100	1935 ...	9,531	100	3,527	100
	2,127	23.1	679	18.9		1,659	17.4	333	9.5

\* "Insured" Persons aged 16-64\* Unemployed at July 20, 1936. (Thousands.)

	Wholly Unemployed.	Casuals.	Temporary Stoppages.	Total.	Per cent. of Respective Numbers Insured.†
Males .....	1,080	71	216	1,367	14.3
Females .....	205	2	86	293	8.3
Total .....	1,285	73	302	1,660	12.7

\* Excluding *Agricultural* scheme of 1936 estimated to bring into Unemployment insurance a further 750,000 workers; also juveniles aged 14-15 (524,000 boys and 420,000 girls insured in July 1935) following lowering of minimum entry age into Unemployment insurance as from Sept., 1934.  
 † Provisional.  
 ‡ *Agriculture* scheme subject to "maximum" total weekly benefit of 30s.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.**

The Workmen's Compensation Act 1925 (following the Acts of 1897 and 1906) applies to any employment, and provides that employers shall be liable, subject to statutory provisions, to compensate their workpeople for injury caused by accident arising out of, and in the course of, their employment, but § 31 enables employers, by agreement with workpeople, to "contract out" of the Act under schemes certified by the Registrar as being at least as favourable to the workpeople as the provisions of the Act. The number of workpeople "contracting out" reached a peak of 134,000 in 1901, when 51 such schemes were in operation, but now only a very small proportion of workpeople covered by the Act "contract out," and by 1934 the number of schemes had fallen to 13, viz., 9 factories, 2 mines, and 1 railway (covering in all 49,000 workers "contracting out," with annual contributions of £45,000, of which all but £7,000 was paid by employers)—the remaining scheme covered 89,000 Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry workers. During the year, however, the 2 schemes connected with "coal mines" ceased operation as a result of the W.C. (Coal Mines) Act 1934, which prevents the formation and continuance of such schemes in future.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

*Return of Accidents where Compensation was paid, 1913 and 1929-34.*

Year.	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,721	468,687	590,865	2,636,387
1929	2,799	463,189	804,488	5,240,826
1930	2,607	442,273	748,187	5,127,161
1931	2,320	379,997	669,255	4,827,400
1932	1,997	348,677	572,520	4,519,458
1933	2,057	344,216	608,315	4,325,869
1934	2,218	385,735	656,705	4,618,866

*Analysis by Industry, 1934.*

Employment.	Number Employed.	Cases.	
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
<b>Factories:—</b>			
Cotton.....	410,074	12	7,895
Wool, &c.....	230,266	12	3,913
Other Textiles.....	277,587	5	3,584
Wood.....	121,888	26	5,473
Metals.....	341,869	90	25,930
Engineering, &c. ....	416,269	67	17,691
Other Metal.....	790,903	129	38,625
Paper and Printing	361,058	18	5,975
China and Earthenware	77,436	4	1,602
Miscellaneous.....	2,433,754	294	66,335
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,461,134</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>177,023</b>
<b>Docks.....</b>	<b>102,103</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>10,612</b>
Mines.....	784,688	906	158,854
Quarries.....	67,687	46	6,018
Constructional.....	170,056	65	8,442
<b>Railways:—</b>			
Clerical.....	73,756	1	60
Other.....	309,354	244	17,037
<b>Total Railways.....</b>	<b>443,110</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>17,097</b>
<b>Shipping:—</b>			
Steam.....	149,793	217	7,465
Sailing.....	3,407	5	215
<b>Total Shipping.....</b>	<b>153,200</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>7,680</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>7,181,978</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>385,735</b>

With the passing of the W.C. Act 1925, the number of cases under the Employers' Liability Act 1880 taken to court in Great Britain had fallen to only 34 in 1934, with damages awarded £5,471.

**NATIONAL SAVINGS—"SMALL" INVESTORS.**

The latest estimate puts the *Total Savings of Small Investors in the United Kingdom* at the colossal figure of some £2,800,000,000 (sufficient to redeem fully one-third of the National Debt) consisting, as to almost one-half—investments in Savings Certificates, the P.O.S.B. and P.O. Register, and Trustee Savings Banks) and rather more than one-half—(Buildings Societies, "Industrial" Assurance, Co-operative and Friendly Societies, accumulated N.H.I. Funds, Registered Superannuation, &c., Trust Funds, Railway Savings Banks and Trade Unions).

**NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.**

The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in February, 1916, to August, 1936, was 1,269,277,796 (excluding Certificates of the Conversion Issue), representing a cash investment of £593,517,477. The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on August 31, 1935, was approximately £507,500,000. In 1935-36 £25,513,797 was subscribed and £27,105,191 (excluding interest) was repaid.

*First Issue* (cost price 15s. 6d. and ten-year maturity value 26s.), Feb., 1916, to March 31, 1922; may be retained until March 31, 1940, with interest after the tenth year at 1d. per month per Certificate.

*Second Issue* (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 26s.), April 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923; may be held until March 31, 1941, on similar terms.

*Third Issue* (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.), Oct. 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924; may be held until June 30, 1942, with interest after the tenth year at 2d. per period of three months per Certificate.

*Conversion Issue* (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.), in exchange for First Issue, January 18 to April 30, 1932.

*Fourth Issue* (cost price 16s. and eleven-year maturity value 23s.) on sale from August 2, 1932, to May 31, 1933.

*Fifth Issue* (cost price 16s. and twelve-year maturity value 23s.) on sale from June 1, 1933, to February 28, 1935.

*Sixth Issue* (cost price 15s. and ten-year maturity value 20s.) on sale from March 1, 1935.

**SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS.**

Dec. 31.	Eng. and W.	Scot. and	N. Ireland.
1923.....	£251,105,000	£9,862,000	£12,104,000
1924.....	258,864,000	10,144,000	13,065,000
1925.....	254,649,000	10,198,000	10,644,000
1926.....	253,833,000	9,908,000	9,917,000
1927.....	265,427,000	9,818,000	9,355,000
1928.....	269,850,000	9,813,000	8,951,000
1929.....	267,230,000	9,361,000	8,039,000
1930.....	272,587,000	9,471,000	8,177,000
1931.....	272,110,000	9,335,000	7,996,000
1932.....	287,525,000	9,747,000	8,440,000
1933.....	307,538,000	10,276,000	8,838,000
1934.....	334,312,000	11,184,000	9,335,000

## SAVINGS BANKS.

## P.O.S.B.

*Post Office Savings Banks.*—On Dec. 31, 1935, there were approximately 9,400,000 active deposit accounts excluding coupon accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £390,337,000 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1934, Government Stock to the amount of £169,658,000 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the *Post Office Savings Banks*. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited, and interest is allowed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per centum per annum. A depositor may have more than one account. There is no limit to the amount which may stand to his credit, but he may not deposit more than £500 in the aggregate in any one calendar year.

## TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

*Trustee Savings Banks* were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognised the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the Community. Their aim has always been to improve the facilities for thrift and to increase the recognition of the importance of wise spending and wise saving. They are not conducted for private profit, and their sole concern is to offer to the public the best service and the most convenient and remunerative method of saving compatible with sound administration and the greatest possible degree of security. They combine security, which is inseparable from a close connexion with the State, with the freedom which can only come from independent management. They are directed by local voluntary Trustees and Managers, whose duties are set out in Acts of Parliament and in Rules certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. They are subject to Government supervision, and are also inspected on behalf of the *Trustee Savings Banks' Inspection Committee*, a statutory body which submits an Annual Report to Parliament.

On Nov. 20, 1935, there were 2,611,023 active accounts in the *Trustee Savings Banks*. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £241,920,312, which included £197,400,305 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £35,861,922 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £8,658,085 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual *Trustee Savings Banks* throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 585 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1935, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Banks Association*, 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. (President, Sir Spencer J. Portal. Chairman, Sir John R. Chancellor, G.O.M.G., G.O.V.O., D.S.O. Secretary, R. T. H. Scott, C.A.)

## RAILWAY SAVINGS BANKS.

The Voluntary Savings Banks of the four great Railway Companies show the following balances in 1934 and 1935:—

Company.	Deposits (Dec. 31.)	
	1934.	1935.
G. W. R. ....	£2,776,000	£3,104,000
L. M. S. ....	9,436,000	10,712,000
L. N. E. ....	7,870,000	8,612,000
Southern .....	3,074,000	3,421,000
Total .....	£23,206,000	£25,669,000

## INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

## Great Britain.

A society established to carry on any industry, business or trade may be registered under the *Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1928*, and obtain the privileges of incorporation with limited liability, provided that it restricts the share holding of any member, *other than a registered society*, to £200.

At the end of 1934, 5,673 societies were registered; they had a total membership of 8,296,000; and their balance sheets showed total assets (omitting *inter-society* investments) valued at £286,000,000. The societies at the end of 1934 were classified by the Registrar as follows:—

Class.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Share Capital.	Balance of Undistributed Surplus and Reserves.
		000's	£000's	£000's
General Trading—				
Retail .....	1,202	7,166	128,526	21,606
Wholesale and				
Productive ..	153	44	15,626	12,010
Clubs† .....	2,353	571	210	1,458
Other Services .....	329	85	5,062	21,669†
Land and Housing	373	55	2,853	1,078
Agric. and Fishg.	1,263	275	1,734	949
Total .....	5,673	8,296	154,011*	58,770

## "Co-operative" General Trading Societies.

Not all of the "General Trading" societies registered under the *Industrial and Provident Societies Acts* included in the above table are essentially *Co-operative* in character. Additional particulars of *Co-operative* socs. follow:—

"Retail" General Supply Stores.—1,105 societies; 7,131,000 members with £128,101,000 share capital; £205,248,000 sales during the year; surplus on year for distribution £25,250,000 (of which £4,749,000 was disbursed as share interest, and £19,003,000 as dividends on sales—an average of 1s. 10½d. in the £). Since 1918 these societies have increased their membership by 87 per cent. and more than doubled their share capital.

Wholesale and Productive Societies.—Sales by the three main Wholesale societies (excluding goods invoiced by the Joint society to its two parent societies) £110,451,000; sales by 116 Productive societies £6,496,000.

Distribution and Production.—168,000 employees with salaries and wages £22,000,000 for 1934 were engaged in Distribution. Corresponding figures for Production, 94,000; £12,000,000. The outstanding Productive operations in the Retail societies are baking and slaughtering, and in the Wholesale societies, milling. The net value of Productions created within the "Co-operative" movement (viz. after deducting cost of materials) in 1934 is estimated at £25,000,000 or the equivalent of roughly 1/6 of the computed wholesale value of goods sold by the "Retail" General Supply stores.

\* A considerable part of the capital of Co-operative Societies is in the form of Deposits and Loans.

† In addition Clubs registered under the *Friendly Societies Acts* numbered 2,169, with 645,000 members, and £4,389,000 funds.

‡ Includes Insurance and Superannuation funds.

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1931.

Occupation.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Fishermen .....	26,945	80	18,472	2
Agriculture .....	1,116,573	55,683	164,965	15,746
Mines and Quarries .....	966,210	2,561	124,026	1,227
Do. Non-Metall. ....	23,242	1,205	1,780	42
Brick, Pottery, Glass .....	72,076	25,418	5,108	1,507
Chemical Processes .....	39,596	4,224	4,581	1,081
Metal Work .....	1,349,774	96,120	189,129	4,610
Precious do. ....	23,321	11,511	813	130
Electrical Apparatus .....	186,134	28,445	16,884	299
Watches, &c., and Scientific Instruments	20,711	1,568	2,357	99
Skins and Leather .....	46,841	24,049	3,669	1,290
Textiles .....	301,552	574,094	28,378	81,663
Do. and Dress .....	276,738	542,809	20,791	39,102
Food, Drink, Tobacco .....	167,989	74,888	28,760	16,908
Wood and Furniture .....	502,632	19,734	62,102	1,604
Paper and Cardboard .....	37,427	63,994	7,061	9,646
Printers and Photographers .....	152,288	37,958	13,007	5,158
Builders, &c. ....	692,123	755	64,664	45
Painters and Decorators .....	261,145	36,091	21,875	3,213
Rubber, Bone, and Other .....	20,666	19,071	5,404	4,219
Mixed Materials .....	66,236	14,801	9,769	500
Transport .....	1,565,846	68,899	182,178	13,303
Commerce, Finance, Insurance	1,466,587	604,833	151,407	95,915
Public Administration .....	...	...	19,346	389
Professional .....	356,726	389,359	45,580	48,876
Entertainment and Sport .....	91,654	22,369	9,356	1,435
Personal Service .....	462,935	1,926,978	43,630	194,999
Clerks and Typists .....	795,486	579,945	69,272	77,451
Warehousemen, &c. ....	254,963	155,784	23,069	14,767
Stationary Engine Drivers, &c. ....	157,107	409	20,937	49
Other Workers .....	1,448,008	219,482	183,775	23,772
Retired or not gainfully occupied .....	1,385,526	10,804,851	166,027	1,250,446
Total, Population .....	19,133,010	20,819,367	2,325,867	2,516,687
Do. over 14 .....	14,632,859	16,410,894	1,703,260	1,609,503
Total Occupied (over 14) .....	13,247,333	5,606,043	1,542,253	659,057

## AGE GROUPS AND OCCUPATIONS, 1931.

Age.	ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.
14-15 .....	404,236	226,842	316,352	305,572	46,706	35,672	39,689	41,204
16-17 .....	617,504	78,609	532,175	171,456	77,836	11,661	68,294	22,069
18-20 .....	981,366	46,798	831,756	221,197	122,400	7,247	102,023	29,708
21-24 .....	1,325,410	36,227	941,157	503,905	157,459	6,276	111,514	60,788
25-29 .....	1,603,727	25,266	737,047	991,065	183,255	3,291	90,507	111,980
30-34 .....	1,412,299	20,590	480,097	1,141,900	159,715	2,532	56,661	130,587
35-44 .....	2,466,474	45,882	723,574	2,230,662	273,371	4,995	79,065	250,966
45-54 .....	2,226,131	76,742	554,385	2,078,318	249,604	6,984	58,938	231,590
55-59 .....	927,418	60,027	204,553	876,479	110,256	5,291	22,158	100,316
60-64 .....	678,458	99,606	144,473	734,414	83,142	8,539	15,509	84,581
65-69 .....	374,938	203,032	85,320	607,380	47,740	20,375	8,831	71,862
70-74 .....	156,930	219,550	35,795	458,476	...	...	...	...
75 and over .....	72,442	245,955	19,364	484,027	...	...	...	...
70 and over .....	...	...	...	...	30,704	53,139	5,841	114,752
Not stated .....	...	...	...	...	65	25	27	43
Total .....	13,247,333	1,385,526	5,606,043	10,804,851	1,542,253	166,027	659,057	1,250,446



**AGRICULTURE.**  
**ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE.**  
 (England and Wales.)

Produce	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Livestock .....	64,960,000	58,210,000	56,450,000	60,710,000	62,090,000
Milk and Dairy .....	54,970,000	49,440,000	52,280,000	55,400,000	56,560,000
Poultry and Eggs .....	21,010,000	20,000,000	20,760,000	21,250,000	21,440,000
Wool .....	1,310,000	1,230,000	1,820,000	1,820,000	1,790,000
	142,250,000	128,880,000	131,310,000	139,180,000	141,880,000
Crops* .....	33,220,000	32,960,000	26,360,000	30,430,000	35,900,000
Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers .....	27,190,000	27,870,000	27,160,000	32,140,000	30,970,000
	60,410,000	60,830,000	53,520,000	62,570,000	66,870,000
Total .....	£202,660,000	£189,710,000	£184,830,000	£201,750,000	£208,750,000

\* Grain, Potatoes, Sugar-Beet, Hops, Hay, &amp;c.

*Productive Acreage, 1935.*

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England (b) ...	8,775,000	13,458,000	3,678,000
Wales (c) .....	623,000	2,101,000	1,742,000
Scotland .....	2,983,000	1,616,000	10,383,000
Ireland .....	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man ...	59,000	21,000	39,000
Channel Islds. ...	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures not available. (b) Excluding Monmouth.

(c) Including Monmouth.

*Acreage under Crops, Great Britain and Ireland.*

Crop.	1933.*	1934.*	1935.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.....	6,425,504	6,563,449	6,601,267
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c. ....	3,686,579	3,723,664	3,701,935
Hops (a) .....	16,895	18,037	18,251
Small Fruit (b) ..	84,307	86,463	84,855
Fallow (c) .....	465,238	352,688	301,618
Clover and grasses (c) ...	3,551,816	3,489,532	3,754,510

\* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

a England and Wales only.

b Figures for Ireland include orchards.

c Great Britain only.

*Produce, Great Britain and Ireland.*

	1933	1934.	1935.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat .....	1,725,000	1,971,000	1,932,000
Barley .....	809,000	965,000	892,000
Oats .....	2,807,000	2,596,000	2,695,000
Potatoes...	8,001,000	7,932,000	7,229,000
Turnips .....	14,629,000	12,517,000	13,672,000
Mangolds .....	5,755,000	6,403,000	6,265,000
Hay .....	12,058,000	11,796,000	12,729,000

*Number of Farms.*

Size of Farm or Holding (a).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1935 (b)	1934 (b)	1917 (b)
Not above 1 acre ...	67,223	15,858	112,787
1 to 5 acres .....	171,944	33,580	47,619
5 to 50 acres .....	62,310	10,197	321,335
50 to 100 acres .....	(b)	(b)	57,476
100 to 200 acres .....	(b)	(b)	23,159
200 to 300 acres .....	66,323	12,621	—
300 to 500 acres .....	(b)	(b)	8,231
Above 500 acres ...	11,527	2,375	—
Above 500 acres ...	—	—	1,967
Total .....	379,727	74,634	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Small Holdings &amp; Allotments—500,000 (1914) and 665,000 (1930) in England and Wales.

(b) Classification for Ireland only.

*Production per Acre.*

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1914	1935	1914	1935	1914	1935
Wheat ... <i>Cwts.</i>	18'1	18'3	23'6	23'8	20'5	21'9
Barley ... "	15'7	16'6	18'9	10'8	20'1	22'5
Oats .....	13'9	16'0	15'1	16'5	17'6	19'8
Beans ... "	17'6	13'9	20'6	*	24'1	*
Peas .....	12'8	13'8	13'0	*	16'8	*
Potatoes <i>Tons</i>	6'4	6'2	7'1	6'7	5'9	7'5
Turnips and Swedes	12'9	9'3	14'7	16'2	16'0	18'2
Mangolds ..	18'4	18'3	21'8	21'1	19'2	19'3
Hay .....	1'15	1'1	1'34	1'6	1'72	2'1

\* Figures not available.

*Numbers of Live Stock, Great Britain and Ireland.*

Live Stock.	1933.*	1934.*	1935.*
Horses .....	1,549,953†	1,519,614	1,498,510
Cattle .....	12,784,054	12,828,195	12,678,357
Sheep .....	30,055,997	27,874,439	28,103,405
Pigs .....	4,437,295	4,875,198	5,619,143

\* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Figures for Great Britain are the total numbers of horses on agricultural holdings; for Ireland, those used for agriculture and unbroken horses only.

## FISHERIES.

The quantities and values of sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1935 (exclusive of salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 65,000 tons more than in 1934, and 201,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1930-35 were respectively 92, 83, 82, 78, 78 and 83. The total value in 1935 was £320,000 more than in the previous year.

*The British Fishing Fleet.*—On Dec. 31, 1934, the fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom, numbered 13,741 (278,811 net tons) of which 4,437 were sailing vessels (14,845 net tons) and 9,304 steam and motor vessels (263,966 net tons).

The estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing in 1934 was 56,112, of whom 49,788 were regular fishermen and 6,324 persons occasionally employed in sea fishing.

## Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1935.

Kind of Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.*		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod .....	277,717	3,474,671	27,133	521,505	682	25,783	305,532	4,021,959
Haddock .....	70,450	1,588,116	39,869	941,741	64	2,174	110,423	2,532,031
Hake .....	21,444	1,047,411	1,374	53,856	81	5,457	22,899	1,106,724
Mace .....	26,018	1,293,764	3,130	143,516	723	28,113	29,931	1,465,393
Skate and Rays .....	18,675	513,959	4,790	72,440	418	7,278	23,883	593,677
Whiting .....	14,997	250,130	19,174	320,128	1,463	15,526	25,634	585,784
Herring .....	132,709	867,868	151,303	1,092,062	4,870	38,774	288,882	1,998,704
Mackerel .....	8,318	96,643	3,116	13,092	1,705	9,474	13,139	120,109
Other .....	146,941	2,823,641	25,435	692,872	850	21,191	173,226	3,537,704
Total .....	717,369	11,956,203	275,324	3,852,112	10,856	153,770	1,003,549	15,962,085
Shell Fish .....	...	402,788	...	91,625	...	37,852	...	532,265
Grand Total.....	...	12,358,991	...	3,943,737	...	191,622	...	16,494,350

\* Figures for Ireland are provisional.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, GREAT BRITAIN, 1931-1935.

Group.	The Year 1924 = 100.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Mines and Quarries .....		81·6	77·5	76·9	90·8	91·7
Iron and Steel and Manufactures .....		65·9	66·2	82·2	115·7	125·6
Non-ferrous Metals .....		100·1	96·3	101·9	122·7	137·3
Engineering and Shipbuilding .....		94·9	88·6	94·8	94·0	104·7
Building Materials and Building .....		...	...	...	135·3	149·3
Textiles .....		77·0	85·1	89·8	113·3	118·9
Chemical and Allied Trades .....		95·2	98·1	100·1	104·6	111·4
Leather and Boots and Shoes .....		99·3	96·4	106·2	104·5	116·2
Food, Drink and Tobacco .....		103·7	97·6	99·2	101·8	106·8
Gas and Electricity .....		142·4	147·0	154·9	131·8	132·3
Total (Above Groups) .....		93·7	93·3	98·2	106·1	113·5

## PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES, 1929-1934.

Period 1927-1929 = 100.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom.....	103·5	95·6	86·7	86·3	91·3	102·3
Canada .....	109·0	92·4	77·3	63·3	65·7	80·1
United States .....	106·2	85·7	72·3	57·2	67·9	70·6
Belgium .....	102·8	91·3	84·2	71·1	72·9	68·9
France.....	110·8	111·7	98·9	76·6	85·4	79·1
Germany.....	99·9	89·7	73·2	60·9	68·6	85·4
Japan .....	110·1	104·3	106·7	112·5	129·4	139·6
Poland .....	103·9	85·2	72·2	55·9	57·7	65·4

## Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1934.	Tons.	Value (£).
Coal .....	220,728,000	142,121,000
Metalliferous Ores :—		
Iron .....	10,587,000	2,242,000
Tin .....	3,000	405,000
Lead .....	68,000	397,000
For Chemical Industries, &c. :—		
Salt .....	2,510,000	1,072,000
Barites and Witherite .....	74,000	129,000
Gypsum .....	962,000	460,000
China Clay, &c. ....	891,000	963,000
Oil Shale .....	1,401,000	410,000
For Smelting :—		
Fluorspar .....	34,000	28,000
Garnister and Silica ...	532,000	185,000
Fireclay .....	2,024,000	660,000
For Building and Road-making :—		
Limestone .....	14,760,000	2,909,000
Sandstone .....	3,488,000	1,368,000
Slate .....	290,000	1,687,000
Clay and Shale .....	22,224,000	1,902,000
Gravel and Sand .....	14,110,000	2,033,000
Igneous Rocks .....	9,322,000	2,721,000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1934 was £162,404,000. The total number of persons employed in 1934 at the 2,398 mines in work was 89,475, and 631,003 (males) were employed underground, and 175,052 males and 3,420 females above ground. In the 5,171 quarries, 69,368 persons were permanently employed; of these, 44,548 worked inside the quarries and 24,820 outside the quarries.

## Trade Unions (Great Britain).

Great Britain.	1934.	1935.*
No. of Registered Unions ...	537	537
Membership :—	3,565,820	3,826,562
Income :—	£	£
From Members .....	6,852,150	7,155,436
Unemployment Insurance .....	2,844,359	1,834,909
Other Sources .....	646,537	608,994
Total .....	£10,343,046	9,599,339
Expenditure :—		
Benefits—		
Unemployment, &c. ...	3,632,641	2,503,585
Dispute .....	104,498	231,059
Sickness and Accident ..	563,462	581,547
Funeral .....	343,139	350,524
Superannuation & Other ..	1,378,393	1,409,476
Political Fund .....	101,014	168,733
To Federations, &c. ....	293,718	230,710
Management, &c. ....	2,702,332	2,833,840
Total .....	£9,184,197	8,309,474
Funds :—		
Funds at End of Year £	13,196,272	14,477,422

N.B.—The above particulars relate to registered trade unions in Great Britain only, and include unions of employers and traders, of which there were 89 in 1935 with funds of £310,924. The total number of Trade Unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (employees only) at end of 1935 was 1,042, with membership 4,842,000.

\* Provisional.

## Coal Production of World.

Country.	Tons of 2,240 lb.	
	1934.	1935.
Belgium .....	26,400,000	26,500,000
Canada .....	11,735,000	...
Czechoslovakia† .....	10,640,000	11,000,000
France .....	47,604,000	46,212,000
Germany† .....	124,860,000	143,000,000
Great Britain .....	224,500,000	226,500,000
Indian Empire .....	20,000,000	21,000,000
Japan .....	33,000,000	...
Netherlands .....	12,340,000	12,000,000
Poland .....	29,000,000	29,000,000
United States .....	377,000,000	379,000,000
U.S.S.R. ....	93,500,000	104,000,000

† Excluding lignite.

## Production of Pig Iron and Crude Steel.

Country.	Pig Iron. Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.).		Crude Steel. Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.).	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Belgium ....	3,000	3,100	3,000	3,000
Czechoslovakia.	600	800	1,000	1,200
France .....	6,200	5,800	6,200	6,200
Germany .....	10,500	13,000	13,700	16,200
Gr. Britain ....	6,100	6,500	9,200	10,200
Italy .....	580	630	2,000	2,200
Japan .....	2,400	3,000	4,000	5,000
Luxemburg .....	2,000	1,900	2,000	1,900
Sweden .....	560	600	500	910
United States ...	16,400	21,700	27,000	35,000
U.S.S.R. ....	10,428	13,000	9,700	12,400

## Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1934, there were registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 132,064 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid-up capital of £5,595,000,000 (including 117,075 private companies with £1,721,000,000 capital). The total number for 1933 was 125,859 Companies, with paid-up capital £5,610,000,000.

## Bankruptcy Statistics.

## England and Wales (1934).

The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupts was 3,544, with liabilities £5,977,000, and assets £1,223,000; of compositions 31, with liabilities £117,000, and assets £19,000; of administration orders for deceased debtors' estates 48, with liabilities £181,000, and assets £59,000. In addition, there were 1,851 assignments, compositions, &c., under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £3,547,000, and assets £1,399,000.

## Scotland (1934).

The number of sequestrations in Scotland was 185, with liabilities £389,000, and assets £121,000.

## Northern Ireland (1934).

The bankruptcies numbered 26, with liabilities £28,000, and assets £9,000; deeds of arrangement 21, with liabilities £37,000, and assets £17,000; arrangements under the control of the Court 14, with liabilities £40,000, and assets £10,000.

## WORLD TRADE, PRODUCTION, PRICES &amp; UNEMPLOYMENT.\*

## x. World Trade—(based on average 1929=100).

Year.	QUANTUM WORLD TRADE.				WORLD SHIPPING ACTIVITY.
	Food-stuffs.	Raw Materials.	Manufactured Articles.	Total.	
1928...	91	82	58	74	26
1933...	85	88	60	75	18
1934...	84	90	66	78	35
1935...	86	94	69	82	47

Since 1929 there has been some recovery each year in the *QUANTUM of total World Trade*, but the 1935 figure was still little more than four-fifths of that for 1929. *Shipping activity* in spite of sharp rises in 1934 and 1935 was barely half that for 1929—and Britain now owns little more than a quarter (as against almost half in pre-war years) of total world tonnage. *World imports and exports* in 1935 were each valued at some 12,000 millions U.S. GOLD dollars, roughly one-third the corresponding trade in 1929, while the *STERLING* value of total world trade in 1935 was about £8,000 millions or three-fifths the 1929 trade. In contrast to the earlier recovery (1925-1927), when trade expanded faster than production, the present recovery (1933 onwards) shows a marked lag in trade in foodstuffs and manufactured articles, due mainly to widespread quotas, tariffs and exchange control devices introduced to stimulate national economic self-sufficiency in promoting *agriculture in industrial countries*, and conversely developing manufactures in hitherto primarily agricultural countries.

The tabular indices reflect the marked demand for *raw materials*, trade in which rose in 1935 to within 6 per cent. of that for 1929. Trade in *manufactured goods* continues to rise, but, for 1935, was still only some two-thirds that of 1929. The slight expansion of *foodstuffs* trade in 1935 was mainly owing to the need for increased imports by U.S.A., due to successive droughts, but the 1935 world trade in *foodstuffs* had still not regained the level of 1932, whereas trade in *raw materials* and *manufactured goods* had risen by roughly 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively beyond their 1932 levels.

## Continental Shares of World Trade.

Continents.	Percentages of Total Gold Value. Imports (ordinary type); Exports (italics).			
	1929	1932	1934	1935
Europe (including U.S.S.R.)	55.5	60.6	59.7	57.2
Asia, Africa & Oceania (excluding U.S.S.R.)	48.5	50.7	49.5	47.8
North America	20.8	21.5	23.1	23.4
Latin "	22.3	23.7	25.4	26.3
	16.0	12.5	11.0	12.8
	19.6	16.4	15.4	16.1
	7.7	5.4	6.2	6.6
	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.8

This table reflects the marked shift in distribution of the *value* of world trade in recent years. For example, Europe's share, which increased substantially in the depression period, has fallen continuously since 1932 (particularly in exports), although her share of imports in 1935 was rather more than in 1929. In *quantum*, European imports fell by some 2½ per cent.

between 1932 and 1935, while those of the rest of the world rose by 27 per cent.; European exports during this period rose by 4½ per cent., but those of the rest of the world rose by 15½ per cent., so clearly Europe is losing trade gained between 1929 and 1932, as seen also by the continuous expansion in the share of world trade shown for Asia, Africa and Oceania since 1932 (particularly exports). The bulk of the 1935 trade recovery was attributable to U.S.A., whose year's imports exceeded 1934 by 24 per cent. causing her "active" commodity trade balance to fall to the lowest record for 25 years; never theless the N. American continent's imports and exports 1935 were respectively only 27 per cent. and 20 per cent. of its corresponding 1929 trade—still lower levels in comparison than any other continents.

## a. World Industrial Production.—

(Base av. 1929 = 100.)	1932	1933	1934	1935
World (including U.S.S.R.)	69	78	85	95
" (excluding ")	63	71	77	84
Average Quarterly Indices.	1934		1935	
	1st	4th	1st	4th
U.S.S.R.	223	273	267	341
Japan	120	140	135	150
U.K.	98	104	105	113
Germany	78	88	89	100
Canada	68	74	76	87
U.S.A.	68	65	75	83
France	75	67	67	71

Whilst building activity and motor production have played a leading part in recovery in recent years—the effect of the more recent widespread re-armament is largely prospective—the phenomenal expansion in production by U.S.S.R. and its marked effect on the world index will be noted, e.g., between 1929 and 1935 the U.S.S.R. increased its engineering output by 500 per cent., that of basic chemicals (400 per cent.), rubber (nearly 400 per cent.), electricity (over 300 per cent.), and dyestuffs by almost 300 per cent. The U.S.S.R. has attained the following positions in raw material production—iron ore (2nd), pig iron (2nd), steel (3rd), coal (4th), petrol (2nd), and gold (2nd) among the world's producing areas; for the first quarter 1936 as (compared with first quarter 1935) production by her heavy industries (mainly producers' goods) showed a further rise of 40 per cent., but a notable rise also occurred in output of her light industries (mainly consumption goods) and food industries of roughly 30 per cent. each. Japan's rapid expansion shows a tendency to slow down, concurrent with financial difficulties and closure of some of her export markets, notably for cotton piece goods. In seven mainly agricultural countries, industrial activity also shows a notable expansion to an aggregate 1935 index of 20 per cent. above that for 1929 with a further marked spurt in early 1936. The most notable industrial expansion in 1935 (and continued in 1936), however, occurred in capital goods industries in U.S.A. (especially iron and steel, in which she still ranks first among world producers), provid-

\* Vide League of Nations "5th World Economic Survey" for further details.



ing the most powerful factor for stimulating industrial recovery elsewhere, owing to the great importance of the U.S.A. in world production and the great leeway also to be made up in that country. Nevertheless, recovery there and in Canada has been rapid, particularly since the end of 1934. For the seven principal countries tabulated, their indices for the first quarter 1936 were notably higher than their respective levels for the corresponding quarter 1935, but apart from the exceptional case of U.S.S.R. the only countries showing a further rise from the last quarter 1935 to the first quarter 1936 were U.K., whose index then exceeded that of her 1929 average by 15 per cent., and France which, however, was still barely three-quarters of her 1929 level (but her subsequent further devaluation of the franc in the autumn of 1936 and modification of her tariffs and quotas should help to accentuate both her industrial recovery and trade as well as those of other countries). Germany, on the other hand, has already recovered to just about the level of her industrial production of 1929. U.S.A. and Canada, by the first quarter 1936, were still some one-fifth below their 1929 levels of industrial production, but their extensive schemes for relief works, &c., should help in securing a further substantial improvement by the end of 1936.

### 3. World Agricultural Production.—

(Base av. : 1925-1929 = 100.)

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	111	112	113	113
U.S.S.R.	83	90	92	97
North America	101	95	88	88
Rest of World	108	112	112	112
<b>World Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>
(Base av. : 1929 = 100.)				
Foodstuffs	104	106	106	104
Fodder Crops	102	93	81	94
Agric. Raw Materials	91	96	91	94

The above indices reflect (1) the marked fall in agricultural production resulting from restriction and successive droughts in U.S.A., whose index between 1932 and 1935 fell from 96 to 76 for food crops, and from 107 to 87 for fodder crops; (2) expansion of agricultural production in industrial Europe (notably wheat) since 1929—this has been accompanied, however, by the partial turnover from agricultural to industrial production in such countries as Denmark and some in the Danubian region; (3) recovery in U.S.S.R.'s production, notably wheat, which in 1935 was 50 per cent. more than in 1932, but practically all this excess was absorbed by her home markets.

4. Wholesale Price Movements.—The rising tendency in recent years continues in most countries, except those of the gold bloc, thereby reducing the lag between wholesale and retail prices, e.g., the marked rise in wholesale prices in U.S.A. in 1933 brought them into the same closer relationship with retail prices as for 1929, and this has since been maintained. The most important cause of the general upward tendency of wholesale prices has been the increasing demand for raw materials, particularly towards the end of 1935. In the four years ended June, 1936 raw material prices on the average rose by as much as 45 per cent. in U.S.A. and 54 per cent.

in U.K., whereas the rise in prices of manufactured goods was noticeably much less.

The main National wholesale price indices for June, 1936 (base av. 1929 = 100), were :—

U.S.A.	U.K.	France	Germany.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Denmark.	Japan.	Argentina.
83	81	60	76	75	84	93	95	88	101

The following shows (1) the sterling price levels of certain commodities in June 1936 (base av. 1929 = 100), and (2) their percentage rise (except a fall in the case of tin) on the respective June 1935 prices :—

Wheat.	Maize.	Wheat.	Sugar.	Wool.	Cotton.	Silk.	Pig-Iron.	Tin.	Rubber.
(1) 67	53	71	87	52	70	49	106	88	73
(2) 21	18	11	7	19	4	27	16	23	25

The relative sterling index for the price of gold (163) showed a drop of 2 per cent., and silver (81) a drop of 39 per cent. on the year—China was forced to abandon her age-long silver standard in Nov. 1935; by the Silver Purchase Act, 1934, however, the U.S.A. has power to increase its silver purchases until the value of its silver and gold monetary stocks attain a ratio of 1 : 3.

The tendency to establish control over prices of important groups of commodities has been widely extended in recent years by international cartels, e.g., for some of the metals and petroleum involving output restriction; also agricultural protection in some countries, notably in U.S.A., and more recently the system of "guaranteed price" for dairy produce contemplated by the New Zealand Marketing Act of May, 1936.

5. World Unemployment.—The following international indices (base av. 1929 = 100) show the marked and uninterrupted diminution in world unemployment, since the peak in the autumn of 1932 when the total number of workers unemployed was estimated at 25 to 30 millions, which, by the end of 1935, had shrunk to some 18 to 20 millions—

Autumn	1932	1933	1934	1935
Estimated World Index	280	250	220	180

The most outstanding failures to reduce unemployment were those of gold standard countries, as seen by the following respective increases for the end of 1935, as compared with 1932, in—

France	rose by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Netherlands	" $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Switzerland	" nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Apart from widespread extraordinary expenditures on public relief works already made and contemplated by numerous governments, 1935 saw the notable passing of (1) the Social Security Act in U.S.A., creating a comprehensive unemployment insurance scheme, including the imposition of an annual percentage tax on wages paid to workers (excluding agriculture and domestic service) by all employers of eight or more persons, augmented by Federal subsidies; and (2) the Canadian Social Security Act providing for an unemployment insurance scheme on a contributory basis.

**EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND).**

IN statistics of Trade, the term **TOTAL TRADE** refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily retained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term **NET TRADE** includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise

and the charges for Insurance and Freight), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

Total Trade (Merchandise).				Net Trade (Merchandise).			
Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Total Trade.	Year.	Retained Imports.	Exports of U.K. Goods.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	1913	659,168,008	525,253,595	1,184,421,603
1930	1,043,975,261	657,590,825	1,701,566,086	1930	957,139,852	570,755,416	1,527,895,268
1931	861,252,638	454,489,147	1,315,741,785	1931	797,385,089	390,621,598	1,188,006,687
1932	701,670,061	416,045,264	1,117,715,325	1932	650,648,805	365,024,008	1,015,672,813
1933	675,016,119	416,989,779	1,092,005,898	1933	625,935,392	367,909,052	993,844,444
1934	711,413,783	447,228,868	1,178,642,651	1934	680,170,436	395,185,521	1,075,355,957
1935	756,936,175	481,186,719	1,238,122,894	1935	701,670,799	425,921,343	1,127,592,142

**British Overseas Trade by Months, 1935 and 1936.**

Month.	Total Imports, C.I.F.		Total Exports, F.O.B.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
January.....	61,916,364	70,023,783	40,515,070	38,779,677
February.....	56,432,355	62,316,952	38,515,842	40,761,101
March.....	60,507,335	68,052,120	40,423,447	42,409,363
April.....	59,871,582	66,655,586	37,213,054	39,349,195
May.....	64,528,097	69,178,336	40,766,622	42,030,881
June.....	57,829,113	67,644,065	38,135,709	37,072,573
July.....	61,763,528	63,731,020	40,404,645	45,077,638
August.....	59,146,232	66,057,087	39,068,516	36,114,024
September.....	60,822,113	71,891,528	37,909,103	40,615,403
October.....	73,382,699	—	44,507,127	—
November.....	71,455,483	—	43,971,946	—
December.....	74,480,625	—	40,349,065	—
Year.....	(a)756,936,175	—	(a)481,186,719	—

(a) Uncorrected total for the year; the monthly figures are partially amended.

**Britain's Best Customers, 1934 and 1935.**

Country.	Imports into Britain.		Exports from Britain.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Argentina.....	£47,030,000	£43,995,000	£14,904,000	£15,607,000
Australia.....	49,929,000	54,307,000	26,958,000	30,088,000
Belgium.....	14,563,000	15,495,000	12,06,000	13,127,000
Canada.....	50,390,000	55,995,000	21,115,000	22,562,000
China.....	6,142,000	6,271,000	6,593,000	5,019,000
Denmark.....	32,885,000	32,037,000	14,007,000	14,541,000
Egypt.....	11,470,000	12,738,000	6,755,000	7,870,000
France.....	19,236,000	21,637,000	23,471,000	23,157,000
Germany.....	30,578,000	30,044,000	22,008,000	26,401,000
India.....	42,102,000	41,129,000	37,214,000	38,437,000
Irish Free State.....	17,200,000	18,747,000	24,805,000	25,104,000
Italy.....	8,422,000	7,919,000	10,537,000	8,146,000
Netherlands.....	20,947,000	23,104,000	14,081,000	13,066,000
New Zealand.....	40,440,000	38,127,000	11,668,000	13,632,000
Sweden.....	17,926,000	17,013,000	9,876,000	10,540,000
Union of S. Africa.....	11,891,000	13,692,000	30,86,000	34,252,000
U.S.A.....	81,956,000	87,502,000	23,213,000	30,109,000
U.S.S.R.....	17,327,000	21,734,000	7,546,000	9,711,000

## DETAILED TRADE OF 1934 AND 1935.

Class and Group.	Imports (C.I.F.).		Special Exports (F.O.B.).	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
<b>Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>				
Grain and Flour .....	54,390,606	56,751,752	1,784,131	1,827,386
Feeding Stuffs for Animals .....	7,429,216	7,709,430	598,582	572,049
Living Animals for Food .....	5,265,106	5,567,905	22,652	6,656
Meat .....	81,518,831	77,796,103	818,938	920,650
Dairy Produce .....	52,878,129	58,442,625	880,694	1,073,336
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables .....	35,174,031	39,682,310	314,825	302,463
Beverages and Cocoa, &c. ....	44,400,619	42,926,848	9,449,534	9,767,126
Other Food .....	48,578,480	49,496,085	12,218,631	12,953,100
Tobacco .....	16,953,463	17,583,126	4,366,063	4,214,761
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>346,588,481</b>	<b>355,956,184</b>	<b>30,454,050</b>	<b>31,637,532</b>
<b>Rare Materials and Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>				
Coal .....	23,404	20,222	31,854,490	31,558,566
Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like .....	3,875,640	4,296,898	1,028,399	1,092,357
Iron Ore and Scrap .....	4,532,243	5,040,810	536,094	457,826
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap .....	10,091,344	11,622,355	1,573,597	1,763,044
Wood and Timber .....	39,497,136	35,564,114	106,324	83,966
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste .....	36,051,176	37,188,819	864,225	1,115,663
Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags .....	38,205,069	36,761,596	5,977,857	8,172,661
Silk, Raw, Knubs, and Noils .....	1,341,412	1,515,209	57,462	13,394
Other Textile Materials .....	8,496,653	9,855,767	384,296	400,940
Oil Seeds and Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums .....	21,384,723	25,902,824	1,681,089	3,179,276
Hides and Skins, Undressed .....	14,739,654	14,654,283	742,649	1,104,260
Paper-making Materials .....	11,109,620	10,762,099	1,124,597	1,097,307
Rubber .....	12,026,079	10,149,300	113,906	164,103
Miscellaneous .....	8,132,033	8,424,077	2,632,723	2,595,441
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>209,506,186</b>	<b>211,758,393</b>	<b>48,257,708</b>	<b>52,798,804</b>
<b>Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel .....	37,514	45,323	2,748,103	3,019,913
Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, &c. ....	7,025,522	7,263,907	7,734,103	8,307,312
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof .....	9,171,290	8,717,304	35,092,053	37,093,242
Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof .....	22,031,589	27,995,115	11,889,802	14,085,471
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments .....	5,755,153	6,200,198	7,406,883	8,126,960
Electrical Goods and Apparatus .....	3,065,025	3,088,539	8,033,231	9,545,324
Machinery .....	11,231,672	13,144,004	32,806,350	38,495,459
Manufactures of Wood and Timber .....	5,559,300	6,169,822	1,048,149	1,061,720
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures .....	2,275,539	2,380,993	59,025,689	60,177,625
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures .....	2,483,314	2,467,920	28,848,552	30,379,149
Silk and Silk Manufactures .....	3,072,096	3,028,962	1,058,073	1,142,381
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials .....	7,050,231	6,769,643	15,607,248	15,737,434
Apparel .....	7,894,047	7,762,480	10,909,701	10,830,554
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours .....	11,289,980	11,941,031	19,556,545	20,420,133
Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured .....	30,892,054	32,663,757	4,915,505	5,163,516
Leathers and Manufactures thereof .....	7,467,921	8,123,935	3,355,034	4,016,028
Paper, Cardboard, &c. ....	13,125,508	13,507,413	6,276,112	6,623,606
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft) .....	3,469,067	4,524,422	24,142,155	28,332,128
Rubber Manufactures .....	1,332,538	1,299,454	1,751,848	1,749,265
Miscellaneous .....	17,136,676	18,062,269	22,565,639	24,629,964
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>171,366,036</b>	<b>185,131,491</b>	<b>304,840,835</b>	<b>328,937,184</b>
<b>Animals, not for Food .....</b>	<b>1,457,270</b>	<b>1,645,631</b>	<b>628,615</b>	<b>673,439</b>
<b>Parcel Post .....</b>	<b>2,495,810</b>	<b>2,444,476</b>	<b>11,804,313</b>	<b>11,874,384</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>731,413,783</b>	<b>756,936,175</b>	<b>395,985,521</b>	<b>425,921,343</b>

## British Trade Distribution by Continents.

	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. and Cent America.	S. America.	Oceania.
<i>Imports from:—</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
1924 .....	36'16	12'08	7'46	26'58	9'31	8'41
1934 .....	35'04	13'78	6'40	21'90	10'24	12'64
1935 .....	35'19	13'11	7'14	22'85	9'77	12'54
<i>Exports to:—</i>						
1924 .....	37'51	22'72	9'77	11'31	7'50	10'19
1934 .....	38'62	18'13	14'15	11'97	7'49	9'64
1935 .....	37'27	17'43	15'37	12'81	6'93	10'19
<i>Re-exports to:—</i>						
1924 .....	69'97	1'78	2'70	19'94	1'18	4'43
1934 .....	76'98	2'44	3'22	14'32	1'12	1'92
1935 .....	75'49	2'44	3'22	15'79	1'27	1'79

## Distribution of British Trade, 1924 and 1935.

	1924.	%	1935.	%
	£1,000		£1,000	
<i>Imports from:—</i>				
British Countries .....	385,987	30'22	284,866	37'63
Foreign Countries .....	891,452	69'78	472,070	62'37
<i>British Exports to:—</i>				
British Countries .....	333,788	41'67	204,321	47'97
Foreign Countries .....	467,179	58'33	221,600	52'03
<i>Re-exports to:—</i>				
British Countries .....	25,446	18'89	10,963	19'84
Foreign Countries .....	113,524	81'11	44,302	80'16

## The Visible Trade Balance.

Movement.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£mill.	£mill.	£mill.
<i>Imports:—</i>			
Merchandise .....	675'0	731'4	756'9
Silver bullion, etc. ....	10'4	22'2	40'4
Total .....	685'4	753'6	797'3
<i>Exports:—</i>			
Merchandise .....	417'0	447'2	481'2
Silver bullion, etc. ....	5'3	12'5	54'9
Total .....	422'3	459'7	536'1
Excess of Imports .....	263'1	293'9	261'2

## The Balance of British Trade.

Excess of Imports (Merchandise and Bullion) ..	263,000,000
Excess of Government payments Overseas .....	2,000,000
Total .....	265,000,000
*Excess of Government receipts from Overseas ..	7,000,000
*Net National Shipping income .....	65,000,000
*Net Income from Overseas investments .....	160,000,000
*Net receipts, short interest and commissions ..	30,000,000
*Net receipts from other sources .....	10,000,000
*Total .....	262,000,000
Estimated Debit or Credit balance .....	3,000,000

## British Exports per Head.

Value of British Exports to certain countries per head of their population:—

Country.	1924.	1931.	1935.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>British Empire</i>			
Australia .....	10 9 3	3 18 8	4 10 9
Canada .....	3 1 2	1 16 4	2 3 6
Ceylon .....	18 0	10 3	12 4
India .....	5 8	2 1	2 2
Irish Free State .....	15 14 9	6 9 9	8 7 4
Malaya .....	2 16 9	1 14 7	1 13 6
New Zealand .....	15 0 7	7 8 0	9 6 4
Union of S. Africa .....	4 3 0	3 11 3	4 9 11
West Africa .....	9 3	4 6	...
East Africa .....	6 2	3 6	...
<i>Foreign Countries</i>			
Argentina .....	2 16 3	1 4 2	1 5 11
Belgium .....	2 19 4	1 1 3	1 11 10
Brazil .....	7 10	2 6	2 3
China .....	11	4	3
Denmark .....	4 1 5	3 13 1	4 1 11
Egypt .....	1 1 11	8 7	10 1
Finland .....	1 8 1	1 0 4	1 4 8
France .....	1 0 8	8 0	11 3
Germany .....	13 7	4 3	8 0
Italy .....	8 11	4 5	3 10
Japan .....	8 1	1 1	1 2
Netherlands .....	3 9 5	1 9 0	1 14 8
Do. East Indies .....	3 8	9	...
Norway .....	3 3 11	2 3 8	2 12 4
Poland .....	2 5	1 10	3 1
Portugal .....	14 7	11 0	12 11
Rumania .....	3 6	2 10	1 5
Spain .....	9 8	3 11	4 8
Sweden .....	2 6 1	1 9 2	1 13 10
Switzerland .....	2 18 1	1 2 5	1 4 7
U.S.A. .....	9 6	2 9	4 11
U.S.S.R. .....	7	5	1 2

• Estimated.



FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1935.

Dominions by Continents.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.		Exports.	
			Total	from U.K.	Total	to U.K.
<b>Europe.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish Free State .....	31,000,000	48,000,000	37,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	16,000,000
Isle of Man .....	600,000	500,000	...	...	...	...
Jersey .....	440,000	1,000,000	...	...	...	...
Guernsey .....	400,000	1,500,000	...	...	...	...
Malta and Gozo .....	1,200,000	...	3,800,000	1,000,000	550,000	60,000
Gibraltar .....	216,000	nil	...	800,000	...	13,000
<b>Asia.</b>						
Indian Empire .....	...	...	...	39,000,000	...	41,000,000
Ceylon .....	7,500,000	14,000,000	18,000,000	3,250,000	22,000,000	10,500,000
Straits Settlements .....	4,500,000	12,000,000	...	...	...	...
Federated Malay States .....	7,500,000	11,500,000	...	...	...	...
Other Malay States .....	...	...	55,000,000	9,000,000	67,000,000	10,300,000
Brunei .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong .....	2,000,000	1,000,000	30,000,000	2,300,000	25,000,000	740,000
North Borneo .....	350,000	nil	750,000	50,000	1,000,000	200,000
Sarawak .....	650,000	nil	2,000,000	300,000	2,700,000	100,000
Cyprus .....	870,000	600,000	1,500,000	530,000	1,200,000	300,000
Palestine .....	6,000,000	4,500,000	19,000,000	3,250,000	5,600,000	2,600,000
<b>Africa.</b>						
Union of South Africa .....	39,000,000	274,000,000	75,000,000	34,250,000	103,000,000	14,000,000
Basutoland .....	300,000	nil	...	...	...	...
Bechuanaland .....	110,000	nil	...	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia .....	3,000,000	10,000,000	6,600,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000
Northern Rhodesia .....	840,000	nil	...	...	...	...
Gambia .....	250,000	39,000	500,000	224,000	400,000	100,000
Gold Coast .....	4,500,000	11,500,000	8,000,000	4,500,000	10,000,000	5,700,000
Sierra Leone .....	680,000	nil	1,220,000	860,000	1,600,000	1,100,000
Nigeria and Cameroon .....	6,000,000	28,000,000	8,300,000	5,300,000	12,000,000	6,100,000
Somaliland .....	110,000	nil	330,000	...	205,000	...
Kenya .....	3,300,000	17,000,000	...	...	...	...
Uganda .....	1,600,000	2,236,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Tanganyika .....	2,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	...	3,750,000	...
Zanzibar and Pemba .....	460,000	nil	1,000,000	205,000	1,000,000	41,000
Nyasaland .....	422,000	nil	630,000	280,000	760,000	680,000
Sudan .....	4,100,000	nil	5,400,000	1,700,000	4,600,000	2,140,000
Mauritius .....	1,500,000	3,250,000	2,000,000	600,000	1,800,000	1,600,000
Seychelles .....	50,000	nil	60,000	25,000	75,000	48,000
St. Helena and Ascension .....	21,000	nil	30,000	19,000	14,000	12,000
<b>America.</b>						
Canada .....	72,000,000	600,000,000	113,000,000	23,000,000	155,000,000	56,000,000
Newfoundland .....	1,000,000	20,000,000	4,000,000	900,000	5,600,000	2,100,000
Jamaica .....	2,121,000	3,780,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,100,000
Leeward Islands .....	274,000	122,000	600,000	...	600,000	...
Windward Islands .....	202,000	294,000	260,000	...	200,000	...
Barbados .....	531,000	423,000	1,841,000	753,000	1,135,000	35,000
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1,800,000	3,300,000	4,500,000	...	4,500,000	...
Bahamas .....	300,000	155,000	725,000	170,000	126,000	27,000
Bermuda .....	392,000	108,000	1,500,000	440,000	122,000	...
British Guiana .....	1,100,000	4,626,000	1,834,000	1,100,000	2,270,000	1,000,000
British Honduras .....	240,000	600,000	600,000	126,000	400,000	65,000
Falkland Islands .....	50,000	nil	101,000	72,000	125,000	124,000
British Antarctic ...	27,000	nil	...	...	500,000	...
<b>Oceania.</b>						
Australia .....	77,000,000	394,000,000	75,000,000	31,000,000	90,000,000	54,000,000
New Zealand .....	26,000,000	282,000,000	36,000,000	14,000,000	47,000,000	38,000,000
Fiji .....	732,000	1,414,000	1,238,000	496,000	1,725,000	880,000
Papua .....	153,000	nil	270,000	...	300,000	...
Pacific Islands .....	250,000	nil	1,000,000	40,000	1,000,000	75,000

\* Commonwealth Debt £394,000,000; Debts of the Australian States £848,000,000—Total £1,242,000,000.  
† Latest Budget figures. ‡ £ Sterling. § £ N.Z.

## ROADS AND ROAD VEHICLES.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 178,100 miles, of which 152,400 are in *England and Wales* and 25,700 in *Scotland*. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.), and new construction in 1914-15 was £18,800,000, and in 1934-35 approximately £61,000,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 178,100, 27,000 (approximately) have been included in Class I, and 16,800 miles (approximately) in Class II.

**Highway Authorities.**—Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales, became (from April 1, 1930), the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (i.e. Class I and Class II Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs, together with the main roads, for which the county councils were already the highway authorities prior to the appointed day. These roads are known as "county roads" and are now a county charge, although district councils in many cases continue to carry out the actual work of maintenance and improvement. The borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made.

## ROAD TAXES.

	Approximate No. of Vehicles.	Gross Tax Receipts.
	£	
Cars taxed on horse-power...	1,455,700	13,048,518
Motor-cycles.....	499,700	955,678
Invalid carriages.....	1,700	417
Goods vehicles—		
(a) Internal combustion and steam-driven—		
(a) Showmen's Special Vehicles.....	2,000	39,394
(b) Agricultural Vans and Lorries.....	9,800	127,989
(c) Other Goods Vehicles.....	407,700	11,636,997
(a) Electrically propelled...	1,900	48,295
Agric. engines (5/- class).....	19,700	4,931
Tractors—		
(a) Agricultural.....	160	2,115
(b) Showmen's.....	500	16,463
(c) General haulage.....	1,900	81,834
Motor hackneys.....	85,200	3,384,581
Tramcars.....	10,900	8,156
Trade licences—		
(a) General.....	4,900	120,850
(b) Limited.....	17,000	82,306
Exempt vehicles.....	35,200	...
Horse-drawn vehicles—		
(a) Private.....	15,500	11,994
(b) Hackneys.....	3,300	2,487
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, &c.)	...	907,271

**The Road Fund.**—The motor licence duties (see above), apart from the portion due to the Exchequer under the Finance Acts, 1926 and 1934, are paid into a *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance, improvement and construction of roads and bridges. During the year 1935-36 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £17,984,437. Under the Local Government Acts, 1929, the grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in London and the county

boroughs (England and Wales) and large burghs (Scotland), and of unclassified roads in counties, have been discontinued as from April 1, 1930 (May 16—Scotland), and a sum corresponding to the amounts paid in respect of these grants for the year 1928-29, together with an additional contribution, is paid out of the Road Fund towards the block grants to local authorities for which the Acts provide.

Under the Provisions of the Finance Act, 1936, the above arrangements will cease at the close of the year 1936-37. With effect from April 1, 1937, the liability of the Exchequer to transfer licence duties, apart from the Exchequer share, to the Road Fund ceases and, thereafter, amounts will be paid into the Fund from moneys provided by Parliament.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1934, and November 30, 1935, amounted to £30,480,176. The approximate number of motor vehicles licensed during this period was 2,554,000, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 18,796. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £9 10s. 6d. for cars taxed on horse-power; £2 for motor bicycles; £28 5s. 6d. for internal combustion and steam-driven goods vehicles; £31 4s. 6d. for electric goods vehicles; and £54 10s. 6d. for motor hackneys.

## ROAD ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1927.....	5,329	148,575	153,904
1933.....	7,202	216,328	223,530
1934.....	7,343	231,603	238,946
1935.....	6,502	221,726	228,228

Number of persons killed and injured in 1935 in accidents attributed to vehicles of various types:

Type.	Killed.	Injured.
Private cars.....	1,906	72,441
Motor cycles—		
With "pillionaires".....	477	11,726
Without "pillionaires".....	659	20,271
With sidecar.....	176	5,902
Motor omnibuses and coaches.....	439	9,178
Motor vans and lorries.....	1,351	28,152
Pedal cycles.....	1,249	64,886
Trams and trolley buses.....	98	4,347
Cabs.....	31	1,528

## London and Paris.

In 1935 there were 1,113 deaths from street accidents in London, a decrease of 335 on the total for 1934. In 1930 there were 303 deaths from street accidents in Paris. In 1933 there were 687 fatal and over 10,000 non-fatal street accidents in Berlin.

## TRAMWAYS, &amp;c.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on March 31, 1935, was 1,296. The total receipts in 1934-5 were £14,721,510, the working expenses £11,562,357, and the net receipts £3,159,153, the total paid-up capital being £73,676,351. 2,651,557,025 passengers were carried.

The mileage of trolley vehicle routes open for traffic was 350, the number of passengers carried being 309,489,352.

These figures exclude those relating to the undertakings transferred to the *London Passenger Transport Board*, the approximate length of which was 324 miles of tramways and 18 miles of trolley vehicle route.

## BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS IN 1935.

Miles owned, leased or worked open for traffic:—

London, Midland & Scottish .....	miles 6,934
London & North Eastern.....	" 6,364
Great Western .....	" 3,783
Southern .....	" 2,138

Standard gauge (Great Britain) is 4 ft. 8½ ins.

There are, however, 78 miles of 1 foot 11½ inches and 2 feet gauge. Passengers carried (1935) on all gauges, 855,625,000.

## Capital Expenditure.

London, Midland & Scottish .....	£452,843,092
London & North Eastern.....	351,554,147
Great Western .....	184,072,638
Southern .....	167,425,314

## Gross Receipts and Percentage on Capital

	Expenditure. £	Per Cent.
L.M. & S. ....	69,455,245	15'34
London & North Eastern	51,818,934	14'74
Great Western .....	25,788,622	16'18
Southern .....	23,517,026	14'05

## Expenditure and Percentage on Gross Receipts.

	£	Per Cent.
London, Midland & Scottish .....	57,043,635	80'32
London & North Eastern	43,945,267	82'30
Great Western.....	24,817,604	80'66
Southern.....	18,476,400	77'94

## Gross Receipts. Expenditure.

Great Southern (Irish) £4,140,958	£3,653,164
Great Northern (Irish) £1,312,802	£1,211,617

## BRITISH FINANCIAL RESULTS (1935).

Receipts .....	£174,579,827
Expenditure .....	144,282,906
Net.....	30,296,921
Joint Lines Receipts (net).....	452,139
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	5,878,193
Miscellaneous Charges (deduct)...	3,705,899
Net.....	32,921,754
Profit on Realisation of Investments (add) .....	122,990
Appropriation from Reserves (add) .....	760,000
Interest on Loans and Debentures (deduct) .....	12,295,497
Dividends on Guaranteed and Pref. Stocks (deduct).....	18,731,234
Balance available for Ord. Stock .....	2,778,013
Dividends on Ordinary Stock .....	2,667,222
Surplus or Deficit.....	+ 110,791
Balance forward from previous year .....	334,121
Balance carried forward .....	444,922
Stock:—Coaching (all kinds).....	nos. 58,844
" Goods (all kinds).....	630,317
" Engines (steam).....	20,165
" (electric and petrol).....	1,521

## Dividends:—

L.M. & S.—4 per cent. on Preference and 5 per cent. on Redeemable Preference.

L. & N.E.—¾ per cent. on First Preference and 4½ per cent. on Redeemable Preference.

Great Western—3 per cent. on Ordinary Stock.

Southern—5 per cent. on Preferred Ordinary.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GT. BRITAIN.

## Passengers.

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1930 .....	1	552	553
1931 .....	8	414	422
1932 .....	4	214	218
1933 .....	6	619	625
1934 .....	17	537	554
1935 .....	13	408	421

## All Persons.\*

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1930 .....	380	24,311	24,691
1931 .....	339	22,888	23,227
1932 .....	354	21,033	21,387
1933 .....	352	21,696	22,028
1934 .....	371	22,229	22,600
1935 .....	391	23,220	23,611

\* Exclusive of Trespassers, Suicides and Persons who attempted Suicide, of whom 513 were killed and injured in 1934 and 442 in 1935. There are 4,560 public road crossings in Great Britain, of which all but 200 are provided with gates and are attended. Total number of casualties on these crossings were 51 killed and 51 injured in 1935 and 31 killed and 68 injured in 1934.

## INLAND WATERWAYS.

There are 3,825 miles of inland waterways in Great Britain (England and Wales, 3,641 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions having been made for several years. In 1933 the inland waterways carried tonnage (so far as returns are available) as under:—

	Mileage of Canals.	Tonnage carried.
Railway owned .....	1,000	1,250,650
Other.....	1,425	10,183,854
Total .....	2,425	11,434,504

The longest canal in Great Britain is the *Grand Union Canal* (280 miles), which links London and the Midlands and has outlets into the Thames through docks at Limehouse and at Brentford. The system embraces the Regent's, Grand Junction, Warwick and Birmingham, Warwick Junction, Napton, Birmingham and Warwick Junction, Leicester and Loughborough Navigations and the Erewash Canals. Goods can be conveyed direct from the Midlands to the Regent's Canal Dock and there loaded into sea-going vessels, or vice versa. Through tolls are available. A scheme of reconstruction and development, which cost £1,000,000, has been carried out over the whole system to permit the passage of motor barges capable of carrying eighty tons a pair. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey estuary. In 1924 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,949,970 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,317,083.

## PASSENGERS PER DAY AT LONDON TERMINI (1933).

Station.	No.	Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Liverpool St. *.....	230,000	Charing Cross .....	90,000	Holborn and St. Paul's	51,000
London Br. ....	148,000	Cannon St. ....	66,000	Fenchurch St.....	50,000
Waterloo .....	140,000	King's Cross .....	60,000	St. Pancras .....	30,000
Broad Street .....	120,000	Euston .....	60,000	Waterloo & C. ....	27,000
Victoria .....	106,000	Paddington.....	55,000	Marylebone.....	10,500

\* Busiest Station in the World, with the sole exception of Flinders Street, Melbourne.

## LARGEST BRITISH RAILWAY STATIONS AND LONGEST BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS. (Length of Platform order.)

Station.	Area in Acres.	Longest Platform.	Station.	Area in Acres.	Longest Platform.
		Feet.			Feet.
Sonepur, B. & N.W., India ...	—	2415	Victoria (S.R.) (b).....	25	1432
Kharagpur B.N. India .....	—	2350	Newcastle Cen. (L.N.E.R.) ...	17	1368
Bulawayo, Rhodesia .....	—	2302	Bristol .....	12	1340
New Lucknow, E.I.R., India .....	—	2250	Nottingham (L.N.E.R.) .....	12½	1370
Manchester Vic. & Exchange (L.M.S.) (e) .....	23	2194	Cambridge (L.N.E.R.) .....	—	1254
Bezwada, M. & S.M., India ..	—	2100	Paddington (G.W.R.) (f) .....	23	1210
Jhansi, G.I.P., India .....	—	2025	Southport (L.M.S.) .....	24½	1138
Kotri, N.W. India .....	—	1896	Glasgow St. Enoch (L.M.S.)...	23½	1100
Mandalay, Burma .....	—	1788	Glasgow Central (L.M.S.) .....	—	1040
Bournemouth (S.R.) .....	—	1748	Euston (L.M.S.) .....	28	1030
Perth (Joint) .....	—	1714	King's Cross (L.N.E.R.) .....	15½	981
York (L.N.E.R.) .....	—	1701	Liverpool St. (L.N.E.R.) .....	16	900
Edinburgh (Waverley) (L.N.E.R.)	18	1680	Waterloo & Waterloo & City (S.R.) (a) .....	24½	860
Aberdeen (Joint) .....	11½	1595	Blackpool Central (L.M.S.) (d) ..	10	840
Trichinopoly, S.I. Rly., India ..	—	1546	London Bridge (S.R.) .....	—	828
Ranaghat, E.B. Rly., India .....	—	1522	Birmingham (L.M.S.) .....	15	770
Crowe (L.M.S.) .....	23	1509	Blackpool (L.M.S.) .....	13½	760
Dakar, B.E. & C.I., India .....	—	1470	Chapman Junction (S.R.) (c)...	24½	721
			Liverpool Exchange (L.M.S.) .....	10½	704

Notes. —(a) Waterloo & City situated directly below Waterloo Main; (b) Nine of these will take two trains each; (c) Exclusive of 19½ acres of slings; (d) Including excursion platforms; (e) Connecting platform to Exchange Station; (f) Not including two parcels platforms (a) with lines along their faces for 1,510 ft. Milan Station is the largest in Europe—area 103 acres.

## CENSUS, SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Railway	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ancillary .....	534,600	17,797	529,710	17,093
	27,543	5,671	28,323	5,640
Total .....	562,143	23,468	558,033	22,733
Grand Total .....	585,611		580,766	

## AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Week ended Mar. 7. 1936.	Week ended Mar. 9. 1935.		Week ended Mar. 7. 1936.	Week ended Mar. 9. 1935.
Staff entered at Salaried Rates...	92 0	91 9	Staff entered at Wages Rates Con-	64 5	63 1
			ciliation .....	69 1	68 5
			Shop and Artisan .....		

## WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Feet.
Lower Zambesi .....	Africa	12,064
Tay .....	Scotland	10,527
Upper Stone .....	India	10,052
Godvari .....	India	9,096
Forth .....	Scotland	8,300
Mahandi .....	India	6,912
Rio Salado .....	Argentina	6,703

Hell Gate Bridge (New York) 13,553 feet, but 10,818 feet is overland.

The Shortest Private Railway in the World is that built by the Pope in Vatican City. It is one-third of a mile and cost £260,000.

The Shortest Public Railway in the World is the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway—length 13½ miles, gauge 15 inches. Engines are one-third the size of standard gauge main-line locomotives.

The World's Fastest Narrow-gauge Train is on the Java State Railway between Soerakarta and Madisen—60·8 miles in 77 minutes at 47·4 miles per hour.

The British Empire's Highest Railway.—On the Kenya-Uganda Railway, at a point near Timboroa, the line goes over a summit level of 9,330 feet, and Timboroa Station at 9,000 feet, is the highest railway station in the Empire.

The Steepest Railway is in Switzerland in the Canton Ticino. From Piotta to Lake Ritorn level has an average gradient of 72 per cent. and a maximum of 87·8 per cent.

Great Britain's only Mountain Railway is from Llanberis to the summit of Snowdon—length 4½ miles, gauge 2 ft. 7½ inches. Steam operated.

The Longest Stretch of Continuous Four-track Main Line in Great Britain is the 75 miles (L.M. & S.) between St. Pancras and Glendon North Junction, Kettering.

The World's Longest Stretch of Straight Railway belongs to the Transcontinental Railway of the Commonwealth of Australia, which is dead-straight for 328 miles across the Nullarbor Plain (but not dead-level), without a curve, without crossing a river, and without sighting a tree.

## DIVISION OF RAILWAY REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following shows what became of each £1 of revenue received by railway companies during the year 1935:—Salaries and Wages, 10s. 11d.; Materials, 4s. 0d.; Rates, Taxes and National Insurance, 8d.; Sundry items, 8d.; Loans and Debenture, 18s. 4d.; Guaranteed and Preference, 2s. 1d.; Ordinary Stocks, 3d., and Reserves, 1d.—Total, £1.



FASTEST (65 miles per hour and over). Speed order.

Railway.	Notes.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance. Miles.	Time. Min.	Speed. m.p.h.
German State	(a, g)	19.21	Berlin (Zoo)	Hanover	157.8	115	82.3
German State	(a, g)	10.30	Leipzig	Berlin (Anhalt)	102.2	76	80.7
German State	(a, g)	8.11	Sagan	Guben	37.5	28	80.4
German State	(a, g)	17.06	Berlin (Anhalt)	Leipzig	102.2	77	79.6
German State	(a, g)	10.09	Hanover	Berlin (Zoo)	157.8	120	78.9
German State	(a, g)	8.43	Hann	Hanover	100.6	84	78.3
German State	(a, g)	8.40	Guben	Frankfort-on-Order	30.0	23	78.3
German State	(a, g)	21.17	Hannover	Hann	100.6	85	77.5
German State	(a, g)	11.00	Berlin	Hamburg	178.1	138	77.4
Pennsylvania	Steam	Detroit Arrow	Plymouth	Fort Wayne	40.3	32	75.0
Pennsylvania	Steam	Prairie	Konosha	Wanegon	35.0	12	75.0
Pennsylvania	Steam	Detroit Arrow	Fort Wayne	Gary	123.0	99	74.5
Chicago Burlington	Diesel (c)	Zephyr	East Dubuque	Prairie du Chien	51.0	44	74.5
Chicago Pacific	1.0 a.m.	Hiawatha	New Lisbon	Portage	43.1	35	73.9
Chicago Burlington	Diesel (c)	Zephyr	North la Crosse	Prairie du Chien	61.4	50	73.7
Etat (French)	(d)	12.48	Havre	Rouen	54.9	45	73.2
Etat (French)	—	11.25	Rouen	Havre	54.9	46	71.6
Great Western	—	3.55 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	77.3	65	71.4
P.L.M. (French)	—	20.41	Dijon	Laroche	99.0	83	71.4
London & North Eastern	—	5.30 P.M.	King's Cross	Darlington	232.3	198	70.4
London & North Eastern	—	10.42 A.M.	Darlington	King's Cross	232.3	198	70.4
P.O. (Midl)	—	14.51	Poitiers	Angoulême	70.2	60	70.2
Etat (French)	—	21.08	Alecon	Laigle	43.5	38	68.7
Nord (French)	—	17.55	Amiens	Arras	42.1	37	68.3
New York Central	—	20th Cent.	Toledo	Elkhart	133.0	117	68.2
Reading and Pennsylvania	—	10.12	Haddonfield	Absecon	45.3	40	68.0
Great Western	(b)	10.0 A.M.	Paddington	Bristol	118.3	105	67.6
Alsace Lorraine	—	16.50	Selbst	Strasbourg	26.9	24	67.3
Alsace Lorraine	—	11.14	Colmar	Bielwiller	15.7	14	67.3
Great Western	(b)	4.30 P.M.	Bristol	Paddington	117.6	105	67.2
London Midland & Scottish	(f)	6.58 P.M.	Rugby	Watford	65.1	60	65.1

(a) Diesel operated rail-car. (b) The Bristolian. 10.0 A.M. from Paddington—returning at 4.30 P.M. from Bristol. (c) Zephyr Diesel. (d) Ex-Paris. Two runs daily, and fastest running in France. (e) Fastest run in the world by steam, and the fastest in America, whether steam, electric, or Diesel. (f) Fastest train running on the L.M. & S. (g) A saving of £2,000,000 annually effected by these high-speed trains. The World's slowest train—Buenos Aires and Tuburumaya. Distance 40 miles. Fastest train 8 hours.

LONGEST (x66 miles and over). Distance order.

Railway.	Number of Runs Daily.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance. Miles.	Time. Min.	Speed. m.p.h.
London & North-Eastern	1 each way	(a) 10 A.M.	King's Cross	Edinburgh	392.7	450	52.4
London Midland & Scottish	1	10 A.M.	Euston	Kingsmoor	301.2	332	54.4
London Midland & Scottish	1	12.10 P.M.	Carlisle	Euston	209.7	330	54.2
London Midland & Scottish	1	12.27 P.M.	Euston	Highhead	203.6	303	52.2
London Midland & Scottish	1	10.45 P.M.U.	Glasgow	Crews	243.3	305	47.9
London & North-Eastern	2	5.30 P.M. 11.10 A.M.	King's Cross	Darlington	232.3	198	70.4
Great Western	1	10.42 A.M.	Paddington	Devonport	228.1	242	55.6
French State (Nord)	(f) 2	10.30 A.M.	Paris	Liège	226.7	236	57.6
Great Western	3	12.50 P.M.D.	Paddington	Plymouth	225.4	256	57.0
Great Western	1	12.22 P.M.U.	Plymouth	Paddington	223.8	258	52.0
French State (Est)	1	9.00 U.	Paris	Nancy	219.0	211	62.3
London Midland & Scottish	1	10.32 P.M.D.	Crews	Carstairs	214.6	264	48.8
London Midland & Scottish	1	11.15 A.M.D.	Euston	Prestatyn	205.5	230	53.6
German State	(d) 2	12.18 D.	Leipzig	Nuremberg	200.1	204	58.9
Italian State	8	—	Rome	Florence	106.5	257	45.8
Italian State	4	—	Rome	Leghorn	126.3	239	49.3
Italian State	1	—	Florence (Marte Stn.)	Rome	103.5	245	47.4
French State (Nord)	4	12.10 D.	Paris	Brussels	193.7	180	64.4
London Midland & Scottish	(e) 1	7.45 P.M.D.	Camden	Liverpool	191.2	294	39.0
London Midland & Scottish	2	6.05 P.M.D.	Euston	Mossley Hill	189.7	200	56.9
Pennsylvania	5	10.10 A.M.U.	Pittsburg	Crestline	188.7	225	59.3
London & North-Eastern	2	11.10 A.M.D. 11.35 A.M.U.	King's Cross	York	188.2	180	62.7
London & North-Eastern	2	4.2 P.M.	King's Cross	Leeds	185.7	193	57.7
French State (Nord)	3	12.20 D.	Paris	Calais	184.1	187	59.1
New York Central	3	(b)	Buffalo	Cleveland	182.6	185	59.2
New York Central	2	(c)	Buffalo	Cleveland	181.3	200	54.4
Pennsylvania	—	—	Newark	Harrisburgh	179.1	203	52.0
German State	(d) 1 (sa)	12.0 D.	Berlin	Hamburg	178.1	138	77.4
New York Central	2	—	Buffalo	Cleveland	178.1	180	59.3
London Midland & Scottish	2	10.8 A.M.	Euston	Willslow	176.9	172	61.7
Pennsylvania	3	—	Pittsburg	Mansfield	175.3	223	47.2
New York Central	—	—	Buffalo	Collinwood	174.7	178	59.1
Great Western	4	12.0 noon	Paddington	Exeter	173.5	169	61.6
German State	6 (s)	9.20 W.	Munich	Wurzburg	172.0	183	56.4
French State (Est)	1	8.52 D.	Troyes	Belfort	171.7	183	56.3
French State (Nord)	2	9.10 D.	Paris	Charleroi	167.2	159	63.1
German State	(d) 1 (s) 4	21.0 D.	Erfurt	Frankfort	166.8	149	67.2

(a) The World's present scheduled longest Non-stop Run. The World's authenticated Record Non-stop Run was made in 1925 from Montreal to Vancouver, 2,037 miles; oil-electric. Journey completed in 67 hours. (b) C and P. crossing. (c) East 26th Street Depot. (d) Means Diesel-operated rail-car in the case of the German State Railways and Down after the time of trains on all railways. (e) Fast freight service. (f) Longest Non-stop Run in any country other than Great Britain. (s) In the case of German State Railways means Steam. (u) After time of trains means Up. (w) Westbound. \* Fastest Services

## BRITISH RAILWAY RECORDS.

British Railway Companies are the world's largest dock owners. World's largest hotel owners. World's Longest non-stop runs: "Flying Scotsman," King's Cross to Edinburgh, 392½ miles, during the summer; "Royal Scot," Carlisle to Euston, 299 miles, all the year round. This train is also the oldest scheduled train in the world; it has been running from Euston Station at 10.0 a.m. since 1848. The carriages on the Hastings electric (opened July 4, 1935) are the first in the world to use air-stream ventilators. World's largest Main Line and Suburban electric

train service (Southern Rly.). This railway has 350 electrified route miles at a cost of 12 million pounds. World's largest escalator (Leicester Square Underground Station), 101 feet long, with a rise of 80 ft. 6 in. World's largest covered goods station, Bristol (Temple Meads), and Europe's largest group of sorting sidings, Whitmoor (Cambs). The railways are Britain's largest private undertaking—Capital invested, £1,100,000,000. The L. & N.E., with 800 mechanical horse tractors, are the largest owners of this type of vehicle in the world.

## LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES AND NUMBERS OF LEVERS.

Railway.	Station.	Signal Box.	Number of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow, St. Enoch.....	Station.	203	Power.
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow, Central.....	Station.	374	Power.
London & North-Eastern....	York.....	Loco Yard.	295	Manual.
London Midland & Scottish	Euston.....	Number 2.	288	Manual.
Southern.....	London Bridge.....	Station.	311	Power.
Southern.....	Victoria.....	South.	269	Power.*
London & North-Eastern....	Newcastle.....	Number 1.	266	Power.
London Midland & Scottish	Crewe.....	North Junction.	266	Power.
Southern.....	Waterloo.....	A.	266	Manual.
London & North-Eastern....	Edinburgh (Waverley).....	East.	260	Manual.
London Midland & Scottish	Crewe.....	South Junction.	247	Power.
London & North-Eastern....	Liverpool Street.....	West.	244	Manual.
Great Western.....	Birmingham (Snow Hill)....	South.	224	Power.
Southern.....	Victoria.....	A.	200	Power.
Southern.....	Brighton.....	Station.	225	Power.
Southern.....	Cannon Street.....	Station.	220	Power.
London & North-Eastern ...	King's Cross.....	Station.	282	Power.
Great Western.....	Cardiff.....	West.	339	Power.
Great Western.....	Bristol.....	East.	368	Power.
Great Western.....	Bristol.....	West.	328	Power.

\* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

## GREATEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS (14,000 Feet and over).

Height.	Location and Railway.
Feet.	
15,817	Montt, Antofagasto (Chile) & Bolivia.
15,805	La Chima, Peruvian Central.
15,705	Condor, Antofagasto (Chile) & Bolivia.
15,694	Galera Tunnel, Peruvian Central.
15,770	Cumbre Pass, La Paz-Yungas.
14,656	Crucero Alto, Peruvian Southern.
14,586	Alencococha, Cerro de Paso (Peru).
14,153	La Raya, Peruvian Southern.
14,110	Pike's Peak, Pike's Peak, U.S.A.

## ALL STEEL COACHES IN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Railway experts state that loss of life by fire and impact would be minimized by complete substitution of steel for wood coaches. The following table shows how Britain compares with other countries in all-steel rail coaches at end of 1934.

Britain, 15 per cent. all steel.
Germany, 98 per cent. "
U.S.A., 85 per cent. "
Italy, 68 per cent. "
France, 58 per cent. "

It was decided in August, 1936, that steel coaches replace wooden ones on the Victoria (Australia) Railway.

The Steepest Adhes on Gradient in the world is a section of 1 in 11 between the River Samala Bridge and Zunil Station, on the Guatemalan State Electric Railway (Central America).

## WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS (6 Miles and over).

Lengths to the nearest 10 yards according to latest information (1936).

Tunnel.	Length.	Country.
	M. Yds.	
Simplon .....	12 563	Switzerland-Italy.
Apeunine .....	11 885	Italy.
St. Gothard.....	9 550	Switzerland.
Lötschberg.....	9 130	Switzerland.
Mont Cenis ...	8 870	Italy.
Cascade .....	7 140	United States.
Arlberg .....	6 650	Austria.
Moffat .....	6 203	United States.
Shimizu .....	6 70	Japan.

Britain's longest Railway Tunnel is the Severn (G. W.), 4 miles 622 yards, of which 2¼ miles are under the river.

## GREATEST ALTITUDES OF BRITISH RAILWAYS (1,400 feet and over).

Height.	Location and Railway.
Feet.	
3,540	Snowdon. Snowdon (Rack). [L.M.S.]
1,498	Between Leadhills & Wanlockhead. [L.M.S.]
1,484	Drummaclad, near Dalnaspical. [L.M.S.]
1,474	Parkhead N.E. (Burnhill-Stanhope) [Branch.]
1,400	Waeonvon. [L.M.S.]

## SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF MERCHANT VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS  
COMPILED FROM LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK (July, 1936).

Countries where owned.	Steamers.		Motorships.		Sailing Vessels and Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
British Empire .....	7,916	16,657,614	1,163	3,515,369	625	212,155	9,704	20,385,138
United States.....	2,713	11,254,765	407	722,086	456	569,712	3,576	12,546,563
Japan .....	1,414	3,247,949	953	967,741	"	...	2,367	4,215,690
Norway.....	1,377	1,952,101	480	2,101,554	2	830	1,859	4,054,485
Germany .....	1,433	2,923,306	652	784,896	9	10,215	2,094	3,718,417
Italy .....	797	2,411,503	275	615,250	174	41,406	1,246	3,098,159
France .....	1,158	2,680,876	181	292,103	80	29,476	1,420	3,002,455
Netherlands.....	727	1,581,195	681	926,159	12	3,927	1,420	2,511,281
Greece .....	593	1,792,953	13	7,897	"	...	606	1,800,850
Sweden .....	889	199,692	355	586,805	15	8,360	1,259	1,514,917
Spain .....	683	900,109	178	245,422	50	11,806	911	1,157,337
Denmark .....	454	610,391	241	523,638	6	1,485	701	1,135,514
Other countries and country not stated)	2,915	4,781,832	548	961,619	297	169,386	3,760	5,912,837
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>23,069</b>	<b>51,714,286</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>12,290,599</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,058,758</b>	<b>30,923</b>	<b>65,063,643</b>

\* Sailing vessels owned in these countries are not recorded in *Lloyd's Register Book*.

The countries for which the majority of the vessels were built are:—

## SHIPBUILDING, 1935-36

The total of new tonnage to which classes were assigned by *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* during the twelve months ended June 30, 1936, amounted to 296 vessels, of 1,009,207 tons gross, as compared with 280 vessels, of 755,314 tons gross, classed during the previous twelve months. Plans for 519 vessels, of 1,692,515 tons, were passed by the Society in the course of the year. This total shows a marked increase over the corresponding one for the year ended June 30, 1935, viz.: 265 vessels, of 753,410 tons, and is the highest recorded since the year 1929-30. Of this projected tonnage, 50·3 per cent. (851,085 tons) was intended to be built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 49·7 per cent. (841,430 tons) in other countries.

The countries in which the greater part of the new tonnage classed by *Lloyd's Register* during the year was constructed are shown in the following statement:—

Country.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Gross.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	194	584,876
Germany .....	23	121,338
Sweden .....	18	85,787
Denmark .....	12	66,564
Netherlands.....	21	46,597
Italy .....	2	28,581
United States.....	11	25,519
Japan .....	3	22,855
Spain .....	5	15,639

Country.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Gross.
Great Britain and Ireland .....	176	577,472
Norway .....	16	123,188
British Dominions.....	33	82,052
Denmark .....	8	44,316
Netherlands.....	12	34,257
Poland .....	2	28,581
Sweden .....	10	25,926
United States .....	7	24,238
Japan .....	3	22,865
Spain .....	5	15,639

## Merchant Tonnage Launched in the World.

During the calendar year 1935 there were launched in the world 649 merchant vessels (excluding those of less than 100 tons gross each), of 1,302,080 tons gross, as compared with 536 vessels, of 967,419 tons gross, launched during 1934.

## Mercantile Shipping Owned in the World, 1914, 1925, and 1936.

Country.	Gross Tonnage (Steam and Motor Ships only).		
	1914.	1925.	1936.
Great Britain and Ireland	18,892,000	19,305,000	17,183,000
Brit. Dominions	1,632,000	2,603,000	2,990,000
Denmark .....	770,000	1,022,000	1,134,000
France .....	1,922,000	3,320,000	2,973,000
Germany .....	5,135,000	3,006,000	3,708,000
Greece .....	821,000	895,000	1,801,000
Netherlands ..	1,472,000	2,588,000	2,507,000
Italy .....	1,430,000	2,931,000	3,057,000
Japan.....	1,708,000	3,920,000	4,216,000
Norway.....	1,057,000	2,618,000	4,054,000
Spain .....	884,000	1,143,000	1,146,000
Sweden .....	1,015,000	1,254,000	1,507,000
U.S.A. (Sea).....	2,027,000	11,932,000	9,434,000
" (Lakes)...	2,260,000	2,277,000	2,471,000
Other Countries	3,479,000	3,566,000	5,824,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>45,404,000</b>	<b>52,380,000</b>	<b>64,005,000</b>

## Mercantile Shipping.

Census of Seamen (June 15, 1935).—Total number of seamen employed, 192,793, as under:—

Sea-trading Vessels.	British.	Foreign.	Lascars.
Steam .....	87,799	5,632	37,009
Motor .....	14,970	711	5,216
Sailing .....	554	2	nil
Total.....	103,323	6,345	43,125

Sea-trading vessels on which the seamen were serving:—

Vessels.	No.	Net Tonnage.
Steam .....	2,996	6,517,709
Motor .....	610	1,428,140
Sailing.....	235	17,394
Total .....	3,841	7,963,243

Wrecks (World).—The total losses of the World's Mercantile Marine in 1930 were stated to be 392 vessels with a gross tonnage of 425,413 as against 499 vessels (604,703 gross tons) in 1929; these losses (1930) included 246 steamers (339,405 gross tons), 14 motor vessels (38,199 gross tons), 37 auxiliary vessels (7,886 gross tons) and 95 sailing vessels (39,923 gross tons).

(British).—In 1934-35 sailing vessels (2,533 gross tons) and 108 steam and motor vessels (84,038 gross tons), a total of 124 vessels (86,571 gross tons), were totally lost at sea. In 1934 lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 3, passenger *nil*; from steam and motor vessels, crew 160, passengers *nil*—a total of 163. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

## Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared in the Foreign Trade (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1933	84,529,000	85,360,000	169,889,000
1934	85,359,000	85,481,000	170,840,000
1935	85,539,000	86,116,000	171,655,000

## British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1933	47,790,000	36,739,000
1934	47,143,000	38,216,000
1935	46,840,000	38,699,000

## Coastwise Tonnage.

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1913	65,273,838	65,111,086
1933	56,295,000	55,724,000
1934	59,670,000	59,045,000
1935	60,728,000	60,037,000

## Ocean Tonnage at British Ports (1934).

Port.	Arrived.	Departed.
<b>England—</b>		
Barrow .....	147,937	108,629
Blyth .....	902,582	1,268,654
Bristol (1935).....	2,643,000	2,069,000
Cowes .....	2,523,031	2,537,618
Dartmouth .....	394,664	362,784
Dover .....	2,505,378	2,521,337
Falmouth .....	982,681	1,356,920
Fleetwood .....	7,339	8,628
Folkestone.....	1,227,836	1,221,514
Goole .....	494,672	585,947
Grimsby (1935).....	1,545,000	1,778,000
Hartlepool .....	629,480	792,171
Harwich .....	2,720,408	2,708,402
Hull (1935).....	5,267,000	4,511,000
Liverpool (1935).....	13,965,000	12,459,000
London (1935).....	21,829,000	19,487,000
Manchester (1935)...	3,560,000	2,894,000
Middlesbrough (1935)	1,775,000	2,139,000
Newcastle, &c. ....	4,941,769	6,345,591
Newhaven .....	723,634	722,884
Plymouth (1935).....	5,250,000	5,164,000
Portsmouth .....	93,532	96,115
Southampton (1935)...	10,756,000	10,681,000
Sunderland .....	781,580	1,280,711
Weymouth .....	596,196	584,936
<b>Wales &amp; Monmouth—</b>		
Beaumaris .....	1,321,402	1,285,703
Cardiff (1935).....	3,226,000	5,265,000
Cardigan.....	603,677	605,018
Newport (1935).....	1,003,000	1,776,000
Port Talbot .....	808,996	949,729
Swansea (1935).....	2,405,000	3,165,000
<b>Scotland—</b>		
Aberdeen .....	342,818	237,493
Ardrossan .....	226,028	262,226
Burntisland .....	192,053	367,608
Dundee .....	720,137	616,905
Glasgow (1935).....	4,202,000	4,378,000
Greenmouth .....	1,006,075	760,682
Grangoch (1935)...	2,061,000	2,028,000
Leith .....	1,267,124	1,337,777
Methil.....	453,553	859,233
<b>Northern Ireland—</b>		
Belfast (1935).....	3,383,000	3,152,000
Londonderry (1934)...	374,000	337,000

## Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1935.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British .....	46,840,000	47,286,000
Belgium .....	1,451,000	1,449,000
Denmark .....	3,141,000	3,142,000
Finland .....	1,258,000	1,260,000
France .....	4,928,000	4,936,000
Germany .....	6,705,000	6,711,000
Greece.....	1,027,000	1,057,000
Italy .....	394,000	472,000
Japan .....	545,000	544,000
Netherlands .....	4,713,000	4,695,000
Norway .....	4,716,000	4,721,000
Spain .....	757,000	757,000
Sweden .....	2,989,000	2,997,000
U.S.A. ....	3,107,000	3,101,000
U.S.S.R. ....	740,000	755,000
Other Flags .....	2,228,000	2,233,000
Total .....	85,539,000	86,116,000



## THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions.			Speed Knots.	Built Year.	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Alcantara **	Br.	22,209	630 5	78 5	40 5	17½	1926	Royal Mail S.P.
America **	U.S.	21,329	668 8	74 3	47 8	17	1905	United States Shipping Board.
Aquitania ***T	Br.	45,647	808 7	97 0	49 7	23	1914	Cunard-White Star.
Asturias **	"	22,048	630 5	78 5	40 5	17½	1925	Royal Mail S.P.
Athlone Castle **	"	25,564	696 0	82 5	41 4	N.R.	1936	Union Castle S.S. Co.
Augustus ***	Itl.	30,428	720 9	82 8	40 5	19	1927	"Italia."
Berengaria ***T	Br.	52,101	833 6	95 3	57 1	23	1912	Cunard-White Star.
Bremen ***T	Ger.	51,656	198 7	101 9	48 2	20	1929	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Britannia **	Br.	25,043	643 6	82 4	48 6	18	1930	Cunard White Star.
Cap Arcana **T	Ger.	27,561	643 6	84 6	41 9	20	1927	Hamburg Sud-Amerika.
Carinthia **T	Br.	20,277	600 7	73 8	40 7	16½	1925	Cunard White Star.
Cardarvon Castle **	"	20,063	530 7	73 5	41 5	16½	1926	Union Castle S.S. Co.
Champlain **T	Fr.	18,124	607 0	82 8	67 8	18	1931	Cie Générale Transatl.
Columbus **T	Ger.	32,565	749 6	83 1	49 1	21	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Conte Biancamano **	Itl.	24,416	657 9	76 1	27 5	20	1925	"Italia."
Conte di Savoia ***T	"	48,502	816 6	98 1	34 4	16	1934	"Italia."
Conte Grande **T	"	25,661	652 2	78 3	27 2	21	1928	"Italia."
Deutschland **T	Ger.	21,046	645 8	72 2	41 9	19½	1923	Hamburg Amerika.
Duchess of Athlone **T	Br.	20,119	532 0	75 2	41 7	17½	1928	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Duchess of Bedford **T	"	20,120	581 9	75 2	41 7	17½	1928	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Duchess of Richmond **T	"	20,022	581 0	75 2	41 7	18	1923	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Duchess of York **T	"	10,021	581 0	75 2	41 7	18	1919	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Eduardo ***T	Itl.	23,625	632 4	76 3	46 3	21	1923	"Italia."
Empress of Australia **T	Br.	21,823	580 0	75 2	41 5	18	1914	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Empress of Britain ***T	"	42,348	733 3	97 8	56 0	24	1914	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Empress of Canada **T	"	21,517	627 7	77 0	42 2	20	1922	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Empress of Japan **T	"	26,032	644 0	83 8	41 5	22	1930	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Europa ***T	Ger.	49,746	890 2	102 1	48 0	26	1928	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Francia **T	Br.	20,175	601 3	73 7	40 6	16½	1923	Cunard White Star.
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	610 1	78 2	50 1	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Georgic **	Br.	27,759	683 6	82 4	48 6	18	1932	Cunard-White Star.
Giulio Cesare ****	Itl.	21,900	634 0	76 1	46 3	19	1921	"Italia."
Hamburg **T	Ger.	22,117	615 6	72 4	42 1	19½	1926	Hamburg Amerika.
Hansa **T	"	21,251	645 8	72 2	41 9	N.R.	1923	Hamburg Amerika.
Homeric **	Br.	34,351	751 0	83 3	48 6	20	1922	Cunard-White Star.
Ile de France ***T	Fr.	43,450	703 7	92 0	55 9	23	1916	Cie Générale Transatl.
Kungshearn **	Swe.	20,067	594 9	78 2	37 6	18	1928	A/B Svenska Amerika Linien.
Laconia **T	Br.	19,695	601 3	73 7	40 6	16½	1922	Cunard White Star.
Lafayette **	Swe.	25,178	577 2	77 6	27 0	17	1920	Cie Générale Transatl.
Leviathan ***T	U.S.	48,943	907 6	100 3	58 2	15	1914	U.S. Lines Coy.
Lombardia ***T	Itl.	20,006	550 4	72 2	40 2	17	1920	"Italia."
Majestic **T	Br.	56,599	925 5	100 1	58 2	25	1921	Cunard White Star.
Malaya **T	"	20,914	630 8	73 4	48 6	17½	1923	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Manhattan **T	U.S.	24,287	668 4	86 3	33 3	20	1932	U.S. Lines Co.
Monarch of Bermuda ***T	Br.	22,424	553 2	76 7	39 0	21	1931	Furness Withy.
Mooltan **T	"	20,952	600 8	73 4	48 6	17½	1923	P. & O.S.N. Co.
New York **T	Ger.	22,337	602 5	72 4	42 1	18½	1927	Hamburg Amerika.
Normandie ****	Fr.	82,799	652 0	117 7	91 8	28½	1933	Cie Générale Transatl.
Orama **T	"	19,140	632 0	75 2	32 9	18	1924	Orient S.N. Co.
Orford **T	"	20,043	632 2	75 4	33 1	18	1928	Orient S.N. Co.
Orion **T	"	23,371	640 3	82 2	73 7	21	1935	Orient S.N. Co.
Oronsay **T	"	20,003	633 6	75 2	33 1	18	1925	Orient S.N. Co.
Orontes **T	"	20,097	633 2	75 3	33 1	18	1919	Orient S.N. Co.
Otranto **T	"	20,033	632 0	75 2	32 9	18	1925	Orient S.N. Co.
Paris **T	Fr.	34,509	735 4	85 3	59 1	21	1921	Cie Générale Transatl.
President Coolidge **T	U.S.	21,936	615 0	81 0	52 0	21	1931	Dollar S.S. Lines.
President Hoover **T	"	21,936	615 0	81 0	52 0	21	1930	Dollar S.S. Lines.
Queen Mary ***T	Br.	80,774	975 2	118 6	65 5	28	1936	Cunard-White Star.
Queen of Bermuda ***T	"	22,575	553 2	76 7	39 0	21	1932	Furness Withy.
Reliance **T	Ger.	19,821	590 4	80 5	39 7	17	1920	Hamburg Amerika.
Rex ***T	Itl.	51,062	879 9	92 0	58 9	26	1932	"Italia."
Roma ***T	"	32,583	705 6	82 8	38 7	21	1926	"Italia."
Rotterdam **T	Neth.	24,449	630 5	77 4	43 5	17	1903	Nederland, Amerikaan.
Saturnia **	Itl.	23,540	631 4	79 8	29 5	19	1927	"Cosulich," Triestina.
Scythia **T	"	19,761	600 7	73 8	40 7	16½	1920	Cunard-White Star.
Statenland **T	Neth.	28,292	674 2	82 3	49 4	18	1929	Nederland, Amerikaan.
Stirling Castle **	Br.	25,500	696 0	82 4	41 3	18	1935	Union Castle S.S. Co.
Strathaird **T	"	22,284	638 7	80 2	33 1	22	1932	P. & O.S.N. Coy.
Strathmore **T	"	23,428	640 3	82 2	33 1	21	1932	P. & O.S.N. Coy.
Strathnaver **T	"	22,283	638 7	80 2	33 1	22	1931	P. & O.S.N. Coy.
Viceroy of India **T	"	19,627	586 1	76 2	41 5	19	1929	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Vulcania **	Itl.	24,461	631 4	79 8	24 4	19	1928	"Cosulich," Triestina.
Warwick Castle **	Br.	20,445	611 5	75 5	37 4	17	1926	Union Castle S.S. Co.
Washington **	U.S.	24,289	669 4	86 3	33 3	20	1933	U.S. Lines Coy.
Winchester Castle **	Br.	20,109	631 6	75 5	37 5	17	1930	Union Castle S.S. Co.

\*\* = Twin Screw

\*\*\* = Triple Screw.

\*\*\*\* = Quadruple Screw.

T = Turbine.

N.R. = No record.

## THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Net Register tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargo and in ballast, Foreign and Coastwise, during 1935.	Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise for 1934.	
	Arrived Tons.	Departed Tons.	£
London .....	29,674,000	30,089,000	444,924,748
Liverpool .....	16,640,000	16,570,000	258,153,163
Southampton .....	12,509,000	12,478,000	53,621,774
Tyne Ports.....	8,596,000	8,364,000	22,039,463
Belfast .....	7,161,000	7,169,000	8,501,338
Cardiff .....	6,568,000	6,480,000	13,103,933
Hull .....	6,133,000	5,976,000	65,400,344
Plymouth .....	5,800,000	5,768,000	2,249,932
Glasgow .....	5,703,000	5,662,000	45,423,868
Manchester (Inc. Runcorn) .....	3,905,000	3,669,000	50,032,932
Bristol .....	3,555,000	3,540,000	22,678,480
Swansea .....	3,461,000	3,524,000	17,817,573

## LIGHTHOUSES.

In 1934-35 the receipts of the General Lighthouse Fund were £247,637, made up of £228,405 Light Dues collected; £3,235 Rents of leased Lighthouses and Sundry Revenue; Bahamas and Sombrero Light Dues, £8,684; £2,396 Busses and Mincoy Light Dues; £4,917 Interest on Investments. The total expenditure of the three General Lighthouse Authorities—Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses and Commissioners of Irish Lights—was £708,478, and for Lighthouses Abroad £32,422, the total Ordinary Expenditure being £740,900, leaving a balance of £506,737 to be carried to the Net Revenue Account.

## THE UNION JACK.

Days for hoisting the Union Jack on Government Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

Jan. 20.—	Accession of H.M. the King.
March 18.—	Birthday of Princess Louise.
March 31.—	Do. Duke of Gloucester.
April 14.—	Do. Princess Boatrice.
April 25.—	Do. Princess Royal.
May 1.—	Do. Duke of Connaught.
May 12.—	Coronation Day.
May 24.—	Empire Day.
May 26.—	Queen Mary's Birthday.
June 23.—	The King's Birthday.
Aug. 4.—	Birthday of Duchess of York.
Oct. 9.—	Birthday of Prince Edward.
Nov. 11.—	Armistice Day.
Nov. 26.—	Birthday of Queen of Norway.
Dec. 13.—	Do. Duchess of Kent.
Dec. 14.—	Do. Duke of York.
Dec. 20.—	Do. Duke of Kent.
Dec. 25.—	Do. Duchess of Gloucester.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

The Royal Standard is only to be hoisted when the King is actually present in the building, and never when His Majesty is passing in procession.

§ And on such day appointed for the official celebration.

## CIVIL AVIATION, 1936-1937.

The net total of the Vote for Civil Aviation at £760,000 shows an increase of £65,000 over the figure of 1935-6.

In preparation for the inauguration of the Empire Air Transport Scheme, additional provision is required for improving the ground facilities along existing air routes.

The possibility of the establishment of an air service across the North Atlantic has been under close investigation by the Air Ministry for a long time past. As the result of a provisional agreement reached at Ottawa between representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Irish Free State and Newfoundland, and of subsequent discussions with the United States' authorities, arrangements were made for experimental flights to be undertaken by Imperial Airways Ltd. with a view to the organisation of a regular service across the North Atlantic. The new air base in Bermuda will allow of the opening of the projected air service between Bermuda and New York by Imperial Airways Ltd. and Pan-American Airways in co-operation.

Arrangements have been made with Imperial Airways Ltd. for the operation of an air service, once weekly in each direction, between Khartoum and West Africa, connecting at the former place with the Company's main service between England and South Africa.

A number of experimental flights between Penang and Hong Kong have been successfully carried out by Imperial Airways Ltd., and a

sum of £20,000 has been provided for the operation of regular services to Scandinavia—a day service for passengers and mails, and a night service for mails only.

The increase of internal air services in the United Kingdom during 1935 has rendered it necessary to consider what steps should be taken in order to facilitate and safeguard civil flying under the difficult weather conditions frequently experienced in this country.

The projected Air Survey of Great Britain, which had originally been set in hand by the Aerodromes Advisory Board, was taken over during 1935 by the Air Ministry and is now virtually complete.

The number of light aeroplane clubs assisted under the subsidy scheme has increased to 41 and £25,000 has been taken in the present Estimates for grants to them. £5,000 has again been included for assistance to the Gliding Movement.

A Bill has been introduced seeking Parliamentary authority for a series of proposals of great importance to the future development of civil aviation in this country. The Bill is also designed to enable the department to carry out the main recommendations of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Gorell, which reported in 1934, including those (i) for devolution of the control of airworthiness of civil aircraft and (ii) for the compulsory insurance of aircraft against third-party risks.

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

*Imperial Airways* is the British national air transport Company, and operates regular daily services in Europe from London to Paris; Brussels and Cologne; Vienna and Budapest; and at certain seasons to Basle and Zurich and Le Touquet.

There are twice weekly services *via* Egypt, Palestine, India, Burma, Siam and Malaya to Australia (Brisbane) *via* Netherlands-Indies. The service between Karachi and Singapore is operated by Imperial Airways in conjunction with Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and between Singapore and Brisbane by Qantas Empire Airways. The latter Companies are in association with Imperial Airways. There is also a weekly connexion from Penang to Hong Kong.

There is a twice-weekly service to South Africa (Johannesburg) *via* Egypt, Sudan and East Africa. A service has been arranged by Imperial Airways in conjunction with Elders Colonial Airways from Khartoum *via* French Equatorial Africa to Kano in Nigeria.

Imperial Airways and Companies in association serves 4 Continents and 29 Countries, and the fleet of Imperial Airways (1935-36) flew 4,560,718 miles. The length of the routes of Imperial Airways and Companies in association is 27,138 miles. During 1935-36 approximately 30,997,575 letters were carried by the Company's fleet.

## SERVICES PROPOSED.

The Atlantic air route is under investigation (see "Civil Aviation," p. 690), and Imperial Airways is collaborating with *Pan American Airways* in this investigation.

The figures below show the growth in mails, passenger traffic, and miles flown by Imperial Airways from the date of inauguration up to the year 1935:—

Year.	Letters.	Passengers.	Miles.
1924-25 .....	212,380	11,395	853,642
1925-26 .....	321,090	11,703	851,553
1926-27 .....	545,860	17,083	791,443
1927-28 .....	2,234,850	26,479	867,675
1928-29 .....	2,591,340	35,522	1,032,842
1929-30 .....	3,941,070	29,238	1,345,217
1930-31 .....	5,104,360	30,993	1,295,848
1931-32 .....	6,348,720	34,162	1,721,962
1932-33 .....	8,300,075	60,996	2,030,993
1933-34 .....	11,400,000	58,060	2,354,176
1934-35 .....	17,600,000	62,382	2,885,761
1935-36 .....	30,997,575	68,372	4,560,718

## FLEET OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

The fleet of Imperial Airways and Companies in association consists of over 60 air liners. The *Heracles* and *Scylla* classes of air liner used on the European routes are the largest in the world on regular service. Conversation is possible without raising the voice and meals are served by the stewards from the kitchen on board. There is accommodation for 38 passengers. Similar amenities exist in the *Hannibal* class used on the service between Alexandria and Kisumu (Kenya Colony) and Athens to Karachi, and also on the *Scipio* Class of flying boat on the Trans-Mediterranean service of the Company.

The *Atalanta* class is specially designed for tropical flying, and is used on the African and the India and Eastern routes. The new *Diana* class is used on certain of the European services by Imperial Airways and (known as the *Commonwealth* class) by Qantas Empire Airways between Singapore and Brisbane. It has a maximum speed of 175 m.p.h. Air liners of the *Avalon* and *Boadicea* class, used by Imperial Airways for special charter, services also have this speed.

## LONDON AIR PORT.

The Air Port of London (Croydon Aerodrome Waddon—Tel., Croydon, 4422), extended under the Air Ministry's improvement scheme, was opened on May 2, 1928. The cost of the station was about £260,000, and the buildings include hangars, offices, and an hotel with 50 bedrooms.

## Traffic at London Airport.

Flights.	1934.		1935.	
	A°..	Df.	A°..	Df.
Cross Channel...	5,840	5,845	7,712	7,758
Inland .....	3,648	3,660	4,801	4,773
Local & Test ....	8,492	8,492	9,098	9,098
Total .....	17,980	17,997	21,611	21,629

° Arrivals.

§ Departures.

## MORE LETTERS SENT BY AIR MAIL.

Service.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Empire services ....	1b.	1b.	1b.
European services	98,100	143,700	248,100
Total traffic for all services .....	64,500	98,400	143,900
	190,100	272,300	419,400

## SEA PASSAGE TO U.S.A.

## FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGES.

Year.	Days.	Ship.	Tons.
1862a	9	<i>Scotia</i>	3,871
1869a	8	<i>City of Brussels</i>	3,081
1882a	7	<i>Alaska</i>	6,400
1889a	6	<i>City of Paris</i>	10,669
1894a	5½	<i>Lucania</i>	12,950
1897b	6	{ <i>Kaiser Wilhelm</i> <i>der Grosse</i> }	14,349
1903c	5½	<i>Deutschland</i>	16,502
1909a	4d. 10h. 41m.	<i>Mauretania</i>	30,696
1924e	5d. 1h. 49m.	<i>Mauretania</i>	30,696
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	<i>Bremen</i>	51,650
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	<i>Europa</i>	51,656
1932c	4d. 15h. 56m.	<i>Europa</i>	51,656
1933c	4d. 17h. 43m.	<i>Bremen</i>	51,650
1934d	4d. 6h. 58m.	<i>Emp. of Britain</i>	42,348
1935f	4d. 3h. 2m.	<i>Normandie</i>	80,000
1936f	4d. 0h. 27m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	73,000
1936g	3d. 23h. 57m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	73,000

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; d Quebec to Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg; f Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light; g Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock.

## CIVIL AVIATION EXPENDITURE 1935-1936.

## British Empire.

Country.	Total Civil Av. Vote.	*Direct Subsidy.
Great Britain .....	£759,041	£473,000
Canada .....	133,700	74,291
Australia .....	814,150	125,490
New Zealand.....	19,735	...
South Africa .....	64,140	54,000
India .....	120,968	...
S. Rhodesia .....	19,490	11,000
Kenya.....	18,050	15,000

## Foreign Countries.

Country.	Total Civil Av. Vote.	*Direct Subsidy.
Argentina.....	£93,874	£35,714
Austria.....	55,581	39,618
Belgium.....	128,127	87,714
Bolivia .....	£	12,733
Czechoslovakia .....	168,348	82,775
Denmark.....	29,065	13,774
Finland.....	18,113	16,488
France .....	1,692,172	1,328,394
Germany (1934-35)...	10,288,186	£
Greece .....	72,268	43,496
Italy .....	795,890	765,736
Japan.....	251,521	159,193
Netherlands.....	89,122	45,235
do N.East Indies	46,837	33,031
Norway (1930) .....	8,000	5,300
Poland .....	414,868	226,602
Rumania .....	24,770	4,916
Spain (1934-35) .....	205,424	136,796
Sweden .....	43,912	35,262
Switzerland .....	28,549	18,636
U.S.A. ....	5,574,133	4,110,152
Yugoslavia .....	33,871	26,404

\* Payments to Air Mail Contractors.

(a) Including contribution of £120,000 from Dominions and Colonies towards cost of Empire Air Service.

£ No information.

## AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS, 1935.

Country	Miles Flown.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.
Great Britain ...	8,412,000	200,000	Tons. 1,898
Australia .....	2,322,509	17,288	149
New Zealand .....	190,501	4,315	27
Canada .....	7,522,102	177,472	11,893
S. Africa .....	453,206	8,457	147
S. Rhodesia .....	315,149	2,319	1
Kenya .....	636,775	3,649	3
India.....	539,558	542	3
Argentina .....	185,837	789	25
Austria .....	328,602	11,724	243
Belgium .....	1,019,559	24,650	413
Congo .....	151,520	1,390	16
Bolivia .....	481,907	17,304	1,368
Brazil .....	948,144	6,767	180
Chile.....	456,267	9,941	8
Colombia.....	1,125,066	22,928	2,027
Czechoslovakia ...	709,677	10,724	248
Denmark .....	208,467	8,682	142
Finland .....	120,160	6,535	112
France .....	6,956,633	56,393	1,304
Germany .....	9,268,810	178,052	1,847
Greece .....	299,932	8,692	162
Hungary .....	90,049	1,705	34
Italy .....	2,779,041	53,694	941
Japan .....	1,176,085	13,211	60
Netherlands .....	3,888,230	64,193	1,000
do E. Indies...	577,791	9,821	68
Norway .....	89,600	3,214	17
Poland .....	848,107	18,086	395
Portugal .....	34,245	113	1
Rumania .....	91,222	970	7
Siam .....	77,031	22	3
Spain .....	733,574	13,155	157
Sweden .....	616,059	22,960	352
Switzerland .....	833,304	19,096	135
U.S.A. ....	63,540,233	860,761	2,461
Philippines..	508,115	20,651	...
Hawaii .....	327,465	13,355	24
U.S.S.R. (1930)...	3,116,000	14,237	...
Venezuela .....	103,456	1,178	108
Yugoslavia .....	177,085	4,043	15

## FLIGHTS BETWEEN U.K. AND ABROAD.

## BRITISH LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS.

	Govt. Assisted.		Total.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Great Britain .....	30	42	63	70
Canada .....	22	22	24	22
Australia .....	6	6	7	9
New Zealand .....	10	10	11	11
Union of S. Africa.....	...	2	2	2
Irish F. S. ....	...	...	2	2
India .....	7	7	8	9
Kenya .....	1	1	1	1
N. Rhodesia .....	...	...	1	1
F. M. S. ....	1	2	1	2
Nyasaland .....	...	...	1	1
Straits Settlements ...	2	2	2	2
Total .....	79	94	122	132

Year.	British Aircraft.		Foreign Aircraft.	
	Flights.	Passengers.	Flights.	Passengers.
1919.....	467	870	64	52
1920.....	2,854	5,799	768	584
1921.....	993	5,256	2,404	5,475
1922.....	2,891	9,490	2,048	2,869
1923.....	2,559	11,947	2,016	3,189
1924.....	2,794	10,456	2,044	7,402
1925.....	2,891	10,602	2,399	10,119
1926.....	2,879	15,450	2,641	10,074
1927.....	2,489	16,533	3,325	12,231
1928.....	3,120	24,810	4,490	18,369
1929.....	3,244	26,182	5,992	22,071
1930.....	3,000	22,045	6,685	22,190
1931.....	2,878	21,925	7,324	23,817
1932.....	2,757	41,609	6,221	29,122
1933.....	4,644	53,483	7,237	37,444
1934.....	6,820	58,125	7,862	44,542



## REGULAR AIR SERVICES.

Route Mileage and Miles Flown throughout the World.

Year.	Route Mileage.	Miles Flown.	Year.	Route Mileage.	Miles Flown.	Year.	Route Mileage.	Miles Flown.
1919	3,200	1,022,000	1925	34,000	13,011,000	1931	185,100	83,500,000
1920	9,700	2,969,000	1926	48,500	16,824,000	1932	190,200	90,372,000
1921	12,400	5,831,000	1927	54,700	22,242,000	1933	200,300	100,580,000
1922	16,000	5,666,000	1928	90,700	34,005,000	1934	223,100	103,432,000
1923	16,100	6,570,000	1929	125,800	53,379,000	1935	278,200	149,342,000
1924	20,300	8,764,000	1930	156,800	69,505,000			

## AIRSHIPS.

Comparative Table of various Airships.

Ship.	Cu. Cap.	Length.	Loft.	Engines.
	cu. ft.	ft.	tons.	gross h.p.
(1) R 34 (Brit.)	1,960,000	640	60	5 X 250
(2) Los Angeles (U.S.)	2,724,000	659	83	6 X 350
(3) R 100 (Brit.)	5,000,000	700	152	6 X 700
(4) R 101 (Brit.)	5,500,000	800	165	5 X 600
(5) Akron (U.S.)	6,500,000	785	180	8 X 550
(6) Gr. Zep. (Germ.)	3,708,000	776	110	5 X 530
(7) LZ 129 (Germ.)	5,500,000	812	167	8 X 550
(8) Macon (U.S.)	6,500,000	785	180	8 X 550
(9) S.S.S.R. (Russian)	...	...	...	...
(10) E 9 (French)	336,160	...	...	2 X 350

Notes.—(1) First to cross Atlantic; (3) Launched Jan. 1930, sold Nov. 1931; (5) Akron, the largest airship ever built, was launched in June, 1931; (6) Crossed Atlantic, 1928, and toured round the world in 1929 and 1930; (7) Built at Friedrichshaven; left Friedrichshaven March 31, 1936, arrived Rio de Janeiro April 4, 1936; (8) First flight, April 27, 1933; (9) First flight, Aug. 1932; (10) First flight, Jan. 10, 1933.

## AIRSHIP WRECKS.

Year.			Killed.
1919.....	U.S.	C 8	Baltimore 75
1919.....	British	NS 11	North Sea 7
1921.....	British	R 38	Humber 43
1922.....	U.S.	Roma	Virginia 34
1923.....	French	Diemude	Sicily 54
1924.....	Japanese	S 3	
1925.....	U.S.	Shenandoah	Ohio 14
1928.....	Italian	Italia	Arctic 7
1930.....	British	R 101	Beauvais 48
1933.....	U.S.	Akron	New Jersey 74
1933.....	U.S.	J 3	New Jersey 2
1933.....	French	E 9	Guérande —

## AIR FORCE ACCIDENTS.

Year.	No. of Squadrons.	Fatal Accidents.	Deaths.
1929.....	75	31	42
1930.....	82	44	65
1931.....	85	45	75
1932.....	88½	34	48
1933.....	88½	38	53
1934.....	...	...	31
1935.....	...	28	45

## CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Fatal Accidents.	Deaths.
1929.....	12	33
1930.....	13	27
1931.....	12	15
1932.....	13	17
1933.....	17	37
1934.....	25	11
1935.....	...	46

## LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS (Dec. 31, 1935).

(Government Assisted.)

Club.	Flying Members.	Pilot Members. Class A.	Class B.	Club.	Flying Members.	Pilot Members. Class A.	Class B.
<b>England:—</b>				Midland .....	297	84	—
Border .....	93	8	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne .....	265	70	5
Bournemouth .....	36	8	1	Norfolk & Norwich .....	228	38	2
Bristol .....	345	117	13	Northamptonshire .....	149	18	—
Brooklands .....	556	218	16	North Staffordshire .....	99	32	—
Cambridge .....	58	16	—	Old Etonians .....	175	42	1
Cinque Ports .....	319	172	11	Portsmouth .....	161	36	1
Cotswold .....	201	43	3	Redhill .....	195	83	32
East Anglian .....	180	39	—	South Coast .....	235	35	3
Eastern Counties .....	100	64	2	Southend .....	359	33	—
Hampshire .....	209	120	8	Tallerton .....	405	62	3
Herts & Essex .....	326	120	5	Wiltshire .....	72	46	3
Hull .....	239	17	—	Witney & Oxford .....	57	23	—
Insurance .....	135	50	—	Yapton .....	325	43	3
Isle of Wight .....	54	3	1	Yorkshire .....	206	66	—
Leamington .....	103	45	2	York County .....	245	44	2
Lancashire .....	305	78	6	<b>Wales:—</b>			
Leamington, Warwick & District .....	106	18	—	Cardiff .....	352	31	6
Lelcester .....	597	65	3	<b>Scotland:—</b>			
Liverpool & District .....	388	99	—	Edinburgh .....	158	32	1
London .....	452	198	4	Scottish .....	505	108	5
London Air Park .....	74	42	4	<b>Total.....</b>			
London Transport .....	1,107	23	—		10,541	2,489	146

## AIR LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES (United Kingdom).

## New Licences or Certificates.

	Issued.						Current on 31st Dec., 1935
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
Pilots, Class "A" .....	954	892	859	977	1,168	1,368	3,353 <sup>a</sup>
Pilots, Class "B" .....	110	104	103	142	137	175	583 <sup>a</sup>
Navigators .....	33	53	20	35	45	57	213
Airship Riggers .....	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Airship Engineers .....	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Engineers .....	292	321	194	196	224	205	1,336
Aerodromes .....	288	463	597	679	504	453	117
Registrations:—							
Heavier-than-air.....	609	569	552	691	708	1,054	1,535
Lighter-than-air.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Airworthiness:—							
Heavier-than-air.....	527	460	401	413	478	609	1,395*
Lighter-than-air.....	2	...	...	...	6	...	...

(a) Of the 3,353 Class A Licences current on Dec. 31, 1935, 166 were held by women; of the Class B Licences 7 were held by women.

\* This figure includes 287 Certificates of Airworthiness for aircraft known to have been sold abroad.

## AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION.

Identification Letters are used by the Countries named, as under:

Gt. Britain { G—AAA to G—ZZZ  
                  M—AAA to M—ZZZ

Irish Free State E I—AAA to E I—ZZZ

Belgium.....ON—&c.	Norway.....LA—&c.
France.....F—&c.	Spain.....EA—&c.
Germany.....D—&c.	Sweden.....SA—&c.
Italy.....I—&c.	Switzerland...HB—&c.
Netherlands...PH—&c.	U.S.A.....K—&c.

## AIRCRAFT ON BRITISH CIVIL REGISTER.

Classification.	1920.	1924	1925
Regular Air Transport .....	56	80	122
Joy-riding, Taxi, &c. ....	166	190	176
Schools & R.A.F. Reserve ...	...	153	310
Clubs .....	...	55	141
Demonstration, &c. ....	...	59	156
Private .....	...	478	531
For resale .....	...	79	41
Registered .....	325	1,174	1,513
Certified Air-worthy .....	149	937	1,108

## MUNICIPAL AERODROMES.

Established or in course of erection:—

Basingstoke.	Gloucester.	Perth.
Belfast.	Hastings.	Plymouth.
Blackpool.	Hereford.	Portsmouth.
Bradford.	Hove.	Ramsgate.
Brighton.	Hull.	Reading.
Bristol.	Inverness.	Rochester.
Burton.	Ipswich.	Shellfield.
Bury St.	Leeds.	Skegness.
Edmunds.	Leicester.	Southampton.
Cardiff.	Littlehampton.	Southend.
Carlisle.	Liverpool.	Stoke on Trent.
Cheltenham.	Manchester.	Torquay.
City of London	Middlesbrough.	Tynemouth.
(Fairlop).	Morecambe.	Walsall. (Mare.
Coventry.	Newcastle on	Weston super
Darlington.	Tyne.	Wolver-
Dewsbury.	Norwich.	hampton.
Doncaster.	Nottingham.	Worcester.
Dover.	Oswestry.	Worthing.
	Oxford.	York.

## TRADE BY AIR.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND  
EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN BY AIR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919	£59,839	£31,097	£90,936
1920	676,919	345,268	1,022,187
1921	375,374	195,817	571,191
1922	453,377	259,643	713,020
1923	597,303	211,948	786,251
1924	841,815	509,145	1,350,960
1925	1,183,175	403,751	1,586,926
1926	958,237	966,003	1,924,240
1927	1,251,921	1,439,346	2,691,267
1928	2,003,551	981,139	2,984,690
1929	1,590,350	1,003,219	2,593,569
1930	1,656,632	834,533	2,491,215
1931	2,022,522	773,958	2,796,480
1932	981,143	1,142,146	2,123,289
1933	1,259,563	814,240	2,074,103
1934	1,234,029	847,541	2,081,570

## BULLION BY AIR.

Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and  
Exported from Great Britain by Air.

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re-exports.	Total.
1926 .....	£307,525	£7,975,973	£8,283,498
1927 .....	697,726	7,043,236	7,740,962
1928 .....	353,211	5,054,093	5,407,304
1929 .....	372,994	30,545,051	30,918,045
1930 .....	295,672	19,285,256	19,580,928
1931 .....	1,116,315	37,291,506	38,407,825
1932 .....	3,503,009	21,535,792	25,038,801
1933 .....	25,298,784	21,939,793	47,238,577
1934 .....	21,019,299	4,694,401	25,713,700

**AIR TRANSPORT COMPANIES WITH REGULAR SERVICES.**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF COMPANY.	SERVICE.
Imperial Airways, Airways Terminus, Victoria Station, London, S.W. 2.	See page 692.
Aberdeen Airways, The Airport, Dyce, near Aberdeen, Air Dispatch, Ltd., Airport of London, Croydon.....	Aberdeen to Edinburgh, Wick, Thurso, Orkney Isles. Croydon to Paris and Le Touquet.
Air France, 52 Haymarket, London, S.W. 1 .....	London—Paris; London—Paris—Basle—Zurich; London—Paris—Lyons—Geneva—Lausanne; Paris—Lyons—Marseilles—Cannes.
Alp Airline, Ltd. ....	Heston to Switzerland.
Atlantic Coast Air Services, Aerodrome, Barnstaple, Devon.	Barnstaple—Lundy—Cardiff.
Blackpool & West Coast Air Services, Ltd., Speke Airport, Liverpool.	Liverpool to Isle of Man, Blackpool, Manchester, Leeds and Belfast.
British Airways, Ltd., Terminal House, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	Stapleford to Paris; Stapleford to Ramsgate and Le Zoute, Brussels and Antwerp; Heston to Isle of Wight; Heston to Blackpool, Isle of Man, Carlisle, Morecambe and Leeds; Gatwick to Malmö and Stockholm.
British Continental Airways, Ltd., Airport of London, Croydon.	Croydon to Ostend, Le Zoute, Brussels, Hamburg, Malmö and Copenhagen; and <i>via</i> Doncaster to Amsterdam.
British Scandinavian Airways .....	Southend to Malmö.
Commercial Air Hire, Ltd., Airport of London, Croydon.	Croydon to Heston.
Crilly Airways, Ltd., 24 Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1.	Leicester to Bristol, Norwich, Nottingham, Northampton, Skegness; Norwich to Ipswich, Southend and Ramsgate; Leicester to Norwich and Bristol; Leicester to London (Croydon).
Guernsey Airways, Ltd., 1 Mulcaster Street, St. Helier, Jersey.	Jersey—Guernsey.
Highland Airways, Ltd., 36 Academy Street, Inverness.	Inverness to Wick and Kirkwall; Aberdeen to Wick and Kirkwall.
Jersey Airways, Ltd., 1 Mulcaster Street, St. Helier, Jersey.	Heston to Jersey; Southampton to Jersey.
Norman Edgar (Western Airways), Ltd., The Airport, Whitechurch, Bristol.	Cardiff to Bristol, Bournemouth, Le Touquet and Paris.
Northern & Scottish Airways, Ltd., 253 Hope Street, Glasgow, C. 2.	Glasgow to Campbelltown and Islay; Glasgow to Isle of Man.
Olley Air Service, Ltd., Airport of London, Croydon.	Croydon to Brighton and Deauville.
Portsmouth, Southsea and Isle of Wight Aviation, Ltd., City Airport, Portsmouth.	Heston to Isle of Wight; Portsmouth to Ryde; Portsmouth to Shanklin; Southampton to Isle of Wight; Brighton to Ryde; Ryde to Shanklin and Bournemouth; Southampton to Portsmouth and Paris.
Provincial Airways, Ltd., Airport of London, Croydon.	Croydon to Penzance, Hull, Nottingham, Leicester, Le Touquet and Paris.
Railway Air Services, Ltd., Airway Terminus, Victoria Station, London, S.W. 1.	L.M. & S. Ry.—Croydon to Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast and Glasgow, and Isle of Man. G.W. Ry.—Nottingham to Birmingham, Cardiff, Torquay and Plymouth.
Short Bros. Ltd., Seaplane Works, Rochester, Kent ..	G.W. & Southern Ry.—Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, Portsmouth and Brighton.
West of Scotland Air Services.....	Southern Ry.—Southampton to Isle of Wight.
Wrightways, Ltd. ....	Rochester to Southend.
	Glasgow to Stornoway and Western Isles.
	Croydon to Paris (Newspaper Traffic).

**OTHER COMPANIES OPERATING REGULAR SERVICES.**

A.B. Aerotransport, Kungsholmstorg 1, Stockholm.	Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij (K.L.M.), Hofweg 9-12, The Hague.
Aero Espresso, Via Emilia 86, Rome.	K.N.I.L.M., Sluisbrug, Batavia.
Aero Portuguesa, Rua do Alecrim 33, Lisbon.	L.A.N.A., 40 Rue Michelet, Algiers.
Aero St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland.	Lineas Aéreas Postales Españolas (L.A.P.E.), Antonio Maura 4, Madrid.
Aero O-Y, Aleksanterik 7, Helsinki.	Magyar Legiórgalmi R.T., Váci utca 1, Budapest.
Aeroflot, ul 25 Oktjabria 6, Moscow.	Misr Airlines, Heliopolis, Egypt.
Aeropot, 36 Rue Kr. Petri, Belgrade	Polskie Linie Lotnicze (P.L.O.T.), Plac Napoleona 9, Warsaw.
Air Service, Rue Marbouf 2, Paris.	Qantas Empire Airways, 43 Creek St., Brisbane, Q.
A.L.I., Via G. Giuliani 3, Milan.	Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Alpar, Aéroport de Belpinois, Berne.	S.A. R.T.A., Calea Victoriei 63, Bucharest.
A.L.S.A., Aéroport del Littorio, Rome	Sabena, Rue Royale 145, Brussels.
Austroflug, 1 Welthurgasse 9, Vienna.	Société Hellenique des Communications Aériennes (S.H.C.A.), Rue Sophocles 8, Athens.
Aviosluga, Vodickova ulice, 20 Prague.	South African Airways, Kerk Street, Johannesburg.
Cesko-lavenski Statni Aerolinie (C.S.A.), Vodickova ulice 20, Prague.	Swissair, Aerodrome Dübendorf, Zurich.
Comair, Rua de Afandega 5, Rio de Janeiro.	Tata Sons, Ltd., 323 Main Street, Poona, India.
Danske Luftfartsselskab (D.D.L.), Lufthavn, Kastrup, Copenhagen.	Turkish State Airways, Ankara.
Deutsche Lufthansa (D.L.H.), Lindenstrasse 35, Berlin, S.W. 68.	TWA, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.
Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei, Friedrichshafen, Bodensee.	Wilson Airways Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya.
Indian National Airways, 10 Alipore Road, Delhi.	
Irish Sea Airways, 57 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin.	

## AVIATION RECORDS AND PERFORMANCES.

## EARLY RECORDS.

- 1903—284 yards, Wilbur and Orville Wright (U.S.A.). First flight in World.
- 1906—25 metres, A. Santos-Dumont (France). First flight in Europe.
- 1906—11 miles 211 yards, Orville Wright (U.S.A.). Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), Dayton.
- 1908—10 miles 622 yards, L. Delagrangé (France). First European distance flight.
- 1908—77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U.S.A.).
- 1909—L. Blériot (France). Across the Channel.
- 1909—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester (one stop).
- 1911—G. H. Curtiss (U.S.A.), Hydroplane. First flight rising from the water.
- 1911—100 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France). First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs. 29 mins.).
- 1912—F. P. Raynham. First British long distance record (7 hrs. 30 mins.), Brooklands.
- 1913—630 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough).

## LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS.

- 1919—Sir John Alcock and Sir J. W. Brown. Newfoundland to Ireland, June 24.
- 1919—6,260 miles, R. 34 Airship (Commander Major G. H. Scott). Britain to New York and back, July 2-6.
- 1919—11,294 miles, Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith. England to Australia, Nov. 23-Dec. 10.
- 1919—Sir Alan Cobham. England to Cape Town and back.
- 1925—Sir Alan Cobham. England to Australia and back.
- 1926—H. G. F. Col. C. Lindbergh. Solo flight San Diego, California, to Paris and London, May 20-29.
- 1928—Huntfield and Fitzmaurice. First east to west flight, Ireland to Labrador, 36 hours, April.
- 1929—First British Air Mails, London to Karachi, April 14.
- 1929—Squad. Ldr. A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. N. H. Jenkins (R.A.F.). England to India without a stop, in 50 hours 38 minutes, April 24-26.
- 1930—Amy Johnson. First woman's solo flight, England to Australia, May 6-24.
- 1930—Coster and Bellonte. First flight Paris to New York, 3,700 miles, in 37 hours, September.
- 1931—Bossoutrot and Rossi (France). Ninety hours in the air (over 6,500 miles), d'Istres, June 18-21.
- 1932—C. W. A. Scott, London to Port Darwin, Australia (9 d. 3 h. 40 m.), and back to London (10 d. 16 h.). April 12-June 5.
- 1931—J. A. Mollison, Australia to England (8 d. 22 h. 25 m.). July 28-Aug. 6.
- 1931—Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh from North Haven, Maine, U.S.A., to Canada, Alaska, Japan and China, July-Aug.
- 1931—A. C. Butler, England to Australia (9 d. 2 h. 29 m.).
- 1932—Squadron-Leader Bert Hinkler, Port Natal, Brazil, to Bathurst, Gambia (first west to east flight across South Atlantic).
- 1932—J. A. Mollison, England to Cape Town (4 d. 17 h. 30 m.).
- 1932—C. W. A. Scott, England to Australia (8 d. 20 h. 44 m.).
- 1932—Amelia Earhart, Harbour Grace to Londonderry (solo, 13 h. 30 m.).
- 1932—Capt. Bennett Griffin and Lieut. James Mattern, Harbour Grace to Berlin (18 h. 40 m., crossing Atlantic in 10 h. 50 m.).
- 1932—J. A. Mollison, Portmarnock, near Dublin, to Pennfield Ridge, New Brunswick (30 h. 15 m.).
- 1932—Mrs. Mollison (Amy Johnson), solo flight from Lympne (Nov. 14) to Capetown (Nov. 18) 6,250 miles in 4 d. 6 h. 54 m., and Capetown (Dec. 11) to Croydon (Dec. 18) 6,200 miles, in 7 d. 7 h. 5 m.
- 1933—Squadron-Leader, O. R. Gawnell and Flight-Lieutenant G. E. Nicolette Cranwell to Walvis Bay, 5,341 miles, in 57 h. 25 m. (Feb. 6-8).
- 1933—Houston Mount Everest Flight.—Squadron-Leader Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, M.P., and Fl.-Lt. D. F. McIntyre flew over Mt. Everest from Purnea on April 3 and April 19.
- 1933—Wiley Post (U.S.A.) solo flight round the World July 15-22 (15,596 miles in 7 d. 18 h. 49 m.).
- 1933—M.M. Oodas and Rossi, New York to Rayak, Syria, 9,107 kilometres (5,657 miles) (Aug. 7, 1933).
- 1933 (Oct.)—Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith flew from England to Australia in 7 d. 4 h. 47 m.

- 1933 (Oct.)—Charles Ulm flew from England to Australia in 6 d. 17 h. 56 m.
- 1934—B. Rubin and K. H. F. Waller flew from England to Australia and back, March 22-April 23.
- 1934—Jean Batten (N.Z.) from Lympne, Kent, to Port Darwin, Australia, May 8-23.
- 1934—C. J. Melrose from Australia to Croydon in 8 d. 9 h., Sept. 20-28.
- 1935—H. P. Broadbent, Solo flight England to Port Darwin in 105 h. 19 m., Nov. 1-9.
- 1935—Jean Batten (N.Z.). Solo flight across South Atlantic from Dakar to Brazil in 23 h. 18 m., Nov. 23.
- 1936—Flight Lt. Rose, Lympne to Capetown in 3 d. 17 h. 31 m. (arrived Feb. 9); returned in 6 d. 6 h. 57 m., March 9.
- 1936—Mrs. Mollison (Amy Johnson), England to Capetown (May 7) in 3 d. 6 h. 25 m.; returned in 4 d. 16 h. 17 m., May 15.
- 1936—Mrs. Barkham made first woman solo flight E. to W. across Atlantic (England to Cape Beeton), Sept. 5.
- 1936—Double crossing of Atlantic by Harry Richman and Richard Merrill in "Lady Peace"; returning Sept. 13-14.
- 1936—Jean Batten (N.Z.) Solo flight to Australia in 5 d. 21 h. (arrived Oct. 21). Completed flight to Mangero Aerodrome, Auckland, N.Z. (Oct. 26), first direct flight to N.Z. in 21 d. 56 m.
- 1936—J. A. Mollison, Newfoundland to Croydon in 13 h. 17 m. (Oct. 29-30).

## ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA, 1934.

(Hendon to Melbourne in 72 hours.)

Air Race from England to Australia for prize of £10,000 offered by Sir Macpherson Robertson, of Fitzroy, Melbourne, started at dawn Oct. 20, won by British fliers, as under, at 5.33 a.m. (G.M.T.) Oct. 23.

C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black, *Gt. Britain* (D.H. Comet). Time—2 d. 22 h. 58 m.

## ENGLAND TO JOHANNESBURG, 1936.

1936 (Sept. 29-Oct. 1)—C. W. A. Scott and Giles Guthrie won the Rand Air Race (Portsmouth to Johannesburg for prize offered by Mr. I. W. Schlesinger (6,150 miles in 52 h. 56 m.).

## KING'S CUP WINNERS.

- 1926—H. S. Broad. Speed, 90 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.p.h.
- 1927—W. L. Hope. Speed, 92 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.p.h.
- 1928—W. L. Hope. Speed, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1929—Flying Officer D. F. W. Atcherley. 250 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1930—Winifred Brown. Speed, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1931—Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1932—W. L. Hope. Speed 124 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- Fastest time, H. A. Brown, 175 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1933—Capt. G. de Havilland. Speed, 130 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1934—Fl.-Lt. H. M. Schofield. Speed, 134 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1935—Fl.-Lt. T. Rose. Speed, 176 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.
- 1936—O. Gardner. Speed, 164 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h.

## SCHNEIDER TROPHY WINNERS.

- 1913—45 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Prevost (France), At Monaco.
- 1914—86 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Howard Pixton (Britain), Monaco.
- 1920—107 m.p.h., Luigi Bologna (Italy), Venice.
- 1921—111 m.p.h., Giovanni Briganti (Italy), Venice.
- 1922—145 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., H. O. Biard (Britain), Naples.
- 1923—177 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Lieut. T. Rittenhouse (U.S.N.).
- Cowes.
- 1925—224 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Lieut. Doolittle (U.S.A.), Baltimore.
- 1926—238 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Major de Bernardi (Italy), Hampton Roads.
- 1927—261 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Flight-Lt. Webster (G.B.), Venice.
- 1928—238 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Flying Officer Waghorn (G.B.), Southampton.
- 1929—340 m.p.h., Flight-Lt. J. N. Boothman (G.B.), Solent.

## DEUTSCHE DE LA MEURTHE CUP.

1936—(Etampes, France). M. Lacombe, France; average speed, 389 $\frac{1}{2}$  kilometres p.h.

## WORLD'S SPEED RECORD.

- 1934—440 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.p.h., Warrant Officer Agello, Italian Air Force. Oct. 22, 1934.

## ALTITUDE RECORD.

Sept. 28, 1936—Squadron Leader F. R. D. Swain, R.A.F., 49,967 ft. (12,269 ft. higher than French record achieved in Aug. 1916).

## STRATOSPHERE RECORD.

1935—Capt Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U.S.A. Air Corps, reached height of 74,000 ft. (over 14 miles) in Stratosphere balloon *Explorer*, Nov. 12. Previous record claimed by U.S.S.R. balloon, 72,176 ft.



## AIR MAILS TO COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Full information regarding these Air Mail services is given in the current Air Mail Leaflet, obtainable free of charge at any Post Office. Particulars may also be obtained by telephone from the London Postal Service Enquiry Office (National 7152 between 9.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m.—1.30 p.m. on Saturday) and National 6321 at all other times.

Information as to local times of posting may be obtained from the Head Office of the District concerned or from the Branch Post Office nearest the place of posting.

The principal Air Mail facilities are as follows:—

## LETTER AIR MAILS.

Air Mail correspondence may be posted in ordinary letter boxes, but the special blue air mail boxes, where available, generally offer a later posting time.

Any kind of letter packet may be sent by Air Mail, but printed papers, commercial papers and samples must (in most cases) be prepaid at letter rates; under services (c) and (d) below, however, the cost is 50 to 75 per cent. less. Limit of size and maximum weight as for ordinary post. Air Mail letters can be accepted for registration, but insurance is limited to letters and boxes for The Netherlands and Switzerland. The ordinary arrangements for express delivery and the use of the green label system (for articles liable to Customs duty) apply.

The special blue Air Mail label (obtainable free) should be affixed to the top left-hand corner of every Air Mail packet; its absence may lead to delay.

Stamps to the full value of the postage must be affixed.

## PARCEL AIR MAILS.

The general regulations as to limits of weight, size, &c., apply, but only parcels for The Netherlands and Switzerland can be insured.

The special blue Air Mail label must be affixed close to the address, wherever it appears, to the Despatch note, and to the Trade Charge Card (C.O.D. parcels). The words "Air Mail" should also be on the cover, and postage must be prepaid.

## AIR SERVICES (October).

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—Letter services (one to three each weekday, in some cases one or two on Sundays also) are available to most countries, to Malta and the Canary Islands. Inclusive rates of postage are: Letters, first ounce 4d., each further ounce 3d.; postcards, 2½d.; but for Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland ordinary rates suffice, as the mails may be sent by sea.

Parcel mails leave G.P.O., London, each weekday as follows (see note p); the postages given are for the first pound, and each further pound up to 22lb., respectively: (1) 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.) to Belgium and Netherlands (2s.; 6d.); Switzerland (3s.; 9d.); Germany via Cologne (2s. 6d.; 6d.); Germany via Hamburg, Hanover or Berlin, Denmark (3s.; 1s.); Norway, Sweden, Finland (4s.; 1s.). (2) 9 a.m. and Sat. 8 p.m. to France (Paris and its suburbs only), express (1s. 6d.; 6d.); or non-express (1s. 4d.; 4d.). (3) 9 a.m. Belgium and Netherlands (additional). (4) 6.30 p.m. Poland (3s.; 1s.) and Germany (both routes). (5) 3.30 (Sat. 8) p.m. to Austria (4s.; 1s. 3d.); Hungary (4s.; 1s. 6d.); Czechoslovakia (3s.; 1s.).

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.—The principal services, with latest times of posting at G.P.O., London, are given here, together with the inclu-

sive rates of postage for letters (per half ounce ¶), postcards, and (applicable only to countries marked p), parcels (per half pound) respectively. For printed papers, &c., see Letter Air Mails (above).

(a) *England—India—Australia.*—Letters, Wed. and Sat. \*10.45 a.m.; Parcels, Tu. and Fri. 9 p.m. p:—Egypt p, Palestine, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Iran (3d.; 2d.; 2s. 3d.); Bahrain, India p, Ceylon p, Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak (6d.; 3d.; 3s.); Siam, Philippine Is. (11d.; 5d.); Neth. E. Indies (1s.; 6d.); Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Papua, Solomon Is. (1s. 3d.; 6d.) Also (Sat. only) Hong Kong (6d.; 3d.); Macao (1s.; 6d.); China (1s. 6d.; 9d.).

(b) *England—South Africa.*—Letters, Tu. and Fri. \*10.45 a.m.; Parcels, Mon. and Th. 9 p.m.:—Egypt p, Palestine, Syria, Transjordan, Sudan p (3d.; 2d.; 2s. 3d.); Kenya p, Uganda p, Tanganyika p, Zanzibar p, Mauritius (6d.; 3d.; 3s.); Rhodesia (N. and S.) p, Nyasaland p, S. Africa p (6d.; 3d.; 3s. 6d.); Belgian Congo, Angola (8d.; 4d.); Portuguese E. Africa (10d.; 5d.); Madagascar (2s.; 9d.). Also (Fri. only) Nigeria, Fr. Equatorial Africa (Tchad), Gold Coast Colony (6d.; 3d.).

(c) *Via France.*—(1) Weekdays, \*11 a.m. to Algeria, Tunis and (also Sun.) Morocco (6d.; 3d.). (2) Sat. \*11.0 a.m. to Sierra Leone (6d.; 5d.); Senegal, Ivory Coast, French Guinea (10d.; 5d.); Brazil (3s. 6d.; 1s. 9d.); and to rest of S. America (except Venezuela, Colombia and the Guianas) (4s.; 2s.). (3) Fri. \*11 a.m., Fr. Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo (1s. 3d.; 7d.). (4) Wed. 11 a.m., Fr. Indo-China (1s. 4d.; 8d.).

(d) *Via Germany.*—Wed. 7.30 p.m.:—Gambia (9d.; 5d.); and S. America (same countries and rates as under (c) (2)).

(e) *To New York* by ordinary mail (normally every Tu. and Fri. evening) and thence by air:—U.S.A. (internal) and Bahamas (5d.; 3d.); Cuba (6d.; 3d.); Jamaica (8d.; 4d.); Mexico (10d.; 5d.); Hawaii, Central America, Hayti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, Antigua, Trinidad (1s. 3d.; 7d.); Ecuador, Venezuela, and the Guianas (1s. 9d.; 10d.); Colombia (2s.; 1s.); Bolivia, Peru (2s. 3d.; 1s.); Brazil, Chile (2s. 9d.; 1s. 4d.).

(f) *Other services.*—(1) Canada (internal; suspended in winter) (2d.; 2d.). (2) Belgian Congo (internal) (3d.; 2d.). (3) Libya, 7.30 p.m., except Fri. (Sun. 11.0 a.m.) (5d.; 3d.). (4) U.S.S.R. (Asiatic) 7.30 p.m. (Sun. 8.15 a.m.) (1s.; 6d.). (5) Colombia (internal, for parcels only) 5s. per pound.

\* 30 mins. later at Imperial Airways, outside Victoria.

† 15 mins. later in Air Mail Box, Charles Street P.O.,

‡ 30 mins. Haymarket.

§ Indirect (not arriving by air).

¶ A letter containing more than the ordinary double sheet of notepaper is likely to exceed the half ounce.  
p Air Parcel Service (see above). Parcels are accepted up to midnight at Fleet St. and Leicester Sq. Branch P.O.s.

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, pp. 980, published Jan. and July, price 1s., with an amending supplement in April and October, price 3d.

## CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES.

## LETTERS.

*Inland (U.K. and Irish Free State):—*

Not exceeding 2 oz. .... 1½d.  
For every further 2 oz., or less ..... ½d.  
Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft., or if in the form  
of a roll, 30 in. length × 4 in. Weight unlimited.

*Imperial and Foreign:—*

(a) *British Empire generally, H.M. Navy  
abroad, British P.O. in Morocco:—*

Not exceeding 1 oz. .... 1½d.  
For each further oz., or less (up to 4 lb.) ... 1d.  
Limit: 24×18×8 in.; if a roll, as under (c).

(b) *United States (with Hawaii, but not other  
dependencies), Egypt:—*

Not exceeding 1 oz. .... 1½d.  
For each further oz., or less (up to 4 lb.) ... 1d.  
Size limits: U.S.A., as below, Egypt, as above.

(c) *Other Foreign (including Transjordan):—*

Not exceeding 1 oz. .... 2½d.  
For each further oz., or less (up to 4 lb.) 1½d.  
Limit: 3 ft. in length, breadth and depth  
combined, the greatest dimension not to exceed  
2 ft. If in roll form, length plus twice diameter  
must not exceed 3 ft. 3 in., nor the greatest  
dimension 2 ft. 8 in.

## POST CARDS.

*Inland, and places Abroad included under (a)  
and (b) above:—*

Single ..... 1d.  
Reply paid ..... 2d.

*Elsewhere Abroad:—*

Single ..... 1½d.  
Reply paid ..... 3d.

## PRINTED PAPERS (p. 700).

*Inland, Imperial and Foreign:—*

For every 2 oz., or fraction thereof ..... ½d.  
Limits: in size, as for Letters (but Egypt as  
under (c) above); in weight: Inland, 2 lb.;  
Imperial, 5 lb.; Foreign, (including Egypt), 4 lb.;  
but a single printed volume up to 6½ lb. may be  
sent abroad.

Printed papers posted late in the day are not for-  
warded the same night unless stamped 2d. or more.

## MAGAZINE POST.

*Canada and Newfoundland, and by direct  
steamship, only:—*

Not exceeding 6 oz. .... 1d.  
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb. .... 1½d.  
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.) ..... ½d.  
Size limit: 24×18×8 in.

## COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

*Imperial and Foreign:—*

Not exceeding 10 oz. .... 2½d.  
Every further 2 oz., or less ..... ½d.  
Limits: as for Printed Papers.

## NEWSPAPERS.

*Inland (Newspapers "Registered" at G.P.O.):—*

Not exceeding 6 oz. .... per copy, 1d.  
Every further 6 oz., or less ..... per copy, ½d.  
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as Letters.

*Inland (Papers not "Registered" at G.P.O.)  
and Imperial and Foreign:—As for Printed  
Papers.*

## PARCELS.

The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post."  
and handed across the counter; postage must be  
prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender (if under-  
paid, deficiency plus 1d. fine is collected from  
addressee). On Sundays parcels are not accepted  
nor (except Christmas Day) delivered. The name  
and address of sender should be inside or (not too  
prominent) on the outside of every parcel.

A rural postman must accept any packets he can  
conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas  
letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle  
not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person.  
He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need  
not stop between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Free State, Channel Is. or  
I. of Man are liable to customs duty; except in last case,  
the sender must declare contents when posting, and  
addressee must pay clearance fees if any duty be pay-  
able. Addressee in I.F.S. pay 6d. anyhow; on dutiable  
parcels 3s. or more, unless sender arranges (fee 6d.) to  
pay duty.

*Inland:—*

Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and  
girth combined, 8 ft.

(a) *Britain and Northern Ireland:—*

Not over 3 lb. .... 6d.	Not over 6 lb. .... 9d.
" " 4 lb. .... 7d.	" " 7 lb. .... 10d.
" " 5 lb. .... 8d.	" " 8 lb. .... 11d.
From 8 lb. to 15 lb. (weight limit) ..... 1s.	

(b) *Irish Free State:—*

Not over 2 lb. .... 6d.	Not over 8 lb. .... 1s.
" " 5 lb. .... 9d.	8 to 11 lb. (limit) 1s. 3d.

*H.M. Ships Abroad:—*

Not exceeding 3 lb. .... 1s. 3d.
" " 7 lb. .... 2s. 6d.
" " 11 lb. .... 3s. 3d.
" " 22 lb. (limit) .... 6s. 0d.

*Imperial and Foreign:—*

Various (see pp. 706 707).

NOTE.—The rates there shown are mainly those for direct  
sea and land services and are generally the lowest in force.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

**DELIVERY NUMBERS.**—The London Postal  
Area (about 232 square miles) comprises 10  
Head Districts and 108 Sub-Districts; each has  
its own delivery number, and 114 have their own  
sorting office. Eleven other important cities also  
have numbered postal districts. To avoid delay,  
the proper numbers should appear at end of the  
address (on telegrams too, in London).

**HOURS OF BUSINESS.**—On ordinary Week Days  
the Larger Post Offices are open for all classes  
of business from 8 a.m. to 7.30 or 8 p.m.; at  
many, including all Head Offices, telegram and  
Express Delivery Service 5 (p. 700) business is  
continued to 9 p.m. Smaller offices open usually  
9 a.m. to 7 p.m., but often close for a period in  
middle of the day; some close early one day  
every week, usually the local half-holiday.

Special Sunday and holiday arrangements are  
shown on the local window notices. Their  
general character is indicated on pp. 702-3.

**PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.** Among  
prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things,  
packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters,  
certain kinds of advertisement, and, by letter  
post, eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, vegetables.  
To I.F.S., I. of Man, Channel Is., dutiable  
articles must be sent as Parcels. Abroad  
generally they may also be sent as Insured  
Boxes, or (where the "Green Label" system  
applies) as Letters or Small Packets (p. 700).

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

UNPAID PACKETS except Business Reply packets or re-directed parcels, are charged double postage on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, double the deficiency.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or more, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisites. Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d. are redelivered to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. British packets undelivered abroad are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers only if return is requested. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless (i) abandonment or (ii) delivery to another person in the same country, is requested at the time of posting.*

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing a minimum Imperial or Foreign letter-postage. Price (valid within the Postal Union), 6d; (valid within British Empire and Palestine only), 3d. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE IN THE BRITISH ISLES (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Any postal packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as Undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept 2 months; others, 2 weeks; after which they are treated as undelivered (see above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified shorter period.

REDIRECTION.—(x) By agent of addressee: Letters, post cards, printed papers, samples and newspapers may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Parcels may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal District); otherwise they are charged at the ordinary pre-paid rate. Registered packets, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (z) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, nor from clubs, hotels, &c.). Requests for re-direction of letters, &c., must be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster or postman, and signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Re-direction is free for 12

months; thereafter costs 1s. for each surname for second, 1s. third, and 5s. each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the forwarding of telegrams by post (free) or by telegraph.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. Fee 3d. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices, if open, this may be done later for 6d. late fee. Compulsory registration, carrying no compensation, is applied to (a) unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or any apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (6d.); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., 10s. or more in value (3d.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND, for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are:—Fee 3d., compensation up to £5; 4d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. Compensation is given up to (a) £3 (to or from I.F.S., £2) on unregistered parcels (for loss, only if certificate of posting is produced). (b) £2 on unregistered packets conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (x). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 701); the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to shift, is £5. Compensation for jewellery, watches, &c., is only given on registered packets; for eggs, fish, game and rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as parcels. Compensation is not given for damage to (1) eggs, soft fruit, or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) fragile articles by registered letter post, unless conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care"; (3) liquids by letter post.

REGISTRATION, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and magazine post), is in force to almost all countries; valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3d. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2) is paid for entire avoidable loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union.

INSURANCE, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION), may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—5d. for £12; 2d. each further £12 up to 5s. 11d. for £400 (lower maximum in many countries). COMPENSATION up to 20s. (32s. if over 11 lb.) may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to uninsured parcels to or from Newfoundland, India, and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Packets containing no articles but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

**INSURED BOX POST.**—Jewellery and similar articles (not letters or valuable paper) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to some British Dominions (e.g., India, Malaya, New Zealand), Europe (except Norway, Spain and Near East), Argentine, Brazil, China, Egypt (not A.-E. Sudan), Japan, many French colonies, and a few other countries. Postage 2d. per 2 oz. (minimum 10d.); maximum weight 2lb., size 12×8×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in.

**CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND** (not to or from I.F.S.).—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or a parcel consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to 10s., 4d.; up to £1, 6d.; £2, 8d.; £5, 10d.; and for each further £5 or less, 2d.; by rail, 3d. more.

**CASH ON DELIVERY, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.**—A reciprocal service exists between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection: 4½d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less (e.g. 1,000 francs). Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

**EXPRESS DELIVERY (INLAND) BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.**—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) All the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, which must be prepaid in stamps, 6d. per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d. on each separate packet after the first. Packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram gratis. (2) After transmission by post, at sender's request: (a) from the ordinary delivery office, if open for telegraph business (maximum charge in London 6d.); or if so marked, (b) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (c) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad vertical line back and front. Charges as for (1) in addition to postage. (3) Before ordinary deliveries, on addressee's application (6d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see p. 703.* (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (10 words 1d., minimum 3d., besides express and telephone charges).—Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 10 minutes or part thereof, 2d.—For Sundays and Holidays, *see pp. 702-3*, and next paragraph.

**RAILWAY LETTERS.**—An unregistered letter up to 2 oz., taken to a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways while station is open weekdays or Sundays, is sent off by next train or steamer to a station or port on any of these railways. Fee (besides postage) within Gt. Britain, or thence to Jersey, Guernsey, Douglas (I.O.M.), or chief Irish ports, 3d., elsewhere in Ireland 4d. Unless marked "to be called for," it is posted in the nearest letter-box at station of

address, but (except on Sundays or in I.F.S.) can be delivered Express (from usual office or first Express office it reaches) under Service *aa*, or (by wiring for messenger to meet it at Station) under Service *x*. Under the "Railx" service the Post Office will accept (at any Express Delivery office), despatch, meet (in Britain and N. Ireland), and deliver a Railway Letter for an inclusive charge of 2s. 6d.

**INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.**—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels) to or from certain countries or certain towns in the same. 6d. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations.

**POST CARDS.**—The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards (minimum size 4×2½ in.), not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad (maximum size 5½×4½).

Reply Post Cards must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first half, and on the second half (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

**BUSINESS REPLY-CARDS AND ENVELOPES,** and Postage Forward Parcel labels, of special design, are for licensed senders only. These pay a deposit, and also full normal postage, plus ½d., on each packet returned by their clients: the latter pay no postage.

**PRINTED PAPER POST.**—For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter (p. 698).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter with personal news; drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. Receipts, invoices, and statements of account, admissible inland, go overseas only as Commercial Papers. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. (For full conditions see the official Guide.) Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting.

**Literature for the Blind** (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender. Rates:—Inland: 2 lb., 1d.; 5 lb., 1d.; 6 lb. (maximum), 1½d.; Abroad: 2 lb., 1d.; 5 lb., 1d.; 8 lb., 1½d.; 11 lb., 2d.

**SAMPLE POST** (not to Irish Free State).—Restricted inland to bona-fide Trade Samples, without saleable value; but one key, printers' blocks, fresh-cut flowers, and some scientific specimens can be sent abroad. Rate:—Inland: Up to 4 oz., 1d.; 6 oz., 1½d.; 8 oz., 2d.; Abroad: ½d. per 2 oz., minimum 1d. Limits:—Inland: Size, 12×8×4 ins., weight 8 oz.; Abroad: Imperial and Egypt: 24×12×12 ins., 5 lb.; Elsewhere: 18×8×4 in., 1 lb. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post.

**SMALL PACKETS POST** (Imperial & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise (with "Green Label" if dutiable) by letter mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. Postage 1d. per 2 oz., minimum 6d. Limits: weight, 2 lb.; size, as for letters.



**NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—**For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 698).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or (with *ld.* fine) parcel rate.

**STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.**

**POSTAGE STAMPS** (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold of the respective values of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , *ld.*,  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $2d.$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $3d.$ ,  $4d.$ ,  $5d.$ ,  $6d.$ ,  $9d.$ ,  $10d.$ , *ls.*,  $2s.$ ,  $6d.$ ,  $5s.$ , and  $10s.$  Books of 6 *ld.*, and 6  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamps, together with (a) 10  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamps,  $2s.$ , (b) 18  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamps,  $3s.$ , or (c) 34  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamps,  $5s.$  Rolls of 480 or 960  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , *ld.*,  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $2d.$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or  $3d.$  stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , *ld.*, and  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamps and registered letter envelopes.

**REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES** for foreign and inland letters, with a  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F,  $5\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ in.}$  or G,  $6\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ in.}$ ,  $6d.$  each; H,  $8 \text{ in.} \times 5 \text{ in.}$ , or H2,  $9 \text{ in.} \times 4 \text{ in.}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  each; K,  $11\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 6 \text{ in.}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$  each.

**LETTER CARDS** with  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamp: one,  $2d.$ ; 2,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 5,  $6d.$ .

**POST CARDS, Inland**, with impressed *ld.* stamp: Single: thin—one,  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 5,  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 11, *ls.*; stout—one,  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 5,  $6d.$ ; 10, *ls.*; reply—one,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 4,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 11,  $2s.$ ; Foreign ( $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamp): Single—one,  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 2,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 5,  $6d.$ ; 10, *ls.*; 4d.; reply—one,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 5, *ls.*; 4d.; 10,  $2s.$   $6d.$ .

**EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES** (a) with  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamp: "A" ( $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.}$ ) or "Commercial" ( $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.}$ )—1,  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 2,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 5,  $6d.$ ; (b) with  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamp, unguined "N" ( $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.}$ ): 1,  $\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; 2,  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ ; 5,  $3d.$ .

**NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS** with  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamp: 1,  $\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; 2,  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ ; 3,  $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; 7,  $4d.$ ; with *ld.* stamp: 1,  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 5,  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 8,  $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; 11, *ls.*

Embossed or impressed postage stamps of the last and present reigns, cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Advice of Payment:  $2d.$  inland (and to I.F.S.),  $3d.$  for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee  $4d.$ ); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders.

*Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to I.F.S.).*

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3,  $4d.$ ; £10,  $6d.$ ; £20,  $8d.$ ; £30,  $10d.$ ; £40 (maximum), *ls.* No order may contain a fractional part of *ld.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (including Income Tax) if authorising document is produced.

*Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to I.F.S.).*

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most Money Order offices which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, sums up to £5 are payable at about 33 offices in London, and all Head Offices and 34 others (88 in Scotland) outside, while such are open.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of  $2d.$ , and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address, portorage must be prepaid unless it be in I.F.S.

### Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

Payable in nearly all countries; should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Payment may be advised by air mail (p. 697, services (a) and (b)) to some countries for an additional  $2d.$  to *ls.*  $2d.$  Poundage, £1,  $6d.$ ; £2, *ls.*; £3, *ls.*  $8d.$ , and thereafter  $3d.$  per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £20, £30 or £40; of validity, 6, 8 or 12 months.

### Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, e.g., to Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Palestine, S. Africa, Egypt, U.S.A. Poundage as in last paragraph, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions) or "urgent" rate where available, except Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A., Cuba), plus supplementary fee of  $6d.$  to *ls.* (Cuba  $4s.$   $8d.$ ).

### POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most British Possessions, Mandates, and Postal Agencies (not Australia or Canada). They are paid (but not issued) in I.F.S. They are printed, with a counterfoil, for every multiple of  $6d.$  up to  $20s.$ , and for  $21s.$  Poundage:  $6d.$  to  $2s.$   $6d.$ ,  $1d.$ ;  $3s.$  to  $15s.$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ;  $15s.$   $6d.$  upward,  $2d.$  In the U.K. the 5 cheapest orders are also sold in books of 12 (all of one kind, or 3 of each kind except  $1s.$   $6d.$ ) poundage  $9d.$  The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented before the seventh month from month of issue, Orders must be sent to the Controller, M.O.D. (P.O.B.), Manor Gardens, London, N.7, with request for payment at some specified office. Adhesive, unperforated current British Postage Stamps (1 or 2) may be affixed, in spaces provided, to an Order issued in the U.K., to increase its value by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pence.

### INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid and enclosed in envelope marked "Telegram," posted (without stamp) or handed to a rural postman. Rate, 9 words or less  $6d.$  (to, from or in Irish Free State 12 words *ls.*  $6d.$ ), each further word *ld.* Priority rate (U.K. only):  $6d.$  extra. The address is charged for. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, sent on Sundays and (exc. Scotland) Good Friday or Christmas Day are charged  $6d.$  extra (prepayable). Replies may be prepaid up to  $4s.$  (I.F.S.  $4s.$   $6d.$ ); the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges free. Certified copy  $6d.$ , sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is  $6d.$  per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7, 7.30 or 8 p.m. (see various paragraphs below, p. 702).

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES, registered for at least one year (£2 per annum), appear gratis in Sell's Directory (8 & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4).

DELIVERY IS BY TELEPHONE to a telephone subscriber, thus accelerating receipt and making late delivery possible. (a) If address is telephonic (exchange, number, and town or county if needed, count as 3 words only); (b) if "Telephone" (not charged for) precedes full telegraphic address, where exchange and number are unknown to sender; (c) if convenient to the Post Office, unless (i) subscriber has otherwise directed, or (ii) "Private" (charged for) precedes telegraphic address. Confirmatory copies follow, by post.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, i.e. Latin, Esperanto or any modern European language, if in English characters, is charged by the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word per 5 letters. *The following count one word*—(1) in addresses, as a rule, everything essential after street name; (2) all names of towns and villages in U.K.; (3) names of districts in towns; (4) names of country railway or coastguard stations with public telegraph; (5) words ordinarily written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (6) Names with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O," "Mac," "Fitz," and surnames ordinarily hyphenated; (7) each five figures (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (8) each initial, unless combined in groups of 6 or fewer; (9) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, &c. (counts as one word or as three figures); (10) names of telegraph offices abroad mentioned in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full postal address, in plain language, for delivery (on week days) by first morning post, or by messenger as soon after as possible, may be sent to addresses in Great Britain or Northern Ireland and to Queenstown, Cork and Dublin. They are accepted up to midnight by telephone, or by post or hand at any telegraph office that is open. Rate: 1s. 1d. per 36 words or less, and 1d. per 3 words beyond 36. Reply may be prepaid.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: London—Central (St. Martin's-le-Grand), Leicester Sq., Wilton Rd. (exc. Xmas day; near Victoria; nd), and the following railway stations: Euston, King's Cross (G.N.), Liverpool St. (G.E.), St. Pancras, Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham 2, Bradford (exc. Sat. 11.55 p.m.—Sun. 8.30 a.m.), Brighton (exc. Sun.—7 a.m.), Bristol 20, Cardiff 20, Derby (Midland Rd.; exc. Sun.—5 p.m.), Dover (for despatch), Holyhead, Hull 20, Leeds 20, Leicester 20 (exc. Sun.—5 p.m.), Liverpool 20, Manchester 20, Newcastle-on-Tyne (for Gateshead) 20, Newport (Monm.), Norwich (exc. 12.7 a.m., and Sun.—7 p.m.), Nottingham 20, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield 20, Southampton Docks 20, Swansea 20. *Scotland*—Edinburgh 20, Glasgow 2, Aberdeen 2, Dundee (exc. 10 p.m.—6 a.m. Sun. 8 a.m.), Ireland—Belfast 2, Cork 2, Dublin 2, Queenstown 2. *Most Wireless Stations (nd)*, and *Railways or Signal Stations at*: Birmingham nd (New St., Snow Hill), Bristol (T. Mends), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.—10 p.m.), Cambridge, Carlisle (L.M.S.), Chester, Colchester 2, Crewe, Darlington nd, Derby, Doncaster, Dover Marine, Exeter (G.W.), Fishguard (Harbour) exc. Sun. 6-10.30, 1.30 Mon. 9 a.m.), Flamborough Head 2, Gainsborough 2, Gloucester (L.M.S.), G.W. 2, *Leeds nd* (Sun. only train times), Hereford nd (Sun. 9.30), Heysham, Holyhead (exc. Sun. 3 p.m.—10), Hubbard's Bridge 2, Ipswich, Kildare nd (exc. 5-7.20 a.m.; Sun. exc. 5-8, noon-7), Kingsbridge (Dublin) 2, Leicester (M.R.), Limerick Jan. (exc. 5-9 a.m., Sun. exc. 5-8, 12-7; d 9.7, Sun. 9-10.30 a.m.), Mallow (exc. 5-6 a.m.; Sun., exc. 2.25, 9, 12-3.45), March (Sun. 10-1, 2.30 7.30 only), Newcastle-on-Tyne nd, Newhaven Hbr. (exc. Sun. 6.30, 5.30-9.30, Mon. 5.30-6 a.m.), Newton Abbot 2, Portsmouth 2, Northampton (N.W.), 2, Norwich (Thorpel), Oxford (G.W.), Radstock Signal Sta. 2, Rarkston Quay, Perth (L.M.S.), Peterboro' (G.N.), Preston 2, Reading (G.W.), Retford 2, Rugby (L.M.S.), Salisbury (S.W.) nd (s. but open Sun. at intervals), Shrewsbury, Spurn Point 2, Stafford (L.M.S.), 2, Swindon (G.W.), exc. Sun. 6.9-4.50, 9.1, Taunton 2, Templecombe (exc. Sun. 6-12, 9.45 Mon. 6 a.m.), Thurles (exc. 5.9 a.m. & Sun. 5-8, noon-7), Trent 2 (d 8.8), Whitechurch (Salop), 2, Wigan (8-7), York.

2, 20 Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4; see p. 703.

\* Accepts only urgent or passengers' telegrams on Sundays or weekdays outside hours shown, if any).

† Delivery restricted, chiefly at night.

‡ Except 6 a.m. Sun.—6 a.m. Mon., or thereabouts.

§ Except 10 p.m. Sun.—6 a.m. Mon., or thereabouts.

¶ Except Sun., & Mon. to 6 a.m.

5 Railway, &c. Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked do not deliver outside the station; nd = no delivery at all, despatch only.

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

In the list of countries on pp. 706-7, the ordinary or FULL RATE per word is given (minimum charge, 1s. 3d.) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless).

COUNTING. Office of destination counts as one word; in other names and addresses outside the text the charge for one word covers up to 15 letters. Subject to the same limit, expressions in the text of plain language telegrams, coming under classes (6) to (8), (See Inland Telegrams: Count) count as one word if written without break, hyphen, or apostrophe. The reduced CDE rate (see below) applies only where the whole text consists of groups of 5 or fewer letters or (up to 50% of the whole text) figures. Otherwise the text is regarded as in "Cypher" (full rate, 5 characters to one word, but 15 letters for words in plain language). Prepaid Replies (minimum 1s. 3d.) are allowed from most places. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RP") if Urgent (q.v.).

URGENT and Urgent Code (CDE) telegrams or replies, at double Ordinary or CDE rates, are allowed to or from most places. The word "Urgent" must be paid for.

REDUCED RATES (priority given to the higher-rate traffic). The "indication" (shown below) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of telegram sent. (A) *Deferred Telegrams* (indication I.O.) in Plain Language cost usually half the Full Rate, and may be sent to most places, except those in Europe or the European System. (B) *Letter Telegrams* in Plain Language; the minimum cost is that of 25 words:—*European Letter Telegrams* (ELT—half full rate) and *Night Letter Telegrams* (NLT) are for delivery next morning. *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) next morning but one, after the day of handing-in. (NLT and DLT) cost (per word) one-third of full rate, one- and two-thirds of 1d. counting as 5d. and 1d. respectively. *Post Letter Telegrams* (P.L.T.) prepaid by stamps (15d. per word, minimum cost 2s. 6d.), and posted to "Post Letter Telegrams, Central Telegraph Office," London, E.C.4, or handed in at a telegraphic post office, or telephoned (1d. per 10 words, minimum 3d., besides cost of call)—but not from call offices—are wired to Montreal and posted thence to places in Canada, Newfoundland or St. Pierre and Miquelon. (C) *Code (CDE) Telegrams* (and radio-telegrams), benefit by reductions of full rate of about 30% (European System) and 40% (Extra-European); minimum, 5 words.

## SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, no telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order, or Savings Bank business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, &c., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. *IN LONDON* Central Telegraph and Leicester Square Offices and 33 others (including those named in the next paragraph) are alone open (mostly 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.) for stamps, telephone, and telegrams. 62 stations, chiefly 8. of the Thames, besides those in col. 1, send telegrams, mostly at train times. The one general collection (10 p.m. to 12) is for *Monday* mails and 1st London delivery. UNREGISTERED letters for *Sunday Mails*, if too late for Saturday collection, must be posted in SPECIAL BOXES, at the places and by the times indicated:—A.—Day Mail to Continent: G.P.O., 7 a.m., late fee 2d. B.—Night Mails: (A) No late fees (1) up to times between 4.15 and (District Offices) 6 p.m., in one of 147 places (in all the 118 Sub-districts, except E.C. 3), including the 33 offices mentioned above; (2) up to 6 p.m. at any of the termini referred to under (B) (1) below. (B) With extra stamps (late fee): (1) Inland (fee 1d.) at appropriate terminus (Euston, King's Cross, Liverpool Street, London Bridge Central, Paddington or Waterloo) up to times varying from 8.15 to 10.50 p.m. (2) Abroad (fee 2d.): (a) Europe, except countries under (b), *via* Hook: Liverpool Street Station, 8.15 p.m. (b) France,

Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Malta: Victoria Station (Brighton line), 8.20 p.m. REGISTERED (to be handed in): Day Mail abroad, Centr. Tel. Office, 6.30 a.m., 4d. fee; Night Mails (A) No late fee: at all the 147 offices mentioned above, up to 5 minutes before they close. (B) Fee 1s. 6d.: at sorting carriages at proper terminus up to same times as ordinary letters (except mail abroad *via* Hook). **OUTSIDE LONDON** All Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration: but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraphic offices, are closed. Many stations send railway letters (p. 700), and telegrams at train times. There is a collection for night despatch in most places.

**EXPRESS DELIVERY** (Service 4), a limited inter-city service, for London and the cities marked x on p. 702, is available only:—(1) Sundays: reciprocally between these cities (but not from Belfast to Hull; nor between Cork or Dublin and cities marked x); (2) Good Friday: to London only from the others. The handing-in offices in London are:—G.P.O., Leicester Square, W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London, Sat., 4.25-7.0 p.m.). Fee 1s. 6d., besides postage, covers delivery within any of the cities (except Dublin and Cork, when 6d. per mile is payable beyond the first mile). Not available for parcels.

**EXPRESS DELIVERY** by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 700) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District. But a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C.1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and 3d. per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message.

**CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.**—In London: One morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none on Good Friday except by Express Services 4 and 5. Offices usually open as on Sundays, in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London:* In Scotland business is as usual on Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after x p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph. In England and N. Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels; offices open as Sundays; collection as notified locally.

**PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.**—London: One morning delivery of letters and parcels, except on Boxing Day. Some 47 offices open for all classes of business, but parcels are not despatched till next day. Posting for night-mails, and general collection, as on Sundays. *Outside London:* In Scotland: chief offices open in the morning, some in evening, for all business; telegrams delivered mostly as usual, but acceptance restricted in some country offices; one delivery. On New Year's Day offices open as on Sundays, but no parcel, M.O. or P.O. business; one delivery of letters and parcels, one despatch of letters. In England, Wales and

N. Ireland, one letter and parcel delivery (usually none on Boxing Day), and generally one despatch (early in rural districts). Small country, and all town, sub-offices are closed. Head offices and some others open 9 a.m. to noon, country telegraph sub-offices 9 to 10.30 a.m., for most classes of business; also head offices 5 to 7 p.m. for telegraph business (but mostly not on Boxing Day).

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

**Post Office as Licensing Authority.**—By the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904-26, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. By the Wireless Telegraphy Order 1908, the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 apply to British Ships whilst on the high seas. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office inspects such apparatus under the Acts, and also examines Wireless Operators for the Postmaster-General's Certificate.

**Ship and Shore Service.**—The ship-and-shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 20 in number, were bought by the Postmaster-General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 11 short-range stations—Burnham-on-Sea, Cullercoats, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia and Wick—together with Portishead and Rugby. Portishead Radio, the most utilized coast-station in Europe, affords (a) world-wide communication with ships equipped for service on 18, 24 or 36-metre waves, and (b) communication up to a range of about 3,000 miles with ships equipped with long-wave sending and receiving apparatus. Rugby Radio can transmit radiotelegrams to ships equipped with long-wave receiving apparatus; its range is world-wide, but ships are not in a position to reply to this station. The telephone service (p. 705) between certain Transatlantic Liners and Great Britain and some European countries is also afforded through Rugby Radio.

**Anglo-Continental Wireless Services.**—Post Office wireless services have been instituted side by side with the cable services to the following Continental countries:—Italy, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, Rumania and Latvia. The services with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Latvia and Danzig are carried on *via* the Leafeld Station (near Oxford). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for simultaneous reception in several European countries. A medium-power transmitter at the Rugby Station is also used for the services to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Estonia.

**Super-power Transmitter at the Rugby Station.**—This transmitter uses power of 1,000 kilowatts and is capable of communication with any part of the globe. It is used for the broadcasting of British Official and other news, commercial intelligence, Meteorological Office reports and Greenwich Time Signals, and for transmitting radiotelegrams and news messages to ships at sea.

**Beam and Omni-Directional Wireless Stations.**—The privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial







of Long. 35° W. and between Lats. 35° N., 62° N.) 36. (ship elsewhere) 72/-; (b) *via* New York at caller's option, if direct route is delayed: 144/-. Week-days, noon to 8 p.m. (G.M.T.). 2. *Italian Liners* (6): In Mediterranean, 36/-; outside it, 72/-. Daily, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (G.M.T.)

### WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephone service became exclusively owned and operated by the Government (with one or two minor exceptions) on the transfer of the National Telephone Company's undertaking to the Post Office on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and most Foreign Countries except the Continent of Europe are maintained and operated by private companies. The submarine telephone cables from the British Isles to the Continent are either owned entirely by the State or jointly with the Foreign Administration in whose territory the other end of the cable terminates.

The following details of the work done by the Post Office have been supplied to the Editor:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Letters &c. delivered	6,935,000,000	7,345,000,000
Parcels handled... (a)	149,744,000	162,208,000
Registered Letters and Parcels posted (b)	55,409,000	57,747,000
Express Delivery Ser. (b)	1,951,000	1,982,000
Telegrams dealt with (c)	43,993,000	53,201,000
Money Orders (including Trade Charge Money Orders) ...	14,849,000	15,626,000
Postal Orders .....	260,244,000	311,604,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls .....	85,909,000	99,164,000
Local Calls .....	1,594,500,000	1,721,500,000
Savings Bank:		
Deposits (d) .....	£104,153,000	£116,219,000
Withdrawals (d) .....	£84,145,000	£89,653,000
Gov. Stock Accounts open at 31st March	1,255,000	1,200,000
Wireless Licences issued .....	7,012,000	7,618,000
Other Licences issued	4,087,000	4,337,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid: No. ....	125,300,000	129,700,000
Amount .....	£62,339,000	£64,521,000
Widows & Orphans' Pension Orders paid: No. ....	41,100,000	42,600,000
Amount .....	£23,006,000	£23,668,000
Entertainment Duty Stamps sold .....	£374,000	£255,000
Inland Revenue (excluding Unified) and Income Tax Stamps sold .....	£3,463,000	£3,481,000
Health and Pensions Insurance Stamps sold .....	£47,591,000	£49,482,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£39,732,000	£41,504,000
War Pensions paid: No. ....	39,020,000	38,202,000
Amount .....	£33,876,000	£33,319,000
Naval, Military, &c. Allowances paid: No. ....	9,434,000	9,810,000
Amount .....	£8,894,000	£9,254,000

	1934-35	1935-36.
Postal Drafts paid: No. ....	5,363,000	5,736,000
Amount .....	£19,605,000	£21,832,000
Dividends on P.O. Register Stock .....	£6,784,000	£6,349,000
Savings Certificates: Issued (pur. price) .....	£31,981,000	£25,693,000
Repaid (including interest) (f) .....	£37,010,000	£36,003,000
Telephone Stations at 31st March .....	2,387,808	2,579,012
Mileage of wire at 31st March:		
Overhead .....	1,258,222	1,312,171
Underground (g) .....	10,493,132	11,161,197
Submarine .....	22,668	22,608

### TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF GOVERNMENT AND CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Admiralty .....	Whitehall	9000
Agriculture & Fisheries .....		3400
Air Ministry .....	Holborn	3434
British Broadcasting Corporation .....	Welbeck	4468
Cabinet Offices .....	Whitehall	1511
City of London, Corporation of Metropolitan City Police .....	National	4400
Central Electricity Board .....	"	2121
Colonial Office .....	"	9191
Customs and Excise Dept. ....	Mansion H.	1515
Dominions Office .....	Whitehall	9191
Earl Marshal's (Coronation) Office .....	Victoria	6980
Education, Board of .....	Whitehall	4300
Foreign Office .....	"	8440
General Post Office .....	National	6321
Health, Ministry of .....	Whitehall	4300
Home Office .....	"	8100
House of Commons .....	"	6240
House of Lords .....	"	6240
India Office .....	"	8140
Inland Revenue .....	Temple Bar	3540
Labour, Ministry of .....	Whitehall	6200
London County Council .....	Waterloo	5000
London Transport Board .....	Victoria	6800
Metropolitan Police .....	Whitehall	1212
National Savings Committee ..	Victoria	8740
Overseas Settlement .....	Whitehall	9060
Overseas Trade .....	"	9040
Patent Office .....	Holborn	8721
Paymaster-General .....	Whitehall	6442
Pensions, Ministry of .....	Victoria	8740
Public Trustee .....	Holborn	4300
Royal Courts of Justice .....	"	7641
Scientific Research .....	Whitehall	1632
Scottish Office .....	"	7464
Stationery Office .....	"	4343
Title Redemption Commission ..	Avenue	5951
Trade, Board of .....	Whitehall	5140
Transport, Ministry of .....	"	8400
Treasury .....	"	1234
Treasury Solicitor .....	"	1124
Unemployment Assistance Board ..	Victoria	2840
War Department (Horse Guards) ..	Whitehall	4466
War Office .....	"	9400
Works, Office of .....	"	9444

(a) The Inland Parcel tariff was revised as from 1 July, 1935, resulting in reductions in charges and increase in maximum weight from 11 to 15 lbs.

(b) Included in Letters, &c., or Parcels.

(c) Charges for Inland Telegrams were reduced as from 21 May, 1935.

(d) Figures are for the calendar years 1934 and 1935.

(e) As from January, 1936, the rates of contribution were slightly increased as regards Pensions.

(f) Including amounts converted into other securities or re-invested.

(g) Revised figure for 1934-35.

Country.	*** Cable Rates (see p. 702.)	§ Telephone Minutes	Parcel Post (see p. 698).				• Transit Time. (Letter Mails.)	
	s. d.	(pp. 704-5) s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.	Normal (Days)	By Air (Days)
<b>Europe, &amp;c.</b>								
Malta .....	0 4	...	1 6	2 9	3 3	6 0	3 to 3½	2 to 3
Gibraltar .....	0 3	17 6	1 6	2 9	3 9	6 3	3½	2½
Cyprus .....	1 1½	...	2 6	3 9	5 0	8 3	6 to 7	...
<b>Asia.</b>								
Palestine .....	0 10	78 0	2 3	3 6	4 6	8 0	6 to 7	3 to 4
India & Burma .....	1 3	†90 0	2 0	3 9	5 3	11 8 3	15	5 to 7
Ceylon .....	1 2	†96 0	2 0	3 9	5 3	7 9	16 to 17	9
Malaya .....	2 10	...	2 0	3 3	4 6	7 9	22	8
Hong Kong .....	2 9	...	1 9	2 9	3 9	6 9	19 to 24	10
N. Borneo .....	3 2	...	2 0	3 3	4 6	7 9	28	15 to 19
<b>Africa, &amp;c.</b>								
Union of S. Africa ...	1 3	†90 0	(9d. per lb. to 11 lb.)				18	8 to 9
Rhodesia, S. ....	1 4	*†99 0	(1s. 4d. per lb. to 11 lb.)				19	7 to 8
Rhodesia, N. ....	1 7	*†105 0	(1s. 8d. per lb. to 11 lb.)				20	6
Gambia .....	2 6	...	2 3	3 6	4 9	6 9	8 to 17	2
Gold Coast .....	3 0	...	2 6	3 6	4 9	7 0	14 to 24	...
Sierra Leone .....	2 6	...	2 6	3 6	4 9	7 0	10 to 17	Several
Nigeria .....	3 0	...	2 6	3 6	5 0	*7 6	15 to 19	...
Somaliland .....	2 2	...	1 9	3 6	4 9	7 6	12	...
Nyasaland .....	1 7	...	3 6	5 9	7 6	10 0	22	8 to 9
Sudan .....	1 1	...	2 6	4 0	5 0	8 0	9 to 12	3
Kenya .....	1 6	*†90 0	2 9	4 6	6 3	10 3	18 to 27	5
Uganda .....	1 6	...	2 9	4 6	6 3	10 3	20 to 30	5
Tanganyika .....	1 8	...	2 9	4 6	6 3	10 3	18 to 25	6 to 9
Zanzibar .....	1 8	...	2 3	3 9	5 6	9 6	17 to 27	6 to 9
Mauritius .....	1 8	...	2 0	4 0	5 0	6 9	27 to 32	20 to 35
Seychelles .....	1 8	...	2 0	3 9	5 3	11 9	26 to 47	...
St. Helena, Ascension	2 0	...	1 9	3 0	4 3	6 6	14 to 16	...
<b>America, &amp;c.</b>								
Ontario .....	0 9	*†84 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	5 to 11	...
Quebec .....	0 9	*†84 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	5 to 11	...
Nova Scotia .....	0 9	*†96 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	6 to 11	...
New Brunswick .....	0 9	*†96 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	6 to 11	...
Prince Edward Island	0 9	*†96 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	6 to 11	...
British Columbia .....	*1 3	*†120 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	9 to 15	...
Manitoba .....	1 2	*†96 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	7 to 13	...
Alberta .....	1 3	*†108 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	9 to 12	...
Saskatchewan .....	1 3	*†108 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	9 to 12	...
Yukon .....	2 6	...	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	...	...
Newfoundland .....	0 9	...	2 6	4 3	5 9	10 0	7 to 17	...
Labrador .....	0 11	...	2 6	4 3	5 9	10 0	...	...
Jamaica .....	2 2	...	1 6	3 0	4 0	6 6	11 to 17	10 to 12
Bahamas .....	1 11	*144 0	2 0	3 9	5 0	7 6	10 to 19	9 to 13
Leeward Islands .....	2 2	...	2 0	3 9	5 0	8 0	13 to 26	9 to 13
Windward Islands ...	2 2	...	*1 9	*3 3	*5 0	*8 0	12 to 24	9 to 14
Barbados .....	1 8	...	1 6	3 0	4 3	6 9	10 to 15	...
Trinidad and Tobago	*2 2	...	1 9	3 3	4 9	7 0	11 to 18	10 to 14
British Honduras .....	2 3	...	1 6	3 0	4 6	7 6	13 to 23	10 to 14
British Guiana .....	*2 2	...	1 9	3 0	4 3	7 9	16 to 20	10 to 14
Bermuda .....	2 2	*144 0	2 0	3 9	5 0	7 6	8 to 17	...
Falkland Islands .....	2 6	...	1 9	3 3	4 6	8 0	28 to 40	...
<b>Oceania.</b>								
New South Wales ...	1 8	†90 0	(1 lb. 1s. 4d., and 6d. per lb. to 11 lb.)				31	13
Victoria .....	1 8	†90 0					30	13
South Australia .....	1 8	†90 0					29	14
Queensland .....	1 8	†90 0					32	12
Tasmania .....	2 8	†90 0					33	14
Western Australia ...	1 8	*†90 0	1s. per lb. to 11 lb., + 1s.				26	13
Northern Territory ..	1 8	...					35 to 58	10
Papua & New Guinea	*2 1	...					42 to 62	...
New Zealand .....	1 8	102 0	2 3	4 0	6 3	9 3	33 to 37	17 to 25
Fiji .....	*1 8	...	2 3	4 0	5 9	10 6	26 to 37	...

\*\*\* Cable or Wireless. • To chief town, not necessarily to all parts. § And Radiotelephone; see pp. 704-5.  
† Rates 30s. less on Saturdays. ¶ Night and Sun., 24s. less. † Limit to India and Seychelles, 20 lb.

Country	Cable Rates (see p. 702.)	Telephone (Minimum) (see pp. 704-5)	Parcel Post (see p. 698).						Transit Time (Letters)	
	s. d.	s. d.	2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Normal (Days)	By Air (Days)	
<b>Europe.</b>										
Albania	0 4½	...	3 6	4 9	4 9	5 3	8 6	7 to 10	...	
Austria	0 3½	£11 6	2 6	3 3	3 3	3 9	5 9	1½	12 hrs.	
Belgium	0 2½	£7 0	1 9	1 9	2 6	3 0	4 6	8 to 13 hrs.	3½ hrs.	
Bulgaria	0 4½	£16 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 6	5 3	3	1½	
Czechoslovakia	0 3½	£10 0	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 0	4 9	1½	15 hrs.	
Denmark	0 2½	£11 6	1 6	2 3	2 3	3 0	4 6	1½	8½-20 hrs.	
Estonia	0 5	£16 6	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 3	2½	1 to 2	
Finland	0 4	£18 6	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 6	5 9	3½	2	
France	0 2½	£16 0	1 6	2 3	2 3	2 9	4 3	7 to 11 hrs.	4 hrs.	
Germany	0 3	£18 0	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 0	4 9	1	6½-8½ hrs.	
Greece	0 4½	£18 0	1 6	3 3	3 3	3 9	5 9	3 to 4	1 to 2	
Hungary	* 0 4	£12 6	2 6	3 9	3 9	4 3	6 9	2	1½	
Iceland	0 3½	£30 0	2 3	3 6	3 6	4 0	6 3	5 to 8	...	
Italy	0 3	£13 3	2 0	3 3	3 3	3 9	6 3	2	12 to 22 hrs.	
Latvia	0 4	£15 0	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 3	2	29 hrs.	
Lithuania	0 3½	£14 0	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 3	2 to 2½	16 to 22 hrs.	
Netherlands	0 2½	£7 6	1 6	1 6	2 6	3 0	4 3	11 hrs.	4½ hrs.	
Norway	0 2½	£15 6	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 6	5 9	2	1 to 1½ hrs.	
Poland	0 3½	£12 6	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 3	5 0	1½ to 2	12 to 18 hrs.	
Portugal	0 3½	£17 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 3	5 3	3	...	
Rumania	0 4	£17 0	2 3	3 9	3 9	4 0	6 9	2½	1 to 1½	
Spain	0 3	£14 3	2 9	3 9	3 9	4 3	6 6	2 to 2½	1 to 1½	
Sweden	0 2½	£14 6	2 0	2 0	3 0	4 3	6 0	2	1	
Switzerland	0 3	£8 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 3	5 3	22½ hrs.	6 to 13 hrs.	
Turkey	0 6½	£18 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 6	5 6	3 to 4	2	
U.S.S.R.	0 5½	£17 6	3 6	4 0	4 0	4 6	8 0	3	1 to 2	
Vatican	0 3½	£14 0	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 9	6 3	2	12 to 22 hrs.	
Yugoslavia	0 4	£14 0	2 6	3 6	3 6	4 0	6 3	2	15 to 22 hrs.	
<b>Asia.</b>										
Afghanistan	1 7	...	* 2 0	* 2 0	* 3 9	* 5 3	* 11 8	20	...	
China	2 9	...	* 2 9	* 2 9	* 3 9	* 4 9	* 8 3	16 to 36	13 to 17	
Iran (Persia)	1 7	...	2 3	4 0	4 0	5 3	11 0	8 to 12	...	
Iraq	1 8	...	3 3	3 3	4 9	6 0	11 6	6 to 7	3 to 4	
Japan	2 9	† 120 0	2 0	2 0	2 9	3 9	...	17 to 34	...	
Manchuria	2 9	...	2 9	2 9	4 3	5 3	...	12 to 33	...	
Neth. E. I.	3 2	* 102 0	4 0	5 6	5 6	6 3	10 3	22 to 27	9	
Saudi Arabia	* 1 11	...	2 6	4 3	4 3	5 0	* 9 0	9 to 17	...	
Siam	1 11	* 108 0	3 3	4 3	4 3	5 3	9 0	23	8	
Syria	1 1	* 81 0	2 9	4 3	4 3	5 0	* 9 3	5 to 6	4½	
Turkey	0 6½	...	2 6	3 6	3 6	4 0	6 3	3 to 4	...	
U.S.S.R.	0 5½	...	5 3	5 9	5 9	6 3	11 6	5 to 8	4	
<b>Africa.</b>										
Algeria	0 3	£27 0	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 0	2 to 3	1½	
Egypt	* 0 9	† 72 0	2 0	2 0	3 6	4 6	7 3	5 to 6	2½	
Ethiopia	1 3	...	3 0	5 3	5 3	5 9	8 6	14 to 19	...	
Liberia	* 3 0	...	3 3	3 3	4 0	4 9	9 0	11 to 16	...	
Morocco (Fr.)	* 0 5	£27 0	3 0	4 3	4 3	4 9	7 6	3½	1½	
Congo (Belgian)	1 5	* 45 0	2 9	4 6	4 6	5 0	8 3	22 to 28	6 to 7	
<b>America.</b>										
U.S.A.	* 0 9	* 184 0	2 0	2 0	3 9	5 9	9 9	5 to 10	¶	
Alaska	2 5	...	3 3	3 3	7 0	11 3	20 0	...	...	
Mexico	1 9	120 0	2 3	2 3	3 9	5 3	8 3	11 to 17	9 to 12	
Costa Rica	* 2 4	* 95 0	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 6	8 6	15 to 20	8 to 15	
Cuba	* 1 5	120 0	2 6	2 6	4 0	5 0	...	9 to 15	8 to 12	
Dominican R.	* 2 5	144 4	3 0	4 6	4 6	5 0	8 3	14 to 20	9 to 13	
Guatemala	* 2 4	* 95 0	3 0	3 0	4 3	5 6	8 0	15 to 20	10 to 14	
Haiti	* 2 5	...	2 6	2 6	4 0	5 6	9 0	13 to 15	8 to 12	
Honduras Rep.	2 7	* 95 0	2 6	3 9	3 9	4 9	7 9	17	11 to 15	
Nicaragua	* 2 4	* 95 0	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 0	8 6	17	10 to 12	
Panama Rep.	* 2 2	95 0	2 9	2 9	4 0	5 0	8 0	14 to 20	10 to 15	
Salvador, El	2 8	96 0	3 6	3 6	5 3	6 3	9 6	15 to 21	10 to 14	
Argentina	2 1	* 120 0	3 0	3 0	4 3	5 6	9 3	16 to 23	4 to 7	
Bolivia	* 2 5	...	3 3	3 3	5 0	6 6	10 9	21 to 27	7 to 10	
Brazil	* 2 2	* 120 0	* 3 3	* 4 3	* 4 3	* 5 3	* 8 3	12 to 16	3 to 6	
Chile	* 2 1	132 0	3 3	3 3	4 6	5 6	8 9	20 to 28	5 to 15	
Colombia	2 3	* 103 0	2 9	2 9	* 6 0	* 8 6	* 14 3	24 to 33	10 to 12	
Ecuador	2 6	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	5 3	10 0	21 to 33	9 to 12	
Paraguay	2 1	* 132 0	2 9	2 9	4 6	5 6	9 6	21 to 27	8 to 10	
Peru	2 6	* 147 0	3 9	5 0	5 0	* 6 3	* 9 9	16 to 31	8 to 14	
Uruguay	2 7	126 0	3 0	4 6	4 6	5 6	9 3	16 to 21	4 to 6	
Venezuela	* 2 7	* 90 0	4 0	4 0	5 3	6 6	...	13 to 20	10 to 12	

\* To chief town, not necessarily to all parts. † Cheaper at night. ‡ Cheaper Sats. § Cheaper Suns.  
 ¶ Limit to Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, 20 lb. ¶ San Francisco (by Air) 7½ to 12 days; (by Mail) 9 to 14 days.

## THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

**Position and Extent.**—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between  $55^{\circ} 46'$  and  $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$  N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between  $1^{\circ} 46'$  E. and  $5^{\circ} 43'$  W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,337 square miles. Population (1931) 37,354,917.

**Relief.**—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the Pennine Chain, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Mountains, which contain in Scafell Pike (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the Peak of Derbyshire (2,088 feet) and Dartmoor (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2,310 feet), in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleve Cloud (1,134 feet).

**Hydrography.**—The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severn\* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon

river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The Severn Tunnel, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

**Islands.**—The Scilly Islands (Cornwall), 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Treco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, population (1931), 1,732. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire by the Solent. The total area is 147 sq. miles, population (1931), 88,400. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. Lundy (= Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2½ miles long, and 1 mile broad, with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 50; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and two lighthouses.

**Climate.**—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash. The climate of England is influenced by the much-indented coastline of the west and by the flow of warm water in the Gulf Stream Drift, which strikes the S.W. projection and proceeds N. and E. along the west and south coasts.

\* A Report of the Severn Barrage Committee of the Economic Advisory Council, issued in March 1933, recommends a barrage of the river Severn at the point known as "The English Stones"; the estimated cost of the scheme as fifty million pounds, spread over some years, and the estimated output is 2,200,000,000 units (about one-thirteenth of the requirements of the whole country for the year 1942).



## EARLY INHABITANTS.

*Prehistoric Man.*—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five typic sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

*The Celtic Invasion.*—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

*The Roman Conquest.*—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caratacus* (strictly Caratâcus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain" being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium (St. Albans). The Bishops of Londinium, Ebor-

cum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. In 455 Horsa was slain in battle against Vortigern, and Hengist reigned with his son in Kent. Bede describes the Kentish settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

*Anglo-Saxons and Normans.*—The *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welsh* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the country appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadrada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or *Santlache*) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1936.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford .....	Lord Luke, K.B.E.	Harry Arnold .....	Anthony H. Wingfield, D.L.
(2) Berks .....	Arthur T. Loyd, O.B.E.	Thomas More Eyston .....	C. Murray Pitman, K.C.
(3) Bucks .....	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.	Edward Clifton-Brown .....	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.
(4) Cambridge ....	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	{ William Warburton }	{ His Hon. Judge Farrant,
(5) Isle of Ely ... }		{ Pemberton, D.L. }	{ D.L. }
(6) Cheshire .....		Robert Henry Grenville Tatton	Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, D.S.O.
(7) Cornwall .....	Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Bolitho, D.S.O.	Capt. Charles Henry Tre- mayne	Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D., A.D.C., D.L.; Lt.- Col. R. T. G. Tangye, O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland .....	Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.	John Frederick Harris .....	Col. T. Fetherstonhaugh, D.S.O.
(9) Derby .....	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Lt.-Col. L. H. Hardy, M.C.	H. St. J. Raikes, C.B.E., K.C.
(10) Devon .....	Earl Fortescue, M.C.	William Paul Studholme	Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.; Sir A. H. Bodkin, K.C.B.; R. B. Philpotts.
(11) Dorset .....	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Lt.-Com. H. R. Munro, R.N.	E. R. Sykes.
(12) Durham .....	Marquess of London- derry, K.G.	Maj. J. L. Priestman, M.C.	J. S. G. Pemberton, D.O.L., D.L.
(13) Essex .....	Col. F. H. D. C. Whitmore, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	Capt. G. M. Strutt .....	W. J. Courtauld; Sir H. Curtis-Bennett, K.C.
(14) Gloucester .....	Duke of Beaufort, G.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. S. S. Marling	Lt.-Col. Sir Russell J. Kerr.
(15) Hants .....	Maj.-Gen. Lord Motti- stone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Capt. Jervoise Bolitho Scott	His Hon. Judge Lailey, K.C.
(16) Isle of Wight	Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	George Malcolm Kent .....	Maj. T. P. P. Powell, O.B.E.
(17) Hereford .....			
(18) Hertford .....	Viscount Hampden, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. S. Church, Bt., M.C., D.L.	Sir J. Priestley, K.C.; His Hon. Judge Sturges, K.C.
(19) Huntingdon .....	Earl of Sandwich .....	(See Cambs.)	G. H. Sismey.
(20) Kent .....	The Marquess Camden, G.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. A. L. C. Neame, O.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Luxmoore; H. Vivian Phillips.
(21) Lancashire .....	Earl of Derby, K.G.	Thomas Stone .....	H. P. Glover.
(22) Leicester .....	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	Maj. J. E. Viccars, D.S.O.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
Lincoln :			
(23) Lindsey .....	Lord Brownlow .....	John Wilson Gleed, D.L.	{ T. Hollis Walker, K.C.
(24) Kesteven .....			{ His Hon. Judge Langman.
(25) Holland .....			{ R. Gleed, D.L.
(26) London .....	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	George M. Booth .....	Sir H. Curtis Bennett, K.C.
(27) Middlesex .....	Lord Rochdale .....	George J. Furness .....	Sir Thomas Forster, K.C.
(28) Norfolk .....	Russell J. Colman .....	Maj. S. B. Winch, O.B.E.	Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.; F. K. North.
(29) Northampton...	Marquess of Exeter, C.M.G.	{ William Thomas Vere,	{ Sir C. K. Murchison.
(30) Peterborough, Soke of .....		{ Wayte Wood	{ His Hon. Judge Wood- cock, K.C.
(31) Northumberland	Rt. Hon. Sir C. P. Tre- velyan, Bt.	Capt. A. W. Milburn .....	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.
(32) Nottingham .....	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Col. J. N. Chaworth- Musters, D.S.O., T.D.	His Hon. Judge Hildyard, K.C.
(33) Oxford .....	Vivian Hugh Smith .....	Lt.-Col. A. M. Colville, D.S.O. (D.S.O.)	Rt. Hon. Lord Roche.
(34) Rutland .....	Earl of Auncaster .....	Col. R. E. M. Heathcote,	William Henry Neill.
(35) Salop .....	Earl of Powis .....	Lt.-Col. Hon. F. H. C. Weld-Forrester	Sir W. F. K. Taylor, G.B.E., K.C., D.L.
(36) Somerset .....	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Col. W. Otter Gibbs .....	Capt. Hon. T. H. Watson.
(37) Stafford .....	Earl of Harrowby .....	G. H. Downing .....	Lord Charnwood, D.L.
(38) Suffolk, E. ....	Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G.	Sir C. H. Napier Bun- bury, Bt.	R. E. White; His Hon. Judge Hildesley, K.C.
(39) " W. ....			Sir R. F. Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
(40) Surrey .....	Lord Ashcombe, C.B., T.D.	Capt. C. E. H. Master .....	J. H. W. Pilcher.
(41) Sussex, E. ....	Lord Leconfield, G.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. L. G. R. Messel, O.B.E., T.D.	Lord Cantley, K.C.
(42) " W. ....			R. Burrows, K.C., LL.B.
(43) Warwick .....	Lord Leigh .....	F. N. Horton .....	Lord Ilkeston.
(44) Westmorland ..	S. H. Le Fleming .....	Maj. A. C. Somervell, O.B.E.	Rt. Hon. Sir L. Sanderson.
(45) Wilts .....	Sir Ernest S. Wills, Bt.	G. J. Kidston, C.M.G.	(Vacant.)
(46) Worcester .....	Viscount Cobham .....	R. S. Brinton .....	Hon. Sir R. W. Coventry, K.C.
(47) Yorks—E.R. ....	Lord Middleton .....		Viscount Halifax, K.C.
(48) " N.R. ....	Lord Bolton .....	John Ralph Patentius	Sir R. F. Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
(49) " W.R. ....	Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Walde-Aldam	Sir E. C. Brooksbank, Bt., D.L.

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Sir T. Keens, D.L. ....	J. B. Graham .....	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E., D.L.	C. G. Welch, M.D.
(2) T. Skurray .....	H. J. C. Neobard, O.B.E.	Com. Hon. H. Legge, D.S.O., R.N.	A. Richmond, M.C., M.B.
(3) Sir L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.D., D.L.	Lt.-Col. G. R. Crouch, M.O., T.D., LL.B., D.L.	Lt.-Col. T. R. P. Warren, C.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.B., T.D.
(4) H. Franklin .....	A. Tabrum, O.B.E., LL.M.	William Winter, M.B.E.	B. French, M.D.
(5) H. F. M. Peatling .....	R. F. G. Thurlow, D.S.O., M.C.	Capt. J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac, M.C.	T. C. Lonie, M.B.
(6) Maj. T. C. Toler .....	G. C. Scrimgeour, O.B.E.	Maj. J. Becke, O.B.E.	Ian C. Mackay, M.B.
(7) H. Toy .....	A. A. H. Sheers .....	Maj. E. Hare, M.O.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton, C.B.E.	C. W. A. Hodgson .....	Capt. P. T. B. Browne .....	Kenneth Fraser, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, O.B.E.	H. W. Skinner, LL.B.	Maj. F. R. Anley, C.B.E.	Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller .....	Maj. L. H. Morris, M.O.	L. M. Davies, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	C. P. Bruton .....	Major L. W. Peel Yates	T. W. Stallybrass, M.D.
(12) W. M. Smith, M.A.	Harold Jevons, D.L.	George Morley, C.B.E.	J. McIntyre, M.D.
(13) A. Porter (D.S.O.)	E. S. Holcroft .....	Capt. F. R. J. Peel, M.C.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Maj. Sir F. W. B. Cripps	R. L. Moon .....	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke, O.B.E.	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Malmesbury	F. V. Barber, LL.B.	Maj. E. R. Cockburn, O.B.E.	H. L. Cronk, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton .....	Capt. C. D. Robertson	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) F. Ballard .....	(vacant)	Freeman Newton .....	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) Sir J. Priestley, K.C.	Elton Longmore .....	G. T. Knight, O.B.E.	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) Earl of Sandwich	J. B. Kelly .....	Capt. J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac, M.O. [O.B.E.]	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) Edward Hardy .....	W. Leslie Platts .....	Maj. H. E. Chapman	C. Ponder, M.D.
(21) Sir J. T. Travis-Clegg (C.M.G.)	Sir George Etherton, O.B.E.	Capt. A. F. Hordern, A.F.C.	Fred Hall, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin	L. E. Rumsey .....	Capt. C. E. Lynch Blossie	J. A. Fairer, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage, O.B.E.	Eric W. Scorer .....	R. H. Fooks .....	W. S. H. Campbell, M.B.
(24) Sir R. Pattinson .....	W. T. Phipps, M.A.		J. H. Clarke, M.D.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A., D.L.	H. C. Morris .....		W. G. Booth, M.B. [M.D.]
(26) Lord Snell, C.B.E.	John Dix .....	(Metrop. Police Area)	Sir Fredk. Menzies, K.B.E.,
(27) Sir W. Prescott, O.B.E., D.L.	C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) Russell J. Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. S. H. van Neck, M.C.	T. Ruddock West, M.D.
(29) Sir A. de C. Brooke, Bt.	H. S. Martin, LL.B.	A. A. Ferguson .....	J. M. Mackintosh, M.D.
(30) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon .....	Thomas Danby .....	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(31) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	C. Harold Carter .....	Capt. H. Studdy .....	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(32) Maj. T. P. Barber, D.S.O., T.D.	K. Tweedale Meaby	Lt.-Col. F. J. Lemon, C.B.E., D.S.O.	A. C. Tibbits, M.D.
(33) W. M. Goodenough	F. G. Scott, M.C.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., R.N.	H. C. Jennings, M.D.
(34) Earl of Ancaster	R. C. Dalton .....	Fredk. Wm. Golder .....	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(35) T. W. Green .....	W. L. Edge .....	Maj. H. A. Golden .....	William Taylor, M.D.
(36) Capt. Hon. T. H. Watson	Harold King .....	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe, D.S.O., D.L.	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(37) Lt.-Col. W. E. Harrison, O.B.E., D.L.	H. L. Underwood, LL.B.	Lt.-Col. H. P. Hunter, C.B.E.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(38) R. Eaton White, D.L.	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	G. S. Staunton, O.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.B.
(39) W. R. Hustler	L. G. Hensman Munsey	Col. J. d'E. F. Coke, O.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.	J. F. Davidson, M.B.
(40) J. Chuter Ede, M.P.	Dudley Auckland, LL.M.	Maj. G. C. Nicholson, M.C.	James Ferguson, M.B.
(41) Col. H. I. Powell Edwards, D.S.O., T.D.	H. J. T. McIlveen .....	R. E. Breffit .....	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(42) Lt. Leconfield, C.V.O.	J. Edward Seager .....	R. P. Wilson .....	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(43) Sir W. F. S. Dugdale, Bt.	L. Edgar Stephens, LL.B.	Com. E. R. B. Kemble, R.N.	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(44) G. H. Pattinson	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	P. T. B. Browne .....	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(45) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown .....	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(46) Lt.-Col. C. F. Milward, O.B.E.	C. H. Bird .....	Capt. J. "E. Lloyd-Williams, M.C.	Wyndham Parker, M.B.
(47) Lt.-Col. J. A. Dunnington-Jefferson, D.S.O.	Sir G. Macdonald, Bt., M.B.E.	J. E. Ryall, O.B.E.	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(48) Maj. R. B. Turton	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Chaytor, D.S.O., M.C.	A. Davidson, M.D.
(49) G. B. Lomas-Walker	Sir C. McGrath .....	G. C. Vaughan .....	T. N. V. Potts, M.D.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 49 ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage.	Population of Counties, 1931.	
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)
Bedfordshire (Shire Hall, Bedford) .....	302,942	220,525	220,525
Berkshire (Shire Hall, Reading) .....	454,725	214,304	311,453
Buckinghamshire (County Hall, Aylesbury) .....	479,360	271,586	271,586
Cambridgeshire (Shire Hall, Cambridge) .....	315,168	140,004	140,004
Cheshire (St. John's House, Chester) .....	631,180	675,266	1,087,655
Cheshire (County Hall, Frodo) .....	868,167	317,968	317,968
Carlisle (County Offices, Carlisle) .....	968,598	205,847	263,151
Derbyshire (County Offices, Derby) .....	640,701	614,971	757,374
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter) .....	1,660,948	458,757	732,958
Dorsetshire (County Offices, Dorchester) .....	622,843	239,352	239,352
Durham (Shire Hall, Durham) .....	627,641	924,228	1,486,175
Eav. Isle of (County Hall, March) .....	238,073	77,693	77,698
Essex (County Hall, Chemsford) .....	952,696	1,198,601	1,755,459
Gloucestershire (Shire Hall, Gloucester) .....	782,646	336,051	786,000
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester) .....	933,296	469,085	1,014,316
Herefordshire (Shire Hall, Hereford) .....	538,924	111,767	111,767
Hertfordshire (County Offices, Hertford) .....	404,520	401,159	401,206
Huntingdonshire (County Offices, Huntingdon) .....	233,985	56,206	56,206
Kent (Sessions House, Maidstone) .....	971,990	1,194,115	1,219,273
Lancashire (County Offices, Preston) .....	1,050,889	1,794,857	5,039,455
Leicestershire (10 New Street, Leicester) .....	524,197	302,692	541,861
Lincolnshire :—			
H. Hall (County Hall, Boston) .....	268,992	92,339	92,330
Kesteven (County Offices, Sleaford) .....	463,595	110,660	110,060
Lindsey (County Offices, Lincoln) .....	961,200	263,458	422,199
London (County Hall, S.E. 1) .....	74,850	4,396,821	4,397,003
Middlesex (Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1) .....	148,691	1,638,521	1,638,728
Norfolk (The Shirehouse, Norwich) .....	1,303,568	321,933	504,940
Northamptonshire (County Hall, Northampton) .....	581,679	217,133	309,474
Northumberland (County Hall, Newcastle u Tyne) .....	1,279,153	408,704	756,782
Nottinghamshire (Shire Hall, Nottingham) .....	529,079	443,930	712,731
Oxfordshire (County Hall, Oxford) .....	470,808	129,082	209,621
Peterborough, Soke of (Bridge St., Peterborough) .....	53,644	51,845	51,845
Rutland (7 Catmos Street, Oakham) .....	97,273	17,401	17,401
Shropshire (Shirehall, Shrewsbury) .....	861,800	244,156	244,156
Somerset (County Hall, Taunton) .....	1,031,666	406,327	475,142
Staffordshire (County Buildings, Stafford) .....	686,901	793,254	1,431,359
Suffolk :—			
East Suffolk (County Hall, Ipswich) .....	549,241	207,475	294,977
West Suffolk (Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds) .....	390,916	106,137	106,137
Surrey (County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames) .....	449,216	947,695	1,180,878
Sussex :—			
East Sussex (County Hall, Lewes) .....	507,069	276,795	546,864
West Sussex (County Hall, Chichester) .....	401,916	223,595	223,995
Warwickshire (Shire Hall, Warwick) .....	560,702	365,323	1,535,007
Westmorland (Exchange Chambers, Kendal) .....	504,917	65,408	65,408
Wight, Isle of (County Offices, Newport, I. of W.) .....	94,146	88,454	88,454
Wiltshire (County Offices, Trowbridge) .....	860,829	393,373	393,373
Worcestershire (Shirehall, Worcester) .....	439,953	399,927	420,056
Yorkshire :—			
East Riding (County Hall, Beverley) .....	737,065	169,392	482,936
North Riding (County Hall, Northallerton) .....	1,357,871	331,101	469,375
West Riding (County Hall, Wakefield) .....	1,625,058	1,530,405	3,352,555
York City and County (Guildhall, York) .....	3,730	84,813	84,813

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs.

## AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen .....	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen .....	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen .....	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 17 lb.
Welshmen .....	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.



LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea.

*The City of London* represents London within its ancient boundaries. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, &c.).

*The City of Westminster*, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts

of Mayfair and Belgravia. Westminster is the richest of the London areas.

*Metropolitan Boroughs.*—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

*London County Council.*—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council, which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

*Miscellaneous Authorities.*—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of the City of London as to the City Police and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The water authority is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority (5 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1) provides (or secures the provision of) electricity throughout an area of 1,797 sq. miles.

## LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1936-37.	Town Clerk.	Mayor, 1936-37.
		Births	Deaths				
CITY OF LONDON	10,996	7.6	11.0	8,167,137	8. d.	A. T. Roach, LL.B.	See p. 714.
WESTMINSTER.....	129,535	8.3	11.8	10,503,329	9 10	Parker Morris, LL.B.	A. J. P. Howard.
Battersea.....	159,542	14.2	11.9	1,145,218	12 2	E. S. Raybould.....	C. Barrington.
Bermansley.....	111,526	14.5	11.7	878,305	16 6	F. J. R. Mountain.....	E. J. Gibson.
Bethnal Green ..	108,178	14.4	10.3	526,269	16 6	David J. Keep .....	H. P. Wilson.
Camberwell.....	251,373	13.4	11.8	1,731,289	11 10	C. E. Newton .....	J. Clark.
Chelsea.....	59,026	10.2	12.6	1,216,240	10 8	S. H. Steel .....	Lt.-Col. S. Boyle, M.C.
Deptford .....	106,886	14.4	11.1	678,115	13 0	Ernest C. Seare .....	H. A. Waldegrave.
Finsbury .....	69,888	14.7	12.6	1,178,965	11 10	J. E. Arnold James ..	Mrs. E. Martin.
Fulham.....	150,940	13.8	11.7	1,261,301	11 0	Wilfred Townend.....	C. Lancaster.
Greenwich .....	100,879	13.9	11.9	895,713	12 5	D. J. Reason .....	J. R. Dabin.
Hackney.....	215,380	14.0	10.6	1,503,846	11 7	H. R. H. Tee, O.B.E., LL.D.	H. W. Butler.
Hammersmith ...	135,521	14.7	11.9	1,229,000	11 9	Hugh Royle.....	J. Rooke.
Hampstead .....	88,914	10.4	10.6	1,556,341	10 8	Philip H. Harold.....	L. G. Glover.
Holborn .....	38,816	7.7	11.7	1,640,325	10 5	Lionel Walford .....	R. H. Haxell.
Islington .....	321,712	14.9	10.9	2,207,849	10 8	W. E. Adams .....	G. B. Naish.
Kensington .....	180,681	12.4	12.1	3,334,408	10 8	F. Webster, B.A., LL.B.	H. W. Fane.
(Royal Borough)							
Lambeth.....	296,162	19.7	12.0	2,340,642	11 2	O. L. Roberts .....	E. A. Mills.
Lewisham.....	219,942	12.5	10.0	1,781,315	10 10	John T. Duff .....	J. Hetherington.
Paddington.....	144,950	14.0	12.0	1,819,578	11 3	W. F. Abbiss, M.B.E.	H. V. Kenyon.
Poplar.....	155,086	15.4	12.0	773,712	18 0	H. E. Dennis .....	G. Lansbury, M.P.
St. Marylebone ..	97,620	9.8	11.7	3,440,588	9 11	R. C. Graves, LL.D.	R. Stiles Allen.
St. Pancras.....	198,113	13.3	12.0	2,223,345	10 7	A. Powell Coke .....	R. F. W. Fincham.
Shoreditch.....	97,038	14.6	11.3	816,614	13 4	R. Cyril Ray, B.A.....	Mrs. D. Thurtle.
Southwark.....	171,657	14.8	12.4	1,330,311	12 10	D. T. Griffiths .....	C. W. Mills.
Stepney.....	225,203	14.3	11.3	1,735,915	14 10	W. L. McCarty .....	J. C. Lawder.
Stoke Newington.	51,215	13.9	10.6	426,906	11 9	C. Kent Wright, B.A.	G. G. Broadbridge.
Wandsworth.....	353,101	11.0	10.0	3,255,671	11 0	R. Jerman, M.C., M.A.	W. H. Heath.
Woolwich.....	146,944	14.0	10.0	1,167,845	13 4	David Jenkins .....	Miss M. Crout.

## THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans, it is said, it received municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent state, and its burghesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burghesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzailwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done; though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

*Aldermen* were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmoete*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but they continue, as heretofore, to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

*Officers*.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1208. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk and Common Serjeant are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319; but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

## The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1936–1937.

Sir George Thomas Broadbridge, Kt., born 1869; Alderman of Candlewick Ward, 1930; Sheriff, 1933; Lord Mayor, 1936; The Mansion House, E.C. 4 ..... £12,500  
Private Secretary, Cyril Gamon.

## The Aldermen.

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>C.C.</i>	<i>Ald.</i>	<i>Shff.</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt. ....	<i>Dowgate</i> .....	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Col. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P. ....	<i>Bridge Without</i> (1931) .....	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Col. The Viscount Wakefield, G.C.V.O., C.B.E. ....	<i>Bread Street</i> .....	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Col. Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt. ....	<i>Cordwainer</i> .....	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt. ....	<i>Langbourn</i> .....	1860	1896	1918	1912	1924
Col. The Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E. ....	<i>Bassishaw</i> .....	1868	1913	1920	1917	1926
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Bt. ....	<i>Aldgate</i> .....	1872	1913	1921	1925	1927
Sir J. E. Kynaston Studd, Bt., O.B.E., M.A., LL.D. ....	<i>Farringdon Without</i> .....	1858	.....	1923	1922	1928
Sir William Phené Neal, Bt. ....	<i>Lime Street</i> .....	1860	1893	1922	1929	1930
Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., LL.D., F.C.A. ....	<i>Cheap</i> .....	1872	1910	1923	1930	1931
Sir Percy Walter Greenaway, Bt. ....	<i>Dishopsgate</i> .....	1874	1917	1924	1931	1932
Sir Charles Henry Collett, Bt. ....	<i>Bridge</i> .....	1864	1912	1927	1932	1933
Sir Stephen Killik, G.B.E., K.C.V.O. ....	<i>Broad Street</i> .....	1861	1908	1927	1922	1934
Sir Percy Vincent, Bt. ....	<i>Walbrook</i> .....	1868	1922	1929	1926	1935

## All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir William James Miller Burton, Kt. ....	<i>Tower</i> .....	1862	.....	1930	.....	.....
Sir Harry Edward A. Twyford, Kt. ....	<i>Cripplegate</i> .....	1870	1930	1930	1934	.....
Maj. Sir Frank Henry Bowater, Kt., L.C.C. ....	<i>Castle Baynard</i> .....	1866	1922	1931	1929	.....
Sir William George Coxen, Kt. ....	<i>Billingsgate</i> .....	1867	1920	1931	1928	.....
Lt.-Col. Sir John Dawson Laurie, Kt., T.D. ....	<i>Cornhill</i> .....	1872	1930	1931	1935	.....
Sir D. George Collins, Kt. ....	<i>Farringdon Within</i> .....	1870	1899	1931	1930	.....
Frank Joseph Coleman Pollitzer .....	<i>Queenhithe</i> .....	1869	1920	1932	1936	.....
Sir George Henry Wilkinson, Kt. ....	<i>Aldersgate</i> .....	1885	1923	1933	1931	.....
Col. Sir Samuel George Joseph, Kt. ....	<i>Portsoken</i> .....	1883	1931	1933	1933	.....
Col. Richard William Eaton, T.D. ....	<i>Coleman Street</i> .....	.....	1930	1935	.....	.....
George Godfrey Warr .....	<i>Vintry</i> .....	.....	.....	1936	.....	.....

## The Sheriffs.

Alderman F. J. C. Pollitzer (*see above*), and C. J. H. McRea, C.C.

Adolph, W. E. L. ... <i>Vintry.</i>	Fortescue, W., J.P. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>	Nelthropp, W. R. ... <i>Candlewick.</i>
Alexander, E. S. ... <i>Aldgate.</i>	Foxton, W. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>	Newell, C. ... <i>Castle Bynd.</i>
Algar, C. R. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Galloway, A., J.P. ... <i>Tower.</i>	Newsom-Smith, Dep. F. E. Bro. St.
Allcard, V. ... <i>Broad St.</i>	Game, H. V. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Newton, Col. E. H.,
Alley, E. D. ... <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>	Gane, Capt. I. B. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	T.D. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
Andrews, W. R. ... <i>Aldgate.</i>	Gillet, F. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Nicholson, W. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>
Anning, E. H. ... <i>Cheap.</i>	Oillet, Cpt. S. H., M.C. <i>Bassishaw.</i>	Norris, O. T. ... <i>Tower.</i>
Bacon, W. N. ... <i>Walbrook.</i>	Goldman, H. L. ... <i>Cornhill.</i>	Northcott, J. ... <i>Bread St.</i>
Baily, Dep. H. D. ... <i>Bridge.</i>	Goldney, A. M. ... <i>Cornhill.</i>	Pakeman, Sir J. R.,
Barnard, Maj. A. C.,	Gooding, W. ... <i>Aldersgate.</i>	O.B.E. ... <i>Cheap.</i>
O.B.E., T.D. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Gorman, A. P. ... <i>Billingsgate.</i>	Parkes, E. T. ... <i>Cornhill.</i>
Barrett, H. Roper ... <i>Lime St.</i>	Gover, E. M. ... <i>Bridge.</i>	Parkes, S. ... <i>Bread St.</i>
Barry, H. C. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>	Gow, Maj. J. L., M.C. <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Pearse, Sir J. S. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>
Batten, H. R. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Gower, H. J. ... <i>Cordwainer</i>	Pitman, H. P. L. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
Beecroft, L. C. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>	Green, Dep. Sir F. H.,	Poland, R. D. ... <i>Queenhithe.</i>
Bennet, Dep. J. F. ... <i>Cordwainer.</i>	Bt. ... <i>Vintry.</i>	Polden, F. C. ... <i>Vintry.</i>
Bennett, Capt. J. F. C. <i>Cordw.</i>	Greenaway, S. H. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Pragnell, A., J.P. ... <i>Castle Bynd.</i>
Bennett, J. T. ... <i>Billingsgate.</i>	Greenwood, J. F. ... <i>Candlewick.</i>	Procter, J. ... <i>Castle Bynd.</i>
Berridge, Dep. G. J. <i>Dowgate.</i>	Gunton, W. H. ... <i>Aldersgate.</i>	Pryce, Capt. E. C., J.P. <i>Aldgate.</i>
Berry, F. W. ... <i>Castle Bynd.</i>	Harrowing, T. J. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Raphael, J. H. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
Biggs, W. W. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Hatch, W. G. ... <i>Queenhithe.</i>	Reading, W. A. ... <i>Billingsgate.</i>
Bird, Dep. Sir H., J.P. <i>Billingsgate.</i>	Hay, A. M. ... <i>Bread St.</i>	Regge, R. W. ... <i>Coleman St.</i>
Blackham, Col. R. J., C.B., C.M.G.,	Heath, Capt. A. H. <i>Tower.</i>	Ridout, A. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
C.L.R., D.S.O., M.D. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Heath, J. S. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Robertson, A. ... <i>Aldgate.</i>
Bonser, W. F., O.B.E. <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Heilbut, G. H. ... <i>Walbrook.</i>	Rowland, F., F.C.A. <i>Cordwainer.</i>
Botterfill, Col. G. P. <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>	Heiser, C. R. ... <i>Aldersgate.</i>	Selby, G. Z. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>
Boul, A. R. ... <i>Aldersgate.</i>	Heppenstall, F. S. ... <i>Tower.</i>	Sennett, Sir R. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
Bowles, H. E. ... <i>Bridge.</i>	Hewett, Cpt. R. R. S. <i>Billingsgate.</i>	Sheat, W. J. O.,
Brett, W. C. ... <i>Coleman St.</i>	Hill, H. E. ... <i>Bread St.</i>	O.B.E., J.P. ... <i>Broad St.</i>
Brodie, R., O.B.E. ... <i>Portsoken.</i>	Hislop, W. G. ... <i>Coleman St.</i>	Shepherd, Sir H. P. ... <i>Lime St.</i>
Brough, Dep. J. R. <i>Castle Bynd.</i>	Holland, W. E. ... <i>Coleman St.</i>	Shipman, J. H. ... <i>Aldersgate.</i>
Brown, H. W., B.A. <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Holmes, Sir A. W.,	Shipton, W. E. ... <i>Tower.</i>
Brown, K. Hurst. ... <i>Broad St.</i>	K.B.E. ... <i>Aldgate.</i>	Simonds, S. R. ... <i>Lime St.</i>
Brown, Victor, J.P. <i>Broad St.</i>	Horner, F. A. ... <i>Tower.</i>	Singer, Dep. H. D. ... <i>Lime St.</i>
Brundle, F. W. ... <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>	Howe, H. M. ... <i>Broad St.</i>	Slazenger, A. E. L. ... <i>Dowgate.</i>
Buckingham, H. W. <i>Langbourn.</i>	Hughes, Maj. H. F.,	Smith, Bracewell, B.Sc.,
Bull, O. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	D.S.O. ... <i>Broad St.</i>	M.P. ... <i>Billingsgate.</i>
Bullworthy, W. W. ... <i>Bridge.</i>	Jacobs, H. ... <i>Portsoken.</i>	Smyth, Dep. R. ... <i>Aldersgate.</i>
Burgess, H. J. ... <i>Aldgate.</i>	Jehnings, Dep. C. F. J. <i>Walbrook.</i>	Spyer, W., J.P. ... <i>Broad St.</i>
Calder, H. W. K. ... <i>Bridge.</i>	Johnson, Dep. B. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Stoneham, R. T. D. ... <i>Candlewick</i>
Caunter, F. J. ... <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>	Jones, G. W. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Stopher, Dep. J. ... <i>Cornhill.</i>
Champuess, Dep.	Judd, T. L. ... <i>Bridge.</i>	Syrett, H. S., O.B.E.,
Maj. W. H. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Juniper, Dep. A. S. <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	L.L.B. ... <i>Coleman St.</i>
Christie, A. M. ... <i>Castle Bynd.</i>	Kimber, Dep. Sir H.	Taylor, Dep. H. T. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>
Chubb, Hon. C. A. ... <i>Castle Bynd.</i>	Dt., M.A. ... <i>Langbourn.</i>	Taylor, Dep. L., O.B.E. <i>Coleman St.</i>
Church, F. H. W. ... <i>Aldgate.</i>	King-Hamilton, A. ... <i>Cornhill.</i>	Teuten, Dep. A. H. <i>Queenhithe.</i>
Coates, F. B. ... <i>Bread St.</i>	Knight, A. C., F.S.A.,	Thomas, Dep. Sir W.,
Conoley, J. ... <i>Queenhithe.</i>	J.P. ... <i>Cheap.</i>	M.P.E. ... <i>Cheap.</i>
Cooper, Lt.-Col. E. R.,	Laws, E. L. ... <i>Portsoken.</i>	Thompson, G. H. ... <i>Langbourn.</i>
O.B.E., M.C. ... <i>Tower.</i>	Layton, Dep. J. E. <i>Tower.</i>	Tollit, C. C. ... <i>Cheap.</i>
Crosse, C. S. ... <i>Cheap.</i>	Leader, S. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>	Truscott, Lt. - Col.
Crossingham, C. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Leuw, W. ... <i>Portsoken.</i>	R. F., O.B.E., M.A. <i>Dowgate.</i>
Davenport, Sir H. E., J.P. <i>Bridge.</i>	Little, G. ... <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>	Turner, C. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
Dennis, C. W. ... <i>Candlewick.</i>	Lord, F. A. B. ... <i>Cordwainer.</i>	Underwood, E. S. ... <i>Cheap.</i>
Devitt, H. F. ... <i>Cornhill.</i>	Lovell, J. S., M.A. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Vick, R. W. ... <i>Bridge.</i>
Dickson, C. G. ... <i>Aldersgate.</i>	Lowe, F. W. I. ... <i>Coleman St.</i>	Vine, Dep. W. J. G. H. M. <i>Aldersgate.</i>
Donue, E. F. ... <i>Bread St.</i>	McAuliffe, Dep. Sir	Walters, Dep. W. S. <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>
Dray, F. G. ... <i>Vintry.</i>	H. T., F.C.A. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Wardlaw, Dep. D. C. W. <i>Aldgate.</i>
Dunn, B. S. ... <i>Langbourn.</i>	McDonald, G. J. W. <i>Billingsgate.</i>	Watts, A. E. ... <i>Walbrook.</i>
Dutton, Dep. E. H. <i>Portsoken.</i>	McManis, T. J. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Welch, Cpt. G. J. C. M. O. <i>Candlew.</i>
Dyas, S. R. ... <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>	McRea, C. J. H. ... <i>Billingsgate.</i>	Wells, L. S. M. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
Easton, H. A. ... <i>Coleman St.</i>	Maguire, H. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Whitaker, Dep. Lt.-Cl.
Edwards, J. J. ... <i>Cordwainer.</i>	Marshall, S. ... <i>Dowgate.</i>	C. W., M.A., F.S.A. <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>
Elkan, Lt.-Col. C. J.,	Mart, G. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>	Whitby, J. ... <i>Langbourn.</i>
D.S.O., O.B.E. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Marten, H. W. ... <i>Bassishaw.</i>	White, Dep. J. H. ... <i>Bread St.</i>
Elkington, G. L.,	Martin, Maj. J. G.,	Whiting, J. H. ... <i>Walbrook.</i>
F.L.I.B.A. ... <i>Dowgate.</i>	D.S.O. ... <i>Langbourn.</i>	Whittingham, F., J.P. <i>Queenhithe.</i>
Elliston, Capt. G. S.,	Martin, L. E. ... <i>Portsoken.</i>	Wigley, F. G. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>
M.G., J.P., M.P. ... <i>Farrin. Wt.</i>	Meldrum, H. ... <i>Bread St.</i>	Wilkinson, R. H. ... <i>Vintry.</i>
Farlow, Dep. C. D.	Meldrum, R. ... <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>	Williamson, D. E. ... <i>Cornhill.</i>
King, M.A. ... <i>Candlewick.</i>	Metchum, R. ... <i>Langbourn.</i>	Withers, G. E. ... <i>Vintry.</i>
Farmer, H. L. ... <i>Cheap.</i>	Morris, H. W. ... <i>Walbrook.</i>	Wood, G. E. ... <i>Cripple. Wn.</i>
Farrow, L. W. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Morris, S. G. ... <i>Castle Bynd.</i>	Woods, J. R. ... <i>Langbourn.</i>
Fitch, H. B. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Morrison, C. R. ... <i>Queenhithe.</i>	Worley, S. R. ... <i>Dowgate.</i>
Fletcher, Dep. Sir B. F.,	Mostyn, F. A. ... <i>Bishopsgate.</i>	Wright, W. N., J.P. <i>Bishopsgate.</i>
P.P.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.,	Mounsey, J. D. ... <i>Cripple. Wt.</i>	Youlden, E. ... <i>Bassishaw.</i>
M. ARCH. ... <i>Farrin. Wn.</i>	Myers, A. ... <i>Portsoken.</i>	Young, Dep. G. W. <i>Bassishaw.</i>

## OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.		Elect.		
Recorder, Sir Holman Gregory, K.C.	£4,000	1934	Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Sir Landon Ronald	£1,500	1910
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock	£3,000	1912	Sword-Bearer, Maj. A.E. Wood, D.O.M.	£747	1921
Town Clerk, Alfred Thomas Roach, LL.B.	£2,500	1935	Common Cryer and Sergeant-at-Arms, William Thomas Boston	£547	1927
Common Serjeant, Cecil Whiteley, K.C.	£3,000	1934	Marshal, Lt.-Com. J. R. Poland, R.N.	£430	1936
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, etc., Gerald Dodson	£2,500	1934	Librarian and Director, Art Gallery, J. L. Douthwaite	£1,450	1926
Aubrey Ralph Thomas, B.C.L., M.A.	£1,600	1936	Medical Officer, Port of London, C. F. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	£1,900	1928
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. Sir H. S. Turnbull, K.B.E., J.P.	£1,600	1925	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, Wallace Thoday, LL.B.	£1,250	1933
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith	£2,000	1920	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall) and Clerk to Special Sessions, S. E. Longbottom	£1,000	1933
Remembrancer, L. C. Blackmore			Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,650	1921
Bowker, O.B.E., M.C.	£1,500	1933	Keeper of the Guildhall, G.W. Bodman	£797	1922
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A.	£2,500	1924	Principal Clerks:—		
Secondary & High Balford of Southwark, Walter Norwood Earle	£1,000	1931	Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmores	£1,250	1924
Medical Officer, City of London, (vacant)		1936	Town Clerk's Office, F. J. Craker	£1,500	1931
Coroner, F. Danford Thomas, M.A.	£700	1932	P.H.D., Francis J. C. Helder	£1,250	1927
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79	2	V. & R. Dept., T. H. Strong	£1,250	1933
Clerk of the Peace, W. W. Nops, LL.B.	£400	1929	Market Superintendents:—		
Surveyor, F. C. J. Read, F.S.L.	£1,750	1931	Central, H. W. G. Millman	£1,400	1904
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E., F.S.I.	£2,000	1915	Cattle, J. R. Hayhurst, M.R.C.V.S.	£1,550	1913
Head Master of City of London School, F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.	£2,250	1929	Billingsgate, T. J. Dove	£900	1932
Head Master of Freemens' School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£600	1914	Spitalfields, (vacant).	£800	1931
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Julia Elizabeth Turner	£680	1932			

\*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1935-1936.

NET RECEIPTS.			NET EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance 1934-35 brought forward	6,087	8 6	To Magistracy.....	6,681	8 9
Estates revenue .....	196,521	17 1	Criminal Justice .....	15,536	5 11
Markets Revenue Accounts:—			Civil Government .....	39,381	14 5
London Central Markets .....	61,031	19 6	Open Spaces .....	18,365	5 4
Billingsgate Market .....	12,517	12 9	Guildhall School of Music .....	8,935	16 2
Leadenhall Market .....	3,345	17 7	City of London School.....	10,373	2 1
Metropolitan Cattle Market .....	4,562	17 1	City of London School for Girls ...	4,414	16 2
			Freemans' School .....	4,328	3 7
			Sundries .....	2,373	14 3
			Expenses not allocated, etc.....	5,303	11 3
			To Officers' Establishments .....	51,185	15 11
			Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,004	3 11
	284,067	12 6	Celebration of the 25th Anniver-		
Gresham Estate Revenue			sary of the Accession of His		
(Moieties) .....	12,012	3 3	Majesty King George V. ....	14,052	10 0
Contributions in respect of			Charitable and Public Donations...	12,935	10 8
Officers' Establishments .....	32,947	3 10	Grant to the University of London	10,050	0 0
			"    "    City and Guilds Institute	500	0 0
			"    "    Tower Hill Improvement	1,000	0 0
	£329,026	19 7	Expenses of Honorary Votes.....	193	12 2
			Freedom and Addresses .....	12,499	19 9

\* The above is abstracted from the 303rd "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1533 to 1535-36. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1533 were believed to have been destroyed in the Plague of London, but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extracts are from the 152nd Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1785-36. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1703, the 14th December, 1705, and 25th January, 1717, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 87th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

Address or Congratulation and Wedding Present to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., and the Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas- Scott .....	357	0	0
To London Almshouses .....	1,993	5	10
Denton Hospital .....	997	15	0
Debenture Stock Redemption Fund .....	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund .....	15,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve Fund.....	30,000	0	0
Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund .....	525	0	0
Staff Compassionate Fund.....	20,000	0	0
Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund .....	20,000	0	0
Markets Improvement Reserve ...	—	—	—
Fruit Brokers' Leaseholds .....	3,022	15	1
Balance.....	665	14	10
	£329,026	19	



THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 78 Guilds in existence. The Marblers, Silk-throwers and Tobacco Pipe Makers are extinct.

9,716 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled

to vote at elections in Common Hall (see p. 714).

The Liveries of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers (480), Liners (363), and Haberdashers (342), are the most numerous, the Bowyers (24), the smallest.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporation Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Hall.*	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1936-1937.
		£	£	£		[K.C.V.O., C.B.E.]	
Mercers (1) .....	213	53,000	58,000	111,000	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2	Col. Sir F. D. Watney, F. B. Watney, M.B.E.	
Grocers (2) .....	166	37,500	500	38,000	Princes Street, E.C.2	L. Hickman Barnes, Charles R. Tabor.	
Drapers (3) .....	188	50,000	28,000	78,000	Throgmorton St., E.C.2	Sir Ernest Pooley, George G. Warr.	
Fishmongers (4) .....	286	47,798	2,428	50,226	London Bridge, E.C.4	C. N. Hooper, Sir V. W. Baddeley, [K.C.B.]	
Goldsmiths (5) .....	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	Foster Lane, E.C.2	W. T. Pridaux, Sir R. Benson, Bt.	
Skinners (6) .....	200	33,200	33,500	66,700	Dowgate Hill, E.C.4	J. J. Lambert, G. N. B. Sebastian.	
Merchant Taylors (7) .....	329	37,000	13,000	50,000	30 Threadneedle St., E.C.2	C. Roche Finnis, M.A. Capt. A. H. Mering.	
Haberdashers (8) .....	342	8,000	49,000	57,000	33 Gresham St., E.C.2	Guy Eagleton, H. R. H. Prince, Arthur of Connaught, K.G.	
Salters (9) .....	153	20,000	2,000	22,000	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	G. Everard Nichols, Sir H. B. Cohen, Bt., [K.C.B., T.D.]	
Ironmongers (10) .....	31	13,000	13,000	26,000	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1	J. F. Adams Beck, J. L. C. Mercer.	
Vintners (11) .....	208	12,700	4,600	17,300	Upper Thames St., E.C.4	Paym.-Com. H. B. Spencer J. Mahey.	
Clothworkers (12) .....	180	57,160	27,398	84,557	42 Mincing Lane, E.C.3	Tuffill, C.B.E., R.D. Maj. W. F. Potheary, Stanley Bousfield, M.D. D.C.M.	
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58) (Society of) .....	163	6,000	1,200	7,200	Water Lane, E.C.4	Group-Capt. Henry Dr. A. P. Gibbons.	
Armourers and Brasiers (22) .....	91	7,940	50	8,000	81 Coleman St., E.C.2	Cooper, D.S.O., M.A. Hewitt Pitt, M.C.	Walter D. Marshall.
Bakers (19) .....	100	1,580	320	1,900	16 Harp Lane, E.C.3	C. F. Lingard, H. J. K. Balls.	
Barbers (17) .....	86	..	..	..	33 Monkwell St., E.C.2	C. F. Lingard, Maurice Howden.	
Basketmakers (95) .....	191	..	110	..	23 King St., E.C.2	R. H. Bobart, M.B.E. F. W. I. Lowe, C.C.	
Blacksmiths (40) .....	85	684	none	684	65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.1	F. C. Luffman, B. H. Bowles, F.C.C.	
Bowyers (38) .....	24	635	40	675	5 Gray's Inn Sq., W.C.1	E. A. B. Griffith, Maj. J. E. H. Neville, [M.C., M.C.]	
Brewers (14) .....	66	3,140	21,300	24,440	Addle St., E.C.2 [E.C.]	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, Col. G. B. Winch.	
Broderers (48) .....	33	..	..	..	13 St. Swithin's Lane, Sir William Barber, [C. T. Holford, F.R.C.S.]		
Butchers (24) .....	255	..	818	..	818 77 Bartholomew Close, L. E. Hall, L.D., [E. C. W. Oldham.]		
*Carmen (89) .....	150	237	..	237	15 Eastcheap, E.C.3	O. G. Sunderland, F.C.A. V. H. Parker.	
Carpenters (26) .....	150	16,000	2,000	18,000	Throgmorton Av., E.C.2	H. C. Osborne, M.C., Sir B. F. Fletcher, [M.A., P.P.M.H.A.]	
Clockmakers (61) .....	145	1,750	250	2,000	116 Cannon St., E.C.4	W. J. S. Pennefather, Frank Mercer, [C.C. Lord Iliffe, C.B.E.]	
Cochmakers (99) .....	127	1,025	none	1,025	Noble St., E.C.2	B.J.R. Armitage, M.A. F. W. Bishop, L.D., [F. N. Husband.]	
*Cooks (35) .....	64	2,000	100	2,100	34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.1	G. C. Sherrard, M.A., Rt. Hon. Sir A. Chamberlain, K.G., M.P.	
Coopers (136) .....	165	2,400	5,000	7,400	71 Basinghall St., E.C.2	Leshie Clarke, M.A., F. W. Mander, M.A., [N. Birkett, K.C.]	
Cordwainers (27) .....	106	9,000	1,600	10,600	7 Cannon St., E.C.4	F. W. Mander, M.A., W. H. Beaumont, [H. L. Petit Boot.]	
*Curriers (20) .....	72	1,088	74	1,162	7 Cannon St., E.C.4	F. W. Mander, M.A., W. N. Earle, [Maj. R. W. Cooper, M.C.]	
Cutlers (18) .....	90	5,350	50	5,400	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4	W. H. Beaumont, [Maj. R. W. Cooper, M.C.]	
*Distillers (74) .....	81	..	none	..	15-16 Aldermanbury, E.C.2	W. N. Earle, [Maj. R. W. Cooper, M.C.]	
Dyers (13) .....	90	6,000	1,000	7,000	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4	D. R. B. Park, F. F. Flinn.	
*Fainmakers (84) .....	90	150	none	150	62 London Wall, E.C.2	H. D. P. Francis, M.C. W. S. Gray, [C.B.E.]	
*Farrars (55) .....	121	325	none	325	146 Bishopsgate, E.C.2	W. R. Starkie, E. T. Neathercoat,	
*Feltmakers (54) .....	232	87	184	271	Arundel House, W.C.2	S. A. Williamson	
*Fletcher (39) .....	26	70	none	70	23 Young St., W.8	P. B. Shephard, John Monkhouse.	
Fomblers (33) .....	86	1,710	115	1,825	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.2	H. W. Wiley, M.A., Wm. Christopher.	
*Fragance .....	187	342	638	980	5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4	E. A. Ebbelwhite, Ald. Sir H. Twyford.	
Knitters (65) .....	99	470	170	640	40 Chancery Ln., W.C.2	Guy Eagleton, A. W. Shillan.	
*Fruiters (45) .....	193	34	200	234	5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4	E. A. Ebbelwhite, A. N. Pitts.	
*Gardeners (66) .....	82	4,000	3,000	7,000	39 Basinghall St., E.C.2	W. D. Saxby, J. M. Haslip.	
Gilders (23) .....	64	none	92	92	13 Queen Anne's St., S.W.1	George J. Leckie, S. Hamp, F.R.I.A.	
*Glassers (53) .....	223	243	66	309	1 Garden Court, E.C.4	Col. R. J. Blackham, Ald. Sir William C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., [Brown, K.B.E.]	
*Glovers (62) .....	115	100	58	158	28 Sackville St., W.1	J. J. Edwards, C.C., Col. Sir G. McLaren	
*Gold & Silver Wynddrawers (109) .....	176	310	39	349	33 Walbrook, E.C.4	A. Charles Knight, A. W. Jarratt.	
Gumblers (80) .....	32	900	none	2,800	7-11 Moorgate, E.C.2	J.F., F.S.A., C.C. Norman Cayley, H. T. Barnett.	
*Horners (74) .....	177	162	12	174	3 Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C.4	E. B. Nichols, F. Rowland, F.C.A., [C.C.]	
Innholders (32) .....	90	3,000	250	3,250	Collegio Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4	John C. Druce, S. J. Walter.	
*Joiners (41) .....	49	2,215	none	2,215	12 Devonshire Sq., E.C.2	H. H. Phillips, B. J. Turner.	
Leathersellers (15) .....	150	26,000	7,500	33,500	St. Helen's Place, E.C.3	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A. F. J. Nettlefold.	

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Hall.	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1936 1937.
* <i>Livery</i> (57) ..	368	573	105	678	13 Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C. 4.]	C. F. J. Jennings, etc.	The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor
* <i>Musicians</i> (31) ..	56	550	none	550	19 New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.]	H. M. Clowes, D.S.O.	A. Page.
* <i>Master Mariners</i> (Hon. Coy. of)	200	..	..	..	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.]	W. T. C. Smith .....	Sir R. B. Chadwick, Bt. (Deputy).
* <i>Musicians</i> (50) ..	132	623	854	1,477	1 New Court, W.C. 2 ..	Lt.-Col. H. A. F. Crowdsen, M.A., T.D.	A. J. Waley.
* <i>New Drapers</i> (69) ..	150	..	none	..	3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4.]	C. D. King Farlow, M.A., C.C.	T. R. Ablett.
* <i>Painters</i> (28) ..	270	700	200	2,000	9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C. 4.]	W. A. D. Englefield .....	Maj. E. Howard, R.N.
* <i>Patternmakers</i> (76) ..	71	250	1,200	250	14 Moorgate, E.C. 4.]	O. C. Isard .....	Sir R. V. Gower, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.P.
* <i>Patrons</i> (56) ..	207	257	680	937	14 Coleman St., E.C. 2.]	Henry C. Head .....	T. G. Marriott.
* <i>Parish Clerks</i> (16) ..	101	6,500	232	6,732	168 Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.]	Arthur S. Grant .....	A. J. Mullens.
* <i>Parish Clerks</i> (46) ..	40	1,250	30	1,280	24 Theobalds Rd., W.C. 1.]	Alfred F. Mott .....	Wm. Symmons.
* <i>Playing Card Makers</i> (83) ..	110	50	6	56	147 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P. [ness, C.C.]	Ernest Bates.
* <i>Plumbers</i> (31) ..	120	880	20	900	36 Farnival St., E.C. 4.]	Maj. W. H. Champ .....	G. J. Wetton.
* <i>Pointers</i> (34) ..	74	75	250	1,000	19 Great Winchester St., E.C. 4.]	C. R. Rutherford, M.A. P. Lewis	P. Lewis
* <i>Saddlers</i> (25) ..	94	11,200	1,000	12,200	141 Cheapside, E.C. 2 ..	A. F. G. Everitt .....	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
* <i>Scritveners</i> (44) ..	40	..	..	..	56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.]	A. A. Pitcairn .....	J. Moxon Broad, [K.C.]
* <i>Shoemakers</i> (59) ..	274	830	none	830	Barbers Hall] .....	C. F. Lingard .....	H. R. H. Duke of York
* <i>Spectacle Makers</i> (60) ..	180	400	..	400	36 Farnival St., E.C. 4.]	Maj. W. H. Champ-ness, C.C.	Sir Gomer Berry, Bt.
* <i>Stationers and Newspaper Makers</i> (47) ..	430	1,600	3,100	4,700	Stationers' Hall, E.C. 4 ..	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	S. J. Sandle.
* <i>Tinplate Makers</i> (21) ..	86	..	220	220	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3 ..	R. H. Monier-Williams	[Cliffe, R.N.]
* <i>Tin Plate Works</i> (67) ..	152	72	100	172	5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4.]	E. A. Ebbelwhite, LL.D., F.S.A.	T. H. Hewlett.
* <i>Turners</i> (51) ..	162	265	17	282	36 Farnival St., E.C. 4.]	R. Chaupness, M.A.	Sir R. V. Gower, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.P.
* <i>Writers and Book-binders</i> (37) ..	44	2,335	186	2,521	6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.]	Arthur H. Bird .....	L. Mansfield.
* <i>Photographers</i> (49) ..	40	300	20	320	127 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.]	R. D. Crump .....	F. L. Griggs.
* <i>Wine Merchants</i> (20) ..	30	1,370	230	1,600	Gresham Street, E.C. 2]	Albert James Wood .....	H. F. Collum.
* <i>Weavers</i> (42) ..	110	3,750	1,900	5,650	17 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.]	L. E. Tanner, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A.	Hon. C. A. Chubb, C.C.
* <i>Wheelwrights</i> (73) ..	190	250	82	322	Guilddhall, E.C. 2] .....	(vacant) .....	T. Harvey Hull
* <i>Woolmen</i> (43) ..	45	400	none	400	3 Bond Court, E.C. 4.]	A. C. Jennings .....	N. Robertson.
<i>No Livery.</i>							
* <i>City Solicitors</i> ..	..	105	..	105	15 Queen Street, E.C. 4]	A. F. Bell .....	A. I. Pickford, B.A.
* <i>Parish Clerks</i> ..	..	..	..	..	24 Silver St., E.C. ..	E. F. Mills .....	Maj. S. W. Price, M.C.
* <i>Watermen and Lightermen</i> ..	..	..	..	..	18 St. Mary at Hill, E.C. 3]	A. V. Curriek .....	T. C. Scanlan.

\* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

### THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade the churchwardens and overseers in every parish were required, under Acts passed in 1707 and 1774, to provide fire engines and ladders, and the leading insurance companies also organised private fire brigades, which were amalgamated in 1832 to form the London Fire Engine Establishment. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities and established "The Metropolitan Fire Brigade," which (Jan. 1, 1867) also took over the fire escapes provided by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, a voluntary body which had been founded in 1836. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered to "London Fire Brigade."

On July 1, 1936, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 1 deputy chief officer; 1 divisional officer; 3 assistant divisional officers; and 1,966 officers, firemen, watchroom attendants and pilots; an administrative technical and clerical staff of 163. There were 60 land fire-stations, 3 river stations

and 1 river repairing depot. The equipment included 54 Dual-purpose, 76 Pumps (including 5 breathing-apparatus pumps), 107 sets of self-contained oxygen-breathing apparatus, 22 Escape-vans, 50 Escapes, 13 Turntable ladders, 2 Emergency tenders, 1 Foam tender, 3 Foam generators, 8 Lorries, 3 Tenders, 18 Cars, 1 Canteen-van, 3 River floats, 359 Hook ladders, and 52 miles of hose. There were also 1,743 street fire-alarm posts, 31,772 Fire hydrants, 94 telephone lines from station to station, 65 exchange telephone lines, and 320 telephone lines to public and other buildings. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, totalled 9,598, the fires numbered 5,172, of which 42 were classed as "serious," and the calls to perform special services numbered 181.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Maj. C. C. B. Morris, M.C., M.I. Mech. E.  
Deputy Chief Officer, Com. A. N. G. Firebrace, R.N. (ret.).  
Divisional Officer, Maj. F. W. Jackson, D.S.O.  
Assist. Divisional Officers, C. M. Kerr, A.M.I.C.E.; F. W. Field; Lieut. J. H. Fordham, R.N.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S. E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S. W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council co-opted members are included on the following committees: Education, Hospitals and Medical Services, Housing and Public Health, Mental Hospitals and Public Assistance.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £77,445,928 (of which £44,005,535 represents debt incurred for housing), and an annual expenditure of about thirty-eight millions. Advances amounting to £5,019,205 have been made on loan under the Housing Acts and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts in respect of the building and purchase of 7,553 houses by private enterprise.

The Education Committee comprise thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Education service involves an annual expenditure of over £13,250,000. The Council maintains 1,134 elementary schools with nearly 554,000 pupils, and 247 secondary and technical schools, evening institutes and training colleges, with nearly 173,000 students. In addition it gives grants-in-aid to the University of London and to 80 secondary and technical schools with over 76,000 students.

The Fire Brigade and Main Drainage Committee maintain the fire brigade and main drainage services. The Council has decided to erect a new headquarters of the Fire Brigade on the Albert Embankment costing, with site, £371,000. The Metropolitan Main Drainage system covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 400 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and five sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on

main drainage is nearly £16,750,000, and further expenditure is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain, and for the installation of plant at the northern outfall for the treatment of sewage by the activated sludge process.

The Highways Committee deal with questions relating to the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries. Among the major improvements in hand are Vauxhall Cross (£363,000), Kensington High-street (£456,050), and London Docks Approaches (£321,960), whilst the Council has also secured powers to acquire property on the south bank of the river between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges to enable it to control the development of that area. The Council is proceeding with the construction of a new Waterloo Bridge with not more than five arches over the river and of a width sufficient to take six lines of vehicular traffic. The reconstruction of Chelsea Bridge and Wandsworth Bridge is also being carried out by the Council.

The Hospitals and Medical Services Committee, among other duties affecting public health, are responsible for the maintenance of 74 hospitals, with accommodation for over 41,000 patients, the treatment of tuberculosis, the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease or any other epidemic or infectious disease, and the Council's ambulance service.

The Housing and Public Health Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas, the building of working-class dwellings and providing the rehousing accommodation required to reduce overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1936, in respect of all schemes was £47,669,424. In addition to very large works which are still in progress the Council has approved a policy of slum clearance and improvement in London extending over a period of 10 years from April 1, 1934, involving the displacement of, and the provision of rehousing accommodation for, about 250,000 persons, at a total capital cost of approximately £35,000,000. The income (rents, &c.) for 1936-37 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at £3,577,725. The total of the exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £940,153.

The Mental Hospitals Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts, the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and the Mental Treatment Act, 1930. The Council has mental hospitals and institutions with accommodation for over 32,000 patients.

The Public Assistance Committee administer the duties in connection with poor relief, other than hospital treatment, including the maintenance of institutions, receiving homes and training centres, for over 10,000 inmates.

The Town Planning and Building Regulation Committee prepare schemes to control development of land, including building operations or rebuilding operations, and any use of the land or any building thereon for a purpose which is different from the purpose for which the land or building was last being used and to regulate under statute such matters as the construction

and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, means of escape in case of fire, and dangerous structures.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising district surveyors; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of licences for music, dancing and boxing; historic buildings and monuments; administration of the Shops Acts, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two

chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at September 30, 1936, was £108,135,599, which includes the issue of £10,000,000 stock approved by the Council on September 22, 1936. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amount outstanding at September 30, 1936, being £2,292,125 Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1936-37, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 7s. 0½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 3d. in the pound, together 7s. 3½d. The total rate for 1935-36 was 7s. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London on April 6, 1936, was £60,517,074—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £252,154.

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1936-37.

Service.	Expenditure, including Debt Charges.	Income (other than Exchequer Grants).	Net Expenditure.	Exchequer Grants.	Net Expenditure falling on Rate.
Administrative expenses not allocated to specific services .....	£ 944,024	£ 10,150	£ 933,874	...	£ 933,874
Education .....	13,327,630	491,150	12,836,480	5,182,140	7,654,340
Fire Brigade .....	933,814	102,215	831,599	10,000	821,599
Highways, Bridges and Street Improvements .....	1,252,933	409,120	843,813	...	843,813
Housing Accounts—net deficiency .....	507,573	...	507,973	...	507,973
Judicial Expenses .....	86,173	6,050	80,123	70	80,053
Main Drainage .....	859,339	80,245	779,094	...	779,094
Mental Deficiency .....	534,546	34,780	499,766	2,500	497,266
Mental Hospital Buildings .....	357,908	24,225	333,683	...	333,683
Parks .....	451,988	93,650	358,338	...	358,338
Public Assistance .....	6,080,400	576,485	6,403,915	...	6,403,915
Public Control .....	262,430	167,670	94,760	...	94,760
Public Health .....	5,508,348	426,110	5,082,238	25	5,082,213
Welfare of the Blind .....	155,515	...	155,515	...	155,515
Miscellaneous .....	—381,740	49,005	—430,745	...	—430,745
Provision to meet Capital Expenditure of the year .....	400,000	...	400,000	...	400,000
Special Provision for Contingencies .....	600,000	...	600,000	...	600,000
	32,781,281	2,470,855	30,310,426	5,194,735	25,115,691
General Exchequer Grant .....	...	...	...	2,498,512	—2,498,512
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties .....	...	...	...	117,000	—117,000
	32,781,281	2,470,855	30,310,426	7,810,247	22,500,179

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1936-37.

Rate Account.	Expenditure.	Income.	Net Expenditure.	Relief from Balances.	County Contributions.	
					Amount.	Rate in £.
General County .....	£ 32,062,585	£ 10,183,672	£ 21,878,913	£ 813,063	£ 21,065,850	s. d. 7 0½
Special County .....	718,696	97,430	621,266	—23,734	645,000	3
Corresponding figures for 1935-36...	32,781,281 31,176,779	10,281,102 9,336,412	22,500,179 21,840,367	789,329 472,117	21,710,850 21,368,250	7 3½ 7 0



THE FIFTEENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 8, 1934, for three years

The Right Honourable the Chairman (1936-37) ... The Lord Snell, C.B.E., J.P. \*  
Vice-Chairman ..... Ewart G. Culpin, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., J.P.  
Deputy Chairman ..... Robert G. Taylor.

Leader of the Council ..... Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, J.P., M.P.  
Leader of the Opposition ..... W. H. Webb, C.B.E.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Adams, P. M., M.P. (Lab.)	South Poplar.	Gibson, C. W. (Lab.)	Kennington.
Allpass, Charles J., J.P. (M.R)	South Battersea.	Gillison, Dr. J. A. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe.
Ammon, C. G., J.P., M.P.		Girling, Mrs. H., J.P. (Lab.)	Shoreditch.
(Lab.)	N. Camberwell.	Gluckstein, Sir Samuel (M.R)	Abbey.
Arlott, David (Lab.)	Central Southwark.	Goodrich, H. E., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Hackney.
Baker, Sir Alfred, J.P. (Lab.)	South Hackney.	Gordon, A. McD., J.P. (M.R)	Stoke Newington.
Bellamy, Lieut.-Col. A., T.D.,		Grantham, Major W. W.,	
D.L., J.P. (M.R)	Pulney.	V.D., K.C. (M.R)	City of London.
Bennett, W.	Alderman till 1940.	Gray, Mrs. A. E. (Lab.)	N. Lambeth.
Berry, H., A.M.I.Mech.E.,		Green, Walter H., J.P., M.P.	Alderman till 1937.
J.P. (Lab.)	East Woolwich.	Guy, W. H. (Lab.)	S. Poplar.
Blake, J. P., J.P.	Alderman till 1940.	Hall, Eric, M.A.	Alderman till 1937.
Blizard, G. P., J.P.	Alderman till 1940.	Harper, Sidney C., J.P. (M.R)	North Islington.
Bolsom, S., F.R.G.S. (M.R)	N. St. Pancras.	Harris, Mrs. M. O'Brien,	
Bolton, Mrs. I. M., (Lab.)	N. Hackney.	D.Sc., J.P. (Lab.)	Central Hackney.
Bowater, Major Sir Frank H.		Hastings, Dr. Somerville,	
(M.R)	City of London.	M.S., F.R.C.S. (Lab.)	Mile End.
Bowie, Fras. (Lab.)	Peckham.	Hayes, G. E. (Lab.)	Finsbury.
Brook, Dr. C. W., M.A.		Hayward, I. J. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe.
(Lab.)	N. Southwark.	Heinwood, F. Stanley, J.P.	
Combes, F. L. (Lab.)	S.E. St. Pancras.	(M.R)	North Paddington.
Copeman, S. M., M.D.,		Hickin, W. H., M.A. (M.R)	Dulwich.
F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (M.R)	Hampstead.	Hill, Percy (M.R)	Holborn.
Coppock, R. (Lab.)	Linthouse.	Homa, Dr. B. (Lab.)	Central Hackney.
Corbet, Mrs. F. (Lab.)	N.W. Camberwell.	Hornby, Miss B. L. (M.R)	Brixton.
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (M.R)	Stoke Newington.	Hulbert, N. J., M.P. (M.R)	E. Islington.
Crossman, Mrs. A. (Lab.)	E. Lewisham.	Hume, Sir George, J.P., M.P.	Alderman till 1940.
Cruse, Edward, J.P. (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley.	Jeger, Dr. S. W. (Lab.)	Shoreditch.
Culpin, Ewart G., F.R.I.B.A.,		Jenkins, R. C. D. (M.R)	S. Kensington.
M.T.P.I., J.P.	Alderman till 1937.	Jones, T. H. (Lab.)	N. Hammersmith.
Currie, G. W. (Lab.)	Cent. Wandsworth.	Kaylor, J., J.P. (Lab.)	N.W. Camberwell.
Dalton, Mrs. Hugh	Alderman till 1940.	Keeling, Mrs. R. (Lab.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Dalton, J. C., D.L., J.P. (M.R)	Abbey.	Kelly, W. T., J.P., M.P.	Alderman till 1940.
Davies, A. Emil	Alderman till 1940.	Kenyon, H. V., M.B.E., J.P.	
Davies, Sir Alfred, C.B.E.,		(M.R)	South Paddington.
D.L., J.P. (M.R)	North St. Pancras.	King, J. E. A. (Lab.)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Davis, M. H. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and St. George's.	Knight, A. C. (M.R)	N. Islington.
		Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie,	
Dawson, Miss Agnes, J.P.		C.B.E., D.P.H., J.P. (M.R)	St. George's.
(Lab.)	N. Camberwell.	Lambert, Mrs. E. M., J.P.	
Dawson, T. (Lab.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.	(Lab.)	Bow and Bromley.
Day, Col. Harry, J.P., M.P.		Lancaster, C. (Lab.)	W. Fulham.
(Lab.)	Central Southwark.	Latham, Charles, F.L.A.A.,	
Dean, F. W., J.P. (M.R)	St. Marylebone.	J.P. (Lab.)	S. Hackney.
Dence, E. M., LL.D.	Alderman till 1937.	Leigh, J., B.A. (M.R)	Clapham.
Doland, Lieut.-Col. G. F.,		Leigh-Pollitt, F. (M.R)	W. Lewisham.
O.B.E., J.P., M.P. (M.R)	Balham & Tooting.	Levita, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil,	
Douglas, F. C. E., M.A.,		K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.L., J.P.	
F.R.A.S. (Lab.)	N. Battersea.	(M.R)	North Kensington.
Drake, Mrs. Barbara	Alderman till 1940.	Limerick, The Countess of	
Dugdale, J. (Lab.)	S. Islington.	(M.R)	South Kensington.
Eaton, F. C., J.P. (M.R)	Dulwich.		
Ellison, R. C. S., M.A. (Lab.)	N. Lambeth.	Lowe, Mrs. Eveline M. J.P.	
Falmouth, The Viscount	Alderman till 1937.	(Lab.)	W. Bermondsey.
Fletcher, E. G. M., LL.D.	S. Islington.	Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E.	
Foden-Pattinson, H. L.		J.P. (M.R)	East Fulham.
(Lab.)	N. Hammersmith.	McClements, Dr. S. (Lab.)	W. Woolwich.
Frankel, Dan., M.P. (Lab.)	Mile End.	Macdonell, J. H., F.R.S.A.	
Fulford, Miss C., J.P. (M.R)	Chelsea.	(Lab.)	N. Southwark.
Galer, F. Bertram, M.A.,		Mahoney, The Very Rev.	
F.L.A., J.P. (M.R)	Streatham.	Canon, J., Ph.D. (Lab.)	Deptford.
Gamble, Mrs. A. N. (M.R)	Norwood.	Malone, Mrs. L'Estrange,	
Ganley, Mrs. C.S., J.P. (Lab.)	N. Battersea.	M.A. (Lab.)	W. Fulham.
		Marchant, W. F., O.B.E. (M.R)	Norwood.
		Mark, J. Elliot (M.R)	Streatham.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Marsden-Smedley, B. (MR)	Chelsea.	Samels, B. J. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.
Martin, Edward P. (MR)	Cent. Wandsworth.	Samuels, A. E., LL.B., J.P. (Lab.)	S.W. St. Pancras.
Martin, W. H. (Lab.)	Finsbury.	Sandon, Viscount, B.A., D.L., J.P.	Alderman till 1937.
Mathew, Mrs. Charles J., J.P. (Lab.)	Limehouse.	Sanger, Sir Ernest, J.P. (MR)	St. Marylebone.
Matthews, Col. M. K., T.D., D.L. (MR)	S.W. St. Pancras.	Sargood, R., J.P. (Lab.)	Peckham.
Mills, Bertram W., J.P. (MR)	Clapham.	Sayle, Miss A., M.B.E., M.A. (Lab.)	Kennington.
Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert, J.P., M.P.	Alderman till 1937.	Scott, Sir Angus, F.C.A., D.L., J.P. (MR)	City of London.
Morris, the Lord of (MR)	N. Paddington.	Selley, H. B., J.P., M.P. (MR)	South Battersea.
Naish, G. B. (Lab.)	W. Islington.	Shkin, L., M.P. (Lab.)	S.E. Southwark.
Newman, G. (MR)	E. Islington.	Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O., D.L., J.P. (MR)	City of London.
Newman, Mrs. E. M. (Lab.)	W. Woolwich.	Speakman, John, J.P. (Lab.)	Dentford.
Northcott, W. C., J.P. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.	Stamp, A. K. (Lab.)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Oskey, J. M., M.C.	Alderman till 1937.	Steer, W. R. Hornby, M.A., LL.B. (MR)	Hampstead.
Oldfield, J. R. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and St. George's.	Strauss, G. Russell, M.P. (Lab.)	S.E. Southwark.
Owen, W. R., J.P. (Lab.)	E. Lewisham.	Studholme Henry (MR)	South Paddington.
Perring, Col. Sir John, D.L., J.P. (MR)	Balham & Tooting.	Tasker, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., M.P. (MR)	Holborn.
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (MR)	Brixton.	Taylor, Robert G. (MR)	Pulney.
Pott, Reginald H. (Lab.)	E. Woolwich.	Warburg, Sir Oscar, O.B.E.	Alderman till 1937.
Prichard, Rev. A. G. (Lab.)	W. Islington.	Webbe, W. H., C.B.E. (MR)	Alderman till 1940.
Reed, Percival H. J.P.	Alderman till 1937.	Webster, D. C. (Lab.)	S.E. St. Pancras.
Richards, N. Geoffrey (MR)	W. Lewisham.	Williams, P., LL.O.R. (Lab.)	E. Fulham.
Richards, Miss E., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lab.)	Greenwich.	Windsor, W., M.P. (Lab.)	Greenwich.
Robertson, Charles, M.A.	Alderman till 1940.	Wood, E. W. H. (MR)	St. George's.
Robinson, Henry, M.D., D.L., J.P. (MR)	N. Kensington.		
Salter, Mrs. Ada (Lab.)	West Bermondsey.		

NOTE. The letters (MR), (Lab.), stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (MR) Municipal Reform; (Lab.) Labour.

**EDUCATION COMMITTEE** (Chairman, Mrs. Evelyn M. Lowe; Vice-Chairman, Charles Robertson). Members whose names are marked \* form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members:—Mrs. H. Bentwich, J. Cliff, Mrs. N. R. Davies, B.A., H. J. Dean, M.A., Mrs. L. Frankel, H. Franklin, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., James E. MacColl, E. J. Sainsbury, O.B.E., B.A., C. R. Simpson, Major R. Spencer, M.C., J.P., Miss K. T. Wallis, C.B.E.

### CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir George Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., J.P.	£3,000	Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Sir Frederick Menzies, K.B.E., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.Lond., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.S.E.	£3,000
Comptroller of the Council, F. G. Bowers, C.B., C.B.E.	£3,000	Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O.	£2,500
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, T. Peirson Frank, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.	£3,000	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., H. J. C. Davies	£1,650
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, E. P. Wheeler, F.R.I.B.A.	£2,750	Chief Officer, Parks Department, A. R. Dawson	£1,400
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. R. Howard Roberts	£2,750	Education Officer, E. M. Rich, F.C.G.I., B.Sc.	£2,750
Chief Officer of Fire Brigade, Major C. C. B. Morris, M.C., M.I.Mech.E.	£1,800	Chief Officer of Supplies, W. T. Wilson	£2,250
		Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept., R. H. Curtis (Barrister-at-Law)	£1,550
		Chief Officer of Public Assistance, E. C. Blight	£2,500

### CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Year.	Total No. of Crimes	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1932	83,000	14,261	£1,397,384	£258,223	£1,040,161	8,202,000	10'010
1933	84,259	14,327	1,244,100	152,200	1,091,900	8,310,500	10'078
1934	83,459	15,328	1,138,300	127,600	1,010,700	8,411,000	9'34
1935	80,042	16,538	1,058,200	160,600	897,600	8,415,000	9'456

## THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

## BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the second City in England, situated in the heart of industrial England, is the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1936) of 1,038,000.

It is estimated that over 1,200 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of ammunition and small arms, bakelite goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles and their component parts, magnets, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, tyre valves, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wireless sets and components, jewellery and brass working.

Gas, water and electricity are supplied by the Corporation, who also own the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. An Information Bureau has been opened at the Council House to deal with all enquiries relating to the Municipal and Industrial facilities of Birmingham.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 34 Aldermen and 202 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* of the family of *Berm*, presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries, the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

*Principal City Officers.*

*The Lord Mayor* (1936-1937), H. Roberts.

*Recorder*, E. W. Cave, K.C. (1932).

*Stipendiary Magistrate*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkerton (1920).

*Town Clerk*, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).

*Clerk of the Peace*, Joseph James (1905)

## LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,204 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1931 of 856,072. The net tonnage of British and Foreign ships engaged in ocean trade arriving in the port during 1931 was 13,073,652, and of those departing 11,901,558; these figures exclude 2,450,801 tons for arrivals and 3,735,069 for departures in the coasting trade, while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £244,030,625 for 1931. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about

37 miles, and the Gladstone docks can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is grain, whose next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, from the designs of Harvey Longdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House. A Roman Catholic Cathedral, designed to be the largest in the world, will be built on Brownlow Hill.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 39 Aldermen and 118 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

*Principal City Officers.*

*The Lord Mayor* (1936-1937), W. Denton.

*Recorder*, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).

*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Stuart Deacon (1910).

*President, Court of Passage*, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.

*Town Clerk*, W. H. Baines, £3,300 (1922).

*Clerk of the Peace*, R. D. Cripps.

## MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,257 acres (about 43 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 766,378.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, an excavated depth of 28 to 30 feet, and a general bottom-width (with certain exceptions) of 120 feet. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 3,402,577 for arrivals and 2,731,668 for departures in 1934, the value of the sea-borne trade of the port being £50,532,932 in 1934. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 315,087, and of departures 814,588 net tons in 1934. In 1924 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 5,776,819 tons.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; Central Library, opened by the King in 1934; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library

(1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 36 Aldermen and 108 Councillors. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

#### Principal City Officers.

*The Lord Mayor (1936-1937)*, J. Toole.  
*Recorder*, Noel Barré Goldie, K.C., M.P. (1935).  
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, J. Wellesley Orr (1927).  
*Town Clerk*, F. E. Warbreck Howell (1929).  
*Clerk of the Peace*, E. M. Redhead.

### SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 129 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 39,596 acres (about 61 square miles), with a population (estimated in 1936) of 520,500. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver sealed to copper by process of fusion) made during the years 1740-1850, when electro-plating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Buskin Museum, the University and City Hall (1932).

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

#### Principal City Officers.

*The Lord Mayor (1936-1937)*, Mrs. A. E. Longden.  
*Recorder*, Arthur Morley, K.C. (1934).  
*Master Cutler (1936-1937)*, Col. W. Tozer, T.D.  
*Town Clerk*, E. B. Gibson (1931).  
*Clerk of the Peace*, G. E. Smith.

### LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, printing works, and factories of thread, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 38,106 acres (nearly

60 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 482,789.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. *Temple Newsam*, birth-place of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620. Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 26 Aldermen and 78 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

#### Principal City Officers.

*The Lord Mayor (1936-1937)*, Tom Coombs.  
*Recorder*, J. W. Jardine, K.C. (1932).  
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Horace Marshall (1910).  
*Clerk of the Peace*, Geoffrey Copson Peake (1933).  
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Thornton (1924).

### BRISTOL.

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset, is a City and County in itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 24,381 acres with a population, at the census of 1931, of 397,012. (estimated at 415,000 in 1936). Bristol is noted for its maritime history. Within one mile of the centre of Bristol is the beautiful Clifton and Durdham Down (442 acres), a popular place of resort and recreation. *Clifton* is a favourite place of residence, standing on the steep bank of the Avon, 200 to 300 feet above mean sea level.

The principal industries are paints, jams and preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships (engaged in the Foreign Trade) entered in 1934 was 2,695,283 tons, and of those cleared 757,673 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £22,678,480 for 1934; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 872,771, and of the departures 2,680,061 net tons in 1935. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, wood pulp, feeding stuffs, fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oilseeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, hardware, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888),



with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), the 15th century Temple Church, and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are Canynges House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), the Dutch House (17th century), Colston Hall, Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860. It is a remarkable engineering triumph, affords by far the best view of the wonderful *Avon Gorge* and new low level road from Bristol to the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, known as *Portway*, and it is seldom that such a panoramic view is to be found in such close proximity to a great city. The *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river to Clifton Down add enormously to the beauty of the surroundings. Bristol offers to the visitor a wealth of beauty and charm of historic and romantic associations which can in no other part of the country be surpassed.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

#### Principal City Officers

*The Lord Mayor* (1936-1937), Albert Francis Moon.

*High Steward and Lord Lieutenant*, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, G.C.V.O.

*Recorder*, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, K.C.

*Town Clerk*, Josiah Green.

#### KINGSTON UPON HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 13,392 acres, with a population of 322,200 (1936).

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North-Eastern England. Ten docks cover a water area of 210 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes. Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U.K. Net registered tonnage of ships using the docks in 1935, 6,599,148. Value of imports (grain, oilseed, provisions, wood, fruit, wool, &c.) £42,236,852 in 1935; exports (cotton, woollen goods, coal, machinery, cattle food, &c.) £22,163,492. Hull is the largest centre of the seed-cruising and oil-extracting industry in the world, the premier fishing port of the U.K. and an important centre of the flour-milling industry; other manufactures are acetates, canisters, cement, cocoa-butter, colours and chemicals, electric lamps, mill machinery, oil cakes and meals, paint, paper, polishes, power alcohol, radiators, rope, shipbuilding, soap, starch, surgical dressings, tanning, tar products, varnish, vegetable oils, wood milling, &c.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in

length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1925), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce House, Trinity House (1753), and the Ferens Art Gallery. A Municipal Art Gallery has been established under the gift of the late Mr. T. R. Ferens. A municipal airport was opened in 1929.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1440 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councilors.

#### Principal City Officers.

*The Lord Mayor* (1936-1937), Frederick Holmes.

*Recorder*, Charles Paley Scott, K.C. (1933).

*Town Clerk*, Alexander Pickard (1934).

#### BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Ridmg), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 24,341 acres (about 38 square miles), with a population at the 1931 census of 298,041.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Belling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor (Baths and Public Halls, 1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 22 Aldermen and 66 Councillors.

#### Principal City Officers.

*The Lord Mayor* (1936-1937), G. R. Carter.

*Recorder*, Frank Beverley (1926).

*Stipendiary Magistrate*, F. J. O. Coddington (1934).

*Town Clerk*, N. L. Fleming (1920).

#### NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,401 acres (18 square miles) and a population of 286,199 at the Census of 1931.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal, chemicals, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, sulphur ore, petroleum, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 4,941,778 for arrivals and 6,345,591 for departures in 1934, the value of ocean-borne trade being £22,039,463 in 1934; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 4,059,509 and of departures 2,501,149 net tons in 1934. The chief industries are

shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of 1st Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges, viz.:—High Level (Stephenson) for road and rail, Swing bridge (road), Redheugh (road), Scottwood suspension (road), King Edward VII. (rail), Tyne (road).

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

#### Principal City Officers.

*The Lord Mayor* (1936-1937), John Grantham, J.P. Recorder, R. Storry Deans, LL.B. (1932).  
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, Sir Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E., M.A. (1907).

#### NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the

tributary stream Leen enters the river, 2.5 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 16,166 acres (25¼ square miles), and includes the historic old market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, recently laid out as an ornamental square and garden. Population, Census of 1931, 268,801 (est. at 281,850 in 1935).

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters, and colour printing.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878), and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art, Wollaton Hall (1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House, opened by the Prince of Wales in 1929, the Guildhall and Court House (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, The General and other Hospitals, Eye Infirmary, and New University College.

*Nottingham* or *Notingham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Trinogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors.

#### Principal City Officers.

*The Lord Mayor* (1936-1937), E. Purser. Recorder, Sir Albion Richardson, K.O., O.B.E. *Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, J. E. Richards (1936).

#### STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire, on the west bank of the River Avon), had a population (Census 1931) of 11,616. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts of the globe. Principal buildings, &c.:—

*Shakespeare's Birthplace* (April 23, 1564). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are grown the trees and plants named by the poet.

*Clopton Bridge*, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1450 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

*Guild Chapel and Guildhall*.—Founded A.D. 1269. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel, mural scriptural and other paintings, done by medieval artists.

*Hall's Croft*.—Unaltered 16th-century residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

*Harvard House*.—Built 1566 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

*Anne Hathaway's Cottage*.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmhouse, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture.

*King Edward VI. School*.—Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek," and matchless English.

*The Shakespeare Memorial*.—Mainly due to

munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature, including Irving and other collections. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Gardens*. *Theatre*, burnt down in 1926, has been rebuilt. Dates of Festival, 1927, March 20 to Sept. 25.

*New Place*.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1705, and demolished by Rev. Francis Gastrell, 1759.

*New Place Museum (Nash's House)*.—Museum of local archaeology, contains extensive collection of Roman, Saxon and medieval antiquities and local by-gones.

*The Cage*.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

*Town Hall*.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1553 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century.

*Trinity Church*.—Dates from 13th Century. Shelters remains of poet and family.

*Wilmcote*.—House of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, purchased 1930; a fine timbered manor-house of the Tudor period, with dovecot. The ancient barns house a large collection of obsolete agricultural and dairying implements. Open to the public.

## THE LARGEST TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Name.	Census Population.		Name.	Census Population.	
	1911	1931.		1921.	1931.
<b>England :—</b>			<b>England :—</b>		
London .....	7,479,201	8,202,818	Bootle .....	76,487	76,799
Birmingham .....	922,167	1,002,413	Heston and Isleworth .....	46,064	75,446
Liverpool .....	805,046	855,539	Darlington .....	66,847	72,093
Manchester .....	735,774	766,333	Barnsley .....	67,906	71,522
Sheffield .....	511,696	511,742	Acton .....	61,199	70,523
Leeds .....	463,122	482,789	Rotherham .....	68,022	69,689
Bristol .....	377,018	396,918	Bath .....	68,669	68,801
Kingston-upon-Hull .....	290,681	313,366	Luton .....	60,266	68,526
Bradford .....	291,004	258,041	West Hartlepool .....	68,641	68,134
West Ham .....	300,860	294,036	Enfield U.D. ....	60,650	67,869
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....	275,009	283,745	Stockton-on-Tees .....	64,126	67,724
Stoke-on-Trent .....	267,647	276,619	Cambridge .....	59,264	66,803
Nottingham .....	262,624	268,801	Barrow-in-Furness .....	72,244	66,366
Portsmouth .....	247,284	249,288	Lincoln .....	66,042	66,246
Leicester .....	234,143	239,111	Exeter .....	59,582	66,039
Croydon .....	191,375	233,115	Hastings .....	66,495	65,199
Salford .....	234,045	223,442	Tynemouth .....	63,770	64,913
Plymouth .....	210,036	208,166	Chesterfield .....	61,232	64,146
Sunderland .....	182,179	185,870	Doncaster .....	54,064	63,308
Willesden .....	165,674	184,410	Brentford and Chis-		
Bolton .....	178,683	177,253	wick .....	57,970	62,617
Southampton .....	160,994	176,025	Swindon .....	50,841	62,407
Coventry .....	146,108	167,046	Gillingham .....	58,361	60,983
Tottenham .....	146,711	157,748	Dudley .....	56,098	59,579
Birkenhead .....	147,819	147,946	Wimbledon .....	61,418	59,520
Brighton .....	147,373	147,427	Wakefield .....	53,052	59,115
East Ham .....	143,246	142,460	Rinckley .....	46,716	58,961
Derby .....	131,351	142,406	Eastbourne .....	62,028	57,435
Oldham .....	144,983	140,309	Poole .....	43,649	57,258
Middlesbrough .....	131,070	138,489	Carlisle .....	52,710	57,107
Wolverhampton .....	121,316	133,190	Mitcham .....	35,119	56,856
Walthamstow .....	129,395	132,965	Watford .....	45,284	56,799
Ilford .....	85,194	131,046	Stretford .....	46,535	56,795
Leyton .....	128,430	128,317	Great Yarmouth .....	60,700	56,769
Norwich .....	120,661	126,207	Bury .....	56,403	56,186
Stockport .....	123,309	125,505	Southgate .....	39,122	55,570
Blackburn .....	126,922	122,695	Hove .....	47,507	54,994
Gateshead .....	125,142	122,379	Dewsbury .....	54,160	54,303
Southend-on-Sea .....	100,011	120,093	Wood Green .....	50,707	54,190
Preston .....	117,406	118,839	Gloucester .....	51,330	52,937
Ealing .....	90,433	117,688	Ashton-under-Lyne .....	51,409	51,573
Bournemouth .....	95,751	116,780	Barking .....	35,523	51,277
Hendon .....	57,529	115,682	Worcester .....	48,833	50,497
Huddersfield .....	110,102	113,467			
South Shields .....	118,599	113,452	<b>Wales :—</b>		
St. Helens .....	102,640	106,793	Cardiff .....	219,580	223,648
Walsall .....	97,567	103,102	Swansea .....	157,554	164,825
Blackpool .....	99,619	101,543	Rhondda U.D. ....	162,717	141,344
Burnley .....	103,186	98,259	Newport, Mon. ....	92,358	89,198
Halifax .....	99,183	98,122	Merthyr Tydfil .....	80,116	71,099
Wallasey .....	94,848	97,465			
Reading .....	92,278	97,153	<b>Scotland :—</b>		
Hornsey .....	87,659	95,524	Glasgow .....	1,034,174	1,088,417
Grimsby .....	85,827	92,463	Edinburgh .....	420,281	438,998
Northampton .....	90,895	92,314	Dundee .....	158,315	175,583
Rochdale .....	90,816	90,278	Aberdeen .....	158,959	167,259
Dagenham U.D. ....	9,127	89,365	Paisley .....	84,837	86,441
Ipswich .....	79,571	87,557	Greenock .....	81,123	78,948
Wigan .....	89,421	85,357	Motherwell & Wishaw .....	68,860	64,708
York .....	84,039	84,810			
Smethwick .....	82,123	84,354	<b>Northern Ireland :—</b>		
West Bromwich .....	75,097	81,281	Belfast .....	386,947	415,751
Oxford .....	67,199	80,540	Londonderry .....	40,780	45,159
Warrington .....	76,811	79,322			
Southport .....	76,621	78,027			
Edmonton U.D. ....	66,807	77,652			

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor 1936-37.
		Births	Deaths			* Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.....	7,240	11·6	10·8	48,646	W. Carlyle Croasdel	A. E. Tombs.
Accrington, Lancs.....	42,991	11·3	14·4	243,799	W. H. Warhurst, L.L.B.	G. H. Ellis.
Acton, Middlesex.....	70,510	12·6	10·2	778,725	H. C. Lockyer.....	H. G. James.
Adwick le Street, Yks. (W. R.).....	20,257	19·6	0·4	66,547	C. R. Marshall.....	† A. McCracken.
Aldelburgh, E. Suffolk .....	2,480	8·4	13·3	21,828	H. C. Casley.....	S. H. Lewer.
Aldershot, Hants.....	34,281	18·4	7·6	248,391	D. L. Griffiths, O.B.E.	W. J. North.
Alfreton, Derby.....	21,234	13·9	10·9	2,098	H. R. Cleaver.....	† S. E. Baker.
Altrincham, Cheshire.....	21,356	14·8	11·7	273,888	A. Glossop.....	† J. Robinson.
Audover, Hants.....	9,692	18·4	10·5	79,230	C. J. Phillips.....	B. Shaw-Porter
Appleby, Westmorland.....	1,618	13·1	11·3	9,648	Guy H. Heelis.....	J. F. Whitehead
Arundel, W. Sussex.....	2,490	14·4	9·2	17,824	Herbert A. E. Hey.....	A. Greaves.
Ashington, Northumb.....	29,418	18·2	11·3	100,282	J. W. Cuthbertson.....	† J. G. Mardue.
Ashton in Makerfield, Lancs.....	20,541	15·0	16·4	70,492	A. Sykes.....	† W. R. Woods.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.....	51,753	14·2	12·4	220,493	D. W. Bromley, L.L.B.	H. Burgess.
Aylesbury, Bucks.....	13,387	14·8	10·1	102,451	Harold Crookes.....	A. T. Adkins
Bacup, Lancs.....	20,590	13·4	15·4	84,485	H. Backhouse, B.Sc.	E. Gledhill.
Banbury, Oxon.....	13,953	14·3	10·1	91,291	E. Owen Reid.....	J. Cheney.
Barking, Essex.....	51,277	16·9	7·7	654,458	S. A. Jewers.....	A. Graham.
Barnes, Surrey.....	42,439	9·4	4·9	501,799	Arthur C. Fox.....	H. Hedderly.
§ Barnsley, Yorks (W. R.).....	71,522	17·9	11·2	345,300	A. D. Mason.....	J. Jones.
Barnstaple, Devon.....	14,693	13·0	14·8	95,616	J. H. L. Brewer.....	Capt. S. W. Slatter.
§ Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.....	66,366	14·3	12·9	357,634	W. L. Allen.....	G. Basterfield.
Basingstoke, Hants.....	13,865	14·0	10·9	118,415	Meirion O. Jones.....	W. H. Mussellwhite.
§ BATH, Somerset.....	68,801	11·3	10·4	599,795	J. B. Ogden, M.A., L.L.B.	W. F. Long.
Batley, Yorks (W. R.).....	34,573	13·1	13·5	149,975	Thos. E. Craik, M.C.	C. Fearnside.
Bebington, Cheshire.....	26,742	16·2	10·7	291,504	J. Wilson, M.C., L.L.B.	† Edwin Merrick.
Beeches, E. Suffolk.....	6,544	14·0	13·5	33,402	W. Bryan Forward.....	H. G. Wood-Hill.
Beckenham, Kent.....	43,832	13·0	8·6	782,600	C. E. Staddon.....	R. T. Parker.
Beddington, and Wallington, Surrey.....	26,319	12·2	9·4	360,000	T. Booth.....	† W. H. Lewis.
Bedford (Town).....	40,573	11·0	12·9	345,083	H. Darlow, B.A., L.L.M.	W. E. Sowter.
Beddingtonshire, Northumberland.....	27,315	18·2	11·6	81,603	H. G. Lester.....	† R. H. Raffle.
Berwick-upon-Tweed.....	12,299	15·0	12·0	64,642	Fred G. Normanton.....	P. Spowart.
Beverley, Yorks (E. R.).....	14,012	15·9	12·1	60,443	J. Dennett.....	C. H. Burden.
Bewdley, Worcestershire.....	4,267	17·2	10·9	16,213	L. G. Hales.....	C. R. Pritchard.
Bexhill, E. Sussex.....	21,229	9·9	11·2	321,290	S. J. Taylor.....	W. N. Cuthbert.
Bexley, Kent.....	44,000	18·2	8·4	492,683	W. Woodward.....	† A. G. Williams.
Bideford, Devon.....	8,782	11·9	12·3	61,668	F. C. Backway.....	† A. G. Goman.
Bilston, Staffs.....	31,360	11·9	14·8	118,006	J. L. Arlidge.....	W. M. Hughes.
Bingley, Yks. (W. R.).....	20,553	13·7	13·7	133,739	H. O. Hilary.....	† D. W. Suley.
§ Birkenhead, Cheshire.....	151,400	7·8	12·5	994,001	Ernest W. Tame.....	G. S. Prentice.
§ BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.....	1,002,413	15·4	10·9	6,893,926	(See p. 723)*	
Bishop's Castle, Salop.....	1,352	15·3	13·8	5,429	F. Lavender.....	S. Leaver.
§ Blackburn, Lancs.....	122,697	18·0	14·5	713,014	C. S. Robinson.....	W. Hammond.
§ Blackpool, Lancs.....	101,543	14·0	12·5	1,574,063	D. L. Harbottle, L.L.B.	W. S. Ashton.
§ Blandford Forum, Dorset.....	3,372	17·2	14·5	23,182	W. H. Wilson.....	B. C. Hunt.
Blaydon, Durham.....	32,259	16·9	12·1	110,437	J. H. Mulcahy.....	† Henry Bolton
Blyth, Northumberland.....	32,670	18·7	12·6	154,020	J. Leigh Turner.....	J. Reilly.
Bodmin, Cornwall.....	5,262	11·1	9·9	26,361	Ernest W. Gill.....	Col. F. M. M. Baw.
§ Bolton, Lancs.....	177,250	12·7	13·3	1,057,030	Harold B. Ashford.....	J. A. Russell. [den.]
§ Bootle, Lancs.....	76,799	18·4	12·9	503,828	H. Partington.....	Maj. J. Burnie.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland).....	22,249	17·6	11·8	122,607	Robert Walsh.....	A. C. Rysdale.
§ Bournemouth, Hants.....	116,803	11·0	9·9	1,809,203	Herbert Ashling.....	† V. V. Rebbeck.
Brackley, Northants.....	2,181	11·8	9·8	10,967	Charles Eric Barnes.....	Miss B. A. Cartwright.
§ BRADFORD, Yorks (W. R.).....	298,041	13·6	14·1	2,205,828	(See p. 725)*	
Brentford and Chiswick, Middlesex.....	62,950	13·3	10·2	680,331	J. Skinner.....	R. S. Howard
Bridgnorth, Salop.....	5,151	15·9	12·3	25,717	Harold A. E. Gardner.....	R. A. Bowen.
Bridgwater, Somerset.....	17,139	14·1	13·1	101,274	H. A. Childers.....	F. J. Reed.
Bridlington, Yorks (E. R.).....	19,705	13·1	14·5	192,936	George Melvin.....	A. E. Fligg.



Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1936-37. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Bridport, Dorset .....	5,917	14.8	17.4	42,486	S. Edgar Howard	H. R. C. Palmer.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.) .....	197,756	12.0	12.7	95,782	Ernest H. Clegg	J. Cheetham.
Brighton, E. Sussex .....	147,427	13.4	13.8	1,824,943	J. H. Rothwell, C.B.E.	J. Routley.
Bristol (City & County) .....	402,042	13.9	10.8	3,189,514	(See p. 724 5.)	
Bromley, Kent .....	45,374	13.5	9.4	645,023	S. Critchley Ault	E. J. Bettison.
Buckingham .....	3,082	12.8	10.4	19,184	Philip Wood	A. E. Busby.
Burley, Lancs. ....	98,259	11.7	14.7	567,019	Harry Plowman	J. W. Gradwell.
Burton upon Trent, Staffs .....	49,485	13.7	12.8	291,874	H. Bailey Chapman	W. P. Stanley.
Bury, Lancs. ....	56,182	11.9	15.0	367,848	Richard Moore	J. Whitelcad.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk .....	16,708	13.3	11.7	99,509	Thomas Wilson	R. A. C. Olle.
Buxton, Derbyshire .....	15,363	13.6	12.8	155,039	H. C. Hoggett	Dr. W. Snipton.
Calne, Wilts. ....	3,463	12.9	10.7	23,656	C. O. Gough	H. Cooper.
Cambridge .....	66,789	11.3	9.4	664,681	Cecil H. Kemp	W. L. Briggs.
Canneek, Staffs. ....	34,588	15.0	10.3	142,482	W. C. Speedy	W. Morris.
CANTERBURY, Kent .....	24,450	26.0	13.3	225,775	G. W. Marks	P. Wood.
CARLISLE, Cumberland .....	57,304	15.6	11.7	387,024	Fred. G. Webster	R. S. Harrison.
Carlton, Notts .....	22,336	14.5	10.6	141,432	E. W. Turpin	W. W. Kirk.
Carshalton, Surrey .....	28,763	16.5	8.6	377,011	J. W. Wright	D. W. Cooper.
Castleford, Yks. (W.R.) .....	21,784	16.3	12.9	95,161	W. E. S. Barnes	W. P. Crislin.
Chadderton, Lancs. ....	27,450	11.4	13.6	146,668	J. Schofield, M.B.E.	S. Dawson.
Chard, Somerset .....	4,475	10.9	14.5	22,763	John Adams Forward	T. Dolling.
Chatham, Kent .....	43,230	18.8	10.3	243,704	Edward B. Lee	H. J. Stearn.
Chelmsford, Essex .....	26,537	14.6	10.1	275,191	G. E. Barford	J. O. Thompson.
Cheltenham, Gloucester .....	49,418	12.5	9.9	425,000	R. Owen Seacombe	D. L. Lipson.
CHESTER .....	41,438	14.0	13.6	377,786	J. Husband Dickson	R. Matthewson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire .....	64,160	20.1	10.1	355,534	J. L. Feather	G. F. Kirk.
CHESTER, W. Sussex .....	14,180	14.0	12.1	127,133	Eric Banks	W. G. H. Napper.
Chingford, Essex .....	22,051	17.0	8.2	254,503	C. Heyworth	Miss M. Matheson.
Clippenham, Wilts. ....	8,493	14.7	8.8	53,555	A. Strand	G. L. Culverwell.
Chipping Norton, Oxon. ....	3,489	15.7	12.3	14,070	Frank W. Morris	G. Warmington.
Chorley, Lancs. ....	39,796	12.7	13.2	144,935	George Jackson	E. Gent.
Christchurch, Hants .....	13,109	12.0	11.4	110,009	W. D. Platt, LL.E.	D. Galton.
Cinque Ports (see Dover), Hastings, Hythe, Romney and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea )	...	...	...	...	Registrar: R. E. Knocker, M.B.E. Dover .....	Lord Warden, The Marquess of Willington, G.C.S.I. (1936).
Cleethorpes, Lincs. ....	29,294	15.2	9.9	142,112	A. S. Barber	E. Houghton.
Cleithorpe, Lancs. ....	12,008	10.2	12.1	62,333	G. Hetherington	G. Hargreaves.
Coatville, Leicester .....	21,886	14.2	10.3	93,242	F. W. Newbold	R. Blower.
Colchester, Essex .....	48,701	14.5	9.0	329,079	R. L. H. Hiscott	G. C. Bentham.
Colne, Lancs. ....	23,790	10.7	12.8	130,061	L. A. Venables	A. D. Bailey.
Congleton, Cheshire .....	12,885	14.7	13.1	65,000	Edward A. Plant	F. C. Pass.
Cosley, Staffs. ....	25,137	19.4	12.6	79,855	J. C. Roper	J. A. Graube.
Coulson and Purley, Surrey .....	37,702	12.2	7.9	642,203	E. C. King	T. A. Harrison.
COVENTRY, Warwick .....	178,126	14.4	9.7	1,282,083	Fredk. Smith, B.A.	A. H. Barnacle.
Crewe, Cheshire .....	46,061	14.8	13.8	227,650	K. B. Edwards	F. Bott.
CROYDON, Surrey .....	233,115	13.6	10.1	2,287,851	J. M. Newham, O.B.E., LL.D. ....	A. Peters
Dagenham, Essex .....	89,365	18.6	5.7	505,155	F. W. Allen	† Mrs. L. F. Evans.
Darlington, Durham .....	72,093	16.1	12.8	510,970	H. Hopkins	R. Luck.
Dartford, Kent .....	28,928	13.9	9.1	255,000	J. J. Hurlley	A. Webb.
Dartmouth, Devon .....	7,000	11.6	15.2	47,463	Edward Cuff	W. T. Pillar.
Darwen, Lancs. ....	36,010	9.6	9.9	185,330	Charles C. Byers	J. T. Clark.
Daventry Northants. ....	3,603	13.9	10.0	18,273	Geo. E. Foster	F. W. Cowley.
Deal, Kent .....	19,683	19.2	10.2	155,057	Douglas A. Daniels	J. G. Tooms.
Derby .....	142,406	14.9	10.9	910,490	Charles Ashton, M.A.	Mrs. E. Petty.
Devizes, Wiltshire .....	6,058	15.0	11.6	40,744	A. Hodge	J. Oram.
Jewsbury, Yorks (W.R.) .....	54,303	14.3	12.9	309,264	Holland Booth	F. K. B. Parker.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.) .....	63,316	14.5	11.0	522,948	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.	S. Morris.
Dorchester, Dorset .....	10,031	14.4	9.0	74,207	J. A. Hands, S.C.C.	Miss W. Marsden.
Dover, Kent .....	41,097	16.0	11.6	271,800	S. R. H. Loxton, M.A.	G. M. Norman.
Droitwich, Wores. ....	4,553	14.0	15.0	29,254	Arthur V. Holyoake	G. Dowell.
Dudley, Worcestershire .....	59,579	18.6	11.0	252,138	George C. V. Cant	J. L. Hildman.
Dunfield, Cheshire .....	19,309	13.2	12.0	71,576	Ernest Barlow	W. Broadbent.
Dunstable, Beds. ....	10,218	15.0	11.9	62,120	J. Murray Coombs	F. Kenworthy.
DURHAM .....	16,224	14.3	11.8	108,293	G. A. Carpenter	Lord Londonderry.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1936-37. • Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Ealing, Middlesex .....	117,707	13.9	9.9	1,499,633	R. H. Wanklyn .....	F. F. Woodward.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex .....	57,435	13.7	12.0	873,656	Hy. West Fovargue .....	I. Wheeler.
East Ham, Essex .....	142,394	14.4	10.2	753,190	C. Eustace Wilson .....	J. W. Barton.
East Retford, Notts .....	13,412	13.3	11.3	85,787	Wm. Percival Jones .....	E. C. Spencer.
Eccles, Lancs. ....	44,415	12.8	11.6	255,229	A. V. Ridgway .....	J. H. Chapman.
Edmonton, Middlesex .....	77,652	16.8	9.0	635,829	F. W. Claxton .....	† Mrs. E. A. Young.
Ely, I. of Ely .....	8,382	15.6	10.7	37,772	A. E. Woodrow .....	† Rev. T. J. Kirkland.
Enfield, Middlesex .....	67,674	15.9	9.6	695,516	K. E. Tansley .....	† G. M. Sparrow.
Epsom and Ewell, Surrey .....	35,500	12.3	6.0	526,888	P. E. Whiteoak .....	† C. E. Gill.
Erith, Kent .....	32,739	14.6	10.0	259,777	D. S. Twigg .....	E. Skidell.
Eston, Yorks (N.R.) .....	31,112	19.0	12.0	115,017	B. R. W. Gofton .....	† P. McPartlan
Evesham, Worcestershire .....	10,600	16.2	11.4	74,628	Oliver Hunt .....	A. Johns.
EXETER .....	66,029	14.3	10.3	652,208	C. J. Newman .....	Maj. A. Anstey.
Eye, E. Suffolk .....	1,752	15.0	16.0	7,750	John A. Armstrong .....	E. A. Onyon.
Falmouth, Cornwall .....	13,322	13.6	12.0	103,398	Ernest P. Skinner .....	C. A. Chard.
Farnworth, Lancs. ....	20,717	12.9	12.2	132,407	F. Entwistle .....	† Samuel Taylor.
Faversham, Kent .....	10,091	13.3	12.6	56,515	Guy Tassell .....	F. W. Farant.
Felling, Durham .....	27,041	16.0	12.9	87,232	W. P. Parkin .....	† O. C. Henderson.
Fitchley, Middlesex .....	58,961	12.9	10.1	818,021	H. Wood Barter .....	S. Pulham.
Fleetwood, Lancs. ....	22,683	17.3	12.0	151,584	A. Cottam .....	W. E. Simpson.
Folkestone, Kent .....	46,170	13.8	10.4	501,046	C. F. Nicholson .....	A. Castle.
Fowey, Cornwall .....	2,382	12.2	16.1	16,501	W. C. P. Gatlley .....	Col. E. Trefry.
Frith Barnet, Middx. ....	23,191	16.0	7.5	247,660	J. T. Fletcher .....	† Capt. A. H. Farley.
Gillingham, Kent .....	125,022	18.1	13.2	545,525	John W. Porter .....	J. White.
Gillingham, Kent .....	60,983	15.0	11.4	340,650	R. Booth .....	H. A. Tye.
Glastonbury, Somerset .....	4,515	12.2	13.9	25,091	R. T. Gould, M.A. ....	J. Alexander.
Glossop, Derby .....	19,710	11.2	13.4	90,134	W. S. A. Robinson .....	J. Hague.
GLoucester .....	52,937	15.0	11.8	403,813	L. O. Need .....	H. Harner.
Godalming, Surrey .....	10,650	12.3	9.8	112,281	Alfred P. V. Moon .....	P. G. Fletcher.
Godmanchester, Hunts. ....	1,991	16.0	13.0	7,656	K. H. Wheeler .....	W. J. James.
Goole, Yorks (W. R.) .....	20,238	18.0	12.4	90,548	J. W. Pullon .....	S. G. Bevan.
Gosport, Hants. ....	37,928	16.9	10.0	344,794	H. R. Maughall .....	Maj. C. F. O. Graham.
Gosport, Hants. ....	19,709	14.6	11.7	118,722	Aubrey Cyril Mallin .....	A. Hatch.
Gravesend, Kent .....	35,490	15.4	10.0	324,361	Hy. H. Brown, B.A. ....	H. A. Hodge.
Grimsby, Lincs. (Lindsey) .....	92,463	18.5	11.0	505,045	J. W. Jackson, O.B.E. ....	T. S. Stoue.
Guildford, Surrey .....	30,751	14.8	7.8	438,377	G. H. R. Wilson .....	L. Powell.
Halesowen, Worcs .....	31,058	16.6	10.6	122,000	A. Basterfield .....	J. B. Downing.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.) .....	98,115	12.0	14.6	588,822	Percy Saunders .....	C. Hodgson.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.) .....	39,785	12.3	11.6	493,075	J. Turner Taylor, C.B.E. ....	H. Bolland.
Harrow, Middlesex .....	26,990	16.4	8.1	1,507,791	V. Younger .....	† R. Forbes.
Hartlepool, Durham .....	20,545	18.8	16.3	65,837	W. M. Mell, LL.M. ....	Maj. J. B. Graham.
Harwich, Essex .....	12,046	16.2	10.1	74,623	Col. A. J. H. Ward .....	C. Hills.
Haslingden, Lancs. ....	16,639	11.3	15.1	84,107	M.B.E., P.L. ....	W. F. Thacker.
Hastings, E. Sussex .....	65,207	12.1	10.8	725,251	George R. Bull .....	A. Blackman.
Hatfield and Hattington, Middlesex .....	23,649	18.4	8.7	223,945	John F. Guite .....	† G. Marshall.
Heanor, Derbyshire .....	22,381	14.1	9.6	91,829	P. M. Robinson .....	† J. W. Kew.
Hebburn, Durham .....	24,123	17.3	13.0	76,825	E. Foxall .....	† R. Ferguson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.) .....	1,508	28.4	10.9	6,567	J. Watson .....	Dr. J. S. Soutter.
Helston, Cornwall .....	2,548	13.4	13.4	16,848	Jos. Walker Tyacke .....	W. J. Rogers.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts. ....	15,122	14.4	9.3	110,346	Alfred E. Usher .....	J. A. Marston.
Hendon, Middlesex .....	115,682	12.9	10.0	1,765,668	L. Worden, LL.M. ....	A. J. Reynolds.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon .....	6,618	13.7	12.7	50,827	Alfred Caldecott .....	J. E. Chalcraft.
HEREFORD .....	24,159	11.9	10.6	197,960	T. B. Feltham .....	Mrs. L. H. Luerd.
Hertford .....	11,376	10.6	9.5	93,100	H. Bentley .....	A. T. Webb.
Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex .....	75,446	15.8	8.0	777,136	Harold Swann .....	E. W. Heath.
Heywood, Lancs. ....	25,067	12.2	12.9	125,017	F. Johnston .....	T. E. Chadwick.
High Wycombe, Bucks .....	27,987	15.8	9.2	281,157	P. B. Beecroft, LL.B. ....	R. P. Clarke.
Higham Ferrers, N'thants .....	2,028	9.5	9.5	11,501	F. J. Simpson .....	H. R. Patenall.
Hindley, Lancs. ....	21,629	14.0	13.1	67,344	Frederick Hickson .....	† J. Powell.
Honiton, Devon .....	3,001	14.0	13.0	20,914	E. H. Byrde .....	Mrs. J. M. Phillips.
Hornchurch, Essex .....	28,417	17.0	8.4	480,134	W. C. Allen .....	† J. W. Matthews.
Hornsey, Middlesex .....	95,544	11.9	10.9	1,060,000	H. Bedale .....	C. Winkley.
Hove, E. Sussex .....	54,949	9.24	15.6	958,663	W. J. Harrison, B.A. ....	A. W. Hillman.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1936-37. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
§Huddersfield, Yorks. (W.R.)	113,475	12'0	13'1	847,394	Samuel Procter	J. Barlow.
§HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	313,366	18'4	12'2	1,725,392	(See p. 725)*	
Huntingdon	4,106	11'0	10'0	27,037	J. W. Winter	F. C. Boyes.
Hyde, Cheshire	32,075	11'6	13'8	151,545	Roger Rose	F. Whalley.
Hythe, Kent	8,397	9'6	6'4	90,958	Herbert Stainer	Maj. F. W. Butler.
Ilford, Essex	131,046	15'4	8'2	1,372,414	C. N. Roberts	H. Billington.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,809	16'3	11'6	134,342	E. I. E. Williams	J. E. Kirk.
Ince in Makerfield, Lancs.	21,761	13'3	14'8	61,799	A. F. Howgate	J. E. Winstanley.
§Ipswich, E. Suffolk	87,557	15'3	10'6	584,527	A. Moffat	A. V. Smith.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	32,018	17'9	15'0	118,447	C. S. Perkins	J. W. Thompson.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	40,441	13'1	14'5	260,273	Samson Walker	T. Wardle.
Kendal, Westmorland	15,575	14'1	13'2	116,314	Harold Rhodes	B. Alexander.
Kettering, Northants.	31,220	12'2	11'2	126,656	J. Chaston	H. Martin.
Kidderminster, Wores.	28,517	14'6	13'2	160,117	Col. J. H. Thursfield	E. G. Eddy.
					M.C., T.D.	
King's Lynn, Norfolk	20,583	16'6	11'9	111,246	F. G. Reeves	Dr. H. C. Brown.
Kingston-upon-Thames (Royal), Surrey	39,722	13'0	12'3	474,605	Alfred W. Fossdike	A. Dryland.
Lancaster	43,383	15'3	12'0	281,381	R. M. Middleton	R. E. Bamber.
Launceston, Cornwall	4,071	12'9	11'3	25,433	Stuart L. Peter	S. J. Fitze.
Leamington, Spa (Royal), Warwick	29,662	12'1	15'9	304,819	Leonard Rawlinson	C. H. Southorn.
§LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	482,789	14'8	13'2	3,544,378	(See p. 724)*	
§LEICESTER	261,744	13'9	11'7	1,913,600	L. McEvoy	*A. H. Swain.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,317	13'6	15'3	222,357	T. B. Bamber	W. Morgan.
Leominster, Hereford	5,707	14'9	14'2	33,008	A. H. Gibson	P. R. Bateman.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,785	11'0	9'0	107,000	C. W. Stephenson	R. T. Hall.
Leyton, Essex	128,317	12'1	10'0	772,390	John Atkinson	F. Turner.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,649	27'0	12'4	53,000	A. N. Ballard	E. Garratt.
§LINCOLN	66,243	13'0	11'7	430,630	G. H. Banwell	J. E. Fordham.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,268	11'0	13'2	22,137	R. A. Peter	E. Spurway.
§LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	855,539	20'0	13'2	6,678,210	(See p. 723)*	
Lough Eaton, Derbyshire	22,339	13'9	11'0	145,355	W. E. Stanley	†W. F. Brentnell.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,325	20'7	17'7	7,439	J. Percival Heath	W. T. Bassett.
Loughborough, Leics.	26,945	12'5	10'2	178,979	A. G. Davies, B.A.	A. Lacey.
					LL.B.	
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,544	11'7	15'8	49,003	Hugh E. Roberts	J. R. Coney.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	41,769	14'4	10'6	248,480	C. Ashton Stray	S. W. Humphery.
Ludlow, Salop	5,642	14'6	10'5	30,412	W. Charles Tyrrell	W. S. Stephens.
Luton, Beds	70,440	16'0	10'6	645,439	Wilfrid H. Robinson	C. C. Dillingham.
Lydd, Kent	2,778	13'1	9'9	12,540	Walter Lamcraft	G. T. Paine.
Lyne Regis, Dorset	2,630	14'1	11'6	23,564	G. Atterbury	Rev. G. F. Eyre.
Lymington, Hants	15,430	11'9	12'7	143,902	F. J. Beeching	Capt. B. H. Goodhart.
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs.	25,764	8'5	16'0	326,230	Walter Heap	C. H. Riley.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,902	12'5	11'7	180,650	Richard Tegg	G. J. Challinor.
Maidenhead, Berks	17,520	14'2	10'9	200,224	H. E. Davies	A. Upson.
Maidstone, Kent	42,259	14'0	10'3	425,000	Graham Wilson	J. H. French.
Malden and Coombe, Surrey	23,495	14'1	7'9	387,122	J. W. Johnson, M.B.E.	C. W. Speirs.
Maldon, Essex	6,559	10'2	8'5	44,923	C. H. Cloughton	A. L. Clarke.
Marnesbury, Wilts	2,334	13'0	7'0	10,541	Montagu Hy. Chubb	T. H. Morse.
§MANCHESTER, Lancs.	766,378	14'6	12'9	6,654,891	(See p. 723)*	
Mansfield, Notts	46,077	14'3	10'0	270,520	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	T. Pembleton.
Margate, Kent	31,312	11'3	10'9	535,297	P. T. Grove, LL.B.	W. R. Noble.
Marlborough, Wilts	3,492	7'9	9'8	33,310	W. H. Vowles	T. Free.
Merton & Morden, Surrey	41,228	12'5	7'5	505,406	C. J. Mountfield	†S. Beven.
§Middlesbrough, Yorks (N.R.)	138,489	20'1	14'1	626,917	Preston Kitchen	G. Carter.
					O.B.E.	
Middleton, Lancs.	29,189	12'7	14'2	140,377	E. Smith	T. J. Hilton.
Mitcham, Surrey	56,872	15'6	7'7	448,728	S. Chart, D.S.O.	J. M. Davies.
Morecambe and Heysham, Lancs.	24,542	9'5	12'8	237,267	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.	M. Benson.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23,396	12'2	13'9	99,599	E. V. Finnigan	B. B. Barker.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,391	16'2	11'3	48,019	Edward C. Jackson	W. S. Sanderson.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,041	10'5	13'5	43,337	V. C. Procter	H. Laming.
Nelson, Lancs.	38,374	9'5	13'2	240,261	J. H. Baldwick	P. J. Quinn.
Newark-on-Trent, Notts.	18,055	16'0	11'8	111,105	LT.-Col. H. Tallents	P. J. C. Staniland.
					D.S.O., T.D., B.C.L.	

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931	Rate per 1,000	Rateable Value	Town Clerk or Clerk U.D.C.	Mayer, 1936 37. Lord Mayor or Chairman U.D.C.
		Births Deaths	£		
Newbury, Berks .....	13,340	13'8 13'7	99,555	S. Widdicombe .....	R. Clifford
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. ....	54,549	16'6 12'0	268,401	J. Griffiths, M.A. ....	S. Myatt.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	283,145	16'0 12'6	2,543,478	LL.B. (See pp. 725-6)*	
Newport, I. of Wight ..	11,313	13'3 10'3	119,492	T. Ross Pratt .....	Capt. F. J. F. New.
New Romney, Kent .....	1,786	10'2 13'0	14,242	Walter Lamcraft .....	Maj. M. Telehan- Derville, O.B.E.
Newton in Makerfield, Lancs. ....	20,150	16'0 13'4	90,635	J. H. Warren, M.A. ....	Mrs. E. Crouchley
Northampton .....	92,345	11'9 10'9	724,340	W. R. Kew .....	G. W. Beattie.
Norwich, Norfolk .....	126,136	13'9 11'2	740,570	Noel B. Rudd, M.A. ....	H. Frazer.
NORWICH	268,801	15'7 12'6	1,944,35	(See p. 726)*	
Nuneaton, Warwick .....	46,305	16'1 10'0	225,225	Thomas Oldroyd .....	T. L. Liggins.
Okehampton, Devon .....	3,352	13'3 15'6	20,392	J. J. Newcombe .....	S. J. Rich.
Oldbury, Worcestershire ..	35,918	18'9 9'8	169,475	A. Culwick .....	B. T. Robbins.
Oldham, Lancs. ....	140,134	12'7 14'6	701,303	J. J. Williams, LL.D. ....	F. Tweedale.
Ossett, Yorks .....	14,834	16'3 10'9	64,277	T. W. Wilson .....	G. Moorhouse.
Oswestry, Salop .....	9,754	12'5 12'8	72,106	H. Bird Jones .....	T. Jones.
OXFORD .....	80,510	15'1 10'0	669,500	Arthur Holt .....	L. H. Allen.
Penge, Kent .....	27,762	14'9 11'7	201,907	A. J. Elson .....	F. W. Foreman.
Penryn, Cornwall .....	3,444	14'3 15'3	15,254	J. C. Sharpe .....	Capt. J. C. Annett.
Penzance, Cornwall .....	11,342	11'7 14'1	110,156	R. C. E. Austin, LL.M. ....	R. Thomas.
PETERBOROUGH .....	43,558	13'9 19'9	308,067	Arthur J. Reeves .....	G. C. Hall.
PLYMOUTH .....	208,132	15'0 12'1	1,699,368	Colin Campbell .....	W. R. Littleton.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.) ..	19,957	17'1 11'6	104,170	Gilbert Wilkinson .....	T. J. Sides.
Poole, Dorset .....	57,458	15'1 10'4	547,274	Wilson Kenyon .....	M. J. Wheatley.
PORTSMOUTH, Hants. ....	252,421	14'9 11'9	1,847,798	F. J. Sparks .....	*F. J. Spickernell.
Preston, Lancs. ....	119,001	14'1 14'9	661,006	H. E. Nutter .....	J. Harrison.
Prestwich, Lancs. ....	23,881	11'7 10'0	206,7'0	F. H. Ashton .....	Mrs. A. A. Keech.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.) .....	14,761	13'0 14'0	78,833	Hanson A. Demane .....	S. Myers.
Queensborough, Kent .....	2,941	19'2 6'9	13,345	A. Everett .....	G. R. Stevens.
Radcliffe, Lancs. ....	24,675	11'4 13'8	163,419	Samuel Mills, M.B.E. ....	J. Seddon.
			F.S.A.A.		
Ramsgate, Kent .....	33,603	13'9 13'5	242,853	H. G. Curtis .....	H. Stead.
Rawtenstall, Lancs. ....	18,575	9'8 13'2	148,591	Harry Isherwood .....	Miss C. Whitehead.
Reading, Berks. ....	97,153	14'9 12'2	822,317	C. S. Johnson, M.C. ....	Mrs. A. Jenkins.
Redcar, Yorks (N. Riding) ..	20,159	14'6 10'8	134,947	T. D. Hockings .....	J. R. Nixon.
Reigate, Surrey .....	30,825	11'8 11'3	380,187	Heber Davies .....	Lt.-Col. D. Lewis.
Richmond, Surrey .....	39,276	9'4 11'4	156,060	Edwin M. Neave .....	J. W. Maycock.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.) ..	4,769	22'0 11'9	24,175	W. W. Foster .....	Miss R. G. Roper.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.) .....	8,418	16'1 12'0	54,411	J. Henry Gough .....	J. I. McHenry.
Rochdale, Lancs. ....	95,590	13'5 14'8	551,465	H. Bann .....	O. Crowder.
ROCHESTER, Kent .....	31,193	15'1 11'1	229,047	John L. Percival .....	I. G. Winch.
			M.C., LL.B.		
Romford, Essex .....	35,918	15'1 8'9	407,559	John Twinn .....	*O. H. Allen.
Romsey, Hants. ....	5,779	14'8 13'2	13,191	B. W. Attlee, M.A. ....	Maj. Gen. Sir R. Luce.
ROtherham, Yorks (W.R.) ..	69,689	17'0 13'1	394,465	Chas. L. des Forges .....	F. A. Barlow.
			M.B.E.		
Rowley Regis, Staffs. ....	41,238	15'6 10'5	135,585	Clifford Buckley .....	T. Deeley.
Rugby, Warwickshire .....	23,824	11'6 9'5	260,510	D. E. Birt .....	C. W. Browning.
Ryde, I. of Wight .....	18,537	9'7 11'1	136,448	Thomas J. Fawdry .....	Maj. A. Dennis.
Rye, E. Sussex .....	3,947	17'3 11'0	37,833	Edwin P. Dawes, T.D. ....	E. F. Benson.
Saffron Walden, Essex .....	5,930	9'6 11'8	37,764	G. A. E. Ruck, B.A. ....	E. Rooke.
ST. ALBANS, Herts. ....	28,625	13'3 10'9	323,721	W. G. Marshall .....	Rev. B. E. F. Mitchell.
St. Helens, Lancs. ....	106,789	18'7 15'0	449,886	W. H. Pollitt, LL.B. ....	E. Houghton.
St. Ives, Cornwall .....	6,687	11'1 15'0	49,188	J. S. Atherton .....	W. P. Toy.
St. Ives, Hunts. ....	2,664	12'2 14'4	13,644	(Vacant) .....	H. G. Stiles.
Sale, Cheshire .....	28,071	13'1 9'9	261,000	J. W. L. Foulkes .....	R. B. Pettener.
SALFORD, Lancs. ....	223,438	15'0 13'0	1,129,830	H. H. Tomson .....	P. Ashcroft.
SALISBURY, Wilts. ....	26,450	14'8 10'8	219,6'0	Arthur Smart .....	Maj. M. Rawlence.
Saltash, Cornwall .....	3,540	11'6 10'7	32,180	Reginald McDonald .....	E. Webber.
Sandwich, Kent .....	3,287	12'2 9'2	25,210	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A. ....	Lt.-Col. W. V. L.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.) ..	41,791	12'5 14'9	422,498	Sydney Jones .....	J. W. Butler.
Scarthorpe, Lincs. ....	33,761	20'1 9'1	211,908	J. F. Auld .....	B. Holland.
Shaftesbury, Dorset .....	2,925	12'3 12'1	17,240	W. Farley Rutter .....	C. J. Stretch.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.) ..	511,757	14'7 11'9	3,117,848	(See p. 724)*	
Shipley, Yorks (W.R.) .....	30,243	12'0 11'1	195,096	H. Barnes .....	V. W. Waddilove.



CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.O.).	Mayor, 1935-37. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.O.
		Births	Deaths			
Shrewsbury, Salop .....	32,370	13·8	10·4	266,494	R. F. Prideaux .....	C. Beddard.
Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent.	20,175	16·4	11·4	105,000	G. H. Potter .....	† A. L. Baker.
Slough, Bucks .....	33,530	18·6	9·2	334,894	F. R. Duxbury, M.A.	† A. J. Trevener.
§ Smethwick, Staffs. ....	84,406	14·7	11·1	39,551	Frank Chapman .....	Dr. T. C. McKenzie.
Southall, Middx. ....	38,932	16·8	8·1	370,838	W. S. Brookes, LL.M.	E. B. Hamblin.
§ Southampton, Hants ...	176,025	15·7	11·9	1,467,384	R. R. H. Meggeson ...	H. Chick.
§ Southend-on-Sea, Essex	120,093	11·1	12·1	1,472,858	J. J. Worwood (B.A.)	W. Miles.
Southgate, Middlesex .....	55,570	10·9	8·9	85,411	G. H. Taylor, LL.B.	H. F. Wanthior.
South Molton, Devon ...	2,831	14·5	17·2	12,554	J. Furse Sanders .....	L. Woodhouse.
§ Southport, Lancs. ....	78,927	10·0	12·0	932,782	R. E. Perrins, LL.M.	H. W. Barber.
§ South Shields, Durham	113,455	17·2	12·6	534,790	Harold Ayrey .....	C. H. Smith.
Southwold, E. Suffolk ...	2,753	7·0	7·9	23,403	Ernest G. Naunton ...	A. Critten.
Spennborough, Yks. (W.R.)	30,963	12·6	12·3	131,911	J. H. Linfield, O.B.E.	† G. Blackburn.
Stafford .....	29,485	13·8	10·3	182,063	T. Broughton N. well	G. Owen.
Stalybridge, Cheshire .....	24,823	13·1	13·9	109,643	L. O. Bottomley .....	I. Walker.
Stamford, Lincs. (Kesteven).	9,946	13·4	11·6	60,194	H. Baldwin .....	E. S. Bowman.
Stanley, Durham .....	24,458	16·2	13·4	83,136	J. Hamilton .....	† F. J. Goss.
§ Stockport, Cheshire .....	125,490	12·9	11·9	841,254	F. Knowles .....	G. Padmore.
Stockton-on-Tees, Durh...	67,697	19·0	12·1	325,471	Thomas Downey .....	R. Spark.
§ Stock-on-Trent, Staffs.	276,639	10·6	12·3	1,142,938	E. B. Sharpley, O.B.E.	* J. H. Dale.
Stourbridge, Worcester...	33,225	13·9	11·2	163,253	Geoffrey Ince .....	G. H. Evesson.
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.	11,616	12·8	11·0	95,818	Robert Lunn .....	E. P. Ray.
Stretford, Lancs. ....	56,795	13·0	12·3	517,624	C. Trewavas .....	A. Smith.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk .....	7,007	11·7	10·9	31,197	T. M. Braithwaite, M.A., LL.B.	P. W. F. Alston.
§ Sunderland, Durham ...	185,824	19·9	13·0	882,581	G. S. McIntire, B.A., LL.B.	T. Sammerbell.
Surbiton, Surrey .....	30,188	37·0	9·3	480,337	R. H. Wright .....	W. Sanger.
Sutton & Cheam, Surrey.	46,500	14·9	9·4	818,125	Harry Bolton, M.B.E.	S. H. Marshall.
Sutton Coldfield, Warw...	29,924	11·0	10·1	315,772	R. A. Reay-Nadin ...	W. A. Perry.
Sutton in Ashfield, Notts.	25,153	16·9	11·9	140,939	Luther Pepper .....	† W. Limb.
Swadlincote, Derbysh. ...	20,305	57·2	10·2	73,446	E. R. Allen .....	† J. Davis.
Swindon, Wilts. ....	62,407	12·7	11·1	341,640	W. H. Bentley .....	L. J. Newman.
Swinton and Pendlebury, Lancs.	33,557	14·0	10·8	209,833	W. Carter, M.B.E.	P. W. Potts.
Tamworth, Staffs. ....	11,712	15·8	9·9	63,792	Henry Wood .....	T. H. Sutton.
Taunton, Somerset .....	25,177	13·0	12·4	190,510	W. H. Bailey .....	F. C. Spear.
Teddington, Middx. ....	23,369	12·9	11·7	204,727	F. E. Read .....	† H. W. Penchey.
Tenterden, Kent .....	3,472	11·8	15·1	22,316	I. T. Emberson .....	J. M. Diggie.
Tewkesbury, Gloucs. ....	4,354	11·2	12·5	15,400	H. Alec Badham .....	S. C. J. Moulder.
Thetford, Norfolk .....	4,097	13·0	17·8	25,693	G. R. Blaydon .....	Sir W. Gentle.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks. (N.R.)	21,233	19·1	13·2	70,869	J. R. Carr .....	J. R. Hough.
Tipton, Staffs. ....	35,814	21·7	12·9	121,085	K. W. Madin .....	† A. F. Welch.
Tiverton, Devon .....	9,610	11·3	11·5	60,185	J. Follett Pingsley ...	H. C. Wakefield.
Todmorden, Yorks. (W.R.)	22,222	10·4	16·3	113,481	H. Garratt, M.B.E.	J. E. Webster.
Torquay, Devon .....	49,165	11·9	13·6	516,060	H. A. Field, M.A.	A. D. Phillips.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,913	12·2	12·2	11,455	Reginald Bonse .....	T. C. Buckland.
Totnes, Devon .....	4,525	14·8	11·7	29,500	George E. Windeatt.	Capt. F. J. C. Holdsworth.
Tottenham, Midd'Essex ...	157,772	13·1	9·7	954,241	Eric Townson, LL.B.	J. H. Morrell.
TRURO, Cornwall .....	11,047	13·8	11·0	70,720	L. Jago Carlyon .....	A. J. Roberts.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent.	35,365	11·7	15·3	464,019	John Whitehead ...	E. J. Strange.
Twickenham, Middlesex	39,906	14·4	11·5	459,640	Edwin G. Stray .....	E. Ollis.
§ Tyne-mouth, Northumb.	64,913	17·8	12·7	369,858	Fred. G. Egner .....	A. N. Park.
Cambridge, Middx. ....	31,880	18·2	10·2	299,000	J. Poole .....	† Rev. L. Bouch.
§ WAKEFIELD, Yks. (W.R.)	59,122	17·0	14·4	316,014	T. N. Grimshaw .....	G. Hemingway.
§ Wallasey, Cheshire ...	97,465	13·2	12·7	849,163	E. Evans, M.A., LL.B.	G. L. Reakes.
Wallingford, Berks. ....	2,840	13·2	13·8	19,267	Francis R. Hedges ...	H. Walters.
Wallsend, Northumb. ...	44,587	16·2	11·6	221,365	Charles E. Bradbury ...	J. W. Chicken.
§ Walsall, Staffs. ....	103,059	18·9	11·1	499,608	Berbert Lee .....	A. J. Stanley.
Walthamstow, Essex .....	132,965	12·4	9·2	820,426	F. G. Garner .....	G. Gibbons.
Wantage & Woodford ...	43,129	12·1	9·8	506,676	R. T. Hinks .....	† Sir James Hawkey.
Wareham, Dorset .....	2,057	16·6	17·8	12,585	H. Kirk, M.A., LL.B.	J. H. Bradley.
§ Warrington, Lancs. ....	79,322	17·3	11·6	372,467	A. T. Halliway .....	J. T. Cooper.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1936-37. • Lord Mayor. • Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Watwick .....	13,450	13 0	11 3	95,189	H. C. E. M. Fillmore	G. M. Nelson.
Waterloo with South- Lanes.	31,180	17 3	12 9	231,541	G. Wilkinson .....	W. Smithson.
Watford, Herts. ....	56,805	14 4	9 3	564,084	William Hudson.....	H. Coates.
Wednesbury, Staffs. ....	31,534	19 3	11 7	127,513	N. P. Lester .....	J. Smith.
Wedgeborough, & Thurst	21 225	11 8	12 8	140,841	P. E. Gadd .....	H. D. Macleod.
WELLS. Some set ...	4,833	10 0	14 0	37,611	Ed. Pyndar Foster.....	E. E. Barnes.
Welling, M. Id. ....	48,545	16 0	6 9	1,111,913	Kenneth Fansley .....	W. L. Williamson, C.A.
Westbury, Salop. ....	14,159	18 1	15 6	40,969	Frederick W. Derry Lord Forester.	
West Bromwich, Staffs. ....	81,281	18 9	12 1	343,945	Alfred Wickham.....	A. Lellow.
West Ham, Essex .....	294,278	15 5	10 7	1,510,131	C. E. Crabbell .....	Mrs. D. Parsons.
West Hartlepool.....	68,134	20 2	13 0	360,400	Harold W. Stanton.....	W. J. Watt.
Durham						
Weston-super-Mare, Som.	28,555	9 5	9 2	401,796	L. G. Watson .....	J. G. Western.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset .....	29,534	9 9	11 8	280,304	Percy Smithman.....	A. Biles.
Whickham, Durham .....	20,363	1 6	0 8	132,636	L.M.	
Whitton and Mowkston, Northumberland .....	24,210	9 3	11 2	200,000	Joseph Buggle .....	J. P. Carr.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	21,159	21 2	14 4	94,324	A. S. Ruddock .....	J. R. Magden.
Widnes, Lancs. ....	40,619	20 1	12 3	189,777	Tom Cuppage Bone.....	F. J. Borland.
Wigan, Lancs. ....	85,357	16 9	13 9	467,681	E. W. McNorton .....	P. Hanley.
Willesdall, Staffs. ....	21,150	18 6	10 8	103,994	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E. ....	P. Winstanley.
Willesden, Middlesex .....	184,434	14 0	9 9	1,562,722	E. G. T. Webb .....	W. Johnson.
Wilton, Wills. ....	2,024	13 0	15 1	12,568	Edwin A. Pratt .....	C. H. Bolton.
Wimbledon, Surrey ...	59,520	10 1	10 1	773,901	Percy D. Aylward .....	H. J. Marks.
Winchelsea, Sussex .....	693	...	...	...	H. E. Smith, LL.B. ....	J. S. H. Abbott.
WINCHESTER, Hants .....	23,969	11 9	13 2	243,956	Edwin P. Dawes.....	Maj. J. A. Burke.
					J. A. Crompton.....	Maj. J. R. Pinsent.
					M.A., LL.B.	
Windsor, Berks (Royal)...	20,287	12 8	10 9	161,683	J. W. Hambidge.....	Lt.-Col. A. E. Churcher.
Wisbech, I. of Ely ...	15,664	18 1	10 6	74,344	F. W. Conlam .....	A. Southwell.
Woking, Surrey .....	36,661	13 0	8 9	414,773	F. H. Smith, LL.D. ....	A. W. Stollery.
Wokingham, Berks. ....	7,294	12 0	12 3	50,781	J. H. E. Clifton .....	F. J. Barrett.
Wolverhampton, Staffs. ....	138,622	16 1	11 2	871,205	J. Brock Allen, B.A. ....	Sir C. A. Mander.
Wood Green, Middlesex .....	54,100	10 7	9 9	516,261	H. Chebb, LL.B. ....	A. J. Blue.
Woodstock, Oxon. ....	1,484	16 4	14 5	5,904	Stanley Benman .....	C. Morris.
Worcester .....	50,497	14 3	12 0	347,258	C. H. Digby-Seymour, M.A.	Lady Atkins.
Workington, Cumb. ....	24,691	17 2	14 0	113,440	Thomas Jackson .....	L. Casson.
Worksop, Notts. ....	23,286	17 2	10 0	137,575	A. N. Schofield, LL.M. ....	H. Hartland.
Worthing, W. Sussex.....	46,250	11 1	13 3	683,513	J. Kennedy Allerton.....	C. B. Barber.
Yarmouth, Great, Nor- folk and Suffolk .....	50,771	13 7	10 9	334,023	E. R. A. W. Conway.....	H. T. Greenacre.
Yeovil, Somerset .....	19,078	11 1	11 3	144,510	Maj. H. C. C. Batten.....	S. C. Clothier.
YORK.....	84,813	15 2	11 4	579,684	D.S.O.	
					R. Anderson .....	*T. Morris.

## FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON).

THE *Honorary Freedom of the City of London* is conferred as a mark of high distinction upon eminent subjects of the Crown for exceptional services to the Country and the Empire. The *Freedom of the City of London* is acquired after strict compliance with regulations from time to time issued pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The names of applicants who have complied with the regulations are submitted for election to the Court of Common Council at its fortnightly meetings, those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted in a similar manner to the Court of Aldermen. Orphans of Freemen are eligible for election as foundation scholars at the Freemen's School, Ashted, Surrey, and Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton, in accordance with regulations from time to time issued.

*Addresses of Welcome* are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. These high distinctions are sometimes confused with the ceremony of admission to the *Honorary Freedom of the City*, but the *Honorary Freedom* is conferred only on persons in allegiance to H.M. the King.

## THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

**Position and Extent.**—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles; they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Ayr to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or *Môn* (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

**Population.**—The population at the Census of 1931 was 2,593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire).

**Relief.**—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawdd 2,970 ft.); Powys (Felinllyn 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

**Hydrography.**—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Telfi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

## EARLY HISTORY.

**Celts and Romans.**—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratacus), King of the

Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

**The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.**—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.), and *Deheubarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

**The Norman Conquest.**—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Telfi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of P. ydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 13 ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters (a) See Note, p. 722.	Acreage.	Population of Counties, 1931.	
		Administrative (a).	Geographical (a).
Anglesey (Shire Hall, Llangefni).....	176,694	49,029	49,029
Brecknockshire (County Hall, Brecon).....	469,281	57,775	57,775
Caernarvonshire (County Offices, Caernarvon) ...	354,108	120,829	120,829
Cardiganshire (County Office, Aberystwyth) ..	443,189	55,184	55,184
Cardiganshire (County Offices, Carmarthen)...	588,472	179,100	179,100
Denbighshire (County Offices, Ruthin).....	447,977	157,648	157,648
Flintshire (County Buildings, Mold).....	163,707	112,889	112,889
Glamorganshire (County Hall, Cardiff).....	469,112	766,141	1,225,717
Merionethshire (County Offices, Bodelwyddel) ..	422,372	43,201	43,201
Monmouthshire (County Hall, Newport) ..	345,001	345,755	434,958
Montgomeryshire (County Offices, Welshpool) ...	510,110	48,473	48,473
Pembrokeshire (County Offices, Haverfordwest)...	393,003	87,206	87,206
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells).....	301,165	21,323	21,323

## LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1936.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey .....	Commodore Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B.	Raymond Yeoward.....	John Jones.
Brecknock .....	Lord Glamusk, D.S.O.	Thomas J. Thomas.....	Col. John Lloyd, M.C.
Caernarvon .....	Lord Penrhyn .....	Ronald Owen Lloyd Armstrong-Jones	Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.
Cardigan .....	Earl of Lisburne .....	Capt. T. Rufus Parry.....	A. T. James, K.C.
Carmarthen.....	Lord Dynevor .....	Capt. J. W. Nicholas.....	His Hon. Judge F. Davies.
Denbigh .....	Col. R. W. H. W. Williams Wynne, C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	Norman Hugo Graesser...	Maj. A. E. Priddle.
Flint .....	Rear-Admiral R. G. Rowley-Conwy, C.M.G.	James Platt .....	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Banks, G.C.B.
Glamorgan .....	Earl of Plymouth.....	Sir William James Thomas, Bt.	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.C.
Merioneth .....	Lord Harlech, K.C.B.	Henry Robertson .....	Sir H. B. Robertson.
Monmouth .....	Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.	Edward Osborne Bennett	S. R. C. Bosanquet, K.C.
Montgomery .....	Sir H. L. W. Williams Wynne, Bt., C.B.	Arthur Loftus Onslow ..	Major Sir John Lomax, O.B.E.
Pembroke.....	Sir E. Davies Jones, Bt.	Edmund William Bowles Summers	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Radnor .....	Col. Sir C. Venables Llewelyn, Bt.	Meyrick John Legge Beebe	Capt. Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.

## OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey .....	Col. I. Williams, D.L.	W. O. Jones, M.B.E., B.A.	R. H. Prothero.....	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock .....	Rev. Wm. Llewelyn Albert Jolly .....		Col. C. G. Coleman, C.M.G., D.S.O.	W. F. W. Betenson.
Caernarvon .....	W. Morris Jones .....	David G. Jones.....	Edward Williams .....	E. J. Parry Pritchard, M.D.
Cardigan .....	D. L. Herbert.....	Ivor Evans, M.A. ....	Steven Jones .....	Ernest Jones, M.Sc.
Carmarthen .....	H. V. Watkins .....	Daniel Johns, M.Sc.	W. Picton Phillips...	W. M. Lloyd, M.B.
Denbigh .....	R. Edwards, O.B.E.	William Jones .....	G. T. Guest .....	H. A. Thomas, M.D.
Flint .....	W. J. Rees .....	J. Harvey Davies .....	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan .....	D. D. Davies .....	Henry Rowland.....	L. Lindsay, M.V.O., O.B.E.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth.....	Robert Vaughan .....	Hugh John Owen .....	Richard Jones .....	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Monmouth .....	L. Harris .....	Thomas Hughes.....	Lt.-Col. W. Lucas .....	D. Rocyu Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
Montgomery .....	Thomas Williams .....	Col. G. R. D. Harrison	Capt. H. C. Lloyd .....	E. W. Richards, M.D.
Pembroke.....	R. S. Wade .....	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	A. T. N. Evans .....	H. Middleton, M.C.
Radnor .....	R. P. Lewis .....	G. W. Moseley.....	A. S. Michael .....	J. W. Miller, M.D.



## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 40,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value, £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1936-37. * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
<i>Aberdure, Glamorg.</i> .....	48,751	13·0	13·1	153,587	E. J. Hughes .....	†B. J. Brace.
<i>Aberystwyth, Mon.</i> .....	8,608	14·0	14·8	48,630	Wm. H. Hopwood ..	J. G. Bishop.
<i>Aberystwyth, Card.</i> .....	9,474	8·5	12·7	60,620	E. L. H. Turner .....	LL Rowlands.
<i>BANGOR, Carn.</i> .....	11,460	13·1	14·8	61,763	J. P. Williams, B.A.	Rev. O. Madoc Roberts.
Beaumaris, Anglesey .....	1,708	15·9	20·2	8,225	J. Hugh Thomas .....	C. A. Sloane.
Brecon .....	5,332	10·0	11·9	28,182	W. Jones-Williams ..	S. E. Jenkins.
Caernarvon .....	8,409	13·2	13·7	46,452	John Williams .....	M. E. Nee.
CARDIFF, Glamorg. ....	223,589	15·2	12·3	1,851,923	(see below)	(see below).
Cardigan .....	3,350	12·6	16·1	12,699	Hubert M. Davies .....	D. Williams.
Carmarthen .....	10,310	11·6	13·4	50,000	Howard B. White .....	J. O. Morgaus.
Colwyn Bay .....	20,885	11·3	15·8	211,014	H. E. Baithwaite .....	H. Parry.
Conway, Carn. ....	8,769	14·3	13·8	59,255	A. L. Ralphes .....	A. T. S. Smith.
Cowbridge, Glamorg. ....	1,068	9·6	12·5	5,150	A. W. Gwyn .....	D. C. Watts.
Denbigh .....	7,249	17·4	15·6	32,877	R. W. Roberts .....	Col. G. R. Griffith.
Flint .....	7,635	19·0	11·2	53,370	J. Bibby Denny .....	G. A. Chadwick.
Gellafgar, Glamorg. ....	41,043	18·3	13·1	128,231	J. Evans .....	†F. Loveday.
Haverfordwest, Pemb. ....	6,113	16·0	11·3	26,000	H. W. D. Williams .....	G. Howells.
Kidwelly, Carn. ....	3,143	12·8	11·0	7,411	Mervyn D. J. Paton ..	D. G. Evans.
Lampeter, Card. ....	1,742	12·62	16·07	8,566	J. Ernest Lloyd .....	E. Lloyd.
Llandoverly, Carn. ....	1,980	14·1	11·1	6,401	J. Phillips .....	A. Pryse Davies.
Llanelli, Carn. ....	38,393	13·7	11·9	166,888	D. J. Phillips .....	J. H. Williams.
Llanfyllin, Montgom. ....	1,449	15·6	16·3	4,697	N. B. Edwards .....	J. Lloyd Thomas.
Llanidloes, Montgom. ....	2,356	10·8	11·5	8,000	Arthur Davies .....	G. F. Hamer.
Merthyr Tydfil .....	71,108	15·1	14·7	226,341	J. Ernest Biddle .....	D. J. Evans.
Monmouth Mon. ....	4,731	14·4	19·1	24,284	A. C. Tweedy .....	Rev. W. O. Jones.
Montgomery .....	993	24·7	14·6	3,312	N.P. Vaughan-Pryce ..	J. D. K. Lloyd.
Neath, Glamorg. ....	33,322	15·1	11·5	147,770	A. E. I. Curtis .....	J. E. Williams.
Newport, Mon. ....	89,203	16·9	12·2	703,923	O. Treharne Morgan ..	Maj. I. C. Vincent.
Pembroke .....	12,008	16·5	17·0	53,166	Ronald D. Lowless .....	F. Gay.
Pontypridd, Glam. ....	42,737	15·8	12·2	147,732	H. L. Porcher .....	†John Jones.
Port Talbot, Glamorg. ....	40,672	16·6	12·3	159,745	O. S. Thomas .....	J. H. Jones.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon .....	3,599	15·0	16·9	20,437	W. Cradoc Davies .....	O. Wynne Griffith.
Rhondda, Glamorg. ....	141,346	16·3	12·6	390,817	D. J. Jones, M.B.E. ....	†T. H. Smith.
Ruthin, Denbigh .....	2,912	16·9	11·9	17,706	G. L. Williams, B.A. ....	J. R. Jones.
Swansea, Glamorg. ....	164,797	15·9	11·8	1,056,043	(see below) .....	LL.B. (see below).
Tenby, Pemb. ....	4,106	11·4	14·0	24,500	G. Meyrick Price .....	Lt.-Col. H. Allen.
Welshpool, Montgom. ....	5,637	17·7	17·7	25,390	J. Ben Davies .....	G. R. D. Harrison.
Wrexham, Denbigh .....	18,567	14·8	15·0	143,152	Lawson Taylor .....	C. O. Jones.

§ See note at head of p. 728.

## CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rumney and Ely, the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population (1931) of 223,648. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pit-wood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1936-37), Herbert Hiles, M.B.E.

Stipendiary Magistrate, W. Hugh Jones, K.C.  
Recorder, Roland E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.  
Town Clerk & Clk. of Peace, David Kenwyn Rees.

## SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal (the largest anthracite port), patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,241 acres, with a population at the census of 1931 of 164,825. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1936-37), Richard Henry.

Recorder, E. W. Milner-Jones.

Town Clerk, H. L. Lang-Coath.

## THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

**Position and Extent.**—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 6° 51' 30" and 54° 38' N. latitude and between 1° 45' 32" and 6° 14' W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length\* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 30,410 square miles. The population (at the census of 1931) was 4,842,554, a decrease of 39,943 since the census of 1921.

**Relief.**—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Ca' sphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecraeb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

**Hydrography.**—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stoneyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The

*Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Eriicht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Mares in the northern Highlands.

**Orkney.**—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

**Shetland.**—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51' 30" N. lat.).

**Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 202 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles)—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cullins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creuch* (2,289 feet); *Jura*

\* *Land's End to John o' Groat.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncairn Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 663 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John o' Groat (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncairn Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncairn. John o' Groat is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

\* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century, "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Heboular*, latinized as *Hebules* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreygar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sudreygar*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

(160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

*Climate*.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

The offices of the *Scottish Travel Association* are at 37, George Street, Edinburgh.

## EARLY HISTORY.

*Prehistoric Man*.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

*The Roman Invasion*.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about A.D. 450.

*The Scots*.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Carraig*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 6th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Paus and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The *Hebrides* did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1550.

**AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.**  
**WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.**

Counties and Headquarters	Population, 1931	Area	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
* Aberdeen (Aberdeen) .....	300,430	1,261,521	Marquess of Aberdeen, O.B.E.	Earl of Caithness.
* Angus (Forfar) .....	270,190	559,937	Earl of Airlie .....	F. M. Batchelor.
Argyll (Lochgoosehead) .....	63,014	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll .....	Lt.-Col. T. O. Lloyd, M.C.
Ayr (Ayr) .....	225,182	744,523	Marquess of Ailsa .....	Sir Neil J. Kennedy, Cochran-Patrick, K.B.E.
Banff (Banff) .....	54,835	403,153	James Archibald .....	Col. Sir Geo. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.
Berwick (Duns) .....	26,601	292,525	Earl of Home, K.T.	Earl of Home, K.T.
Bute (Rothesay) .....	18,822	130,658	Duke of Montrose, C.B.	S. H. Constable.
Caithness (Wick) .....	25,056	438,833	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.	Col. E. W. Horne, C.B., C.M.G.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan) .....	31,947	34,927	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton) .....	147,751	157,433	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.
Dumfries (Dumfries) .....	81,060	686,302	Lt.-Col. F. J. Carruthers.	Hugh S. Gladstone.
East Lothian (Haddington) .....	47,369	170,971	Earl of Wemyss .....	Lord Polwarth.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin) .....	40,805	304,931	Earl of Moray, M.C.	Lt.-Col. M. J. Grant- Peterkin, O.B.E.
Fife (Cupar) .....	276,251	322,844	Earl of Elgin, K.T.	Earl of Elgin, K.T.
Inverness (Inverness) .....	82,082	2,659,094	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Sir Donald W. Cameron of Lochiel, K.T.
Kincardine (Stonehaven) .....	39,864	244,482	Viscount Arbuthnott .....	Viscount Arbuthnott.
Kintross (Kintross) .....	7,454	52,410	Sir H. P. R. Montgomery.	Sir H. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcubright (Kirkcubright) .....	30,311	575,832	Earl of Galloway .....	Capt. F. W. Weekes.
* Lanark (Lanark) .....	1,585,668	572,821	Sir James Knox .....	Capt. Thomas Watt.
* Midlothian (Edinburgh) .....	520,277	234,325	Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.	Sir J. Don Wauchope, Bt.
Nairn (Nairn) .....	8,294	104,252	Earl of Leven, K.T.	Earl of Leven, K.T.
Orkney (Kirkwall) .....	22,075	240,347	Alfred Barrie .....	J. Storer Clouston, O.B.E.
Peebles (Peebles) .....	15,050	222,240	Viscount Eldbank .....	Capt. R. J. Thomson.
Perth (Perth) .....	120,772	1,595,802	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	James M. Hodge.
Renfrew (Paisley) .....	288,575	153,332	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw- Stewart, Bt., K.C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw- Stewart, Bt., K.C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall) .....	62,802	1,977,248	Sir Hector D. Mackenzie, Bt.	Maj. J. Stirling.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh) .....	45,787	426,028	Duke of Buccleuch .....	Duke of Buccleuch.
Selkirk (Selkirk) .....	22,603	170,793	Maj. C. H. Scott Plummer.	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick) .....	21,410	3,213,900	Aired Baird .....	Thomas Johnston.
Stirling (Stirling) .....	166,447	286,842	William L. Pullar .....	C. E. Horsburgh.
Sutherland (Dornoch) .....	16,100	1,297,014	Duke of Sutherland, K.T.	Sir Alfred N. MacAulay.
West Lothian (Linlithgow) .....	81,426	76,861	Marq. of Linlithgow, K.T.	Robert Crichton.
Wigtown (Wigtown) .....	29,299	311,984	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.

\* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

### EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1931) of 439,000 (over the enlarged area). The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1870-82), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the National and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1935-38), Louis S. Gumley.

Town Clerk, David Robertson, LL.B.

City Chamberlain, John D. Imrie, M.A., B.COM.

### GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 30,046 acres, and a population (1931 Census) of 1,088,461 (estimated at 1,123,541 at Midsummer 1935). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, the total net tonnage of the ships entering (1935-36) being 7,193,403 tons; of those cleared 7,116,052 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 116 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (Nov. 6, 1935-38), John Stewart.

Town Clerk, James L. Mackenzie, M.A., LL.B.

City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan, C.A., J.P.



SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Aberdeen .....	H. L. F. Fraser M.A., LL.B.	A. C. Morrison, O.B.E., LL.B.	John Gauld, O.B.E.
Angus (Forfar) .....	R. H. Anderson	Thomas C. Lowson	D. C. Christie.
Argyll .....	Donald Smith and Duncan C. Mactavish (joint).	Malcolm Sinclair	D. A. Ross.
Ayr .....	James E. Shaw	John Howie	Capt. H. F. Munro.
Banff .....	G. A. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckie.	George J. Strath.
Berwick .....	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	C. J. L. Romanes, W.S.	David W. S. Brown.
Bute .....	David Arnot	James Matheson	John Robertson, O.B.E.
Caithness .....	James Robertson	James Robertson, Wick	Wm. K. Cornack, Wick.
Clackmannan .....	T. Cunningham Shanks	James Cuthbert	David Robertson.
Dumfries .....	John Robson	B. McGowan	William Black, O.B.E.
Dunbarton .....	A. A. Templeton	John W. L. Crag	A. J. McIntosh. [D.S.O.]
East Lothian .....	George Cruikshank, M.B.E.	A. C. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., William Stewart.
Elgin or Moray .....	E. D. Jameson, M.B.E., M.A.	D. A. Shiach	V. G. Savi.
Fife .....	J. M. Mitchell	C. D. Pagan	(Vacant)
Inverness .....	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Robert Mitchell.
Kincardine .....	John Falconer, LL.B.	F. W. Robertson	Alexander C. Sim.
Kinross .....	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	Alex. Donald, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright .....	James McBoyle	Patrick Gifford	Alexander Nesbit Keith.
Lanark .....	R. Bryce Walker	James Annan	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Midlothian .....	G. J. McGregor	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N.P.	William Stewart.
Nairn .....	John McDonald	G. S. Storm	John Muir Tulloch.
Orkney .....	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E.	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Peebles .....	J. Ramsay Smith, W.S.	William T. Blackwood, W.S., and W. S. Peebles.	Alexander C. Sim.
Perth .....	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	John Robertson, O.B.E.
Renfrew .....	J. Caldwell Fraser	John MacRobert	Wm. MacLean.
Ross & Cromarty .....	T. S. H. Burns, M.A., LL.B.	W. S. Dewar	David W. S. Brown, M.B.E.
Roxburgh .....	Henry W. Seath	T. Colledge Halliburton	David W. S. Brown, M.B.E.
Selkirk .....	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Moubray Kinnaird	Gifford Gray, M.B.E.
Shetland .....	John N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson	Charles E. Middleton, O.B.E.
Stirling .....	George J. Sherriff	Jas. Macpherson	Douglas G. Ross.
Sutherland .....	Archibald Argo	A. J. Macrae	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
West Lothian .....	J. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Alexander Donald, O.B.E.
Wigtown .....	A. Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 7,317 acres, and a population (Census 1931) of 175,583 (an increase of 7,268 since 1921). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. There are public parks of 644 acres and an observatory at Balgay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, ship-building, engineering, dyeing, fruit, &c., canning, hosiery manufacturing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 37 members and sends 2 members to Parliament. *Broughty Ferry*, the eastern portion of Dundee, is a noted holiday resort.

The Lord Provost (1935-38), John Phin.  
Town Clerk, David Latto.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,021 acres, with a population (Census 1931) of 167,258. The chief industries are quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper-making, woollen, jute and linen manufacture. Being built of grey granite the beauty and cleanliness of the town has an irresistible appeal. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous, its many beautiful buildings including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The City is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1935-38), E. W. Watt.  
Town Clerk, George S. Fraser, M.A., B.L.

## BURGHs OF SCOTLAND IN ORDER OF POPULATION.

NOTE.—R signifies a Royal Burgh; P, a Parliamentary Burgh Remainder are Police Burghs.

Burgh.	Population.	Burgh.	Population.	Burgh.	Population.
1. Glasgow, R.P. ....	1,088,417	68. Denny and Dunipace	5,512	130. Turfiff	2,298
2. Edinburgh, R.P. ...	438,988	69. Burntisland, R.P. ...	5,389	131. Auchterarder	2,254
3. Dundee, R.P. ....	175,583	70. Kilwinning	5,324	132. Eyemouth	2,231
4. Aberdeen, R.P. ....	167,259	71. Girvan	5,292	133. Newburg, R.	2,152
5. Paisley, P. ....	86,441	72. Milngavie	5,056	134. Millport	2,083
6. Greenock, P. ....	78,948	73. Armadale	4,854	135. Melrose	2,052
7. Motherwell and Wishaw	64,708	74. Corthornie	4,806	136. Moffat	2,006
8. Clydebank	46,963	75. Blairgowrie and Rattray	4,676	137. Kluhorn, R.P.	2,001
9. Kirkcaldy, R.P. ....	43,874	76. Gifford	4,601	138. Markinch	1,980
10. Contbridge	43,055	77. Cupar, R.P. ....	4,595	139. Newton-Stewart	1,914
11. Kilmarnock, P. ....	38,009	78. Trumant	4,526	140. Coupar-Angus	1,883
12. Hamilton, P. ....	37,863	79. Inverurie, R.P. ....	4,524	141. Queensferry, R.P.	1,798
13. Ayr, R.P. ....	36,784	80. Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	4,483	142. Duns	1,788
14. Falkirk, P. ....	36,515	81. Keith	4,424	143. Sanquhar, R.P.	1,753
15. Dunfermline, R.P.	34,954	82. Haddington, R.	4,425	144. Banbury	1,690
16. Perth, R.P. ....	34,807	83. Lerwick	4,221	145. Cullen, R.P.	1,688
17. Airdrie, P. ....	25,954	84. Maybole	4,210	146. Findochty	1,675
18. Rutherglen, R.P. ....	25,157	85. Nairn, R.P. ....	4,201	147. Alyth	1,662
19. Dumfries, R.P. ....	22,795	86. Stonelaven	4,185	148. Portsoy	1,651
20. Stirling, R.P. ....	22,593	87. Forres, R.P. ....	4,169	149. Pittenweem, R.P.	1,619
21. Inverness, R.P. ....	22,582	88. Newmilns and Greenholm	3,979	150. Portknockie	1,619
22. Dumbarton, R.P. ....	21,545	89. Annan, R.P. ....	3,959	151. Stromness	1,592
23. Port-Glasgow, P. ...	19,580	90. Loanhead	3,940	152. Grantown-on-Spey	1,577
24. Buckhaven and Methil	17,643	91. Lossiemouth	3,914	153. Callander	1,572
25. Arbroath, R.P. ....	17,637	92. Kelso	3,855	154. Aberfeldy	1,505
26. Hawick, P. ....	17,059	93. Alva	3,820	155. Dollar	1,485
27. Musselburgh, P. ....	16,996	94. Huntly	3,778	156. Dufftown	1,454
28. Renfrew, R.P. ....	14,986	95. Stornoway	3,771	157. Invergordon	1,417
29. Alloa	13,322	96. Dunbar, R.	3,751	158. Tain, R.P. ....	1,383
30. Galashiels, P. ....	13,102	97. Liffelthgow, R.P.	3,666	159. Biggar	1,383
31. Johnstone	12,837	98. Cumnock and Holmhead	3,653	160. Laurencekirk	1,326
32. Cowdenbeath	12,731	99. Kirkwall, R.P.	3,517	161. Ellon	1,300
33. Peterhead, P. ....	12,542	100. Banff, R.P. ....	3,499	162. Rothes	1,292
34. Barrhead	12,308	101. North Berwick, R.	3,473	163. Wigtown, R.	1,261
35. Irvine, R.P. ....	12,032	102. Kirkcubright	3,326	164. Burghhead	1,255
36. Kirkintilloch	11,817	103. Kilsenny, Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester, R.P.	3,325	165. Auchtermuchty, R.	1,253
37. Grangemouth	11,798	104. Macduff	3,276	166. Coldstream	1,233
38. Montrose, R.P. ....	10,197	105. Newport	3,275	167. Balatar	1,198
39. Saltcoats	10,173	106. Darvel	3,232	168. Charlestown of Aberlour	1,175
40. Bathgate	10,090	107. Inverkeithing, R.P.	3,185	169. Ladybank and Monkston	1,128
41. Borrowstonness	10,095	108. Tayport	3,164	170. Elie and Earlsferry, R.	1,098
42. Fraserburgh	9,720	109. Jedburgh, R.	3,057	171. Roschearty	1,079
43. Forfar, R.P. ....	9,660	110. Dalbeattie	3,011	172. Kingussie	1,067
44. Rothesay, R. ....	9,346	111. Castle-Douglas	3,008	173. Crail, R.P. ....	1,058
45. Lochgelly	9,297	112. Monifieth	2,984	174. Inverberrie, R.P.	1,032
46. Helensburgh	8,893	113. Tillyculnry	2,953	175. Lochmaben, R.P.	1,014
47. Gourcock	8,844	114. Thurso	2,946	176. Old Meldrum	980
48. Elgin, R.P. ....	8,810	115. Bridge of Allan	2,897	177. Lochgilphead	974
49. Dunoon	8,780	116. Peicuik	2,750	178. Cove and Kilebeggan	954
50. Buckie	8,688	117. Stewarton	2,749	179. Whithorn, R.	951
51. Troon	8,544	118. Dunblane	2,692	180. Gatehouse	888
52. Prestwick	8,538	119. Lockerbie	2,574	181. East Linton	882
53. St. Andrews, R.P.	8,269	120. Dingwall, R.P.	2,554	182. Fortrose, R.P.	875
54. Kilsyth	7,551	121. Fort-William	2,527	183. Abercrombie	868
55. Wick, R.P. ....	7,548	122. Cockenzie and Port Seton	2,526	184. Cromarty, P.	837
56. Dalkeith	7,502	123. Kinross	2,525	185. Doune	822
57. Leven	7,411	124. Leslie	2,477	186. Falkland, R.	791
58. Androssan	6,888	125. Langholm	2,448	187. Tobermory	771
59. Brechin, R.P. ....	6,838	126. Whitburn	2,440	188. Kintore, R.P.	756
60. Stranraer, R.	6,420	127. Prestounpans	2,426	189. Dornoch, R.P.	725
61. Campbeltown, R.P.	6,309	128. Innerleithen	2,359	190. Lauder, R.	628
62. Lanark, R.P. ....	6,178	129. Kirkcubright, R.P.	2,311	191. Abernethy	595
63. Largs	6,115			192. Culross, R.P.	495
64. Peebles, R. ....	5,853			193. Inveraray, R.P.	455
65. Oban, P. ....	5,749			194. New Galloway, R.	307
66. Selkirk, R.P. ....	5,667				
67. Crieff	5,544				

\* Town with privileges of a Royal Burgh.

## SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

At the Union of the Crowns of Scotland and England a Secretary of State was appointed for Scotland, but the office was abolished in 1746, and from 1782 until 1885 Scottish Affairs were entrusted to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who acted therein under the advice of the Lord Advocate. In 1883 the office of Secretary for Scotland was revived, and in 1926 was raised to a principal Secretaryship of State.

## SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

1885 The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.	1912 Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood.
1886 Rt. Hon. G. O. Trevelyan.	1916 Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant.
1886 The Earl of Dalhousie.	1916 Rt. Hon. R. Munro.
1886 Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.	1922 Viscount Novar.
1887 The Marquess of Lothian.	1924 Rt. Hon. W. Adamson.
1892 Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt.	1924 Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gilmour, Bt.
1895 Lord Balfour of Burleigh.	1929 Rt. Hon. W. Adamson.
1903 Rt. Hon. A. Graham Murray (Lord Dunedin).	1931 Rt. Hon. Sir A. Sinclair, Bt.
1905 The Marquess of Linlithgow.	1932 Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Collins, K.B.E., O.M.G.
1905 Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair (Lord Pentland).	1936 Rt. Hon. Walter E. Elliot, M.C.

## SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (15).

(Elected for each Parliament.)

Earl of Airlie, F.C.V.O., M.C.	Lord Fairfax.	Lord Polwarth, C.B.E., V.D.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.	Earl of Haddington, M.C.	Earl Rothes.
Lord Belhaven and Stenton, C.I.E.	Earl of Lauderdale.	Lord Saltoun, M.C.
Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, M.C.	Earl of Leven and Melville, K.T.	Lord Sempill, A.F.O.
Earl of Carnwath, C.B.	Earl of Lindsay.	Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.
	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.	

## PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND.

The Sovereign.	Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Solicitor-General for Scotland.
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).	Marquesses' eldest sons.	Lyon King of Arms.
The Duke of York.	Dukes' younger sons.	Sheriffs Principal.
Younger brothers, uncles, and nephews (successively) of the Sovereign.	Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively)—if not Peers.	Knights Bachelor.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively)—within their own localities and during holding of office.	Lord Justice-General.	Sheriffs Substitutes.
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.	Lord Clerk-Register.	Companions of Orders as in England.
Moderator of the Church of Scotland.	Lord Advocate.	Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively)—if Peers.	Lord Justice-Clerk.	Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Hereditary High Constable.	Viscounts, in order as Dukes	Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Hereditary Master of the Household.	Earls' eldest sons.	Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).	Marquesses' younger sons.	Officers of British Empire Order.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Barons, in order as Dukes.	Baronets' eldest sons.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Viscounts' eldest sons.	Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
Dukes' eldest sons.	Earls' younger sons.	Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
Earls, in order as Dukes.	Barons' eldest sons.	Members of British Empire Order.
	Knights of the Garter.	Baronets' younger sons.
	Privy Counsellors not included in above ranks.	Knights' younger sons.
	Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).	King's Counsel.
	Viscounts' younger sons.	Esquires.
	Barons' younger sons.	Gentlemen.
	Sons of Life Peers.	
	Baronets.	
	Knights of the Thistle.	
	Knights of St. Patrick.	
	Knights of other Orders as in England.	

**Position and Extent.** Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,458 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperren Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Moine Shive Donard* 2,796 ft. of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Berrycagh Mountains* (Erigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillivray's Reeks* (Caruntuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Glenties Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Conneragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford, in the South. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir, Nore, and Barrow* to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough Neagh (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen, Bodery, Forbes, Rea* and *Duff*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna, Oughter, Lower Erne, and Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin, Gall, Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillivray's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

**Primitive Man.**—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

**Legendary History.**—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardrí* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn McCool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

**Christianity.**—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

**Later History.**—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northernmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Findgail* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgail* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall,"

"MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaidstir, Laiginstir, Mumans-tir and Kunnak-tir). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northernmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Anlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait Mac-Murchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by Robert Poyning, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland.



PROVINCES, COUNTIES (with ASSIZE TOWNS), and County Boroughs.	Acreage.	Population, 1926.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
<b>*Northern Ireland:—</b>			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast) .....	702,851	191,643	175
Belfast County Borough .....	14,797	415,151	17,956
Armagh (Armagh) .....	312,767	110,070	225
Down (Downpatrick) .....	608,861	209,228	220
Fermanagh (Enniskillen) .....	417,912	57,984	89
Londonderry (Londonderry) .....	512,494	94,534	118
Londonderry County Borough .....	2,199	45,159	13,143
Tyrone (Omagh) .....	779,563	132,752	109
Total, Northern Ireland .....	3,351,444	1,256,561	240
♂ Males, 608,088 ; Females, 648,473. Increase, 1911-1926, 0.5 per cent.			

Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs	Acreage.	Population, 1936.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
<b>†The Irish Free State:—</b>			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow) .....	221,485	34,415	99
Dublin (Dublin) .....	203,941	119,309	365
Dublin County Borough .....	18,760	467,691	15,655
Kildare (Naas) .....	418,644	57,737	88
Kilkenny (Kilkenny) .....	509,470	68,567	86
Leix (Maryborough) .....	424,892	49,954	75
Longford (Longford) .....	257,935	37,703	94
Louth (Dundalk) .....	202,814	64,294	203
Meath (Trim) .....	577,816	61,327	68
Offaly (Tullamore) .....	493,637	51,263	66
Westmeath (Mullingar) .....	435,604	54,640	80
Wexford (Wexford) .....	580,894	94,145	104
Wicklow (Wicklow) .....	500,244	58,456	75
	4,851,136	1,219,501	161
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis) .....	787,768	89,764	73
Cork (Cork) .....	1,840,905	274,783	96
Cork County Borough .....	2,685	80,713	19,239
Kerry (Tralee) .....	1,161,708	139,775	77
Limerick (Limerick) .....	661,573	59,622	96
Limerick County Borough .....	2,386	41,395	11,103
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh) .....	493,255	59,422	77
Tipperary, South Riding (Clonmel) .....	558,034	78,319	90
Waterford (Waterford) .....	453,051	49,637	70
Waterford County Borough .....	1,438	27,962	12,445
	5,962,803	941,392	101
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway) .....	1,467,639	163,134	73
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon) .....	376,774	50,876	86
Mayo (Castlebar) .....	1,333,941	161,664	77
Roscommon (Roscommon) .....	608,540	77,462	81
Sligo (Sligo) .....	443,928	67,311	97
	4,230,822	524,847	79
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan) .....	467,162	76,641	105
Donegal (Lifford) .....	1,193,573	142,192	76
Monaghan (Monaghan) .....	318,985	61,281	123
	1,979,720	280,114	91
Total, Irish Free State .....	17,024,481	2,965,854	111

\* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, as amended by the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the *Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922*, and the *Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925*, Northern Ireland comprises the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, with its capital at Belfast. Estimated Population, 1936, 1,293,000.

† IRISH FREE STATE.—The Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

‡ Excluding the larger lakes, rivers and tideways. The population of the Irish Free State at April, 1936, was 2,965,854.

## Northern Ireland.

## THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P., born 1869; appointed Governor 1922; re-appointed for further term Dec. 2, 1928, and re-appointed for additional ~~fourth~~ term Dec. 8, 1934 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams: Governor, Belfast; Telephones: Hillsborough 19. . . . . /8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Com. Oscar Henderson, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retl.).

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. de C Martelli, M.V.O., M.C.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Colonel Thomas Sinclair, C.B., F.R.C.S., M.P.

Physician in Ordinary, Sir Thomas Houston, O.B.E., M.D.

## The Privy Council of Northern Ireland.

Marble, Duke of, K.G.	Brooke, Sir B. S., Bt.	Met ausland, Maurice M.	
1923 C.B.E., M.C., D.L.	1923 H.M.L.	1923	
Adair, Sir Robt. Newton	Brown, Thomas Watters.	1923	
Adair, W. S. James, D.L.	Charlemont Viscount, V.L.	1923	
(Lord Justice).	1924	1923	
Arbuckle, Sir E. M., Bt.	Craig, Capt. Charles C., D.L.	1923	
D.L.	Craigavon, Viscount, D.L.	1922	
1922	Cunningham, Samuel	1923	
Armstrong, Henry B., H.M.L.	1932	1923	
Barrington, Anthony B.	Dixon, Capt. Herbert.	1923	
K.P.	D.L.	1923	
Bangor, The Viscount.	Dixon, Sir Thomas J.,	1923	
O.B.E.	Bt., H.M.L.	1931	
1931	Kilmoney, The Earl of.	1931	
Barbour, John Milne, D.L.	1925	1936	
Bates, Sir R. Dawson, D.L.	1922	1936	
Best, Richard (Lord	Londonderry, Marquess of.	1921	
Justice).	1922	1921	
	K.G., M.V.O., H.M.L.		

## The Senate.

Armstrong, Rt. Hon. H. B.,	Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir C. J., Bt., H.M.L.	McHugh, J.
H.M.L.	Gibson, Wm., M.D.	McLaughlin, T.
Bangor, The Viscount, M.V.O.	Glenning, J. C., D.L.	Maxwell, Capt. J. R. Percival.
Barclay, W.	Herdman, Sir E., K.B.E.	D.L.
Belfast, The Lord Mayor of.	Lavery, T. R., D.L.	Nugent, Sir R. T., D.L.
Charlemont, The Viscount, V.L.	Leslie, J. G., D.L.	Pakenham, Col. H. A., C.M.G.
Cunningham, Rt. Hon. S.	Londonderry, The Mayor of.	Porter-Porter, J., D.L.
Davison, Sir J., D.L.	Long, J. A., D.L.	Quigley, A.
Dickson, J. H.	McAllister, T. S.	Sinclair, Col. T., O.B., M.D.

## The House of Commons.

Belfast (16 Members).	Hanna, G. B., K.C.	O'Neill, P.
Babington, Rt. Hon. A. B., K.C.	Lynn, Sir Robert.	Wilson, Dr. J. G.
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. D., D.L.	Minford, H.	
Beattie, J.	Young, G. C. C.	
Black, Arthur, K.C.	Armagh (4 Members).	
Byrne, R.	Davison, J. C., K.C.	
Campbell, T. J., K.C.	Johnston, J.	
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H.	MacLogan, P. J.	
Grant, William.	Shillington, Maj. D. G., D.L.	
Henderson, T.	Queen's University (4 Members).	
Hungerford, Sir Alexander	Corkey, Rev. R., M.A., Phil.D.	
Wilson.	Johnstone, R. J., M.B.	
McCormick, Maj. J. H., D.S.O.	Mitchell, Col. A. B., O.B.E., D.L.	
Midgley, H. C.	M.B.	
Mo'es, Rt. Hon. T.	Robb, J. II., K.C., D.L.	
Nixon, J. W., M.B.E.	Dowry (8 Members).	
Pollock, Rt. Hon. H. McD., C.H.,	Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. M., D.L.	
D.L.	Craigavon, Lt.-Col. the Viscount,	
Thompson, Maj. S. H. Hall.	D.L.	
Antrim (7 Members).	de Valera, Eamon.	
Barbour, Rt. Hon. J. M., D.L.	Fryar, S.	
Crawford, R.	Gordon, Col. A. R., D.S.O.	
Gordon, J. F.	Mulholland, Rt. Hon. H. G. H.	

## Officers of Parliament.

Speaker of the Senate, The Viscount Bangor,	Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Young, C.I.E.,
O.B.E.	D.S.O.
Speaker of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon.	Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant at Arms, Maj. T.
H. G. H. Mulholland, B.A., Speaker's House,	Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.
Stormont, Belfast.	
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-	Clerk of the Parliaments, A. O'Neill Chichester,
Speaker, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles.	M.C.
Deputy Chairmen, Maj. D. G. Shillington;	Clerk Assistants, Maj. G. Thomson, D.S.O., M.A.;
Patrick O'Neil.	G. O. L. Young.

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the six parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. Under the Constitution of Northern Ireland certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance of £200 per annum) and a Senate of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 13 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 7 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

## THE CABINET.

(Stormont Castle, Belfast.)

<i>Prime Minister</i> , The Rt. Hon. Viscount Craigavon, D.L., M.P. ....	£3,200
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, C.H., D.L., M.P. ....	£2,000
<i>Minister of Home Affairs</i> , The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., D.L., M.P. ....	£2,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. ....	£2,000
<i>Minister of Education</i> , The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Charlemont, H.M.V.L. ....	£2,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Capt. The Rt. Hon. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., D.L., M.P. ....	£2,000
<i>Minister of Commerce</i> , The Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P. ....	unpaid

## PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

<i>Prime Minister's Dept.</i> , Senator J. A. Long, D.L.	
<i>Finance (Financial Secretary)</i> , The Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.	
<i>Parliamentary Secretary</i> , Capt. The Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.	
<i>Asst. Parliamentary Secretary</i> , Sir Alexander Wilson Hungerford, M.P.	
<i>Home Affairs</i> , George B. Hanna, K.C., M.P.	
<i>Labour</i> , J. F. Gordon, M.P.	
<i>Education</i> , J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P.	

## CABINET SECRETARIAT.

<i>Secretary</i> , Sir Charles Blackmore, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , R. Gransden.	

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir W. B. Spender, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	
<i>Parliamentary Counsel</i> , Sir A. Quekett, K.C., LL.D.	
<i>Principal Assistant Secretary</i> , G. C. Duggan, C.B., O.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , H. V. V. Thompson, C.B.E.; S. Sloan, O.B.E.; C. H. Petherick, O.B.E.	
<i>Solicitor</i> , F. H. MacNeice.	
<i>Director of Works</i> , Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.	
<i>Commissioner of Valuation</i> , W. Robson.	

*Registrar-General and Statistician*, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E., F.I.A.  
*Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, D. A. Chart, Litt.D.

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , W. A. Magill, I.S.O.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , A. Robinson; Commander R. P. Pim, R.N.V.R., B.A.	
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Rt. Hon. A. B. Babington, K.C., M.P.	
<i>Chief Crown Solicitor</i> , R. Haldane Carson.	
<i>Chief Medical Officer</i> , Norman Colum Patrick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , H. Conacher, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , R. R. Bowman; W. A. B. Iliff, M.B.E.	

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, C.B.E., M.A.	
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , T. E. Brown; H. Garrett, B.Sc., Ph.D.	

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , G. Scott Robertson, D.Sc., F.I.C.	
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , J. Taylor.	

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(Chichester Street, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Industrial Insurance Commissioner</i> , W. D. Scott, C.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E.	
<i>Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names</i> , W. Abbott, O.B.E.	

## EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

<i>Comptroller and Auditor-General</i> , W. R. Maconkey, C.B.E.	
<i>Principal Auditor</i> , T. H. Kerr.	

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

<i>Secretary</i> , S. Sloan, O.B.E.	
-------------------------------------	--

## UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Secretary</i> , J. S. Godden, O.B.E.	
---	--

## ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

(Waring Street, Belfast.)

<i>Inspector-General</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.	
--	--

## THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE. THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

### Judges.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Moore, Bt., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.....	£5,000
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000 ; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000 ; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500 ; The Hon. Mr Justice (Robert Dick) Megaw.....	£3,000

### Secretariat.

<i>Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland</i> , A. Newton Anderson, O.B.E.	
<i>Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice</i> , William Johnson, LL.B.	

### Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.  
Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey; R. McQuitty;  
William Horner.  
First Class Clerks, W. M. Knight, M.C.; J. F.  
Caldwell; J. G. Wheeler.

### Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. H. Wallace.  
Asst. Chief Clerks, F. Redmond; R. N. McNeill.  
First Class Clerks, H. E. Montieth; John Henderson; James Blackburne.  
Official Assignee, F. G. Hill, O.B.E.

### Taxing Master's Department

Taxing Master, Samuel Reid, B.A.  
First Class Clerk, Ralph H. Torney.

### Principal Probate Registry.

Chief Registrar, Howard A. Nelson.  
Assistant Registrar, Alfred E. McConnell, B.A.  
First Class Clerk, Nicholas G. Bell.

### Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.  
Chief Clerk, H. Morrison.

### Land Registry. Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Paul Burrowes, LL.B.  
Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.  
Chief Clerk, J. McHenry.  
Legal Assistant, W. R. Dunlop.

### Court of Criminal Appeal.

Registrar, J. M. Davies.  
Assistant Registrar, J. F. Caldwell.

### Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson.....£2,000  
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne.....1,500

### Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green.....£1,400  
Down, A. H. Bates.....1,400  
Tyrone (vacant).....1,400

## EDUCATION.

On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 1,775 Public Elementary Schools with 200,607 pupils. In 1935-36 there were 73 Preparatory, Intermediate and Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of Education, with 13,165 pupils, and in 1934-35 there were 124 Centres of Technical Instruction, with 23,218 students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 133 Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators, and 1,587 students in 1935-36.

## FINANCE.

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial Authorities; the balance after deducting the cost of collection and of certain services reserved to the control of the Imperial Parliament is paid

over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. Northern Ireland makes a contribution to the cost of the Imperial Services, i.e., Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, &c.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Total revenue .....	£12,127,000	£13,101,000
Total expenditure (including Imperial contribution)	£12,119,000	£13,096,000

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—In 1935 there were 285,775 acres under corn crops (oats, 272,688 acres), 166,971 under green crops (potatoes, 129,015), 27,755 under flax, 8,541 under fruit, and 424,136 under hay, a total acreage of 913,178. The production (1935) in tons was: oats, 260,165; potatoes, 885,679; turnips, 578,356; flax, 6,892; hay, 764,923. The Live Stock included 799,251 cattle; 818,304 sheep; 457,878 pigs; 41,668 goats; 99,580 horses; 197 mules, 7,443 asses, and 10,055,000 poultry (estimated number of eggs, 1534, 530,000,000).

*Principal Industries.*—Agriculture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, flax spinning and weaving, linen bleaching and finishing, distilling, linen embroidering, fruit preserving, food canning, milling, and the manufacture of textile machinery, ropes and twine, furniture, tobacco, tweeds and woollens, shirts and collars, chemical manures, soaps and candles, clothing, hosiery, pottery, roofing felts, biscuits, matches, &c., the production of bauxite, salt, diatomite or kieselguhr. Herring fishing and pickling is an important industry during the summer months.

*Minerals.*—About 2,000 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1935, the principal output being igneous rocks (other than granite) 420,000 tons, sandstone, chalk, clay, granite, limestone.

*Manufactures.*—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. The manufacturing of linen gives direct employment to approximately 60,000 persons, the number of spindles being 800,000.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Seaports.*—The principal seaports are Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Coleraine. There are regular week-day shipping services from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, Ardrossan and Glasgow, and from Larne to Stranraer.

*Railways.*—The principal railways are the Great Northern, L.M. & S. (Northern Counties Committee), Belfast and County Down, Londonderry and Lough Swilly, and the Clogher Valley. The total railway mileage in 1934 was 755 miles.

*TOURIST ASSOCIATION.*—The Ulster Tourist Development Association, 6, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

## IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28).

(Elected for Life.)

Peer.	Date of Election.	Peer.	Date of Election.
1. Viscount Templetown .....	Jan. 29, 1894	10. *Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.	Aug. 11, 1914
2. Lord Castlemaine .....	March 7, 1898	11. Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.O.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E....	Sept. 29, 1915
3. Earl of Wicklow .....	Nov. 28, 1905	12. Lord Crofton .....	Jan. 10, 1916
4. Lord Farnham, D.S.O. ....	Dec. 18, 1908	13. Earl of Kilmorey, O.B.E. ....	Feb. 14, 1916
5. Viscount de Vesci .....	Feb. 10, 1909	14. Earl of Kingston .....	July 10, 1917
6. Lord Kilmaine .....	April 14, 1911	15. Viscount Charlemont .....	Aug. 19, 1918
7. Lord Decies, P.C., D.S.O. ....	Nov. 19, 1912	16. Earl of Roden .....	Dec. 22, 1919
8. Viscount Bangor, O.B.E. ....	March 7, 1913		
9. Earl of Drogheda, C.M.G. ....	Nov. 21, 1913		

\* Since created U.K. Baron Bingham.

(And 12 Vacancies.)



## Saorstát Éireann—The Irish Free State.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Domhnaill un Buachalla (Donald Buckley) ..... £10,000

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

*The Constitution.*—The Constitution of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) was enacted by Dail Éireann, sitting as a Constituent Assembly, on October 25, 1922, and came into operation on December 6, 1922, by Royal Proclamation of that date. Article 50 of the Constitution provided that amendments thereto might be made by ordinary legislation within a period of eight years from the date of the coming into operation of that instrument, but that any amendment after the expiration of such period could be effected only by a Referendum of the people as therein provided. The period of eight years was extended to 16 years by a Constitutional Amendment, and the period wherein amendments to the Constitution may be effected by ordinary legislation accordingly expires on December 5, 1938.

The Constitution declares the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) to be a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations and that "all powers of Government and all authority, legislative, executive and judicial in Ireland are derived from the people of Ireland." Irish nationality is regulated by Article 3 of the Constitution and by the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1935. Irish is the national language, but English is recognised equally as an official language. No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen except with the approval or upon the advice of the Executive Council. Liberty of the person and the dwelling of the citizen are inviolable. Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion are guaranteed, and no law establishing or prohibiting any religion may be passed. Free speech and the right of lawful assembly are guaranteed. Elementary education is free, and the natural resources of the State are inalienable.

*The Legislature.*—The Legislature, known as the *Oireachtas*, consists of the King and one House, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Éireann*). Two Houses were established under the Constitution of 1922, but the Second House (*Seanad Éireann*) was abolished by a constitutional amendment which became law on May 29, 1936. The members of *Dail Éireann* are elected by secret ballot, by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. The Dail consists of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population, together with three members from each of the two Universities. The number of deputies is at present 153. Every citizen of 21 years and over, not otherwise disqualified, is eligible for election to *Dail Éireann*. A number of amendments were made in 1928 in the Articles of the Constitution relating to election to and membership of the Senate. The *Oireachtas* shall hold at least one Session each year. The Initiative and, save in regard to amendments to the Constitution, the Referendum which were, originally embodied in the Con-

stitution, have been abolished by Constitutional amendments. The *Oireachtas* has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) and every such force shall be subject to the control of the *Oireachtas*. Save in the case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the *Oireachtas*.

*The Executive.*—The Executive Authority is vested in the King and is exercisable in accordance with the law, practice and constitutional usage in the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown who is styled the Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann). The Executive Council consists of not more than 12 and not less than five Ministers. They are responsible to the Dail and must include the President and Vice-President of the Council and the Minister for Finance, who must be members of the Dail. All other members of the Executive Council must also be members of the Dail save one, who may be a member of the Senate. The President shall be appointed on the nomination of *Dail Éireann*; he nominates a Vice-President and the other members of the Executive Council, who must be approved by the Dail.

*The Judiciary.*—The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court (*Cúirt Uachtarach*). The Courts of First Instance include a High Court (*Ard Chúirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court is in all cases final and conclusive, and cannot be reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

## ARD-CHOMHAIRLE—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(February 8, 1933).

<i>President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs</i> , Eamon de Valera, LL.D. ....	£1,500
<i>Vice-President, Minister for Local Government and Public Health</i> , Sean T. O'Ceallaigh (Sean T. O'Kelly) .....	*1,000
<i>Minister for Finance</i> , Seán Mac an tSaol (Sean McEntee) .....	*1,000
<i>Minister for Justice</i> , Pádraig Ruithleis (Patrick J. Rutledge) .....	*1,000
<i>Minister for Industry and Commerce</i> , Sean F. Lemass .....	*1,000
<i>Minister for Agriculture</i> , Seamus o Riain (James Ryan) .....	*1,000
<i>Minister for Defence</i> , Proinsias O hAodhagáin (Frank Aiken) .....	*1,000

\* Free of Income Tax.

Minister for Education, Thomas O'Derig (Thomas Derrig) .....	£1,000
Minister for Lands, Gearóid O'Boilain (Gerald Boland) .....	*1,000
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Oscar Mac Thrainfhir (Oscar Traynor) .....	*1,000
Attorney-General.	
Attorney-General of the Irish Free State, James Geoghagan, K.C., T.D.	

\*Free of Income Tax.

#### Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, and to Minister for External Affairs, Patrick J. Little.

Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Finance, Aodh O'Flaoin (Hugo V. Flinn).

Do. to Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Dr. Éoinnias Mac an Bhaird (Dr. Francis C. Ward).

Do. to Minister for Lands, Sean O'Grady.

Do. to the Minister for Defence (vacant).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Sean O Muimhneachain (John Moynihan).

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy, B.L.).

#### High Commissioner in London.

High Commissioner, J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., Office, 33, 35 & 37, Regent St., London, S.W. 1. Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner, C. J. O'Donovan.

#### Envoys Extraordinary.

To U.S.A.—Michael MacWhite (1029), 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W. 1, D.C.

To The Holy See.—W. J. B. Macaulay, 10 Via San Martino della Battaglia, Rome.

To Germany.—Charles H. Bewley, 8.C., 344 Tiergartenstrasse, Berlin.

To France.—Art Ua Briain, 37bis, Rue de Villejust, Paris.

#### THE JUDICATURE—CUIRT OACHTARACH.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Hugh Kennedy ..... £4,000

Pres. of the High Court, Hon. Timothy Sullivan ..... 3,000

Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Hon. J. A. Murnaghan ..... each 3,000

Judges, High Court, Hon. J. Creed Meredith; Hon. W. J. Johnston; Hon. H. Hanna; Hon. J. O'Byrne; Hon. C. A. Maguire ..... each 2,500

Master of High Court, Gerald Horan, K.C.

#### DEFENCE—ROINN COSANTA.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State. The strength provided for (1935-36) is 576 Commissioned Officers and 5,312 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The estimated total expenditure on the Army for the financial year ending March, 1937, is £1,529,987.

#### RELIGION. (Census of 1926.)

Catholics .....	2,751,269
Episcopalians .....	164,215
Presbyterians .....	32,429
Methodists .....	10,663
Others .....	13,416
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,971,992</b>

#### EDUCATION.

Primary Education is directed by the State. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin). The estimated State expenditure on education in 1936-37, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £3,605,286; Secondary £420,300; Technical £244,245; Science and Art £45,369.

#### FINANCE.

	1935 36. Actual.	1936 37. Estimated.
Receivables .....	£30,601,620	£30,112,000
Expenditure .....	31,106,840	32,883,000*

The estimated Revenue for 1936-37 includes Customs, £9,467,000; Excise, £6,045,000; Estate, &c., Duties, £1,155,000; Income Tax and Super Tax, £5,282,000; Excess Profits Duty, £210,000; Motor Vehicles Duties, £1,000,000; Post Office Services, £1,900,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for 1936-37 are Debt Service, £2,192,000 (Interest £1,477,000, Sinking Fund £715,000); Agriculture, land division, &c., £6,311,000; Army, £1,530,000; Police, £1,865,000; Education, £4,763,000; Old Age Pensions, £3,467,000; Postal Service, £2,032,000; Unemployment, £2,558,000, &c.

The Gross debt on March 31, 1936, was £48,402,681, with assets £29,139,773, leaving the net total of the debt at £19,262,908.

\*Expenditure figures include a number of items of a capital or non-recurrent nature which are met from borrowings. The Budget for 1936-37 is based on estimated revenue and expenditure of £30,102,000 and £30,184,000 respectively, leaving a surplus of £8,000.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—In 1935 there were 918,804 acres under corn crops, 660,531 under root and green crops, 4,820 under flax, 7,230 under fruit, and 2,083,203 under hay, a total of 3,674,648 acres. The principal produce in 1935 was: oats, 615,704 tons; wheat, 179,077 tons; barley, 156,067; turnips, 2,793,063 tons; potatoes, 2,577,262 tons; mangolds, 1,629,474 tons; sugar beet, 594,478 tons; and hay, 4,358,111 tons. The Live Stock included 4,019,468 cattle, 3,041,686 sheep, 1,087,679 pigs, 419,968 horses.

**Minerals.**—733 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1931, 122,723 tons of coal won (1935).

**Sea Fisheries.**—9,072 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1935, the total value of all fish landed being £163,298.

#### TRADE

The total trade of the Irish Free State for 1935, exclusive of Ballion and Specie, was valued at £57,267,922, being £37,347,860 for Imports and £19,920,062 for Exports; the Imports consigned from Great Britain were valued at £25,271,124, and the Exports to Great Britain at £16,242,180; the Imports consigned from Northern Ireland at £1,774,369, and the Exports to Northern Ireland at £2,030,436.

## THE LEGISLATURE—OIREACHTAS EIREANN.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principle of Proportional Representation. The *Oireachtas*, unless sooner dissolved, continues for "six years or such shorter period as may be fixed by legislation." The period fixed by legislation is at present five years.

Speaker of *Dáil Éireann*, Proinsias

Ó Fathaigh (Frank Fahy, B.A., B.L.).....£1,000

Deputy Speaker of *Dáil Éireann*, Pádraig

Ó h-Ógáin (Patrick Hogan) ..... 750

Clerk of the House, Colin O Murchadha  
(Colin Murphy).....

Party Strength (*Dáil Éireann*).

Government, Fanna Fáil .....	80
Fine Gael .....	53
Independent .....	11
Labour .....	8
The Speaker .....	1

Total 153

\*\* Members of *Dáil Éireann*, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The Chamber of Deputies.—*Dáil Éireann*.MEMBERS OF *DÁIL ÉIREANN*.

Alken, Frank.  
Allen, Dennis.  
Alton, Prof. Ernest Henry.  
Anthony, Richard.  
Bartley, Gerald.  
Beckett, J. Walter.  
Beegan, Patrick.  
Belton, P.  
Bennett, George C.  
Blaney, Neal.  
Boland, Gerald.  
Boland, Patrick.  
Bourke, Daniel.  
Brady, Bryan.  
Brady, Seán.  
Breathnach, Cormac.  
Breen, Dan.  
Brennan, M.  
Briscoe, Robert.  
Broderick, Seán.  
Broderick, William J.  
Brown, William F.  
Burke, P.  
Burke, Seamus A.  
Byrne, Alfred.  
Carty, Francis J.  
Clery, Michael.  
Coburn, James.  
Concannon, Mrs. H.  
Cooney, Eamon.  
Corbett, Eamon.  
Corish, Richard.  
Corkery, D.  
Corry, Martin J.  
Cosgrave, Liam T., LL.D.  
Costello, J. A.  
Crowley, Fred H.  
Crowley, Tadgh.  
Curran, R.  
Daly, D.  
Daly, P.  
Davlin, William.  
Davis, Michael.  
Davitt, Dr. R.  
Derrig, Thomas.  
Desmond, William.  
De Valera, Eamonn.  
Dillon, James.  
Dockrell, Morgan.  
Doherty, H.  
Dolan, S. M.  
Donnelly, E.

Dowdall, Thos. P.  
Doyle, Peadar Seán.  
Everett, James.  
Fagan, C.  
Fahy, Frank.  
Finlay, J.  
Fitzgerald, Desmond.  
 Fitzgerald-Kenny, James, S.O.  
Flinn, Hugo.  
Flynn, John.  
Flynn, Stephen.  
Fogarty, Andrew.  
Georhegan, James, R.C.  
Gibbons, Seán.  
Good, John.  
Goulding, John.  
Hales, T.  
Harris, Thomas.  
Haslett, A.  
Hayes, Seán.  
Hogan, Prof. James.  
Hogan, Patrick, B.A.  
Holohan, R.  
Houlihan, P.  
Jordan, Stephen.  
Keating, John.  
Keely, S.  
Kehoe, P.  
Kelly, James P.  
Kelly, T.  
Kennedy, Michael J.  
Kent, W. R.  
Keyes, M. J.  
Killilea, M.  
Kilroy, Michael.  
Kissane, Eamonn.  
Lavery, Cecil.  
Lemass, Seán.  
Little, Patrick J.  
Lynch, Finian, B.A.  
Lynch, Dr. J.  
McDermott, F.  
McElistrim, Thomas.  
McEntee, Seán.  
MacEoin, Lieut.-Gen. Seán.  
Macadden, N.  
McGilligan, Patrick, M.A., B.L.  
McGovern, P. G.  
McMenamin, Daniel.  
Maguire, Ben J.

Maguire, Conor A.  
Maguire, J.  
Minch, Sidney B.  
Moane, Edward.  
Moore, Seamus.  
Morrison, J. J.  
Morrisey, Daniel.  
Moylan, Seán.  
Mulcahy, General Richard J.  
Murphy, James E.  
Murphy, Patrick S.  
Murphy, Timothy J.  
Myles, Major James Sproule.  
Nally, Martin Michael.  
Neelan, Martin.  
Norton, William.  
O'Brien, D.  
O'Doherty, Jos. ph.  
O'Donovan, Timothy J.  
O'Dowd, Dr.  
O'Grady, Seán.  
O'Higgins, Dr. Thomas.  
O'Leary, Seán T.  
O'Leary, Daniel.  
O'Mahony, The.  
O'Neill, Eamonn.  
O'Reilly, Dr. John J.  
O'Reilly, Matthew.  
O'Sullivan, Gearoid, B.L.  
O'Sullivan, Prof. J. Marcus.  
Pattison, J. P.  
Pearse, Miss M.  
Reilly, James.  
Redmond, Mrs.  
Rice, Edward.  
Rice, V.  
Roddy, Martin.  
Rogers, P. J.  
Rowlette, Dr. R. J.  
Ruttledge, Patrick J.  
Ryan, Dr. James.  
Ryan, M.  
Ryan, Robert.  
Sheidan, Michael.  
Smith, Patrick.  
Thrift, Prof. William Edward.  
Traynor, Oscar.  
Victory, J.  
Wall, N.  
Walsh, Richard.  
Ward, Dr. Francis C.

## THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat.  $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$  and long.  $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$ , nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1931) of 49,308 (22,459 males, 26,849 females). In 1924 the births numbered 664 and the deaths 761. The cultivated area (1936) was 77,272 acres, and the live stock included 3,458 horses, 20,743 cattle, 89,873 sheep, and 4,269 pigs. The Island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

**Government, etc.**—In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £427,144.

Man is now governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 16 from the six *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members,

and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the Great War. In the financial year 1933-34 the Government of the Isle of Man discharged this war liability to H.M. Government from the proceeds of a loan (£530,000) (Isle of Man Government  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. 1953-1983 Stock) raised for that purpose, as well as for the purpose of financing in part the cost of extending the Red Pier, Douglas. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax, which ranges from 8d. for incomes under £500, to 2s. 4d. for incomes over £5,000. There are 33 elementary and 4 secondary schools in addition to King William's College; the gross expenditure on elementary education in 1935-36 was £74,915, and on higher education £27,642.

**CAPITAL, Douglas.** Pop. (1931), 19,329 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Public revenue .....	£562,041	£534,148
Public expenditure .....	483,525	526,671
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (with house) .....	£2,000	
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeant, M.V.O., O.B.E. ....	1,000	
First Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant .....	1,400	
Second Deemster, William Percy Cowley ..	1,200	
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore ..	1,400	
Receiver-General, R. C. Cain .....	unp.	
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas, O.B.E. ....	unp.	
Judge of Appeal, R. K. Chappell, K.C. ....	300	

## WORKING DAYS LOST BY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

	Disputes.	Workers Involved.	Working Days Lost.
United Kingdom (1934) .....	471	134,000	660,000
Irish Free State (1933) .....	88	9,059	200,126
Canada (1934) .....	191	45,800	574,519
Australia (1934) .....	154	59,794	370,386
New Zealand (1934) .....	24	3,773	10,393
India (1934) .....	159	220,808	4,775,559
Union of South Africa (1933) .....	10	1,585	16,081
Germany (1932) .....	642	127,587	1,112,056
France (1933) .....	327	84,391	1,112,056
*Italy (1932) .....	23	598	1,112,056
Belgium (1934) .....	79	36,525	2,441,335
Poland (1934) .....	954	372,018	2,365,631
Spain (1933) .....	1,046	843,303	14,440,629
U.S.A. (1934) .....	1,740	1,353,608	19,308,650

\* Since 1926 strikes and lockouts forbidden by law; these are the numbers of offences and persons reported for prosecution. † Strikes only. ‡ Not available.



THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

**Boundaries.**—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socatra, Bahrain, and various chiefdoms along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the capital, lies in 77° E. long.

**Area and Population.**—The total area of India proper is about 1,806,600 square miles, with a population of nearly 353 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The details of the 1931 Census are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area in square miles (1931).	PERSONS.				Difference per cent. 1931 & 1921.
		1931.			1921.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	
Ajmer-Merwara .....	2,711	295,088	264,211	560,299	495,271	+ 13.1
Andamans and Nicobars .....	3,143	19,702	9,761	29,463	21,085	+ 8.8
Assam .....	55,014	4,537,206	4,085,045	8,622,251	7,450,128	+ 15.6
Baluchistan .....	54,228	270,004	233,504	503,508	420,648	+ 10.2
Bengal .....	77,511	26,041,698	24,072,304	50,114,002	46,702,307	+ 7.3
Bihar and Orissa .....	83,054	18,794,138	18,883,438	37,677,576	33,995,418	+ 10.8
Bombay (Presidency) .....	113,679	11,535,993	10,394,698	21,930,691	19,348,219	+ 13.3
<i>Bombay</i> .....	77,221	9,322,604	8,609,449	17,932,053	16,012,342	+ 12.4
<i>Sind</i> .....	40,378	2,180,516	1,706,116	3,887,070	3,279,377	+ 18.5
<i>Aden</i> .....	80	32,245	19,133	51,378	50,500	+ 8.0
<i>Bruma</i> .....	233,492	7,490,601	7,176,545	14,667,146	13,212,192	+ 11.0
Central Provinces and Berar .....	99,520	7,761,818	7,745,995	15,507,813	13,912,760	+ 11.5
Coorg .....	1,593	90,575	72,752	163,327	163,838	+ 0.3
Delhi .....	573	369,497	266,749	636,246	488,452	+ 30.3
Madras .....	142,277	23,082,999	23,657,107	46,740,107	42,318,985	+ 10.4
North-West Frontier Province .....	13,518	1,315,818	1,109,268	2,425,086	2,251,340	+ 7.7
Punjab .....	99,200	12,880,510	10,700,342	23,580,852	20,685,478	+ 14.0
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .....	106,248	25,445,006	22,661,747	48,106,753	45,375,009	+ 6.7
<i>Agra</i> .....	82,004	16,865,132	16,808,052	33,673,184	33,208,427	+ 7.2
<i>Oudh</i> .....	24,154	6,650,874	6,155,105	12,794,979	12,166,642	+ 5.2
Total Provinces .....	1,056,171	139,931,556	131,529,377	271,526,933	246,856,191	+ 10.0
Assam States (Majumdar and Khasi States) .....	12,320	306,927	318,679	625,606	531,113	+ 17.8
Baluchistan States .....	80,410	218,410	186,610	405,020	373,077	+ 6.0
Baharola State .....	8,164	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,443,007	2,116,522	+ 14.9
Bengal States .....	5,434	510,162	457,174	967,336	806,625	+ 8.5
Bihar and Orissa States .....	28,048	2,281,422	2,106,581	4,387,993	3,959,569	+ 10.5
Bombay States .....	27,994	2,281,643	2,179,771	4,461,414	3,897,819	+ 15.5
Western India States Agency .....	35,442	2,021,751	1,973,416	3,995,167	3,541,610	+ 12.9
Central India Agency .....	54,517	3,405,438	3,222,352	6,627,790	6,060,551	+ 9.5
Central Provinces States .....	51,175	1,215,385	1,247,727	2,463,112	2,266,400	+ 9.0
Genial State .....	26,567	1,867,031	1,650,031	3,517,062	3,193,176	+ 10.3
Hyderabad State .....	82,698	7,370,010	7,065,138	14,435,148	12,477,770	+ 15.8
Jammu and Kashmir State .....	84,416	1,031,318	1,007,095	2,038,413	1,820,518	+ 9.8
Madras States Agency .....	10,608	3,371,032	3,381,452	6,752,484	6,200,312	+ 9.7
Mysore .....	29,329	3,553,993	3,203,339	6,757,332	5,971,892	+ 12.0
North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal Areas) .....	22,841	1,212,347	1,064,941	2,277,288	2,025,136	+ 12.2
Punjab States and Punjab States Agency .....	37,661	2,680,631	2,222,121	4,902,752	4,410,065	+ 11.2
Rajputana Agency .....	19,959	5,885,038	5,340,181	11,225,219	9,811,755	+ 14.2
Sikkim State .....	8,820	55,825	53,083	108,908	81,721	+ 34.4
United Provinces States .....	5,043	618,171	587,820	1,205,991	1,114,831	+ 6.3
Total States and Agencies .....	712,501	41,897,371	39,413,470	81,310,841	72,066,283	+ 12.0
TOTAL INDIA .....	1,806,600	181,829,923	171,008,845	352,837,773	318,922,473	+ 10.6

In this table the population shown in the Census Tables of 1921 have been adjusted with subsequent changes of area.

\* Districts and Administered Territories.      Bihar and Orissa.      See p. 773, 775.      Sind.      See p. 775.  
 § Central Provinces and Berar.      See p. 774.      Madras.      See p. 770.

*Physical Features.*—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

*The Himalayas.*—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 23,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 15,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tami or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

*The Great Plain.*—The northern river plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsun-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

*The Deccan.*—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhya, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

*Burma.*—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs, while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

*Climate.*—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 30 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

*Population.* The sixth general census of India was taken on the 26th February, 1931. The returns gave a population of 352,837,778, as compared with 318,942,480 in 1921 (for details see p. 753), an increase in the ten years of 10·6 per cent. The census total of 1931 is divisible into 271,526,933, (or nearly 77 per cent.) for British India, and 81,310,845 (or over 23 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1931 37 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 11 per cent. of the total population.

*Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.*—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes and races are (Census 1931)—Brahman (15,207,277), Chamar (12,195,156), Ahar, &c. (11,170,032), Rajput (10,743,091), Burmese (8,553,538), Jat (8,377,810), Maratha (6,113,061). According to the Census Returns of 1931 the population included 300,529 persons of European and allied races (including Armenians), viz., 155,555 British subjects, 12,570 persons of other European races, and 138,395 Anglo-Indians. The description of an Anglo-Indian for Census purposes was a person whose father, grandfather or other progenitor in the male line was an European.

*Religions* (Census 1931).—The population by religions in 1931 includes 230,195,140 Hindus (65 per cent. of the total), 77,677,515 Muhammadans (22 per cent.), 12,786,806 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 6,206,703 Christians (3,773,087 of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 1,435,771 Sikhs, 1,252,105 Jains, 109,752 Parsis, Jews 24,141, and 8,280,347 described as Tribal, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. Minor Religions, and Religions not returned, 571,187. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are influenced by the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. No particulars of religion are available of 2,308,221 persons (Bombay 75,735, Burma 19,640, and North-West Frontier Province, 2,212,837). The number of Indian Christians has increased 238 per cent. since 1881.

*Occupations.* Over 66 per cent. of the population was in 1931 dependent on agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Industry occupies 10 per cent. of India's workers. The most

important industrial occupations are those connected with textiles, mainly hand-weaving.

Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1931 over 2,000,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945, and 1,000 to 940 in 1931.

*Languages.* India has 225 languages, exclusive of dialects, spoken in the Indian Empire, about 15% of which are confined to Assam and Burma. The languages spoken by 2,000,000 persons in 1931 (excluding 2,938,221 persons for whom details by language are not available) are grouped in eight families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 71,517,000 persons), Bengali (53,169,000), Bihari (27,927,000), Urdu (26,777,000), Marathi (22,309,000), Tamil (20,112,000), Punjabi (15,830,000), Rajasthani (15,000,000), after which come Kanarese, Oriya, Gujarati, Malayalam, and Burmese. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, containing a large number of Persian and Arabic words is the *lingua franca* of India. Hindustani and Hindi have become the chief literary languages of Hindustan. English is understood by many.

#### LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1931.	In 1921.		In 1931.	In 1921.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah .....	1,485,582	1,327,547	Madura .....	182,018	138,894
Bombay City and Island .....	1,161,383	1,175,914	Srinagar .....	173,573	141,735
Madras City .....	647,230	526,911	Patna .....	166,690	119,976
Dacca .....	477,442	304,410	Mandalay .....	147,932	128,917
Hyderabad .....	466,894	404,187	Sholapur .....	144,654	119,581
Lahore .....	420,747	281,871	Jaipur .....	144,179	120,207
Rangoon .....	400,415	345,621	Bareilly .....	144,031	129,459
Ahmedabad .....	313,789	274,007	Trichinopoly .....	142,843	120,442
Bangalore .....	306,470	237,496	Dacca .....	138,518	119,450
Lucknow .....	274,659	240,566	Merrut .....	136,709	122,609
Amritsar .....	264,840	160,218	Indore .....	127,327	93,091
Karachi .....	263,565	216,883	Jubbulpore .....	124,382	108,793
Poona .....	250,187	214,796	Peshawar .....	121,866	104,452
Cawnpore .....	243,775	216,436	Ajmer .....	119,524	113,072
Agra .....	229,764	185,532	Multan .....	119,457	84,806
Nagpur .....	215,165	145,913	Rawalpindi .....	119,284	101,142
Bombay .....	205,315	198,447	Baroda .....	112,862	94,712
Allahabad .....	183,914	157,220	Moradabad .....	110,562	82,671
			Salem .....	102,179	52,244

The principal latest official publications relating to India, are:—*Parliamentary Papers* (Session 1935-36).—Moral and Material Progress Report, 1933-34 ("India in 1933-34") (H.C. 16); East India Budget, 1936-37 (H.C. 158); Statistical Abstract, 1923-24 to 1932-33 (Cmd. 5158); Accounts and Estimates, 1936-37, Explanatory Memorandum (Cmd. 5283); Indian Finance Act, 1936 (H.C. 129); Constitutional Reforms:—The Government of India Act, 1935. Proposals of H.M.'s Government for (1) the Electorate for the Council of State and for Provincial Legislative Councils; (2) Electorates in Chief Commissioners' Provinces for the Federal Legislature; and (3) "Scheduled Castes" for the purposes of para. 26 of the First Schedule to the Act (Cmd. 4998); Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas, Recommendations of the Provincial Governments and of the Government of India, 1935 (Cmd. 5064); Delimitation of Constituencies in India (Hammond) Committee (Report, Cmd. 5099, Proposals, Cmd. 5100); Delimitation of Constituencies in Burma, Report of Sir Laurie Hammond (Cmd. 5101); Government of India and Burma Acts, 1935; Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India explanatory of the Draft Orders relating to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, Provincial Legislative Councils, Scheduled Castes, Burma House of Representatives and Burma Senate Elections (Cmd. 5133); Indian Financial Enquiry, 1935-36, Report by Sir Otto Niemeyer (Cmd. 5163); Government of India and Burma Acts, 1935; Explanatory Memorandum of the Draft Orders relating to the commencement of Transitory Provisions of the Acts, and distribution of revenues, also views of the Government of India, Provincial Governments and the Secretary of State for India on the Financial Enquiry made by Sir Otto Niemeyer (Cmd. 5181). *Non-Parliamentary Publications.*—Half-Yearly Returns of Loans raised in England; Home Accounts, 1934-35; Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure 1935-36. *Government of India Publications.*—Education in India, 10th Quinquennial Review, 1927-32; Report of the Fourth Census of Live-stock and Agricultural Implements and Machinery held in 1935. *Published by the High Commissioner for India.*—Report of the Indian Trade Commissioner, 1934-35. Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers can be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Government of India publications can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2. One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India (address above) (1s. to 1s. 9d. each).



## A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinamen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 450 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was

swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutub-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1204.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babar, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. Akbar the Great, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Jahangir (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under Shah Jahan (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was

embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). *Aurangzeb* had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719-48), grandson of *Bahadur*, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the *Mahrattas*, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (ancestor of the present *Nizam*). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, *Nadir Shah* of Persia invaded India, captured *Dellhi*, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of *Muhammad*, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the *Mahrattas* increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of *Bhonsla*, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712-1720) *Peishwa*, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, *Sivaji's* descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the *Peishwas*, aided by *Scindia*, *Holkar*, and the *Gaekwar*, who formed independent States about this time, the *Mahrattas* rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering *Gujarat*, *Malwa*, *Berar*, and *Orissa*. Although they were severely defeated at *Panipat* in 1761 by *Ahmad Shah*, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the *Pindaris*, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both *Pindaris* and *Mahrattas* were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The *Mahratta* empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the *Mahrattas*. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near *Lahore* in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-

1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of *Lahore*, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were *Calicut*, *Ormuz*, *Aden*, and *Malacca*. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by *Vasco da Gama*, who anchored before *Calicut* in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, *Francis of Almeida* (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, *Alfonso de Albuquerque*, captured *Goa* (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under *Philip II.*, the Portuguese brought Indian products to *Lisbon*, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when *Philip II.*, on account of the Dutch revolt, shut *Lisbon* against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at *Surat* after several stubborn engagements off *Swallay* in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, *Sir Thomas Roe*, supported by the Emperor *Jahangir*, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified

it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act

of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippee, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippee, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippee, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of Lord Cornwallis (1805), and that of Sir G. Barlow (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India.

He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

*Lord Dalhousie's* administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to Indian rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

*Earl Canning* (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the

authority off the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

*Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

*Lord Mayo* (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

*Lord Lytton's* administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

*Lord Curzon* (1899-1904, and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord



Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Beitar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 Lord Amthill occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (afterwards H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political

grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it was estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of

the powers with which the Government had armed themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. The Home Parliament, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

*Lord Reading* succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrest. The Moplahs (Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar) resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued which forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England.

In November the Prince of Wales (now H.M. King Edward VIII) visited India. In 1922 the Government arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press.

The Fiscal Commission (appointed in 1921)

reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 12½ crores. The Government accepted the principle of Protection, but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border. At the Imperial Conference, a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921, that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. The Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened.

In 1926 the Cotton Excise duty was abolished.

It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence. The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides.

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926. In the United Provinces a Bill was passed to improve the lot of tenants in Agra Province by facilitating occupancy tenure and for the prevention of unauthorised imposts by landlords.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at *rs. 6d.*, that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India. Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of *rs. 6d.* and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis.

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Hukawng valley an expedition was sent to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy. In Nepal the slave liberation scheme, formulated by the Prime Minister of that State, was completed at a cost of *£275,000*.

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H.H. the Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government.

During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus, and serious riots, with great loss of lives, occurred in most parts of India, particularly in Kohat, Calcutta and Delhi. The Government of Bengal were obliged to proclaim a state of emergency.

In 1927 a continuance of the measures for the protection of the Indian steel industry, in a modified form, was recommended by the Indian Tariff Board, whose main proposals were accepted by the Government of India. It was also decided to protect the cotton textile industry against competition in cotton yarn produced under conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in India, by an alteration in the import duty on cotton yarn, and to abolish the duty on imported mill stores, &c. An Act for the registration of trade unions came into force. The rupee was stabilised by legislation, at *rs. 6d.*, and a bill for the establishment of an Indian Reserve Bank was introduced. The Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Committee recommended the carrying on of a certain portion of the work, but that it should in future, as far as possible, be undertaken by contract agency.

A substantial and progressive Indianisation of the Indian Army was recommended by the Sandhurst (Skeen) Committee in order that, by 1952, 50 per cent. of the cadre of officers should be Indians.

A settlement was reached with the Government of South Africa on the question of the position of Indians in the Union. A Public Services Commission was formally constituted. The new Council House at New Delhi was opened. The Indian Princes met in conference to consider their future status. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in his State. Slavery was abolished in the State of Kalat (Baluchistan).

In the Home Parliament the Indian Navy Bill and the Indian Church Bill were passed. The latter provides that the Church in India shall be an autonomous body.

In November the Home Government announced its intention to set up a Statutory Commission, with the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon as Chairman, to report to what extent it was desirable to establish the principles of responsible government in India, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government.

In 1928 the Commission visited India, but was unfavourably received by many who were dissatisfied with the terms of reference. Boycotts and sympathetic strikes were organised. Towards the end of the year the Commission succeeded in securing the offer of the co-operation of most of the political parties and groups previously hostile. A Committee was appointed, with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman, to consider the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with special reference to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (appointed in 1926) issued its Report and the first step to carry out its recommendations was taken by the opening of a Conference in India to draw up schemes for co-ordinated action.

In 1927 it was announced that in future the number of direct vacancies open to Indian candidates at Sandhurst would be doubled, that a certain number of vacancies would be reserved for Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, and that Woolwich and Cranwell would be open to Indian aspirants for King's Commissions.

In 1929, power was given by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act to appoint Indian judges, &c., as additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the hearing of appeals from India. The Statutory Commission continued its labours, but met with a considerable amount of opposition organised by some of the political groups in India. Indian leaders attempted (but with little success) to draw up proposals acceptable to the main recognised political parties for submission to the Commission. A bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for the removal from India of non-Indian communist agents and a few days later an attempt was made by communists to destroy members of the Assembly by throwing bombs at the Government benches. The Bill was passed later as an Ordinance owing to the refusal of the President of the Assembly to allow its discussion on the ground that some of its provisions were *sub judice* in view of a trial of some conspirators then proceeding. There was considerable unrest in parts of India during the year, particularly in Bombay. An Act was passed providing for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes; under it strikes and lock-outs in utility services are penalised; strikes and lock-outs having any object than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers are engaged, or are designed to inflict severe general and prolonged hardship upon the community and government, are illegal.

A Royal Commission was appointed to report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed. A Committee was also appointed



to consider the general problem of road development.

An Act was passed providing that the age of marriage shall not be less than 14 and the age of consent not less than 16.

The Indian States Committee presented its Report. It recommended that the Viceroy, not the Governor-General in Council, should in future be the Agent of the Crown and that important matters of dispute between the states themselves, between the states and the Paramount Power and between the states and British India should be referred to independent Committees for advice. The Committee dealt with the relationship between the Paramount Power and the financial relations between British India and the states, particularly the claim of the states for a share in the maritime customs, the proceeds of which are enjoyed at present exclusively by British India.

In 1930 the outstanding event was the issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission (the Simon Commission). The Commission's Recommendations (Cmd. 3569) foreshadowed many changes. Broadly these may be summarised as the grant of the greatest possible measure of independence to Local Governments within their own sphere, and the substitution of a Federal system in place of the existing arrangements.

The Commission's Report, published in June, was received with a storm of disapprobation in Indian political circles, and was the signal for a recrudescence of the non-co-operation movement in an acute form. There were serious riots and bomb outrages in various parts of India. In the course of the measures taken to restore order Mr. Gandhi and numerous other political leaders were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In September the Round Table Conference was convened in London, as the next stage in the process of settling the future constitution.

In 1931 the various Committees of the Round Table Conference presented their Reports, one of the most important being that of the Federal Relations Sub-Committee outlining the constitution of a Federal Government of India. The representatives of the Indian States had expressed their willingness to consider their entry into a Federal system. The Conference adjourned in January. Later, there was considerable disorder in India, but eventually negotiations resulted in an agreement for the cessation of civil disobedience and of the boycott of English goods.

New Delhi was inaugurated in February. The *Earl of Willington* succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy in April. The Royal Commission ("Whitley") on Labour, appointed in 1929, submitted their Report and recommendations. The Round Table Conference re-assembled in London in October, and discussed the composition and functions of the proposed Federal Legislature, the Federal Court, the representation of minorities, the States' places in the Legislature, &c. At the conclusion of the Session of the Conference in December the Prime Minister stated that, in view of the differences of opinion revealed during the discussions, the Government proposed to appoint three Committees to work in India to investigate more fully the questions of franchise, federal finance, and relations with certain Indian States.

In 1932 measures were taken to counteract the civil disobedience movement and Mr. Gandhi, who attended the Conference, was arrested on

his return to India. The various communities having failed to agree in regard to their representation in the Provincial Legislatures, the Home Government decided on certain provisions to give effect to a scheme for the representation of the communities, to be laid before Parliament in due course. Later, it was announced that another (small) Round Table Conference would be convened in November, with a view to reach an agreement consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government on the important constitutional questions still remaining to be decided. The North-West Frontier Province was constituted a Governor's Province; an annual subvention of Rs. 1 crore (£750,000) being granted by the Central Government, to be operative for three years or until the new constitution of India is inaugurated, whichever is earlier. An initial balance of Rs. 10 lakhs (£75,000) was placed at the disposition of the Province. Aden was constituted a Province, under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India.

In March, 1933, after further inquiries and discussions, including a third session of the Round Table Conference, His Majesty's Government announced their proposals for constitutional reforms (Cmd. 4268—White Paper). A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament was set up to consider and report on them in consultation with Indian representatives.

In January, 1934, one of the greatest earthquakes in history caused widespread devastation throughout North Bihar and Nepal. The damage, in a less intense form, extended east into Bengal and Assam and west into the United Provinces. The Indian States (Protection) Bill, of which the object is to protect the Indian States from subversive activities of all kinds conducted from British India, was passed in April. In July a Commercial Agreement was concluded with Japan, regulating, among other matters, the totals of Japanese purchases of Indian raw cotton and Japanese exports of cotton textiles. Under the Agreement the two countries enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. A settlement was reached of the controversy between the Government of India and the State of Nawanagar in regard to Customs receipts. An Act constituting a Reserve Bank of India was passed, regulating the issue of Bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage.

In December, a Bill to make further provision for the Government of India, based to a great extent on the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee, was introduced in Parliament, and passed in August, 1935, entitled Government of India Act, 1935 (see p. 765).

The *Marquess of Linlithgow* succeeded in April, 1936. Orissa and Sind were constituted Governors' Provinces; a subvention for the year of Rs. 50 lakhs (£375,000) for the former and Rs. 108 (£820,000) lakhs for the latter being granted by the Central Government, to enable the Provinces to carry on during the provisional regime. The Central Government devoted attention to the position and difficulties of Indians overseas, the commercial relations with Japan, public health, and rural development during the year.



**IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.**—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act (1773)*, which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. *Pitt's India Act (1784)* left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, conferred on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguished the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provided for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provided for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gave borrowing powers to local governments. It laid down that the major provinces should be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It conferred extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provided

that the Legislature should consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provided for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission.

The Government of India Act, 1935, provides for the establishment of an All-India Federation,\* Provincial Autonomy (see p. 769), and responsibility with safeguards. The establishment of the Federation is dependant upon the accession of Rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber (Council of State). The Federal Legislature will consist of His Majesty, represented by the Governor-General, and two chambers—the Council of State and the House of Assembly. The former will consist of 156 representatives of British India, the great majority of whom will be elected on a franchise of some 100,000 persons, and not more than 104 representatives of Indian States, appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned. The House of Assembly will consist of 250 representatives of British India, chosen by the Provincial Legislatures, and not more than 125 representatives of the India States, the allocation of the seats to each State or group of States to be in proportion to their population.

The executive authority of the Federation will be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor-General, who will have certain special responsibilities. The Governor-General will have a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Legislature, to aid and advise him. The functions of a Governor will be exercised with the help and advice of a Council of Ministers, subject to the retention of special powers and responsibilities. The Governor-General and Governors will be responsible to the Secretary of State for the exercise of their special powers or when acting in their discretion.

It provides that Burma shall be separated from India and shall have a Constitution on similar lines to that of the Governors' Provinces, with the necessary changes, and that Aden shall cease to be part of India. The Chief Commissioners' Provinces will be administered by the Governor-General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion.

The Act makes no change in the internal régime of the States or in the relationship between their Rulers and the Crown outside the Federal area.

**INDIAN LAW.**—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

\* Consisting of the Governors' Provinces:—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind; the Chief Commissioners' Provinces:—British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as Panth Piploda, and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act; and the Indian States which accede to the Federation.

## The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. EDWARD VIII

*Secretary of State*—The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India.

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma (which will be separated from on April 1, 1937), the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term (except for judgeships) is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the Indian Legislature consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see p. 767 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament. The seat of the Supreme Government is at

Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance; Foreign and Political; Home; Legislative; Commerce; Industries and Labour; Education, Health and Lands; Defence; and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The Finance Department deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The Foreign and Political Department conducts relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The Home Department deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the Legislative Department. The department of Commerce deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of Industries and Labour deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the Defence Department, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The Education, Health and Lands Department has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a Railway Department, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member.

British India is divided into 18 Local Governments and Administrations, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Aden.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 267 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Bihar, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and in the Central Provinces, and a Chief Court in Oudh.

Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The North-West Frontier Province, Sind, British Baluchistan, and Coorg have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*. The High Court of Bihar is the High Court for the whole of Orissa.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

## COUNCIL OF STATE.

*President*, Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoi, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

*President*, Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.

*Deputy President*, Akhil Chandra Datta.

*Secretary*, Mian Mohamed Rafi.

The *Council of State* consists of 60 members, 34 elected and 26 nominated. Of the latter not more than 20 may be officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 40,513.

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 145 members, 104 elected and 41 nominated, 26 of the latter being officials. The total electorate in the 1934 election was 1,415,892.

# THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

(Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.)

*Viceroy and Governor-General*, His Excellency the Most Hon. the Marquess of

Linchthgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E. (assumed charge April 18, 1936) ... Rs.20,000

*Private Secretary*, J. G. Laithwaite, C.I.E.

*Military Secretary*, Lt. Col. H. H. Stable, Central India Horse.

*Comptroller of the Household*, Maj. W. E. Maxwell, C.I.E., 3/10th Baluch Regt.

(Rs.500-700) + r. pay.

*Aides-de-Camp*, Squadron-Leader J. C. E. A. Johnson, R.A.F.; Capt. W. H. Goschen, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. A. H. P. Noble, R.N.; Capt. D. Ross, 13th Lancers, I.A.,

Capt. P. M. Borwick, Royal Scots Greys.

*Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Risaldar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Muhammad Zaman, Probyn's Horse; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Muzaffar Khan, Governor-General's Bodyguard.

*Surgeon*, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.

*Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard*, Major H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th Lancers.

*Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard*, Capt. C. R. Budgen, 3rd Cavalry.

# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Members*. General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India (1935) ... Rs.8,333

Sir Henry D. Craik, Bt., K.C.S.I. (Home);

Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

O.B.E. (Education, Health, and Lands);

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Railways and Commerce);

Sir James Grigg, K.C.B.,

K.C.S.I. (Finance); Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I.,

C.B.E.; T. A. Stewart, C.S.I. (designate)

(Industries and Labour); Sir N. N. Sircar

K.C.S.I. (Law) ... each Rs.6,667

*Secretary to the Executive Council*, C. K.

Rhodes, C.I.E.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary*, R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E. ... Rs.4,000

*Joint Secretary*, J. A. Thorne, C.I.E. ... Rs.3,500

*Reforms Commissioner*, W. H. Lewis, C.S.I.,

C.I.E. ... Rs.4,000

*Deputy Secs.*, A. S. Hands, C.I.E. (offg.); G. W.

McElhinny ... Rs.1,700

*Director, Intelligence Bureau*, Sir John Ewart,

C.I.E. ... Rs.3,000

*Director of Public Information*, I. M. Stephens,

C.I.E. ... Rs.2,000

*Public Service Commission*: (see p. 768).

## FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Political Sec.*, Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C.I.E.,

C.S.I. ... Rs.4,000

*Foreign Secretary*, Sir Aubrey F. Metcalfe,

K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O. ... Rs.4,000

*Addl. Sec. (temp.)*, A. C. Luthian, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

*Joint Sec.*, C. L. Corfield, M.C. ... Rs.3,000

*Deputy Sec.*, Major W. R. Hay, C.I.E. ... Rs.2,250

*Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces*,

Maj.-Gen. A. M. Mills, C.B., D.S.O.

## AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Central India*, K. S. Fitze, C.I.E.; *Rajputana*,

Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie, J.O.E., C.S.I.;

*Baluchistan*, see p. 775; *North-west Frontier*

*Province*, see p. 775; *States of Western India*,

Sir Courtenay Latimer, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (each

Rs.4,000); *Punjab States*, Lt.-Col. H. Wilber-

force-Bell, C.I.E.; *Madras States*, Lt.-Col.

W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E. (offg.) ... each Rs.3,000

## RESIDENTS.

*Hyderabad*, D. G. Mackenzie, C.I.E.; *Mysore*,

Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E.; *Persian*

*Gulf*, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E. (each

Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, Lt.-Col. L. E. Lang, C.I.E.,

M.C.; *Gujarat States and Baroda*, Lt.-Col.

J. L. R. Weir, C.I.E.; *Waziristan*, J. G.

Acheson, C.I.E. (offg.); *Gwalior*, E. C. Gibson,

C.I.E.; *Deccan States*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Tate;

*Eastern States*, Lt.-Col. A. S. Meek, C.M.G.

each Rs.3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN, Lt.-Col. C. K.

Daly, C.I.E. ... Rs.2,350

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL, KASHGAR, Major

K. C. Packman ... Rs.2,450

AGENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN SOUTH

AFRICA, Syed Sir Raza Ali, C.B.E.

per ann. £2,500

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

### ORDINARY BRANCH.

*Secretary*, J. C. Nixon, C.S.I., C.I.E. ... Rs.4,000

*Joint Sec.*, E. T. Coates ... Rs.3,000

*Currency, Controller of*, J. W. Kelly, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

*Deputy Secretary*, R. S. Row, C.I.E. ... Rs.2,050

*Finl. Advr. Posts and Telegraphs*, S. P. Varma,

C.I.E. ... Rs.3,000

*Auditor-General*, Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E.,

C.S.I. ... Rs.5,000

*Revenue Central Board of Members:* A. H. Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,750); W. W. Nind (Rs. 3,500); *Secy.* R. C. Sankaria (Rs. 1,300).  
*R.B. Pandit Ram Nath* ..... Rs. 1,250

## MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

*Financial Adviser,* B. M. Staig, C.S.I. .... Rs. 3,250  
*Deputy Financial Advisers,* A. H. Wilson; P. E. Barker; J. C. Brommage, M.B.E.; J. R. Hope; K. Bhawansankar Rao (offg.), (i.e.)

*Military Accountant-General,* M. R. Coburn, O.B.E. (offg.) ..... Rs. 2,750

*Master, Security Printing,* Major D. Fitz J. Fitzmaurice, R.E. .... Rs. 2,600

## MINTS.

*Mint Masters,* Col. M. Staggs, O.B.E., R.E. (Calcutta), Major A. Ransford, C.I.E. (Bombay) ..... Rs. 3,000  
*Chief Assayer,* G. C. Mitter ..... Rs. 1,250

## DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary,* G. R. F. Tottenham, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000  
*Deputy Secretary,* Lt. Lieut.-Col. E. Wood, M.C. .... Rs. 2,250

## ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

*Flag Officer Commanding,* Vice-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, C.B., R.N. .... Rs. 2,800  
*Chief of Staff and Capt.-Supdt., Bombay Dockyard,* Capt. A. G. Maudrell, C.I.E., R.N. .... Rs. 1,900  
*Commdr. of the Dockyard,* Commdr. A. R. Rattray.  
*Constructor,* W. G. J. Francis.  
*Engineer Manager, Bombay Dockyard,* Eng.-Capt. W. W. Collins ..... Rs. 1,750

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

*Secretary,* H. Dow, C.I.E. (offg.) ..... Rs. 4,000  
*Joint Sec.,* M. Slade ..... Rs. 3,000  
*Actuary,* N. Mukerji ..... Rs. 1,400  
*Director-General of Commercial Intelligence,* Dr. John Matthai, C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,000

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary,* G. H. Spence, C.I.E. .... Rs. 4,000  
*Deputy Secretary,* A. de C. Williams ..... Rs. 2,000  
*Solicitor to the Government of India,* A. Kirke Smith ..... Rs. 2,000 to 2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.  
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

*Chief Commissioner,* Sir Guthrie Russell Rs. 5,000  
*Member,* A. E. Tylden Pattenson ..... Rs. 4,000  
*Financial Commissioner,* P. R. Rau ..... Rs. 4,000  
*Directors,* D. B. Mathra Das; T. S. Sankara Aiyar; F. D. Souza; Col. H. L. Woodhouse, M.C. .... Rs. 2,500 to 3,000  
*Secretary,* L. H. Kirkness, D.S.O., C.I.E., O.B.E. .... Rs. 2,500 to 2,800  
*Director of Railway Audit,* B. N. Mitra. Rs. 3,000

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

*Secretary,* Sir Girja S. Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E. .... Rs. 4,000  
*Joint Secretary,* M. S. A. Hydari, C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,000  
*Deputy Secs.,* M. W. Yeats, G. S. Bozman Rs. 2,100  
*Educational Commissioner,* Dr. A. H. Mackenzie ..... Rs. 2,500 to 3,000  
*Inspector-General of Forests,* C. G. Trevor, C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,250

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

*Director-General,* Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield ..... Rs. 3,500  
*Deputy Director-General,* Lt.-Col. G. G. Jolly, C.I.E. .... Rs. 2,250  
*Public Health Commissioner,* Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E. .... Rs. 2,500 to 3,000  
*Assistant Director - General,* Lt.-Col. W. M. Will, I.M.S. .... Rs. 2,000

*Archaeology: Director-General,* J. F. Blakiston ..... Rs. 1,750 to 2,250

*Officer on Special Duty (Archaeology),* Sir John Marshall, C.I.E., F.S.A. .... Rs. 2,750  
*Surveyor-General of India,* Brig. H. J. Conchuan, D.S.O., M.C., R.E. .... Rs. 3,250  
*Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa,* ..... Rs. 2,000 to 2,250

*Zoological Survey of India: Director,* Dr. Bailui Prashad ..... Rs. 1,500  
*Botanical Survey: Director,* C. C. Calder, F.R.S. *Keeper of the Records of the Government of India,* A. F. M. Abdul Ali, K.B. .... Rs. 1,300 to 1,500  
*Librarian, Imperial Library,* K. M. Asadullah, K.B. .... Rs. 1,300 to 1,050

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

*Secretary,* Sir David Mitchell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .... Rs. 4,000  
*Joint Secretary,* A. G. Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000  
*Deputy Secretary,* E. M. Jenkins, C.I.E. .... Rs. 2,000  
**CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.**  
*Chief Engineer,* A. Brehner, C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,250  
*Cons. Engineer,* K. G. Mitchell, C.I.E. .... Rs. 2,500  
*Asst. Secretary,* A. M. Price ..... Rs. 1,000 to 1,250

## CIVIL AVIATION.

*Director,* F. Tymms, C.I.E., M.C. .... Rs. 2,500  
**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (HEADQUARTERS).**  
*Director-General,* G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,500 to 4,000  
*Deputy Directors,* J. R. T. Booth, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); C. D. Rae, C.I.E., O.B.E.; Ghulam Muhammad, P. N. Mitra, C.I.E. Rs. 1,500 to 1,800  
*Chief Engineer,* R. S. Pursell, C.I.E., O.B.E. .... Rs. 2,750 to 3,000  
*Deputy Director-General, Wireless Branch,* P. J. Edmunds ..... Rs. 1,750 to 2,150

*Printing and Stationery, Controller of,* C. F. Weakford, M.B.E. .... Rs. 1,850 to 2,250  
**Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, Sir James S. Pitkeathly, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. .... Rs. 3,000 to 3,500  
*Dep. Directors,* K. W. Targett, Major J. Young, M.B.E.; R. B. J. P. Gauguli; R. S. D. Sandasivini; K. E. A. Khan Rs. 1,500 to 1,800  
**Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama Pai ..... Rs. 1,000 to 1,500  
**Observatories, Director-General of, Dr. C. W. B. Normand ..... Rs. 2,250  
**Geological Survey, Director of, Dr. A. M. Heron ..... Rs. 3,000  
**Mines, Chief Inspector of, Dr. C. Forrester ..... Rs. 2,000 to 2,500  
**Explosives, Chief Inspector of, G. Peace ..... Rs. 1,450 to 2,000  
**Metallurgical Inspector, E. A. Wraight, C.I.E. .... Rs. 2,250 to 2,750  
**Indian Public Service Commission: Chairman,** E. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); **Members,** H. S. Crosthwaite, C.I.E.; R. B. P. L. Dhawan (Rs. 3,500); A. F. Rahman; **Secretary,** H. Hamill ..... (Rs. 1,550)**************



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.\*

The new provincial Governments and Legislatures are to be in being on April 1, 1937, when for every Governor's Province (Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind) there will be a Provincial Legislature (Legislative Assembly) and in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar, and Assam, two Chambers (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.) The

\* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only, according to the Census of 1931.

Governor of a Province will have a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, required to exercise them in his discretion. The composition of the Chambers will be as shown below.\* The Legislative Assemblies, unless sooner dissolved, will continue for five years. The Legislative Councils will be permanent bodies not subject dissolution, but as near as may be one-third of the members will retire in every third year in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Governor will have powers of assenting to, or withholding assent from,

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

	Legislative Assemblies.										
Members elected by constituencies to represent :	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	North-West Frontier Province.	Orissa.	Sind.
General Population (1) . . . . .	146	114*	78	140	42	86	84	47	9	44	18
Muhammadans . . . . .	28	29	117	64	84	39	14	34	36	4	33
Women :											
General . . . . .	6	5	2	4	1	3	3	1†	...	2†	1
Sikh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhammadan . . . . .	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Anglo-Indian . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians . . . . .	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Europeans . . . . .	3	3	11	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	2
Indian Christians . . . . .	8	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...
Backward Areas and Tribes . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	7	1	9	...	5	...
Commerce, Industry, Mining and Planting . . . . .	6	17	19	3	1	4	2	11	...	1	2
Landholders . . . . .	6	2	5	6	5†	4	3	...	2	2	2
Labour . . . . .	6	7	8	3	3	3	2	4	...	1	1
Universities . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sikhs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total . . . . .	215	175	250	228	175	152	112	108	50	60	60
(1) Reserved for Scheduled Castes . . . . .	30	15	30	20	8	15	20	7	...	6	...

Members elected by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils.					
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Bihar.	Assam.
General Population .....	35	20	10	34	9	10
Muhammadans .....	7	5	17	17	4	6
Europeans .....	1	1	3	1	1	2
Indian Christians .....	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	46	26	30	52	14	18
Seats to be filled by the Legislative Assembly .....	...	...	27	...	12	...
Seats to be filled by the Governor :						
Not less than .....	8	3	6	6	3	3
Not more than .....	10	4	8	8	4	4
Total of Seats :						
Not less than .....	54	29	63	58	29	21
Not more than .....	56	30	65	60	30	22

\* 7 seats reserved for Marathas.

† 1 seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

‡ The seats reserved for women are to be Non-Communal seats.

of returning for consideration, or of reserving Bills for the consideration of the Governor-General. The Governor-General will have powers of assenting to, or of withholding assent from, or of reserving for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure Bills reserved for his consideration.

Provincial Budgets will show separately—(1) the sums required to meet expenditure described by the Act as expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Province (salaries, etc., of the Governor, Ministers, Advocate-General, High Court Judges, debt charges for which the Province is liable, expenditure connected with excluded areas, sums required to satisfy judgments, &c., of any court or arbitral tribunal, &c.) and (2) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Province. Estimates falling under category (1) are not to be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but such estimates, other than those relating to the salary and allowances of the Governor and the expenditure relating to his Offices, can be discussed. Other estimates of expenditure will be submitted, in the form of demands for grants, to the Legislative Assembly, which will have powers of assenting to, or of withholding assent to, or of assenting to a demand subject to a reduction. No demand for a grant will be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.

Persons over 21 years of age are eligible for the franchise. The electorates in each Province are arranged for the most part on a basis designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which the diverse interests of the Indian population naturally range themselves, and the franchise rules have given the vote to about 8,000,000 of the adult population, including about 350,000 women. The qualifications for electors, as also for candidates, vary in detail from province to province, but generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue, income tax or municipal taxes. In all Provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote irrespective of the amount of their income and property. The general elections will probably be held in most Provinces in February, 1937.

(1) **MADRAS** (area, 142,277 sq. miles; pop. 46,740,107, including the areas transferred to the new Province of Orissa in 1936), was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 88 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,774,226 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some

only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madras (182,018) and Trichinopoly (142,843), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the Capital.

**CHIEF CITY, Madras.** Population, 647,230.  
Governor, H. E. Lord Erskine, G.O.I.E. (Nov. 1934)  
Rs. 10,000  
Private Sec., A. D. Crombie, C.I.E. ...Rs. 1,900  
Milit. Sec., Capt. T. Kelly, O.B.E. ...Rs. 1,250  
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. E. W. Madoc, R.M.; Lieut. R. C. Southby; Lieut. A. C. S. Delmege; Risaldar Major Sher Bahadur Khan.  
Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (retd.) ...Rs. 1,700  
Commdt., Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. R. F. Rutledge, M.C.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

R. B. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu;  
R. B. A. T. Pammirselvam; Sir Charles A. Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Geoffrey T. H. Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., .....each Rs. 5,333

#### MINISTERS.

P. T. Rajan; Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar .....each Rs. 5,333

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., B. Ramachandra Reddi .....Rs. 2,000  
Dep. Presdt., R. B. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar (per annum) Rs. 5,000  
Sec., D. K. V. Raghava Varma .....Rs. 1,000

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., G. T. Boag, C.I.E. (offg.) .....Rs. 3,750  
Revenue Sec., H. R. Uzielli, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,750  
Local Self-Govt., Sec., T. B. Russell .....Rs. 2,650  
Finance Sec., C. E. Jones .....Rs. 2,450  
Development Sec., R. B. C. J. Paul .....Rs. 2,750  
Home Sec., T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,000  
Public Works & Labour Sec., W. Scott Brown, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,450  
Legal Sec., R. S. P. Appu Nair .....  
Board of Revenue, D. B. N. Gopatswami Ayyangar, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,750); A. H. A. Todd .....Rs. 3,000  
Education and Public Health Sec., C. H. Masterman .....Rs. 2,600  
Commr. of Excise, A. H. A. Todd, C.I.E.

#### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Horace O. C. Beasley...Rs. 5,000  
Judges, Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao; C. Madhavan Nayar; H. D. Cornish; R. B. S. Varada Achariyar; S. Burn; V. K. Pandrang Rao; V. Mockett; A. J. King; S. Wadsworth; R. B. Pakala Venkataramana Rao Nayudu; D. B. K. P. Lakshmana Rao; F. W. Gentile; J. C. Stodart .....Rs. 4,000

(2) **BOMBAY**.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. The province (excluding Aden, which will cease to be a part of India on April 1, 1937) contains 77,221 square miles, with a population of 17,992,053. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (89,544), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Western Hindi are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely

produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; Ahmedabad (313,789), Poona (250,187), Sholapur (144,654), and Surat are the most important cities.

**CHIEF CITY, Bombay.** Population, 1,161,383.  
Governor, H. E. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E. M.C. (Dec., 1933) .....Rs. 10,000  
Private Sec., C. H. Bristol .....Rs. 2,250  
Military Sec., Lieut.-Col. C. G. Toogood, D.S.O. Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. M. V. Milbank; C. M. S. Yates, I.P.; Lieut. H. Morland, R.I.N.; Lieut. H. W. F. Walker; Risaldar Hony; Lieut. Natha Singh, I.D.S.M.  
Surgeon (vacant).  
Commandt., H.E.'s Body Guard, Major G. E. Portal.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Robert D. Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; K.B. Dhanjishah Bomanjee Cooper .....each Rs. 5,333

#### MINISTERS.

D.B. Sidappa Totappa Kambli; Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi .....Rs. 4,000

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, H. M. Rahimtoola .....Rs. 3,000  
Dep. President, R.B. N. E. Navle .....Rs. 500  
Sec., G. S. Rajadhyaksha .....Rs. 1,700

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Pol. Dept., C.W.A. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,750  
Rev. Dept., Sec., J. A. Madan, C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,000  
Finance Sec., C. G. Freke .....Rs. 3,000  
Home and Fed. Sec., H. F. Knight, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000  
General, &c., Sec., H. T. Sorley (offg.) ....Rs. 3,000  
Public Works Sec., T. A. Andrew .....Rs. 3,000  
Legal Sec., K. S. Sen .....Rs. 3,000

#### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir John W. F. Beaumont, K.C. Rs. 5,000  
Judges, C. P. Blackwell, M.B.E.; Sajba Shankar Rangnekar; R. S. Broomfield; K. W. Barlee; Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia; Harilal J. Kania; Navroji Jahangir Wadia; Harsidhbhai Vajubhai Divatia; A. S. R. Macklin; F. B. Tyabji (offg. addtl.) .....each Rs. 4,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 77,521 sq. miles, with population of 50,114,002) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 55 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindustani. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and

coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (138,518), now the second capital, and Howrah (224,873), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

**CHIEF CITY, Calcutta.** Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,485,582.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.I.E. (Mar., 1932) .....Rs. 10,000  
Private Sec., I. G. Pinnell .....Rs. 1,800  
Military Sec., Col. R. B. Butler, C.B.E., C.I.E., M.C. ....Rs. 1,530  
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. J. E. J. Davie; Lt. H. C. McGildowney; Lt. J. A. Hopwood.  
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Ishar Singh.  
Commandt. Governor's Bodyguard, Major T. M. Lunham .....Rs. 1,405  
Hon. Surg. to the Govr., Major J. C. Drummond, I.M.S.  
Hon. Physician to the Govr., Lt.-Col. E. Vere Hodge, I.M.S.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-din, K.C.I.E.; Sir Robert N. Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I. ....each Rs. 5,333

#### MINISTERS.

Nawab Kazi Sir Golam Mohiuddin Farouqi K.B.; Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy; K.B. M. Aziz-ul-Haque .....Rs. 5,333

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chowdhury .....Rs. 3,000  
Dep. President, Razaur Rahman Khan .....Rs. 416  
Sec., J. W. McKay, I.S.O.

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts. G. P. Hogg, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,750  
Addtl. Sec., Political Dept., J. R. Blair .....Rs. 2,750  
Jud. Sec., N. G. A. Edgley .....Rs. 3,000  
Rev. Sec., O. M. Martin .....Rs. 3,000  
Local Self-Govt. Sec., G. S. Dutt .....Rs. 2,750  
Fin., Commerce and Marine Sec., D. Gladding, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,750  
Legislative Sec., G. G. Hooper .....Rs. 2,450  
Agric. and Industries, Public Works and Irrig. Sec., H. S. E. Stevens, M.C. ....Rs. 2,750  
Educ. Sec., H. Graham, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,750  
Appt. Sec. and Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,250  
Board of Revenue, Member, F. A. Sachse, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,750

#### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Harold Derbyshire, K.C., M.C. Rs. 6,000  
Judges, Sir Leonard W. J. Costello; Sir John Lort-Williams, K.C.; R. E. Jack; Dwarka Nath Mitter; Sarat Kumar Ghose; H. R. Panckridge; D. C. Patterson; Torick Ameer Ali; Mahim Chandra Ghose; Surendra Nath Guha R.B.; C. Bartley; G. D. McNair; Sir John R. E. Cunliffe; Syed Nasim Ali (addtl.); A. G. R. Henderson (addtl.); R. C. Mitter .....each Rs. 4,000

(4) THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,248 sq. miles; pop.

48,408,763), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 15 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (229,764), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hinducity of Benares (205,315), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (243,775), Lucknow (274,659), Bareilly (144,031), and Allahabad (183,914).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 183,914.  
(Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 274,659.

Governor, H. E. Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
(April, 1934).....Rs. 10,000

Priv. Sec., Major D. A. Brett, M.C.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Caulfield; Capt. R. W. Burkis.

Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subedar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Dum Singh Chauhan, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Amir Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M.; Subedar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Dan Singh Lama, I.O.M., Sardar Bahadur; Subedar-Major Nazir Khan.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, C.I.E.; Sir Joseph M. Clay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.....Rs. 5,333

#### MINISTERS.

Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf (Local Self-Govt.);  
Sir Jwala P. Srivastava (Education)  
each Rs. 5,333

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Sir Sita Ram.....Rs. 2,000  
Dep. Presdt., Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan.

Sec., G. S. Khan Hydrie.....Rs. 700-40-900

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., H. Bomford, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000

Financial Sec., J. L. Sathe.....Rs. 2,500

Industries and Educ. Sec., P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,450

Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., A. B. Reid, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,500

Judicial Sec., L. S. White.....Rs. 2,500

Revenue and P. W. D. (B. & R.) Sec., A. A. Waugh, Rs. 2,450

Public Works Sec. (Irrign.), Sir William L. Stampe, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); Joint Sec., M. R. Richardson, C.I.E.....(Rs. 3,250)

Reforms Commr., C. W. Gwynne, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 3,000

Board of Revenue, K. N. Knox, C.I.E.; G. K. Darling, C.I.E. (off.).....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, LL.D. Rs. 5,000

Judges, J. G. Thom, D.S.O., M.C.; Chaudhri Niamatullah; E. Bennet; Iqbal Ahmad; A.

T. Harries; R. B. Rachhpal Singh; H. J. Col-  
lister; J. J. W. Allsop; Uma Shankar Bajpai  
(addtl.); Ganga Nath (addtl.).....each Rs. 4,000

#### CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Chief Judge, Sir Carleton Moss King, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Judges, Bisheshar Nath Srivastava, O.B.E.; E. M. Nanavutty; G. H. Thomas; K. B. Zia-ul-Husain.....Rs. 3,500

(5) THE PUNJAB (area, 99,200 sq. miles; pop. 23,580,852) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 57% of the population are Muhammadans, and 27% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Panjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 264,840 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 429,747.

Governor, H. E. Sir Herbert W. Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. (Apr. 1933).....Rs. 8,333

Private Sec., Maj. R. T. Lawrence, C.I.E., M.C. Rs. 1,490

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. V. E. O. Stevenson-Hamilton; Lieut. W. H. Skrine.

Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Hon. Capt. Sardar Bahadur Chanda Singh, I.O.M.; Hon. Capt. Bahadur Sausar Chand, I.D.S.M.; Subedar Siraj-ud-Din.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Donald J. Boyd, K.C.I.E.; K. B. Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E.....Rs. 5,000

#### MINISTERS.

Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh; Sir Gokal Chand Narang, Ph.D.; Chaudri Sir Shabab-ud-din Rs. 5,000

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President (vacant).....Rs. 3,000

Dep. President, Sardar Buta Singh.

Sec., Sardar Abnasha Singh, S.B.

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., F. H. Puckle, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

Financial Sec., Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E. Rs. 2,500

Transferred Depts. Sec., W. G. Bradford, Rs. 2,400

Director, Information Bureau, K. S. Sheikh Fazi-i-Ilahi.....Rs. 1,050

Home Sec., A. V. Askwith.....Rs. 2,250

Legis. Sec., J. D. Anderson.....Rs. 3,000

Police Dept., Insp.-General, Sir J. M. Ewart, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,825

Edn. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, J. E. Parkinson.....Rs. 2,500



*Reforms Commr. and Jt. Sec., Transferred*  
*Depts.* R. J. S. Dodd.....Rs. 2,150  
*Public Works Dept. Secs.* D. Macfarlane (*Bldgs.*  
*and Roads*) (Rs. 3,250); F. J. Waller, C.I.E.  
*(Northern Canals)* (Rs. 3,250); T. D. A. Redford  
*(Construction)* (Rs. 3,125); T. B. Tate (*Southern*  
*Canals*) (Rs. 3,250); F. C. Bourne (*Elect.*)

Rs. 2,350  
*Financial Commrs., A. Iatifi, C.I.E., O.B.N.*  
*(offg.); M. L. Darling, C.I.E. (offg.)*.....Rs. 3,500

# HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

*Chief Judge, Sir John D. Young*.....Rs. 5,000  
*Judges, Sir James Addison; Bakhshi Tek Chand;*  
*J. Coldstream; R. B. Jai Lal; K. Dalip Singh;*  
*J. H. Monroe, K.C.; F. W. Skemp; M. V.*  
*Bhide; M. M. L. Currie (addtl.); Mian Abdul*  
*Rashid (addtl.); Sheikh K. B. Din Mohammad*  
*(addtl.)*.....each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It has a total area of 233,492 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 14,667,146. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 11 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangle are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jade-stone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. Burma will be separated from India on April 1, 1937. The executive authority will be exercised by the Governor, representing His Majesty, assisted by a Council of Ministers. The Legislature will consist of two Chambers, to be known respectively as the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives. The former will consist of 36 members, 18 of whom are to be elected by the members of the House of Representatives in

accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and 18 will be chosen by the Governor. The House of Representatives will consist of 132 members elected to represent the general non-communal population (51 members), Karens (12), Indians (8), Anglo-Burmans (2), Europeans (3), Commerce and Industry (11), Rangoon University (1) Indian Labour (2), and non-Indian Labour (2).

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

Pop. 400,415.  
 UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 147,932.

*Governor, H.E. Sir Archibald D. Cochrane,*  
*K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (May 1926)*.....Rs. 8,333  
*Private Sec., Capt. A. D. Macnamara* Rs. 1,115  
*Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. A. M. Hicks; Capt.*  
*C. R. D. Gray; Capt. H. W. B. Livesey, O.B.E.,*  
*R.I.N.; Subadar-Major Lasang Gam; Naib-*  
*Commndt. Atta Mohamed Khan, K. B., B.M.P.*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

*Sir Maung Ba, K.S.M.; I. G. Lloyd, C.S.I.*  
 Rs. 5,000

## MINISTERS.

*U Ba Pe; Dr. Ba Maw*.....Rs. 5,000

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*President, U Chit Hlaing.*  
*Deputy President, Saw Pe Tha.*  
*Sec., U Ba Dun.*

## SECRETARIAT.

*Chief Sec., H. H. Crow*.....Rs. 3,000  
*Finance Sec., C. F. B. Pearce*.....Rs. 2,350  
*Educn. Sec., R. M. MacDougall, C.I.E.*.....Rs. 2,615  
*Revenue Secs., J. H. Wise; D. B. Petch*.....Rs. 1,700  
*Forest Secs., U Tin Tut; A. R. Morris*.....Rs. 2,365  
*Judl. Sec., U. Chit Maung*.....Rs. 2,465  
*Reforms Sec., A. H. Seymour*.....Rs. 2,815  
*Financial Commr., H. O. Reynolds*.....Rs. 3,500  
*Chief Engrs., O. H. Teulon; C. C. Mackintosh*  
 Rs. 2,750 to 3,000

## HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

*Chief Justice, Sir Ernest H. G. Roberts*  
 Rs. 5,000  
*Judges, Mya Bu; J. M. Baguley; S. N. Sen;*  
*A. G. Mosely; Ba U; A. H. L. Leach; H. F.*  
*Dunkley; H. H. Mackney; H. B. L. Braund;*  
*F. W. Spargo*.....each Rs. 4,000

(7) BIHAR (area of new province, 69,348 sq. miles, with pop. of 31,371,434). This province, 1936, comprises Bihar and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Chota-Nagpur is ill-watered and liable to drought. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1926. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated. 82% of the people are Hindus. There is a variety of languages. The language spoken by the majority of the population is Bihari. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 159,590.

*Governor, H.E. Sir James D. Sifton, K.C.S.I.,*  
*K.C.I.E. (Apr., 1932)*.....Rs. 8,333  
*M. G. Hallett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (designate).*  
*Priv. Sec., Maj. P. T. Clarke*.....Rs. 1,500

*Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. C. W. H. Rice; Lieut. H. J. Kauter; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Abdul Latif Khan, Bahadur, I.D.S.M.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Nirsu Narayan Sinha; P. C. Tallents, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,000

## MINISTERS.

Sir Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*); K. B. Saiyad Abdul Aziz (*Educn.*) .....each Rs. 5,000

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*President*, Rajandhari Sinha .....Rs. 2,000  
*Dep. Pres.*, R. B. Lakshmidar Mahanti Rs. 250  
*Sec.*, Saiyid Anwar Yusooif .....Rs. 2,000

## SECRETARIAT.

*Chief Sec.*, W. B. Brett, C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,000  
*Fin. Sec.*, H. C. Prior, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,450  
*Revenue Sec.*, J. W. Houlton .....Rs. 2,350  
*Judl. Sec.*, A. C. Davies .....Rs. 2,450  
*Educ. and Developt. Sec.*, S. Lall .....Rs. 2,400  
*Public Works Secs.*, (*Irrign.*) F. A. Betterton;  
(*Rds. and Bldgs.*) J. G. Powell .....Rs. 3,250  
*Local Self-govt. Sec.*, V. K. R. Menon (*offg.*)  
(Rs. 2,125  
*Members, Bd. of Rev.*, C. L. Philip, C.I.E.; N. F. Peck, C.I.E. (*offg.*) .....Rs. 3,500

## HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Sir Courtney Terrell ..... Rs. 5,000  
*Judges*, A. W. E. Wort; Saiyid Fazi Ali; Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur, C.B.E.; J. F. W. James; Sankara B. Dhavle; C. M. Agarwala; Sukhdev Prashad Varma; F. G. Rowland; F. F. Madan (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,149 sq. miles; pop. 12,065,885). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. A small part of the Province was transferred to the new Province of Orissa on April 1, 1936. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,789 sq. miles; pop. 3,441,838), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 215,165.

*Governor*, H.E. Sir Hyde C. Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Sept., 1933) .....Rs. 6,000  
*Priv. Sec.*, Major H. M. Pim, M.C.  
*Aide-de-Camp*, E. B. Pratt, I.P.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

E. Raghavendra Rao; G. P. Burton, C.I.E. " each Rs. 4,000

## MINISTERS.

Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde; R. B. K. S. Nayudu .....Rs. 4,000

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*President*, S. W. A. Rizvi, C.B.E. ....Rs. 2,000  
*Dep. President*, K. S. Muzaffar Hussain.  
*Sec.*, C. R. Hemeon.

## SECRETARIAT.

*Chief Sec.*, N. J. Roughton, C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,000  
*Settlement and Land Records Sec.*, W. H. Shoo-bert (*offg.*) .....Rs. 2,050  
*Finl. Sec.*, C. D. Deshmukh .....Rs. 2,050  
*Rev. Sec.*, R. N. Banerjee .....Rs. 2,150  
*Legal Sec.*, C. R. Hemeon .....Rs. 1,950  
*Educ. Sec.*, M. Owen (*offg.*) .....Rs. 2,100  
*Public Works Sec. (B. & R. & Irrign.)*, H. A. Hyde, C.I.E., M.C. ....Rs. 3,250

## HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Sir Gilbert Stone .....Rs. 4,166  
*Judges*, F. T. Grille; M. Bhawani Shanker Niyogi, C.I.E.; R. E. Pollock; H. G. Gruer; V. Bose .....Rs. 3,333

(9) ASSAM (area, 55,014 sq. miles; pop. 8,622,251) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong (pop. 21,300).

*Governor*, H.E. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (May, 1932) .....Rs. 5,500  
Sir Robert N. Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*designate*)  
(Rs. 1,830

*Priv. Sec.*, Capt. R. E. Peel.  
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. W. E. Armstrong .....Rs. 730  
*Honorary Aides-de-Camp*, Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, I.D.S.M., O.B.I.; Subadar Sundar Sing Chhetri; Lt.-Col. A. H. Pilcher, M.C.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

R. B. Promode Chandra Datta, C.I.E.; W. L. Scott, C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,500

## MINISTERS.

Maulavi Abdul Hamid, R. B. Kanak Lal Barua .....Rs. 3,500

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*President*, Maulavi Faiznūr Ali .....Rs. 1,000  
*Dep. Presdt.*, Hirendra Chandra Chakrabarti  
Re. 1 a year.

*Sec.*, A. L. Blank.

## SECRETARIAT.

*Chief Secretary*, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,650  
*Transfd. Depts. Sec.*, H. G. Dennehy .....Rs. 2,350  
*Fin. and Rev. Sec.*, S. P. Desai .....Rs. 2,300  
*Legis. Sec.*, A. L. Blank .....Rs. 2,300

Addl. Sec. and Reforms Offr., C. S. Mullan

Rs. 2,200

Judl. Sec., T. E. Furze ..... Rs. 2,875

Public Works Sec., E. P. Burke, C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,250

(10) THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,518 sq. miles; pop. 2,425,976, partly estimated). It was constituted a Governor's Province on April 18, 1932. Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashtu and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 121,866.  
Governor, H.E. Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph E. H. Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (April, 1932) ..... Rs. 5,500  
Sir George Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E. (designate).  
Private Sec., Capt. L. M. Barlow, M.C. Rs. 750  
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. P. J. Keen.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

C. H. Gidney, C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,500

#### MINISTER.

K.B. Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Quayum Khan, K.C.I.E. .... Rs. 3,500

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, Kundi, M.B.E. .... Rs. 833  
Dept. President, Khan Habibullah Khan.  
Secretary, Sheikh Abdul Hamid.

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, A. J. Hopkinson ..... Rs. 2,200  
Judicial Commrs., L. Middleton (Rs. 3,250);  
J. Almond ..... Rs. 3,000  
Rev. & Divis. Commr., L. W. Jardine (offg.)

Leg. Sec., S. Raja Singh ..... Rs. 2,000  
Transfd. Dept., Sec., Major J. R. L. Bradshaw

Rs. 1,550  
Fin. Sec., R. B. Lala Chuni Lal ..... Rs. 1,200

Frontier Corps, Sec., Col. C. E. T. Erskine, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Public Works Sec., G. M. Ross ..... Rs. 3,000

(11) ORISSA (estd. area, 32,000 sq. miles; estd. pop. 8,500,000), constituted a Governor's Province on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa, areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras (the Ganjam Agency Tracts, certain areas in the Non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, a part of the Parlakimedi estate, and certain areas in the Vizagapatam district), and certain areas transferred from the Central Provinces (the Khariar Zamindari and the Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district). Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural Province with few towns. The great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri (Pop. 37,568).

CHIEF CITY, Cuttack. Population, 65,263.  
Governor, H.E. Sir John Hubback, K.C.S.I. (April, 1936) ..... Rs. 5,500  
Private Sec., J. S. Wilcock ..... Rs. 1,150

Aides-de-Camp, W. L. O'Brien Stallard, I.P.;  
Risaldar-Major (Hon. Lieut.) Muhammad  
Reza Khan, Bahadur.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL.

President, The Governor.

Dep. President, R. B. Lakshmidhar Mahanti.

Secretary, D.B. C. G. Nair.

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, P. T. Mansfield, C.I.E. .... Rs. 2,450

Revenue Commissioner, E. S. Hoernle. .... Rs. 3,000

Educn., Health and Local Self-Government Sec.,

A. F. W. Dixon ..... Rs. 2,300

Dep. Secretary, S. N. Mazumdar ..... Rs. 1,850

Law and Commerce Secretary, D.B. C. G. Nayar.

Under-Secretary, C. K. Ranian ..... Rs. 800

(12) SIND (area 46,378 sq. miles; pop. 3,887,070) was constituted a Governor's Province on April 1, 1936, by the transfer of the Sind Division from the Presidency of Bombay. It was annexed in 1843, and for a brief period was administered as a separate entity before it was absorbed in the Presidency of Bombay. From earliest days Sind has been a Moslem territory; 73 per cent. of the people are Moslems. The chief language is Sindhi. About 59 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture and husbandry. The Lloyd Barrage and Canals project is designed to secure perennial irrigation to areas which hitherto have received indifferent supply from inundation canals. Karachi is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system.

CHIEF CITY, Karachi. Population, 263,563.

Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I.,

K.C.I.E. .... Rs. 5,500

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. A. Shebbeare; Capt.

W. A. Salmon.

#### ADVISERS.

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan

Bhutto, C.I.E., O.B.E.; D.B. Hiranand Khem-

singh ..... Rs. 3,000

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ghulam H. Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I.

#### SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, H. K. Kirpalani ..... Rs. 2,650

Revenue Secretary, R. E. Gibson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner, G. Davis ..... Rs. 3,500

Financial Secretary, S. Ridley ..... Rs. 1,475

Public Works Secretary, A. Gordon ..... Rs. 2,150

(13) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 560,292), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority. 78 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 119,524.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir George D.

Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Oct. 1932) ..... Rs. 4,000

Sec. to the Chief Commr., Major P. Gaisford

Rs. 1,300

(14) COORG (area, 1,593 sq. miles; pop. 163,327),

annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore

is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief

executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

Rs. 4,000

(15) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. miles; pop. 463,508) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it

comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

*Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Lieut.-Col.*

A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O. ....Rs. 4,000

*Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Major*

I. W. Galbraith, M.C. ....Rs. 1,700

*Rev. and Judl. Commr., R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E.*

Rs. 3,000

(16) DELHI.—This province (area, 573 sq. miles; pop. 636,246) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi. (Pop. 447,442.)

*Chief Commissioner, E. M. Jenkins, C.S.I. (1936)*

Rs. 3,000

(17) THE ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 29,463) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 21 (area 635 sq. miles) islands.\* The principal products are coco-nuts.

*Chief Commissioner, W. A. Cosgrave, C.I.E.*

Rs. 3,200

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 16,046 in 1931.)

ADEN AND PERIM.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade

of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. It has an area of 75 square miles and a population (according to the census of 1931) of 51,478. It is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total sea-borne trade in 1934-35 was £5,651,395. In 1934-35, 1,749 vessels called at Aden and 271 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadhramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbat Ali.

Aden was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India from April 1, 1932. It will cease to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and will then be known as the Colony of Aden. The Governor will have an Executive Council. There will be a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction to be called the Supreme Court, from which appeals will lie to the High Court at Bombay, in certain cases.

PERIM—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles and a population of 1,700 serving as a bunkering station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden.

*Aden: Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.*

*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

In 1834 the East India Company occupied Sokotra (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign power. The Kuria Muria Islands, to the south of Oman, which have been a British possession since 1854 and which were formerly attached to the Aden Residency, were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931.

The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 mile north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

*Civil Administrator, Capt. D. Thompson.*

## INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments. 5. By selection in England and India.

*The Civil Service of India.*—The annual ex-

amination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two



years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, fulfil the requirements of the authorities, and show satisfactory progress. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences at Rs. 7,200 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations in India and for admission by selection can be obtained from the India Office, London.

*The Indian Army.*—Copies of a pamphlet giving full information regarding conditions of service may be obtained, on application, from the Military Department of the India Office. The following is a summary of the principal points. Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 25 years of age (in the case of Indian candidates the age limits are 18 and 20 years). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India; the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supplementary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's initial pay is at the present moment roughly Rs. 480 (£36) per month. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

*Indian Police Force (Higher Grade).*—A competitive examination is usually held in London and other centres in June of each year in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. The standard of the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police Service is such that competitors whose school education ended before they reached the age of 17 can have little prospect of qualifying for appointment. A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. A candidate must be a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a person in the permanent service of the Crown or a person who had retired from that service; provided that in the case of a male British subject this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in

Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment. Candidates must be above 19 and under 22 years of age on Aug. 1; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India must forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London. Successful candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination; are examined as to their ability to ride. Free passage to India is granted to probationers. Their initial pay is Rs. 350 per month, plus an overseas pay of Rs. 100 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by annual increments to Rs. 700, plus overseas pay of £30 a month, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, with overseas pay of the same amount, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.

*Indian Forest Service.*—Recruitment for this Service is at present suspended, and it is not known whether, or under what conditions, it is likely to be resumed. In Bombay and Burma, the Forest Service is under the control of the Local Government, by whom appointments are made. Any recruitment of candidates from Europe is undertaken by the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, to whose offices enquiries should be addressed.

*Indian Medical Service.*—Admissions to the Indian Medical Service are made by nomination by the Secretary of State, who is assisted in making appointments by a Selection Committee. A similar Committee has been appointed in India to investigate applications, and to forward recommendations to the Secretary of State. Applications from candidates of pure European descent should be addressed to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Other applications should be addressed to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla (or Delhi), India, from whom further information can be obtained.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is not extensive. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,050 per month, plus overseas pay of £30 a month.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations and other Statutory Rules, which can be consulted at the India Office.

# THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1935.

(In lakhs of rupees.)\*

## SEPARATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments, and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the "Governor's Provinces" (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind), and in Coorg.† As regards these provinces the functions of Government have been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920-21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy pursued has involved a progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. The Budget for 1928-29 provided for the remission of those portions of the contributions which had not been permanently remitted at the close of the previous year.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1921, as from that date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

\* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (See p. 779 for the Indian system of notation.)

† See p. 764 as to the financial arrangements sanctioned on the constitution of the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, and Sind as "Governor's Provinces."

## GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS (1934-35).

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue :</i>			
Customs .....	5267.42	...	5267.42
Taxes on Income .....	1754.52	3.52	1758.04
Salt .....	800.01	3.70	803.71
Opium .....	71.94	...	71.94
Land Revenue .....	20.92	3208.65	3229.57
Excise .....	40.69	1464.06	1504.75
Stamps .....	42.53	1159.95	1202.48
Forest .....	12.41	384.76	397.17
Registration .....	1.07	116.07	117.14
Scheduled Taxes .....	...	44.74	44.74
Payments from Indian States .....	73.97	...	73.97
Total .....	8085.48	6385.45	14470.93
Railways (net receipts) ‡	3236.84	1.14	3237.98
Irrigation (net receipts) ‡	0.75	775.02	775.77
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts) ‡	122.00	...	122.00
Interest Receipts ‡	201.02	205.06	406.08
<i>Civil Administration :</i>			
Justice .....	1.50	92.71	94.21
Jails and Police .....	9.35	87.80	97.15
Ports and Pilotage .....	2.83	3.59	33.42
Education .....	2.04	93.75	95.79
Medical and Public Health .....	4.92	93.36	98.28
Agriculture .....	7.99	36.59	44.58
Misc. Departments .....	29.49	130.51	160.00
Total .....	85.12	538.31	623.43
Currency and Mint .....	148.10	...	148.10
Civil Works .....	27.05	192.61	219.66
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>			
Superannuation .....	13.20	19.21	32.41
Stationery and Printing .....	21.11	26.26	47.37
Miscellaneous .....	39.46	117.46	156.92
Total .....	73.77	162.93	236.70
Defence Receipts .....	530.02	...	530.02
Extraordinary Receipts .....	0.03	71.08	71.11
Adjustments .....	-297.78	+297.78	...
Total Revenue .....	12212.40	8629.38	20841.78
Equals (At Rs. 13.3 to £1) (000 omitted) .....	£91,593	£64,720	£156,313

## EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE

(1934-1935).

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue :</i>			
Customs .....	110.73	...	110.73
Taxes on Income .....	85.13	...	85.13
Salt .....	114.99	0.01	115.00
Opium .....	34.89	...	34.89
Land Revenue .....	5.87	342.25	348.12
Excise and Stamps .....	33.75	190.03	223.78
Forest .....	18.98	240.96	259.94
Registration .....	0.16	69.47	69.63
Scheduled Taxes .....	...	0.28	0.28
Total .....	404.50	843.00	1247.50
Forest and other capital outlay charged to Revenue .....	1.67	19.58	21.25

‡ Gross receipts less working expenses.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—

<i>continued.</i>	(In lakhs of rupees.)	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
<b>Railways :</b>				
Interest, Annuities, &c.	3057'09	0'51	3057'60	
Interest on capital contributed by Companies	122'97	...	122'97	
Other expenditure	56'78	...	56'78	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3236'84</b>	<b>0'51</b>	<b>3237'35</b>	

**Irrigation :**

Interest on debt	2'55	555'16	557'71	
Other expenditure	3'44	107'54	110'98	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5'99</b>	<b>662'70</b>	<b>668'69</b>	

**Posts & Telegraphs :**

Interest on debt	84'05	...	84'05	
Other expenditure	2'93	...	2'99	
<b>Total</b>	<b>87'04</b>	...	<b>87'04</b>	

**Interest :**

On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, &c.)	-19'30	215'88	196'58	
On other obligations	1314'41	99'55	1443'96	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1325'11</b>	<b>315'43</b>	<b>1640'54</b>	

**Civil Administration :**

General Administration	161'53	1048'08	1209'61	
Audit	100'97	...	100'97	
Justice	7'34	523'62	530'96	
Jails and Police	74'78	1434'84	1509'62	
Ports and Pilotage	32'49	10'81	43'30	
Ecclesiastical	28'73	...	28'73	
Political	164'90	...	164'90	
Frontier Watch Ward	211'11	...	211'11	
Education and Scientific	99'64	1184'97	1284'61	
Medical & Public Health	40'06	518'35	558'41	
Agriculture	32'93	223'28	256'21	
Miscellaneous Depts.	155'96	147'45	303'41	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1110'44</b>	<b>5091'40</b>	<b>6201'84</b>	

Currency and Mint	73'55	...	73'55	
-------------------	-------	-----	-------	--

Civil Works	242'33	761'54	1003'87	
-------------	--------	--------	---------	--

**Miscellaneous :**

Famine Relief	0'02	12'25	12'27	
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	30'62	...	30'62	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	312'08	614'40	926'48	
Stationery and Printing	36'56	93'69	130'25	
Miscellaneous	60'43	117'32	177'80	
<b>Total</b>	<b>439'76</b>	<b>837'66</b>	<b>1277'42</b>	

Defence Services	4964'28	...	4964'28	
------------------	---------	-----	---------	--

Extraordinary Items	284'89	5'50	290'39	
---------------------	--------	------	--------	--

Total expenditure charged against Revenue	12176'40	8537'32	20713'72	
---	----------	---------	----------	--

Equals (at Rs. 13¼ to £1) (000 omitted)	£91,323	£64,030	£155,353	
---	---------	---------	----------	--

Surplus	£270	£690	£960	
---------	------	------	------	--

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1934-35.

	(In lakhs of rupees.)	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
Madras	1562'59	1551'66	+10'93	
Bombay	1428'25	1443'67	-15'42	
Bengal	1102'73	1108'01	-5'28	
United Provinces	1130'24	1142'82	-12'58	
Punjab	1066'27	1010'16	+56'11	
Burma and S. S.	954'51	862'23	+92'28	
Bihar and Orissa	545'91	526'07	+19'84	
Central Provinces and Berar	442'57	455'16	-12'59	
North-West Frontier Province	167'51	168'80	-1'29	
Assam	217'00	251'17	-34'17	
Coorg	11'19	12'56	-1'37	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8629'37</b>	<b>8537'31</b>	<b>+92'06</b>	
Equals (at Rs. 13¼ to £1) (000 omitted)	£64,720	£64,030	£690	

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1935-36.

The revised estimates for 1935-36 show (in lakhs of rupees) :—Central Government, revenue and expenditure balance. *Surplus*, Burma and Shan States, 15'62. *Deficits*, Madras, 31'69; Bombay, 27'48; Bengal, 13'28; United Provinces, 4'64; Punjab, 11'06; Bihar and Orissa, 6'99; Central Provinces and Berar, 25'59; North-West Frontier Province, 5'48; Assam, 46'93; Coorg, 3'17.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1936-37.

	(In lakhs of rupees.)	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
Madras	1639'66	1639'65	—	
Bombay	1203'58	1203'17	+0'41	
Bengal	1150'43	1190'77	-40'34	
U. Provinces	1181'42	1244'56	-63'14	
Punjab	1080'37	1060'58	+19'79	
Burma and Shan States	894'49	919'10	-24'61	
Bihar and Orissa	470'24	481'73	-11'49	
Central Provinces & Berar	481'24	489'71	-8'47	
N.-W. Fron. Prov.	170'06	180'06	-10'00	
Assam	236'67	300'39	-63'72	
Orissa	172'51	175'50	-299	
Sind	317'63	317'63	—	
Coorg	11'02	14'76	-3'74	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9009'32</b>	<b>9217'62</b>	<b>-208'30</b>	
Central Govt.	12276'41	12270'12	+6'29	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21285'73</b>	<b>21487'74</b>	<b>-202'01</b>	
Equals (at Rs. 13¼ to £1) (000 omitted)	£159,643	£161,158	£1,515	

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written Rs. 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13¼ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and at 13¼ rupees to £1. The anna is equivalent to 1½d. The anna is subdivided into 12 pies (½d. approximate value).

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other com-

mercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compilation may cause the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1934-35 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, and net figures under other heads of revenue and expenditure obtained by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

#### REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees).\*

Tax Revenue:	1934-35.
Customs .....	5037.78
Taxes on Income .....	1669.40
Salt .....	685.02
Other Heads .....	65.42
Opium .....	7457.62
Commercial Departments:	37.06
Railways .....	—
Irrigation .....	5.21
Posts and Telegraphs .....	37.95
Currency and Mint .....	32.74
Interest Receipts .....	74.55
Extraordinary Receipts .....	201.02
Other Revenue:	0.02
Civil Administration .....	85.12
Payments from Indian States .....	73.79
Other heads .....	113.24
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	272.33
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted)...	8075.34
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted)...	£60,565

#### NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services:	1934-35.
Interest .....	1025.11
Reduction or avoidance of Debt .....	300.00
Defence Services:	1325.11
Effective .....	3547.04
Non-effective .....	818.29
Transfers to or from Defence Res. Fund .....	68.93
Net Capital Outlay on Commercial Departments charged to Revenue:	4434.26
Posts and Telegraphs and Irrigation...	3.02
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments .....	297.78
Extraordinary Payments .....	284.89
Other Expenditure:	
Civil Administration .....	1110.44
Other Heads .....	583.84
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.) .....	1694.28
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted)...	8039.34
Surplus (ooo omitted) .....	£60,295
Surplus (ooo omitted) .....	£270

\* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.**—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

#### Central Government.

	Revised Accounts, 1934-35.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	Budget Estimate, 1936-37.
	(in lakhs of rupees.)		
State Railways.....	68.70	175.00	325.00
Posts & Telegraphs...	32.87	47.44	42.02
Irrigation Works.....	—	—	—
New Capital at Delhi	72.13	40.06	23.66
Vizagapatam Port ...	14.71	7.70	9.95
Commuted Pensions, &c.	58.29	45.54	35.46
Currency Capital Outlay	0.50	499.23	0.00
Other Capital Outlay	2.10	26.75	7.14
Total.....	244.10	841.72	442.24
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted) }	£1.830	£6.312	£3.317

#### Provincial Governments.

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Madras .....	51.94*	87.06*	164.17
Bombay .....	13.87	17.26	15.35
Sind .....	108.13	88.90	81.15
Bengal.....	8.49	23.23	36.23
United Provinces.....	41.19	96.56	139.61
Punjab .....	80.08	47.75	27.42
Burma & Shan States	24.83	12.01	8.98
Bihar and Orissa .....	26.53†	23.14†	20.48
Central Provs. & Berar	7.80	8.54	13.73
N.W. Frontier Prov.	7.30	19.46	28.12
Assam .....	2.80	1.52	1.57
Coorg .....	0.01	—	—
Total .....	372.95	426.34	536.81
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted) }	£2.797	£3.197	£4.026

**BURDEN OF TAXATION.**—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden is estimated at Rs. 3.73 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 4.81 per head.

**DEBT AND ASSETS.**—On March 31, 1936, the public debt of the Central Government amounted to Rs. 460 crores (£345 million) in India and £377 million in England. The figures include the portion of Indian Debt incurred on behalf of Government Commercial undertakings and of the Provincial Governments. The interest-yielding obligations and certain interest-bearing assets of the Government of India amounted to Rs. 707 crores (£531 million) in India and £378 million in England. The excess of interest-bearing obligations over interest-yielding assets amounts to Rs. 198 crores (£149 million). Apart from Rs. 22.99 crores in cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury Account, the Central Government held on March 31, 1936, £7½ million in the Silver Redemption Reserve.

**LAND REVENUE.**—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land,

\* And † relate to the Province as it was before April, 1936, that is including the areas transferred to the Province of Orissa on that date.



revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled *raiyatwari* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 3,230 lakhs (£24,221,800).

**THE OPIUM REVENUE.**—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) States. Opium is produced under Government supervision in the United Provinces and under special arrangements in the Central India, Rajputana and Gwalior States, and is bought in its crude condition from the cultivators in the United Provinces and from the Durbars of the States concerned by Government at fixed rates. Opium is either sold direct to Foreign and Colonial Governments with whom agreements have been made for supply at fixed rates, or issued to the Excise Department for local consumption. In addition a substantial quantity is supplied to the Medical Department for medical purposes, and by export to the United Kingdom for sale to chemists. The gross revenue from opium, including the value of opium sold to the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £539,566 in 1934-35. The expenses of production, &c., were £261,641. The Government of India decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited. In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes. Exports of provision opium to foreign countries ceased at the end of 1935.

**EXCISE.**—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,505 lakhs (£11,285,600) gross in 1934-35 (Central and Provincial Governments).

**CUSTOMS.**—The net receipts amounted to Rs. 5,267 lakhs (£39,506,000) in 1934-35. (For tariff see p. 784.) The export duty on rice yielded 63 lakhs (£473,000). The export duty on jute produced 358 lakhs (£2,687,000). The duty on motor spirit and kerosene amounted to 769 lakhs (£5,769,000). The protective special duties on iron, steel, cotton piece goods, &c., yielded 1,366 lakhs (£10,246,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	Rate of Tax per Rupee.*
Rs. 2,000 and over .....	6½ pies
" 5,000 " .....	9% "
" 10,000 " .....	13 " "
" 15,000 " .....	17½ " "
" 20,000 " .....	20% " "
" 30,000 " .....	24½ " "
" 40,000 " .....	27½ " "
" 100,000 or upwards .....	28% "

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 28½ pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at rates ranging from 1 anna 4½ pies to 6 annas 9½ pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs. 75,000, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna 1 pie in the rupee. In the case of individuals, unregistered firms, and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, the rate ranges from 9½ pies to 6 annas 9½ pies on incomes in excess of Rs. 30,000. Rs. 1,758 lakhs (£13,185,000) were received from taxes on income in 1934-35.

**STAMPS.**—Stamps yielded 1,202 lakhs gross (£9,019,000) in 1934-35. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

**SALT.**—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82½ lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1½ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. 2½ from March 1, 1923, reduced to Rs. 1½ from March 1, 1924, raised to R. 1 As. 9 in 1931, and reduced to Rs. 1 As. 4 in 1935. Rs. 804 lakhs (£6,028,000) were received from salt in 1934-35.

**FORESTS.**—About 107,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 142,000 square miles besides are under State control. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 398 lakhs (£2,979,000) in 1934-35. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.**—The Post Office in 1934-35 handled 1,143 million of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 38.8 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wire, including cable, in India on March 31, 1935, was 604,766 miles, and the number of paid messages sent in 1934-35 was 17.2 million. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,713 lakhs (£12,851,000) at the end of 1934-35. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year a profit of Rs. 38 lakhs (£284,600).

**RAILWAYS.**—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1935, was 43,021. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1935, the total capital at charge was Rs. 885 crores (£664,105,000). The net earnings

\* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 138 rupees = £1 (statutory rate). A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

of the railways in 1934-35 amounted to 3,221 lakhs (£24,155,000), showing a percentage of 3·6 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers "originating" was 496 million, and the goods traffic amounted to 84·6 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average about four miles for a penny. The net gain to the Central Government from "Budget Lines" administered from funds under its direct control was 1·3 crores in 1934-35. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1934-35 was 1·3 crores (£976,000).

**IRRIGATION.**—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1934, was Rs. 14,876 lakhs (£111,570,000), which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,109,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, in 1933-34 amounted to 31·6 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to 62 per cent. of the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

**HOME CHARGES.**—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1934-35 to £23,247,131. The main items were:—Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,356,317; Interest on Ordinary Debt and other obligations, £4,589,715; management of debt, £105,476; Stores, £801,607, of which £757,346 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,123,970; Army non-effective charges, £3,658,400; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,323,404; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,768,531; home administration (£422,208 less £104,528 contributed by H.M. Treasury); Aden contribution, £134,317; League of Nations contribution, £107,803.

**CURRENCY.**—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1926, was practically stable at 1s. 4d. The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920, and to 13½ rupees in 1927. The Gold Standard Reserve was built up out of the profit from the coinage of rupees. The principal objects for which it was maintained were (1) to provide funds from which the Secretary of State could finance his requirements when remittance of funds from India through the usual market channels could not conveniently be arranged, and (2) to furnish resources against which sterling drafts might, if necessity arose, be sold by the Government of India to remitters in India. On April 1, 1935, the Reserve Bank of India took over the management of the currency and the duties of selling

Treasury Bills on behalf of Government and of supplying the Secretary of State for India with his sterling requirements. On the same date certain assets were handed over to it by Government, including £32,500,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve. The balance of £7,500,000 of the Gold Standard Reserve in the form of sterling securities and cash was retained by Government in the newly created Silver Redemption Reserve, which is held to meet the liability imposed by Section 36 of the Reserve Bank Act, under which Government are obliged to pay full value for surplus rupees which may be transferred by the Bank up to a maximum of Rs. 5 crores a year. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1935, amounted to £61,659,894. Of this sum £1,123,655 was used for capital expenditure on railways; £2,886,217 was transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created rupee securities, £16,025,828 was transferred to Revenue, and the remainder credited to the Gold Standard Reserve. India has a paper currency. Government received Rs. 43 lakhs (£322,500) as its share of the profits of the Reserve Bank of India in 1934-35. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

**ARMY.**—The Army in India to-day consists of the regular British troops, about 60,000, the regular Indian troops, 150,000, the Auxiliary Force, 33,000, the Indian Territorial Force, 19,000, the Indian Army Reserve, 42,500, and the Indian State Forces, 44,000, when these are placed at the disposal of the Indian Government. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912-13 to 4,434 lakhs (£33,257,500) in 1934-35. The estimated net expenditure for 1936-37 is 4,545 lakhs (£34,118,000). In 1927 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. A contribution of £1,500,000 a year is paid by the Imperial Government towards the cost of India's defence.

**THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY,** reorganised on a combatant basis in 1928, flies the white ensign. An admiral of the Royal Navy was appointed as the first Flag Officer commanding. The fleet consists of one depot ship, five sloops, one patrol boat, one surveying ship and one trawler.

*Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Rear-Admiral Sir A. E. F. Bedford, C.B. ...Rs. 2,800*

**EDUCATION.**—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. There are 16 Universities in

British India and <sup>a</sup> in Indian States, viz., Agra, Andhra, Annamalia, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1933-34 numbered 256,725, and the scholars 13,172,800, including 1,661,539 females. Of the institutions, about 50 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1933-34, (£19,632,000), £4,859,000 came from fees, and £11,747,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1931 showed that only 156 males and 29 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to read and write any language.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1932-33 numbered 780, with a total population of 22·8 million, and receiving an income of £9,423,500 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £19,900,000 from other sources. Out of 13,155 members of municipal bodies 747 were officials and 12,408 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Of their total expenditure of about £11,334,000 in 1932-33 24 per cent. was devoted to civil work, nearly 40 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

TRADE OF INDIA.—India's visible balance of trade in 1935-36 was Rs. 6692 lakhs (£50,190,000). The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1935-36 exports of treasure exceeded imports by £28,665,000. The table (*below*) exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds

sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 13½ to the £).

During the year 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35 the value of the imports (excluding Government stores and treasure) increased by Rs. 220 lakhs (£1,575,000), or 2 per cent., while the total exports (including re-exports but excluding treasure and Government stores) increased by Rs. 904 lakhs (£6,779,000), or 6 per cent.

The bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1935-36 (converted at Rs. 13½ = £1):—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods ...	£13,078	Rubber Manuf's ...	£1,551
Cotton Yarn ...	2,784	Sugar ...	1,430
Cotton, raw ...	5,059	Grain & Pulse ...	1,219
Machinery ...	10,267	Spices ...	1,213
Iron and/or Steel ...	4,658	Glass ...	1,045
Brass ...	1,007	Fruits & Vegeta's ...	985
Copper ...	877	Paints ...	765
Other metals ...	2,483	Seeds ...	615
Motor Cars, Cycles, &c. ...	2,808	Stationery ...	571
Cycles ...	823	Building Materials, &c. ...	546
Other Vehicles ...	2,560	Manures ...	534
Mineral Oils ...	4,479	Apparel ...	533
Silk, artificial ...	2,368	Toilet Preparations ...	495
Silk Goods ...	1,649	Tobacco and Cigarettes ...	462
Silk, raw ...	433	Haberdashery ...	443
Instruments ...	3,872	Tea Chests ...	436
Dyes, &c. ...	2,504	Salt ...	423
Hardware ...	2,451	Leather ...	414
Provisions ...	2,339	Belting ...	401
Chemicals ...	2,338	Books ...	400
Paper ...	2,243	Wood & timber ...	400
Wool & Woollen Goods ...	2,089	Arms, &c. ...	367
Liquors ...	1,857	Precious Stones ...	360
By Post ...	1,813		
Drugs ...	1,584		

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

	1931-32. £ (000 omitted.)	1932-33. £ (000 omitted.)	1933-34.* £ (000 omitted.)	1934-35.* £ (000 omitted.)	1935-36. £ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	94,779	99,438	86,518	99,218	100,793
Government Stores ...	3,203	1,825	1,461	1,722	1,801
Total Merchandise ...	97,982	101,263	87,979	100,940	102,594
Treasure—Private ...	5,444	2,242	1,467	3,894	4,090
Government ...	7	1	4	—	1,496
Total Treasure ...	5,451	2,243	1,471	3,894	5,586
Total Imports ...	103,433	103,506	89,450	104,834	108,180
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c. ...	116,916	99,204	110,438	113,752	120,366
Foreign Goods (re-exports) ...	3,494	2,414	2,563	2,659	2,824
Government Stores ...	491	332	378	212	231
Total Merchandise ...	120,901	101,950	113,379	116,623	123,421
Treasure—Private ...	47,180	50,939	44,392	43,295	31,370
Government ...	2,267	2,057	4,782	4,333	2,881
Total Treasure ...	49,447	52,996	49,174	47,628	34,251
Total Exports ...	170,348	154,946	162,553	164,251	157,672
Total Sea-borne Trade ...	273,781	258,452	252,003	269,085	265,852
Net Imports (or Exports) of treasure	13,900†	50,753†	47,703†	43,734†	28,665†
Net Exports of Merchandise ...	22,919	687	25,400	15,683	20,827
Excess of Exports ...	66,915	51,440	73,103	59,417	49,492

(Note.—The figures of trade have been converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 13½ to £.)

\* Revised figures.

† Net Exports.

## EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton, Raw	£25,327	By Post	£1,423
Cotton Yarn, &c.	2,720	Fruits & Vegetables	1,235
Jute Manuf.'s.	17,617	Lac	1,188
Jute, raw	10,278	Wood	1,009
Tea	14,865	Coffee	766
Rice	8,275	Tobacco	693
Other Grains, &c.	1,031	Rubber	665
Seeds	7,737	Coir	656
Metals and Ores	5,800	Mica	626
Leather	4,222	Kodder	551
Hides and Skins	3,099	Dyes	527
Wool, raw	1,572	Oils	478
Woolens	622	Hemp	452
Paraffin Wax	1,709	Spices	412
Oilcake	1,362	Re-exports	2,824

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are 7,603 officers and 19,452 honorary judges and magistrates exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1932, 2,714,135 civil suits were instituted; 2,820,924 persons were tried, and 1,454,096 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 1,207 were sentenced to death and 767 executed, 2,660 to transportation, and 271,149 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1932 was 14,461 officers and 186,952 men. There were 1,203 prisons, with a daily average of 177,221 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 6,791 prisoners on March 31, 1933.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38.21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28.72 in 1913; it was 35.9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 21.85 in 1932. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918-19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1932 were about 12,399,000 in India as a whole. The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 340.8 in 1932. In 5,081 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 63,227,000 patients were treated in 1932. The number of persons vaccinated in 1932-33 was 20,708,000. According to the census of 1931 there were 127,911 lepers.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is now 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions are:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread 6½ per cent. or As. 1¼ per lb. whichever is higher; cotton piece goods 25 per cent. if of British manufacture, 50 per cent. if not; plain grey, i.e., not bleached or dyed in the piece, 25 per cent. or As. 4¾ per lb., whichever is higher, if of British manufacture, 50 per cent. or As. 5½ per lb., if not; raw cotton Ps. 6 per lb.; raw hemp, artificial silk yarn and thread 18½ per cent.; silk or artificial silk mixtures 35 per cent. or As. 2 Ps. 3 per sq. yard, whichever is higher; motor cars and motor cycles 37½ per cent.; sugar Rs. 9 As. 1 per cwt.; arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, silk or artificial silk piece goods, gold and silver plate, &c., 50 per cent., diamonds, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; cigars, 12½ per cent.; cigarettes, 25 per cent. *ad valorem* plus either Rs. 8 As. 2 per 1,000, or Rs. 3 As. 4 per lb., whichever is higher; spirits generally Rs. 37 As. 8 per gallon; salt R. 1 As. 4 per maund (82½ lb.); motor spirit As. 10 per

gallon, and kerosene As. 3 Ps. 9 per gallon; mineral oil 12½ per cent. (an excise duty of As. 10 is leviable on motor spirit and As. 2 Ps. 9½ per gallon on kerosene produced in India); coal As. 10 per ton; cord tar dyes 10 per cent.; spices 37½ per cent.; manufactured tobacco Rs. 3 As. 12 per lb.; unmanufactured tobacco Rs. 3 As. 4 per lb. (the standard rate), and Rs. 2 As. 12 per lb. (the preferential rate for British Colonies); matches R. 1 As. 14 per gross of boxes of 100; match splints As. 5 Ps. 7½ per lb.; veneer (for match boxes) As. 7 Ps. 6 per lb.; ale, beer As. 18 per gallon; porter, &c., As. 15 per gallon; perfumed spirits Rs. 60 per gallon; certain machinery 10 per cent.; certain metals, iron and steel and railway plant and rolling stock 15½ per cent.; gold coin, metallic ores, certain agricultural instruments, quinine, &c., are free. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal tubs, iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. There are export duties of As. 2 Ps. 3 a maund on rice; Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, for which the rate is Rs. 1½ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking and Rs. 32 per ton on hessians.

SHIPPING.—In 1935-36 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India was 6,281 with a tonnage of 16,549,000. Of this tonnage, over 66 per cent. was under the British flag.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1935-36:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted)	£200,793	£120,366
	Per cent.	Per cent.
British Empire:—		
United Kingdom	38.9	31.0
Ceylon	1.0	4.4
Hong Kong	0.3	0.3
Mauritius	0.0	0.6
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.3
S. Africa	0.2	1.0
Kenya	2.4	0.3
Canada	0.7	1.1
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	2.0
Aden	0.3	0.4
Other Possessions	1.3	2.2
Total, British Empire	48.7	45.6
Foreign Countries:—		
Belgium	1.8	3.3
China (excl. Hong Kong)	1.4	1.2
Egypt	1.1	0.8
France	1.0	4.2
Germany	9.2	5.4
Netherlands	1.0	1.7
Italy	1.5	2.0
Japan	16.2	13.6
Java and Borneo	1.5	0.3
Switzerland	1.1	0.0
United States	6.7	10.1
Iraq	0.4	0.2
Iran (Persia)	1.7	0.3
Spain	0.2	1.1
Arabia	0.2	0.5
Siam	0.6	0.6
All other countries	5.7	9.1*
Total, Foreign Countries	51.3	54.4

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 134 = £1.)

\* Including "For orders" cargoes (2½ per cent.).



**PORTS.**—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras.

**AGRICULTURE** is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1934-35, 259,000,000 acres were sown, or 227,000,000 acres excluding area sown more than once. Of the total area sown approximately 15 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 31 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 6 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation (government and private) was about 54 million acres, including area irrigated at both harvests.

**Live-stock.**—According to the fourth Census of live-stock held in India in 1935, there were 113 million heads of bovine cattle (i.e., 83,869,425 oxen and 29,414,548 buffaloes) in British India, excluding Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, these two Provinces not being able to participate in the Census, and Baluchistan, where the cattle Census is taken decennially. There were 22,113,795 sheep, 26,089,060 goats, 1,408,622 horses and ponies, 64,713 mules, 1,442,823 donkeys, and 526,231 camels. The figures relating to about 66 per cent. of the total area of the Indian States were:—42,023,748 oxen, 12,351,823 buffaloes, 18,081,763 sheep, 15,670,833 goats, 733,680 horses and ponies, 13,482 mules, 548,625 donkeys and 495,213 camels. In 1930 there were 46,594,857 bovine cattle in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, 1,846,897 sheep, 10,980,574 goats, 307,678 horses and ponies, 1,903 mules, 32,756 donkeys and 624 camels. The figures for Baluchistan (1930-31 Census) were:—320,761 bovine cattle, 1,347,591 sheep, 936,014 goats, 17,630 horses and ponies, 5,303 mules, 68,047 donkeys and 105,826 camels.

**BANKS.**—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In 1932 there were 34 Indian joint-stock banks, whose head offices are located in India, in addition to 18 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 32 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. The capital of the Imperial Bank of India was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 543 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 7,543 lakhs; and cash balance, Rs. 2,097 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital, Rs. 782 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 439 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 6,836 lakhs; cash balance, Rs. 770 lakhs. The 18 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had:—capital, £98 million; reserve, £76 million; deposits, £1,115 million outside India, and Rs. 7,306 lakhs in India; cash balances £209 million outside, and Rs. 960 lakhs in India. The 32 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs. 177 lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 153 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 1,756 lakhs; loans outstanding, Rs. 1,090 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs. 235 lakhs. The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was:—28 in the case of the Imperial Bank; 12 for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 15 for other exchange banks; and 13 in the case of Indian joint-stock banks. As regards the Reserve Bank of India see p. 782.

**CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.**—In 1934-35 there were in British India and Indian States 1,415 central, 93,160 agricultural and 11,436 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 4,409,637 and a capital of £72,664,000. The Provincial and Central Banks showed a profit of £319,700, and agricultural and non-agricultural societies £1,382,000.

**MINERALS.**—The output of coal in India in 1934 was 22,057,000 tons. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 322 million in 1934. The production of salt is about 1,964,000 tons. The production of manganese ore was about 406,300 tons, and of saltpetre 8,314 tons (export figures). The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 322,000 oz. Monazite and tungsten ore have taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former was 1,009 tons (1934), and of the latter 3,328 tons (1934).

**MANUFACTURES.**—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. There were 9,761 factories in 1934 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,487,231 persons, including 220,860 women and 18,362 children (12 to 15 years of age); the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 35 (perennial), the corresponding percentage for women was 36. The percentage of factories which fixed their maximum hours for children at not more than 30 per week was 35 (perennial) and 52 (seasonal). There were 331 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1932-33, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. In 1934-35, the production was 1,001 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 737 million lb. of woven goods. The 99 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,202,183 spindles and 60,506 looms in 1932-33. There were, in 1932, 18 woollen and 10 paper mills, 9 breweries, and various other factories.

**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.**—In 1932-33 there were 8,719 joint stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 28,643 lakhs (£274,824,000). The companies were classified as follows:—Banking and loan, 2,054; insurance, 975; navigation, 24; railways and tramways, 45; other transit and transport, 267; trading and manufacturing, 3,106; tea, 471; other planting, 115; coal mining, 273; gold mining, 2; other mining and quarrying 110; cotton mills, 328; jute mills, 69; mills for wool, silk, &c., 20; cotton ginning, pressing, &c., 106; jute presses, &c., 30; flour mills, 25; estate, land and building, 153; sugar (including jaggery), 110; others, 496. In addition, there were 901 joint stock companies registered elsewhere than in India, but working in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 9,306 lakhs (£69,794,000). The companies were classified as follows:—Banking and loan, 29; insurance, 144; navigation, 19; railways and tramways, 18; other transit and transport, 11; trading and manufacturing, 356; tea, 286; other planting, 41; coal mining, 4; gold mining, 6; other mining and quarrying, 35; cotton mills, 7; jute mills, 6; cotton ginning, pressing, &c., 2; estate, &c., 5; sugar (including jaggery), 1; others, 30.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of suc- cession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1931.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of .....	1875	8,164	2,443,007	Hindus	£ 1,868,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Scindia) of .....	1931	26,367	3,523,070	"	1,813,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of .....	1911	82,698	14,436,148	Hindus and Muhammadans	6,283,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of .....	1925	84,516	3,646,243	Muhammadans	1,875,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of .....	1895	29,326	6,557,302	Hindus	2,687,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of .....	1926	6,902	729,955	Hindus	466,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of .....	1926	9,518	1,318,237	"	1,020,000
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of .....	1933	73,278	342,101	Muhammadans	128,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of .....	1922	3,217	957,137	Hindus	953,000
*Udaipur (Mewar), The Maharana of .....	1930	12,694	1,566,910	"	391,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of .....	1924	7,625	5,095,973	{ Hindus and Christians }	1,860,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of .....	1907	15,003	984,612	Muhammadans	374,000
*Bharatpur, The Maharaja of .....	1929	1,978	486,954	Hindus	221,000
*†Bikaner, The Maharaja of .....	1887	23,317	936,218	"	912,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of .....	1927	2,220	216,772	"	121,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of .....	1932	1,480	1,205,016	{ Hindus and Christians }	637,000
*Cutch, The Maharao of .....	1876	8,250	514,307	Hindus	240,000
*Jaipur, The Maharaja of .....	1922	15,579	2,631,775	"	975,000
*Jodhpur (Marwar), The Maharaja of .....	1918	35,016	2,125,982	"	1,035,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of .....	1927	1,242	140,525	"	53,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of .....	1889	5,684	685,804	"	387,000
*†Patiala, The Maharaja of .....	1900	5,942	1,625,520	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	1,124,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of .....	1918	13,000	1,587,445	Hindus	450,000
Tonk, The Nawab of .....	1930	2,553	317,350	"	169,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
*†Alwar, The Maharaja of .....	1892	3,158	749,751	Hindus	413,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of .....	1914	1,666	225,106	Animists	52,000
Datia, The Maharaja of .....	1907	912	158,834	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of .....	1899	449	83,321	"	48,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of .....	1934	419	70,513	"	71,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of .....	1925	1,784	243,430	"	132,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of .....	1911	1,221	254,986	"	131,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of .....	1918	1,447	227,544	"	52,000
Idar, The Maharaja of .....	1931	1,669	262,260	"	107,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of .....	1914	16,062	76,255	"	28,000
*Khaipur, The Mir of .....	1936	6,050	227,183	Muhammadans	132,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of .....	1926	858	85,744	Hindus	56,000
Orchha, The Maharaja of .....	1930	2,080	314,661	"	79,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of .....	1929	886	76,539	"	44,000
Rampur, The Nawab of .....	1930	893	465,225	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	323,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of .....	1914	2,818	109,808	Buddhists and Hindus	38,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of .....	1920	1,958	216,528	Hindus	75,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
*Benares, The Maharaja of .....	1931	870	391,272	Hindus	151,000
*Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of .....	1919	2,961	500,274	Hindus and Muhammadans	785,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of .....	1922	1,318	590,886	"	283,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of .....	1911	1,156	88,961	Hindus	187,000
Jaora, The Nawab of .....	1895	602	100,166	"	103,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of .....	1929	810	107,890	Muhammadans	59,000
*†Jind, The Maharaja of .....	1887	1,259	324,676	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	220,000

\* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of two additional guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Suc- cession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1931.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
*†Junagadh, The Nawab of .....	1911	3,284	545,152	Hindus and Muhammadians	627,000
*†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of .....	1877	598	316,757	Muhammadians and Hindus	278,000
*Nabha, The Maharaja of .....	1928	928	287,574	Hindus and Sikhs	224,000
*Nawanagar, The Maharaja of .....	1933	3,791	409,192	Hindus and Muhammadians	844,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of .....	1918	1,769	264,179	Hindus and Muhammadians	82,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja Rana Saheb of .....	1908	636	115,673	Hindus	167,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of .....	1915	1,517	206,114	"	181,000
*Ratlam, The Maharaja of .....	1893	693	107,321	"	75,000
Tripura, The Raja of .....	1923	4,116	382,450	"	251,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of .....	1919	802	85,895	"	35,000
Alirajpur, The Raja of .....	1891	836	101,963	"	46,000
Baoni, The Nawab of .....	1911	121	19,132	Muhammadians	9,000
Barwani, The Rana of .....	1930	1,178	141,110	Hindus	84,000
Bijawar, The Maharaja of .....	1900	973	115,852	"	27,000
Bilaspur (Kahlur), The Raja of .....	1931	448	200,994	"	23,000
Cambay, The Nawab of .....	1915	350	87,761	"	72,000
Chamba, The Raja of .....	1919	3,216	146,870	"	63,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of .....	1920	880	120,351	"	50,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of .....	1932	1,130	161,267	"	42,000
Chitral, The Mehtar of .....	1936	4,000	80,000	Muhammadians	—
Faridkot, The Raja of .....	1918	638	164,364	Sikhs and Hindus	142,000
Gondal, The Maharaja of .....	1869	1,024	205,846	Hindus and Muhammadians	376,000
*Janjira, The Nawab of .....	1922	377	110,366	"	62,000
Jhabua, The Raja of .....	1895	1,336	145,522	"	33,000
Maer Kotla, The Nawab of .....	1908	167	83,072	Hindus and Muhammadians	110,000
Mandi, The Raja of .....	1913	1,202	207,465	Hindus	115,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of .....	1891	8,620	445,666	"	60,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of .....	1922	822	113,023	"	300,000
Narsinghgarh, The Raja of .....	1924	734	113,873	"	71,000
Panna, The Maharaja of .....	1902	2,596	212,130	"	82,000
Pudukottai, The Raja of .....	1928	1,179	400,694	"	163,000
Radhanpur, The Nawab of .....	1910	1,150	70,530	"	58,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of .....	1936	962	134,891	"	86,000
Sailana, The Raja of .....	1919	279	35,223	"	27,000
Samthar, The Maharaja of .....	1896	180	33,307	"	10,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of .....	1933	1,198	148,568	"	45,000
Sitamar, The Raja of .....	1900	202	28,422	"	20,000
Suket, The Raja of .....	1919	420	58,408	"	17,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of .....	1913	4,180	349,573	"	141,000
Wankaner, The Raj Saheb of .....	1881	417	44,259	Hindus and Muhammadians	56,000

\* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of two additional guns permanently.  
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

## STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE Indian States, in number about 560, occupy in area approximately two-fifths of the entire Indian peninsula and contain over one-fifth of the whole population of the country. They display a very wide diversity in size, population and resources. They are not British territory, and their inhabitants are not British subjects, but British protected persons. The States are governed by hereditary Rulers, under the suzerainty of the Crown. They have no relations with foreign powers. Over the internal affairs of the States the Rulers exercise vary-

ing degrees of control, but their authority is in all cases limited by their relationship to the Paramount Power, which is determined by treaties, supplemented by usage and sufferance. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore),

Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 712,508 square miles, and a population of 81,310,845. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The rulers of Indian States have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 786, 787 are the names of 88 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

The *Chamber of Princes* was inaugurated in February, 1921, as a permanent consultative body. It meets periodically for the discussion of matters affecting the Indian States generally or of common concern to the States and to British India or the Empire at large. It consists at present of 109 Rulers of States who are members in their own right, together with 12 Rulers elected as representatives by 127 other States. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee are elected annually by the Chamber from among its members.

In pursuance of the general policy advocated in paragraph 310 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms the great majority of the States, many of which were until recently in political relations with local governments and administrations, are now in direct relations with the Government of India.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—  
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 466,894—the fifth city in India). This State is in the centre of the

Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore* This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including *Jammu and Kashmir*. The important frontier State of *Jammu and Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 173,573) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Gwalior*, the largest State in Central India. 6. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 7. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 8. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 11,225,712) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 23 States of varying size and importance. Of these 19 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and two by Muhammadans. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Mount Abu. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), *Jaipur* and *Bikaner*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 9. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 28 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Indore*, *Bhopal* and *Rewa*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. 10. The Malayalam States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 11. The three northern Muhammadan States of *Khairpur* (Sind), *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. 12. *Kalat* (including Makran and Kharan) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 13. *Kutch* and the



numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 14. The Southern Mahratta States. 15. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 16. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 17. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

## Countries Contiguous to India.

### NEPAL.

*Sovereign*, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911.

*Prime Minister*, Lieut.-Colonel H.H. Ojaswi Rajanya, Projwal Nepal Tara, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha Sri Sri Sri, Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Grand Croix de la Legion d'Honneur, Grand Cross of Order of Leopold, G. C. SS Maurizio e Lazzaro, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Ye Ten Pao Ting Shun Chian, Luh Chuan Shang Chang, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal.*  
(Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.)

*Representative in London—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Lieutenant-General Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana. 12A, Kensington Gardens, W.8.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Sovag Jung Thapa, C.B.E., Comm. SS. M.E.L.

*First Secretary*, Sardar Manick Lal.

*Second Secretary*, Krishna Mohan, O.B.E.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. Its exports to British India are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000, and its imports to £2,000,000 a year. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (77 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The aboriginal stock is Mongolian with a considerable admixture of Hindu blood from India. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in about 1769 and has since given its name to all. The ruling family are Hindu Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the

succession being determined by special rules. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

*CAPITAL, Katmandu* (pop. 80,000) — *British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.

Rs. 3,000

### BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India is estimated at over £65,000 a year. There is no British Resident.

*CAPITAL, Punakha.*

### THE PERSIAN GULF.

For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Iranian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few.

The ruler of *Bahrain* (capital, Manama) has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent and Consul at his Court.

The independent tribes of the Trucial Oman coast (*Pirate Coast*) from Ras-al-Khaima to Odaid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes

agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Bahrain.

Important caravan routes converge at *Kuwait*, which has an excellent harbour. The Shaikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

*Political Resident, Persian Gulf*, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E.

*Secretary*, Major C. C. L. Ryan.

*Political Agent and Consul, Muscat*, Major R. P. Watts.

*Political Agent, Kuwait*, Capt. G. S. H. de Gaury, M.C.

*Political Agent, Bahrain*, Lieut.-Col. G. Loch, C.I.E.

IRAN (Persia) (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is continuous with Iran and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

*Chinese Turkestan* is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar. Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

*Tibet*, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged

themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

*Yunnan* is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yueh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yueh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

# The Dominion of Canada.

791

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water.	Population.	
		Census, 1921.	Census, 1931.
Alberta (Edmonton) .....	255,285	588,454	731,605
British Columbia (Victoria) .....	366,255	524,582	694,263
Manitoba (Winnipeg) .....	246,512	610,118	700,139
New Brunswick (Fredericton) .....	27,985	387,876	408,219
Nova Scotia (Halifax) .....	21,068	523,837	512,846
Ontario (Toronto) .....	412,582	2,933,662	3,431,683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) .....	2,184	88,615	88,038
Quebec (Quebec) .....	594,534	2,360,665*	2,874,255
Saskatchewan (Regina) .....	251,700	757,510	921,785
Yukon (Dawson) .....	207,076	4,157	4,230
North-West Territories (Ottawa) .....	1,309,682	7,988	9,723
Royal Canadian Navy† .....	...	485	...
Total .....	3,694,863	8,787,949	10,376,786

Land Area, 3,466,556 square miles; Water Area, 228,307 square miles (exclusive of the salt-water areas of Canada). The rural population, in 1931, was 4,804,728, and the urban population 5,572,058. Of the total immigration of 11,103 in 1935-36, 2,049 were from Britain and 5,121 from U.S.A.

\* Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927.

† Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931.

### Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants during the Year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861 .....	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871 .....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881 .....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891 .....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901 .....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911 .....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	294,517
1921 .....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	138,728
1931 .....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	88,223

Racial Origins.		1921.	1931.	Religions.		1921.	1931.
British Races.....		4,868,738	5,381,071	Roman Catholic .....		3,389,626	4,285,388*
English.....		2,545,358	2,741,419	United Church.....		...	2,017,375†
Scottish .....		1,173,625	1,346,350	Anglican.....		1,407,780	1,635,615
Irish .....		1,107,803	1,230,808	Presbyterian.....		1,409,406	870,728†
Other .....		41,952	62,494	Baptist† .....		421,730	443,341
European Races .....		3,699,845	4,753,242	Lutheran .....		286,458	394,194
French .....		2,452,743	2,927,990	Jewish.....		125,197	155,614
Germany .....		294,635	473,544	Greek Orthodox .....		...	102,389
Scandinavian .....		167,359	228,049	Mennonites.....		58,797	88,736
Hebrew.....		126,196	156,726	Salvation Army .....		24,733	30,716
Italian .....		66,769	98,173	Confucian .....		27,114	24,087
Polish .....		53,403	145,503	Evangelical Association .....		13,905	22,213
Finnish .....		21,494	43,885	Mormon.....		19,622	22,005
Belgian .....		20,234	27,585	Christian Science .....		13,826	18,436
Other.....		497,013	651,787	Buddhist .....		11,281	15,784
Asiatic Races.....		65,014	84,548	Doukhorobor .....		...	14,913
Chinese .....		39,587	46,519	Brethren .....		11,580	13,472
Japanese .....		15,868	23,342				
Other.....		10,459	14,687				
Indian .....		110,455	122,911				
Negro .....		18,291	19,456				
Unspecified and others....		24,705	15,558				

Indian Population (1921) 110,455; (1931) 122,911.

Eskimo population (1921) 3,269 (exclusive of

Eskimos of Baffin land); (1931) 5,979.

\* Including 186,654 Greek Catholics. In earlier censuses only small numbers were involved, and Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox were included under the general term "Greek Church." A rapid increase in membership of both Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox has been shown for recent censuses, and, since the former owe obedience to the Pope in matters of faith, they have been included with the Roman Catholics for 1931.

† Practically all Methodists and Congregationalists, and a large number of Presbyterians, united to form the United Church of Canada in 1925.

‡ Including Tunkers.

§ Including Hutterites.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41' (approximately the latitude of Rome, Italy).

*Relief.* From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian plateau. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 12,972 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

*Climate.*—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

#### GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Appointed.	Assumed Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G. ....	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. ....	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), E.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. ....	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B. ....	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G. ....	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.O.M.G. ....	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G. ....	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. ....	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. ....	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.E. ....	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G. ....	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931
Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H. ....	Aug. 10, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935



## GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

## Governor-General and Staff.

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H.* ..... \*£10,000  
*Secretary to the Governor-General, A. S. Redfern.*  
*Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. Eric D. Mackenzie, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Scots Gds.*  
*Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, F. L. C. Pereira, O.B.E.*  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, H. R. Stewart.*  
*Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Henry Willis O'Connor, C.B.E., D.S.O., P.P.C.M.I.; Lieut. S. G. Rivers-Smith, R.N.; Capt. J. Boyle, Royal Scots Fusiliers.*

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

## THE DOMINION CABINET.

(Formed October 23, 1935).

*Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.* ..... \*\$15,000  
*Minister of Finance, Hon. Charles Dunning* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. E. Lapointe* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. W. D. Euler* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of National Revenue, Hon. J. L. Halsey* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Transport, Hon. C. D. Howe* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Mines and Resources, T. A. Cretar* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. G. Gardiner* ..... 10,000  
*Postmaster-General, Hon. J. C. Elliott* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of National Defence, Hon. Ian Mackenzie* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Pensions and National Health, Hon. Charles G. Power* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Michand* ..... 10,000  
*Secretary of State, Hon. Fernand Rinfret* ..... 10,000  
*Minister of Public Works, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin* ..... 10,000  
*Minister without Portfolio, Hon. R. Dandurand* .....

*Leader\* of the Opposition, Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C.* ..... 10,000

\* Regular rates of salaries are given. They were subjected to a 10 per cent. reduction from 1932-33 to 1934-35.

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars in addition is paid to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. All salaries and sessional indemnities were subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. for the fiscal years 1932-33 to 1934-35.

## CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

*High Commissioner's Office, London, England, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.*

*High Commissioner, Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., M.A., LL.D.*

*Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.*

*1st Secretary, L. B. Pearson.*

*Assistant Secretary, Lt.-Col. F. M. Stanton.*

*Canadian Legation in the United States, 1746, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Herbert M. Marler, K.C.M.G.*

*Counsellor, H. Hume Wrong.*

*First Secretary (Commercial Secretary), M. M. Mahoney.*

*2nd Secretary, E. D'Arcy McGreer.*

*Canadian Legation in France,*

*1, Rue Francois 1<sup>er</sup>, Paris.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Philippe Roy, M.D.*

*Counsellor, Jean Désy.*

*2nd Secretary, Pierre Dupuy.*

*Canadian Legation in Japan,*

*16, Omote-cho, Sancho-me, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce.*

*Commercial Secretary, J. A. Langley.*

*2nd Secretary, K. P. Kirkwood.*

*Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations,*

*41, Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.*

*Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, W. A. Riddell.*

*3rd Secretary, P. E. Renaud.*

*3rd Secretary, Alfred Rive.*

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

*British High Commissioner, Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B. (Barncliffe, Ottawa).*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 96 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for

Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest, and the Parliament consists of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 16 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 17 for Alberta, 21 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive\* \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII.), Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

#### The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Walter E. Foster (with Sessional indemnity \$4,000 and residence allowance \$3,000) *\$6,000	
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G. ....	7,500
1st Clerk Assistant, L. P. Gauthier .....	5,100
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Andrew R. Thompson (and allowance \$600) .....	4,140
Law Clerk, W. F. O'Connor, K.C. ....	6,000

#### The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Pierre E. Casgrain, K.C. (and allowance \$3,000) .....	\$6,000
Deputy Speaker, Hon. R. D. Morand (Indemnity \$4,000, and allowance \$1,500) .....	4,000
Clerk, A. Beauchesne, M.A., K.C., F.R.S.C., C.M.G. ....	7,500
Clerk Assistant, Thos. M. Fraser, LL.B. ...	5,120
Sergeant-at-Arms, Major M. F. Gregg, V.C., M.C. (and allowance \$600) .....	4,520

#### THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges, and holding three

sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

#### Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Poore Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G. ....	\$15,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. Rinfret; Hon. J. H. Lamont; Hon. L. A. D. Cannon; Hon. O. P. Crocket; Hon. H. H. Davis; Hon. P. Kerwin; Hon. A. B. Hudson	each 12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. A. K. McLean .....	10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Eugene R. Angers .....	9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, James F. Smellie, K.C. ....	6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, A. W. Duclos, K.C. ....	5,000

#### DEFENCE.

The Canadian Militia is composed of the Active Militia and the Reserve, the Active Militia consisting of the Canadian Permanent Force (a small body of all arms) and the units of the Active Militia of the several branches of the service which are organized and perform annual training. The Reserve Militia consists of reserve units and of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain well-defined exceptions. The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (1936) is 9,010 officers and 124,925 other ranks.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

#### Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (Sept. 1936) of 4 Destroyers and 1 Mine-sweeper. The authorized complements are 117 officers and 862 men of the Permanent Force. There is also a Naval Reserve of 70 officers and 430 men and a Naval Volunteer Reserve of 70 officers and 930 men.

#### Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Royal Canadian Air Force had a strength (Sept. 1, 1936) of 142 officers and 965 airmen on the Permanent Force (with a Reserve of 184 officers). The Non-Permanent Force had a strength of 60 officers and 401 airmen. The total aircraft was 185.

#### Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, The King-Emperor.	
Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Howden	
MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Deputy Commissioner, Col. J. W. Spalding.	
Director of Criminal Investigation, Asst.-Commr. G. I. Jennings, O.B.E.	
Supply Officer, Asst.-Commr. C. D. La Nauze.	
Adjutant, Supt. V. A. M. Kemp.	
Departmental Secretary, G. T. Hann, M.B.E.	
Chief Accountant, J. Stevens, M.B.E.	

\* All salaries and sessional indemnities are subject to a reduction of 5 per cent. for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937.

## EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1935) about 24,000 public elementary and secondary school districts (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,230,905 pupils. In addition there were 32,924 pupils in private elementary and secondary schools. Higher education is conducted in 150 universities and colleges with an enrolment, in 1935, of 93,213.

## FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund only.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1930	441,411,806	357,779,794
1931	349,587,299	389,558,289
1932	329,709,056	375,403,344
1933	306,636,990	358,528,270
1934	324,062,010	346,648,546
1935	358,474,760	360,169,824
1936	327,222,206	373,026,791

CONSOLIDATED FUND RECEIPTS.	Year ended March 31, 1935.	Year ended March 31, 1936.
From Taxes—	\$	\$
Customs .....	76,561,975	74,004,560
Excise .....	43,189,655	44,409,797
War Tax .....	184,692,099	197,484,627
Post Office .....	31,248,324	32,507,889
From various sources ...	22,782,507	23,815,333
Total Receipts...	358,474,790	372,815,333

CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE.	Year ended March 31, 1935.	Year ended March 31, 1936.
	\$	\$
Debt, Interest on .....	138,533,202	134,540,169
Provincial Subsidies....	13,768,953	13,768,053
Pensions & Nat. Health...	54,168,058	54,843,802
Public Works .....	9,904,494	12,545,277
Post Office .....	30,252,310	31,437,719
Finance, including Old Age Pensions .....	22,825,351	27,733,740
Other Expenditure .....	90,717,456	97,848,131
Total Expenditure...	360,169,824	373,026,791

## DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1929	2,702,024,333	2,225,504,705
1930	2,603,437,648	2,177,763,959
1931	2,672,778,954	2,261,611,937
1932	2,831,743,563	2,375,846,172
1933	2,996,366,665	2,596,480,826
1934	3,141,042,097	2,729,978,140
1935	3,263,225,513	2,846,110,958
1936	3,492,893,427	3,006,100,517

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

FIELD CROPS.	1935.	1935.	1935.
	acres.	bush. per acre.	bush.
All Wheat .....	24,115,700	11'5	277,339,000
Oats .....	14,006,200	28'0	394,348,000
Barley .....	3,886,800	21'6	83,975,000
Rye .....	719,500	13'4	9,606,000
Peas .....	94,650	17'1	1,616,000
Beans .....	64,510	18'0	1,161,400
Buckwheat .....	380,100	20'9	7,948,600
Flax .....	214,400	6'9	1,471,600
Mixed Grains .....	1,152,500	34'3	39,534,900
Corn for husking .....	167,700	46'3	7,765,000
Potatoes .....	506,800	76'0	38,670,000
Turnips, &c. ....	185,200	190'0	35,110,000
Short ton, 2 cwt. lb.		tons.	tons.
Hay and Clover .....	8,697,600	1'62	14,060,000
Grain Hay .....	1,346,700	1'43	1,927,000
Alfalfa .....	762,300	2'57	1,958,700
Fodder Corn .....	480,700	3'48	4,078,000
Sugar Beets .....	52,600	8'86	465,800

In 1935 the live stock included 2,931,337 horses, 8,820,600 cattle, 3,399,100 sheep, 3,549,200 swine, and 56,768,800 poultry.

In dairy produce the Dominion output of creamery butter in 1935 was 238,854,600 lb., valued at \$50,804,600. There was also produced 106,940,000 lb. of dairy butter. The cheese production, home-made and factory, for the same period in 1935 totalled 101,378,600 lb., valued at \$11,202,223.

**Fur Farming.**—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 7,019 fur farms in the Dominion in 1934, 6,083 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, muskrat, chinchilla rabbit, coyote, badger and Siberian hare. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1934 including estimates of the numbers of muskrats and beaver was 196,970, valued at \$8,427,567; born in captivity, 203,491; sold from farms, 13,839, value \$573,051; pelts sold, 137,288, value \$3,956,010; the total sale for live animals and pelts being \$4,539,661 as compared with \$4,066,905 in 1933.

**Fisheries.**—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1935 was \$34,427,854, as against \$34,022,323 in 1934 and \$60,259,744 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested, in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations and in fish-canning and curing establishments in 1935 was \$43,542,677, and the number of persons employed 82,835. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1935 was 632.

**Lumbering.**—The value of production, including (a) primary forest production and (b) the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulp mills, was \$156,859,181 in 1934, as compared with \$128,624,803 in 1933. The principal items of production in 1934 were sawn lumber \$40,509,600, shingles \$4,422,578, lath \$412,844, and wood pulp \$75,726,958.

**Industrial Statistics.**—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1934 had a total capital of

\$4,703,917.730, the gross value of the products being \$2,533,758.954. These industries employed 545,162 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$533,594.635.

**Minerals.**—Some minerals produced in 1935 were as follows: Gold, 3,284,800 oz. fine (\$67,904,700)\*; nickel, 138,516,240 lb. (\$35,345,103); copper, 418,997,700 lb. (\$32,311,960); silver, 16,618,558 oz. fine (\$10,767,148); lead, 339,105,079 lb. (\$10,644,772); zinc, 320,649,859 lb. (\$9,936,908); cobalt, 681,419 lb. (\$512,705); coal, 13,888,006 short tons (\$41,963,110); natural gas, 24,910,786 M. cu. ft. (\$9,363,141); crude petroleum, 1,446,620 bbls. (\$3,492,188); asbestos, 210,467 tons (\$7,054,614); Salt, 350,343 tons (\$1,880,978); gypsum, 541,864 tons (\$932,203). The total value of the mineral output in 1935 was \$312,344,457.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1936).

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.
<b>British Empire.</b>	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	117,874,822	318,957,298
Irish Free State.....	82,866	3,039,231
Aden.....	2,563	119,667
British East Africa.....	3,102,480	824,031
British South Africa.....	4,801,765	13,502,138
+Southern Rhodesia.....	...	789,610
British West Africa.....	1,002,774	610,158
Bermuda.....	145,229	1,254,249
British East Indies—		
British India.....	7,458,125	3,133,869
Ceylon.....	2,917,879	223,086
Straits Settlements.....	7,198,269	1,314,927
Other.....	37,715	1,446
British Guiana.....	4,757,937	1,098,866
British Honduras.....	131,360	252,938
British Sudan.....	28,905	70,045
British West Indies—		
Barbados.....	3,430,007	1,009,658
Jamaica.....	4,313,329	3,342,343
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,593,296	2,313,583
Other.....	1,818,095	1,281,720
Gibraltar.....	...	7,311
Hong Kong.....	1,185,141	1,466,955
Malta, Cyprus & Gozo.....	...	...
Newfoundland.....	2,019,282	6,902,882
Oceania—Australia.....	7,277,099	23,974,094
Fiji.....	1,770,435	288,571
New Zealand.....	3,622,398	10,221,205
Other.....	...	21,179
Palestine.....	59,313	274,156
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>177,721,310</b>	<b>396,711,979</b>
<b>Foreign Countries.</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Abyssinia.....	5,741	421
Argentina.....	3,744,062	3,981,453
Austria.....	331,482	44,808
Belgium.....	5,093,778	11,061,409
Bolivia.....	24,824	95,471
Brazil.....	900,877	3,711,283
Chile.....	59,169	852,292
China.....	3,717,121	4,555,726
Colombia.....	4,202,197	919,192
Costa Rica.....	60,978	83,640
Cuba.....	441,942	1,177,131
Czechoslovakia.....	1,969,644	55,278
Denmark.....	109,777	1,375,236

\* At statutory price of \$20.67 per fine ounce. The exchange equalization on gold produced in 1935 was estimated at \$47,690,579.

+ Southern Rhodesia included with British South Africa prior to 1934.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.
<b>Foreign Countries.</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Ecuador.....	75,418	159,550
Egypt.....	814,138	440,085
Estonia.....	26,127	2,066
Finland.....	48,374	722,258
France.....	6,717,668	7,648,440
French Africa.....	63,643	123,567
French West Indies.....	719	159,164
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	42,786	362,255
Germany.....	9,907,685	4,559,594
Greece.....	48,019	429,992
Guatemala.....	16,131	89,488
Haiti.....	56,811	103,756
Honduras.....	96,056	130,590
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	345,358	115,907
Italy.....	1,943,916	2,376,533
Japan.....	3,466,081	14,844,137
Korea.....	80	1,999
Latvia.....	10,243	40,647
Mexico.....	885,039	1,719,634
Morocco.....	14,807	82,968
Netherlands.....	4,258,497	9,445,227
Dutch East Indies.....	780,755	660,472
Dutch Guiana.....	...	51,108
Dutch West Indies.....	273,019	141,727
Nicaragua.....	...	57,194
Norway.....	862,644	4,576,786
Panama.....	42,460	312,402
Paraguay.....	52,082	11,918
Persia.....	156,245	176,561
Peru.....	4,171,236	1,026,433
Poland and Danzig.....	115,818	511,929
Portugal.....	154,213	134,735
Azores and Madeira.....	173,637	7,018
Portuguese Africa.....	45,037	1,715,147
Rumania.....	144,413	22,726
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	279,441	1,201
Salvador.....	9,202	60,195
San Domingo.....	126	131,304
Siam.....	158,272	7,294
Spain.....	1,428,984	1,540,740
Canary Islands.....	15,679	56,870
Sweden.....	1,757,668	2,295,087
Switzerland.....	2,573,076	765,295
Syria.....	4,093	101,962
Turkey.....	287,558	488
United States.....	319,579,506	279,487,072
Alaska.....	60,115	148,249
Hawaii.....	116,387	626,510
Philippines.....	592,465	1,123,277
Puerto Rico.....	22,791	409,365
Uruguay.....	206,663	368,508
Venezuela.....	1,270,437	571,687
Yugoslavia.....	87,966	6,172
Other For. Countries.....	176,169	324,955
<b>Total For. Countries</b>	<b>385,097,665</b>	<b>368,903,584</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>562,818,975</b>	<b>765,615,563</b>

**Shipping.**—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1935, including inland vessels, was 2,926 sailing vessels and 5,968 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,389,343). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1935 were: Canadian 18,788 (11,450,147 tons), British 7,678 (23,676,256 tons), Foreign 16,737 (21,933,445 tons); total tonnage 57,059,848. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 136,986, with a registered tonnage of 85,973,186.

**Banking.**—There were 10 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1935, with 3,580 branches, with liabilities to the public of \$2,667,550,352; assets of



\$2,956,577.704 : deposits \$2,426,760,923. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1936, was \$22,047,287. These two classes of Dominion savings bank were amalgamated in 1929.

#### Home Produce Exported, 1935-36.

Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	\$242,861,877
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) .....	100,932,110
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products .....	20,273,697
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	181,831,743
Iron and its Products .....	52,368,057
Non-ferrous Metals and Products .....	129,132,518
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) .....	19,083,643
Chemicals and allied Products .....	16,018,391
All other Commodities .....	13,113,527
Total .....	\$765,615,563

#### Imports for Consumption, 1935-36.

Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	\$110,342,532
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) .....	24,314,220
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products .....	89,914,076
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	23,271,631
Iron and its Products .....	114,253,715
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products .....	33,685,919
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) .....	105,421,236
Chemicals and allied Products .....	29,919,921
All other Commodities .....	31,695,725
Totals .....	\$562,818,975

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1935, was 42,577 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$4,460,264,309 (1935), earnings (1935) \$310,107,155, the working expenses (1935) \$263,942,899. There were also (1935) 1,833 (single track, 1,275) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of \$207,191,039, earnings \$40,442,320, and working expenses \$28,009,013. In 1935 the passengers carried numbered 30,084,185 (steam), 600,728,353 (electric), and freight 69,141,100 tons (steam), 2,057,897 tons (electric).

### Provinces of the Dominion.

#### ALBERTA.

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,360 square miles of water, with a population of 731,605, according to the Dominion Census of 1931.

**Government.**—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 63 members, elected for five years, representing 53 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of 9 members.

Lieut.-Governor Hon. Col. P. C. H. Primrose (1936) .....

\*Executive.

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. William Aberhart, B.A. ....

\*Hon. Wm. Aberhart was leader of the Social Credit Party at the Provincial Election, 1935.

Name.	Total Miles operated 1935.	Capital. 1935.
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track .....	21,708	3,079,684,887
Canadian Pacific single track .....	16,848	543,491,699
Other Lines single track .....	4,360	437,887,723
Total (1935) miles of Track including Sidings, &c., miles of road .....	57,171	4,460,264,309
Investment in road and equipment of steam railways, 1935.		
Canadian National .....	\$1,941,664,035	
Canadian Pacific .....	784,192,921	
Other Railways .....	581,759,888	
Total .....	\$3,307,616,904	

**Canals.**—In 1935 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 25,694 of 17,862,655 tons. There are seven systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,846 miles (of which 509.40 miles are constructed canals).

The new *Weiland Ship Canal* between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with a 25 foot channel, was opened for traffic on April 20, 1931.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 12,158 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1936. The postal revenue was \$32,507,889 in 1935-36. On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 4,379 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 242,150 boxes. The length of telegraph lines directly operated by the Dominion Government in 1934 was 8,864 miles, and that by the Canadian National System 23,980 miles. Other lines reached 19,217 miles. On March 31, 1935, there were 2,431 coast and land wireless stations (including 2,012 amateur experimental stations), 272 ship wireless stations, 76 wireless and radio broadcasting stations, and 812,335 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes. The ship to shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31, 1935, amounted to 327,670 messages and 7,177,949 words. Wireless "beam" stations are operated at Drummondville, Quebec, for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N.S., provides a long-distance service to ships.

On December 31, 1934, there were 1,193,729 telephones and 5,133,521 miles of telephone wire in use; earnings, \$57,380,171; expenses, \$50,989,088.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Hugill, D.C.L., K.C. ....	\$6,000
Railways and Telephones and Public Works, Hon. W. A. Fuller .....	6,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. Cockcroft ...	6,000
Agriculture, Hon. W. N. Chant .....	6,000
Health, Hon. W. W. Cross .....	6,000
Provincial Secretary and Trade and Industry, Hon. E. C. Manning .....	6,000
Lands and Mines, Hon. C. C. Ross .....	6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Lucien Maynard.	
Clerk of the Executive Council, R. A. Anderson .....	5,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. N. E. Tanner .....	2,500
The Judicature.	
The Supreme Court of Alberta.	
Appellate Division, Hon. Horace Harvey, (C.J.) .....	\$10,000

Judges, Hons. A. H. Clarke; C. R. Mitchell; H. W. Lunney; A. A. McGillivray .....each \$9,000

*Trial Division—Judges, Hons. (vacant) (C.J.); W. C. Ives; T. M. Tweedie; Frank Ford; A. F. Ewing; W. R. Howson* .....each 9,000

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The total area in field crops, 1935, was 13,451,450 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at two points in the Province. Free homesteads are still available in many desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1935 was estimated at \$97,726,000. The live stock included 697,300 horses, 464,200 milch cows and 1,140,000 other cattle, 639,600 sheep, and 809,100 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 23,094,707 lb., valued at \$4,588,917, and cheese 1,364,526 lb., valued at \$168,280.

**Finance.**—Gross bonded Debt, March 31, 1936, \$153,567,010; Net General Debenture Debt, \$127,893,840. Revenue (1935-36) \$16,575,152. Expenditure (1935-36), \$18,225,950. Assessed valuation of property, \$577,407,878.

**Manufactures.**—The gross value of the output in 1934 was \$69,389,118, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary and Edmonton.

**CAPITAL, EDMONTON.** Pop. (1936) 85,676; Calgary (83,304). Other centres are Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Area and Population.**—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (Census of 1931) of 694,263; the Census of 1921 gave 524,582, showing an increase in the decennial period of 169,681 (56.86 per cent.), the highest percentage for the Dominion.

**Government.**—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly (elected Nov. 2, 1933) of 48 members.

*Lieut.-Governor, Eric W. Hamber (1936) \$9,000*  
*Private Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn* ..... 2,400

#### Executive.

*Premier, Minister of Railways and President of the Council, Hon. T. D. Pattullo*

*Minister of Agriculture, Hon. K. C. MacDonald, M.D.* ..... 6,000

*Attorney-General, Hon. Gordon McG. Sloan, K.C.* ..... 6,000

*Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, Hon. G. M. Weir* ..... 6,000

*Minister of Finance and of Industries, Hon. John Hart* ..... 6,000

*Minister of Lands and of Municipalities, Hon. A. Wells Grey* ..... 6,000

*Minister of Mines and Labour and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. G. S. Pearson* ..... 6,000

*Minister of Public Works, Hon. F. M. MacPherson* ..... 6,000

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. H. G. T. Perry.*

#### The Judicature.

*Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald* ..... \$10,000

*Justices of Appeal, Hons. A. Martin, W. G. McQuarrie, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A. Macdonald* .....each 9,000

*Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Aulay Morrison* ..... 10,000

*Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, H. B. Robertson, D. A. McDonald, A. I. Fisher and A. M. Manson* .....each \$9,000  
*Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin* ..... 1,000

**Agent-General in London, (Acting) W. A. McAdam, British Columbia House, 2 Regent Street, S.W.1.**

**Finances.**—The receipts of the provincial government in 1934-5 were \$22,761,719, and the expenditure \$21,597,544.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The agricultural production of British Columbia in 1935 was valued at \$42,419,992. Live stock in 1935 included 59,537 horses, 312,700 cattle, 175,400 sheep, 48,500 swine, and 3,400,900 poultry. The butter output totalled 6,059,368 lb. of creamery and 2,720,000 lb. of dairy butter, and the cheese 752,558 lb.

**Production and Industry.**—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1934 was \$176,721,398, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and Prince Rupert. The yield of the principal industries was, in 1935: forests, \$56,941,000; agriculture, \$42,419,992; mining, \$48,821,239; fishing, \$15,169,529. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$1,425,253,642, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, timber, fruit, pulp and paper.

**Principal Cities.**—**CAPITAL, VICTORIA.** Population 1931, 39,082. Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province; population (1931) 246,593, is the western terminus of the C.P.R., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other centres are New Westminster (17,524), Prince Rupert (6,350).

#### MANITOBA.

**Area and Population.**—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°-60° N. lat. and 95°-101° W. long., with a total area of 246,512 square miles and a population (1931 Census) of 700,139, an increase since the last census of 61,079.

**Government.**—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of \$1,674. *Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Johnston*

*Tupper* ..... \$9,000

#### Executive.

*Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Secretary and Railway Commissioner, Hon. John Bracken* ..... \$6,100

*Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid* ..... 4,576

*Public Works and Labour, Hon. W. R. Clubb* ..... 4,576

*Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. D. L. Campbell* ..... 4,576

*Minister of Education, Hon. L. Schultz* ..... 4,576

*Attorney-General, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.* ..... 4,576

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. S. S. Carson, K.C. .... \$4,576  
 Minister of Health and Public Welfare,  
 Hon. I. B. Griffiths ..... 4,576  
 Without Portfolio, Hon. Sauveur Marcoux

## The Judicature.

## Court of Appeal.—

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. J. E. Prendergast ..... \$10,000  
 Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Dennistoun,  
 C.B.E., W. H. Trueman, H. A. Robson,  
 S. E. Richards ..... each 9,000

## King's Bench.—

Chief Justice, K.B.D., Hon. D. A. Macdonald ..... 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. K. Dysart,  
 J. E. Adamson, W. J. Donovan, P. J. Montague and F. G. Taylor ..... each 9,000

**Finances.**—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30, 1936, were \$14,560,573, and the expenditures \$14,438,873; bonded debt \$124,104,707.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The total land area in Manitoba is 140,622,720 acres, of which 5,962,000 acres were under field crops in 1935. The soil is fertile and productive. The value of field crops in 1935 was \$32,674,000. The live stock included 297,000 horses, 759,500 cattle, 218,000 sheep, 183,500 swine, 4,262,000 poultry. The dairy output was valued at \$10,421,000; the honey production was over 5,000,000 lb.

**Manufactures.**—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1934 was \$105,358,000. The capital invested in the 1,077 manufacturing enterprises amounted to \$183,937,703 and the hands employed 21,723; the chief industrial centres being Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage La Prairie. In 1935 there were 4,564 miles of steam railway in the Province, not including industrial tracks, yards and sidings.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, the third largest city in Canada, population 1931, 218,785. Other centres are Brandon (17,082), St. Boniface (16,305), Portage La Prairie (6,597).

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Area and Population.**—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1931 of 408,219, an increase since the last census of 20,343 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

**Government.**—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Hon. Murray Maclaren (1936) ..... \$9,000

## Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works,  
 Hon. A. Allison Dysart ..... \$5,900

Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon.  
 Fred W. Pirie ..... 3,500

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon.  
 Clovis T. Richard ..... 3,500

Attorney-General, Hon. John B. McNair  
 Agriculture, Hon. Austin C. Taylor ..... 3,500

Health and Labour, Hon. W. F. Roberts,  
 M.D. .... 3,500

Education, and Municipal and Federal  
 Relations, Hon. A. P. Paterson ..... 3,500

Without Portfolio, Hon. W. S. Anderson

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, H. F. G. Bridges.

## The Judicature.

## Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Hon.  
 J. B. M. Baxter ..... \$10,000  
 Justices of Appeal, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer;  
 Hon. W. H. Harrison ..... each 9,000

## King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, K.B.D., Hon. J. H. Barry \$10,000  
 Judges, Hons. A. T. Le Blanc; C. D.  
 Richards; J. H. A. L. Fairweather each 9,000

## Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. L. P. D. Tilley ..... \$1,000

## Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer ..... \$500  
**Finance.**—The ordinary receipts for 1935 were \$6,342,491, and the ordinary expenditure \$7,045,608.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 605,900 acres were under field crops in 1932. The total value of the field crops in 1932 was \$12,629,000. The live stock (1932) included 221,000 cattle, 131,000 sheep, 96,300 pigs, 52,390 horses, and 1,470,100 poultry. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1925) \$4,798,589. In 1927 the cheese factories in operation produced 802,000 lb., and the creameries 1,885,262 lb. of butter.

**Manufactures.**—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1932 was \$55,209,818, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$26,552,152). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1931), 8,830. St. John (pop. 47,514) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (20,689).

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**Area and Population.**—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat. and 50° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1931, of 512,846, a decrease since the last census of 10,991 persons.

**Government.**—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Hon. Walter H. Covert, K.C. .... \$9,000

## Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon.  
 A. L. Macdonald, K.C. .... \$7,000

Minister of Highways, Hon. A. S. Macmillan ..... 6,000

Minister of Agriculture and Marketing,  
 Hon. John A. McDonald ..... 6,000

Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, K.C. .... 6,000

<i>Minister of Public Works and Mines and Minister of Labour, Hon. Michael Dwyer</i> .....	\$,6000
<i>Minister of Public Health, Hon. Frank R. Davis, M.D., C.M.</i> .....	6,000
<i>Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. C. W. Anderson, Hon. J. W. Comeau.</i>	

*The Legislature.*  
(Single Chamber.)

<i>Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. L. C. Gardner</i> .....	\$1,500
---	---------

*The Judiciary.*

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph Andrew Chisholm</i> .....	\$10,000
<i>Judge in Equity, Hon. R. H. Graham</i> .....	9,000
<i> Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Mellish, W. F. Carroll, H. Ross</i> .....	each 9,000
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish</i> .....	1,000

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Out of a land area of 13,483,529 acres the total area occupied by farms is 4,402,031 acres, or 31.91 per cent. Of this farm area, 844,652 acres are improved land and 704,100 acres rough pasture land, making a total of 1,548,752 acres of cleared land. The balance (2,753,279 acres) is composed mainly of woodland with a small proportion of barren land. Fruit is extensively cultivated, especially in the famed Annapolis Valley. The apple crop for 1933 was 2,862,658 barrels. The gross value of the products of the farms, including field crops, farm animals, dairy products, poultry products, fruit and vegetables, fur, maple products, and honey for the year 1934 was \$26,525,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £200 to £1,000. There is an Agricultural College, operated by the Provincial Government, at Truro, and two Experimental Farms operated by the Dominion Government, at Nappan and Kentville, as well as a Technical College at Halifax. In 1935 the live stock included 41,110 horses; 223,100 cattle; 39,700 swine; 132,800 sheep; 1,240,000 poultry, including hens, turkeys, geese and ducks.

**Manufactures.**—In 1934 the gross value of the manufactures was \$60,844,581. The capital invested was \$119,064,747, and 15,041 hands were employed, the principal industrial centres being Sydney (\$10,123,057), Halifax (\$9,698,038) and Dartmouth (\$4,880,404).

**Fisheries.**—The total value of the fisheries in 1935 was \$5,877,234, and the number of persons employed was 21,287.

**Minerals.**—Mine products in 1934 were valued at \$29,600,000; the coal deposits are extensive. An estimate of coal resources by the Dominion of Canada Geological Survey in 1915 gives approximate coal reserve of actual 2,100,000,000 metric tons, and probable 9,600,000,000 metric tons. Since 1915 subsequent development work has shown that the probable reserve is in the vicinity of 18,000,000,000 metric tons. 5,310,112 long tons were produced in 1935. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 59,275), one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries.

#### CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 132,581 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 23,089), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay has a population of 20,706. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry.

#### ONTARIO.

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 sq. miles, with a population (1931) of 3,431,683. Of the population (Census 1931) 1,335,691 live in rural parts and 2,095,992 in urban centres.

**Government.**—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council act as the Ministry of the Province.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Herbert A. Bruce</i> .....	\$10,000
<i>Official Sec., G. P. Dymond</i> .....	1,400

*Executive (July 11, 1934).*

<i>Premier and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Mitchell Hepburn</i> .....	\$8,000
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur W. Robb, K.C.</i> .....	8,000
<i>Agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall</i> .....	8,000
<i>Provincial Secretary and Game and Fisheries, Hon. Harry C. Nixon</i> .....	8,000
<i>Education, Dr. L. J. Simpson</i> .....	8,000
<i>Mines, Hon. Paul Leduc</i> .....	8,000
<i>Municipal Affairs and Public Welfare and Labour, Hon. David A. Croll, K.C.</i> .....	8,000
<i>Highways and Public Works, Hon. T. B. McQuesten</i> .....	8,000
<i>Lands &amp; Forests, Hon. Peter Heenan</i> .....	8,000
<i>Health, Hon. Dr. J. A. Faulkner</i> .....	8,000

<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. N. Hipel</i> .....	2,500
---	-------

#### SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

<i>Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell</i> .....	\$10,000
<i>Chief Justice in Appeal, Hon. Francis R. Latchford</i> .....	10,000
<i>Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. H. E. Rose</i> .....	10,000
<i>Justices of Appeal, Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. R. G. Fisher; Hon. Norman S. Macdonnell; Hon. William T. Henderson</i> .....	each 9,000
<i>High Court Judges, Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. Nicol Jeffrey; Hon. A. C. Kingstone; Hon. J. A. Hope; Hon. John A. McEvoy; Hon. Geo. F. McFarland; Hon. James C. Makins; Hon. Chas. C. McTague; Hon. Fredk. D. Hogg; Hon. S. Keiller MacKay; Hon. Edgar Chevrier; Hon. Ainslie Greene</i> .....	each 9,000

*Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles,*

**Finance.**—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1935-36 were \$59,785,526, and the Ordinary Expenditure \$74,391,873 (including Relief Expenditure formerly included in Capital Accounts).

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1934 the area of



cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 9,000,000 acres were under field crops. The estimated total value of all field crops in 1935 was \$131,141,060. Cheese factories produced 73,497,000 lb. of cheese in 1934 valued at \$7,202,700, and creameries made 80,423,400 lb. of butter valued at \$16,728,100. In 1935 there were 562,900 horses, 2,469,200 cattle, 945,700 sheep, 1,225,300 pigs, and 22,961,900 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

**Lumbering.**—The value of production including primary forest production and the value added by manufacture in pulp-mills and saw-mills in 1933 was \$81,791,671.

**Manufactures.**—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1934 was \$1,255,325,701. There were, in 1934, 259,621 employees, an invested capital of \$2,063,721,375, and an annual wage bill of \$270,834,102. The chief manufacturing centres in 1930 were Toronto (\$521,540,080), Hamilton (\$166,910,535), Ottawa (\$33,104,464), Oshawa (\$41,382,402), London (\$45,497,024), and East Windsor (\$44,123,658).

**Minerals.**—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1935 being \$18,934,269. The principal metals are: gold, \$78,133,624; silver, \$3,344,229; nickel, \$35,345,103; and copper, \$19,295,905.

**Hydro-Electric Power.**—The chief power rivers are the Niagara, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. One of the world's largest and most successful electrical undertakings—the largest publicly-owned—is operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which generates and transmits power to more than 700 co-operating municipalities and serves about 75 per cent. of the population of the Province. The aggregate peak load exceeds 1,366,735 h.p. The undertaking represents a capital investment of about \$394,661,000.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1931) 631,027, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (155,547); Ottawa, the Federal capital (126,872), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures; London (71,148); Brantford (30,107); Kingston (23,439); Peterborough (22,327); Windsor, connected by tunnel beneath Detroit River with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (63,108); Fort William (26,277); Kitchener (30,793); Guelph (21,075); St. Catharines (24,753); Sault Ste. Marie (23,082).

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

**Area and Population.**—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 24 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1931) 88,038, a decrease from the last census of 577 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a

fishery station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

**Government.**—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. George Des Brisay Deblois (1933) ..... \$7,000

#### Executive.

Premier and Minister of Education and of Public Health, and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Walter Lea ..... \$3,500

Minister of Public Works, ..... 2,000

Minister of Agriculture, ..... 2,000

Attorney and Advocate-General, ..... 2,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Heath Strong, K.C. .... 2,000

Deputy Provincial Sec.-Treas., Clerk of Executive Council and Supt. of Insurance, H. R. Stewart ..... 2,000

#### The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... \$10,000

Assistant Judges, Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault; Hon. Albert C. Saunders ... each 9,000

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart ..... 2,000

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The value of the field crops in 1929 was estimated at \$25,976,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 600 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock (1930) included 35,570 horses, 99,500 cattle, 87,000 sheep, 54,000 pigs, and 979,700 poultry.

**Manufactures.**—The gross value of the manufactures in 1930 was \$4,638,725, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228), Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884).

#### QUEBEC.

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,534 square miles, with a population (1931) of 2,874,255, an increase since the last Census of 513,590. Estimated population 1926, 3,110,000.

**Government.**—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years to represent the 90 electoral districts of the Province.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Esioff L. Patenaude ... \$10,000  
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau . hon.

*Executive.*

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Council and Attorney-General, Hon. Maurice Duplessis, K.C.</i> .....	\$12,000
<i>Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Martin B. Fisher</i> .....	7,000
<i>Lands and Forests, Hon. Oscar Drouin, K.C.</i> .....	7,000
<i>Agriculture, Hon. Bona Dussault</i> .....	7,000
<i>Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. H. A. Paquet, M.D.</i> .....	7,000
<i>Public Works, Hon. John Bourque</i> .....	7,000
<i>Labour, Hon. William Tremblay</i> .....	7,000
<i>Colonization, Hon. H. L. Auger</i> .....	7,000
<i>Roads</i> .....	7,000
<i>Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Hon. Joseph Bilodeau</i> .....	7,000
<i>Mines, Game and Fisheries, Hon. Onésime Gagnon</i> .....	7,000
<i>Without Portfolio, Hon. Antonio Elie; Gilbert Layton; T. J. Coonan; Thomas Chapais.</i>	

*The Legislature.*

<i>Speaker, Legislative Council, Alphonse Raymond</i> .....	\$5,000
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. P. Sauvé</i> .....	5,000

*The Judiciary.*

<i>King's Bench:—</i>	
<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph Mathias Telher</i> .....	\$10,000
<i> Puisne Judges, Hons. C. E. Dorion; A. R. Hall; S. Letourneau; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard; A. Galipeault; W. L. Bond; Paul Saint-Germain; Joseph Walsh; J. L. St. Jacques; G. Barclay</i> .....	9,000

*Superior Court:—*

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields</i> .....	10,000
<i>Acting Chief Justice, Hon. A. Sévigny</i> .....	
<i> Puisne Judges, Hons. L. P. Demers; W. Mercier; J. Archambault; L. J. Loranger; A. E. Delorimier; A. Duranleau; C. A. Duclos; G. F. Gibsons; P. Bouffard; A. Marchand; E. F. Survever; P. Cousineau; J. Demers; Arthur Trahan; A. Stein; C. D. White; H. A. Fortier; L. J. C. E. Boyer; J. J. Denis; Louis Cousineau; Frank Curran; Wilfrid Laliberté; E. Gelly; J. A. Prevost; A. Forest; E. M. McDougall; Noel Belleau; C. G. Mackinnon; J. A. Guibault; A. C. Casgrain; Romeo Langlais; Hector Verret; Lucien Cannon; Théodule Héaume</i> .....	each \$9,000

*Circuit Court:—*

<i>Judges, Hons. J. B. Archambault; R. T. Stackhouse; J. B. D. Bumbray; J. G. Magnan.</i>	
---	--

*Court of Sessions of the Peace:—*

<i>Montreal—Hon. Gustave Perrault (Chief Justice); F. T. Enright; Amédée Monet; Victor Cusson; J. O. Lacroix; Gustave Marin; Maurice Tetreau; Jules Desmarais.</i>	
<i>Quebec—Hons. Hugues Fortier (Chief Justice); Art. Fitzpatrick; J. H. Fortier.</i>	

*Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. L. J. Lemieux, 2 Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.*

*Finance.*—The actual revenue for the year 1935-36 was \$38,666,299 and the actual expenditure \$40,589,475. The bonded debt (June 30, 1936) was \$164,747,607 and the net funded debt \$130,643,615.

*Production and Industry.*—The gross value of manufactured products in 1934 was \$766,498,000, the principal manufacturing centres being (1934): Montreal (\$361,058,212), Montreal East (\$38,648,837), Quebec (\$25,952,573), Three Rivers

(\$22,246,590) Drummondville (\$12,910,696), La Salle (\$10,633,150), and Sherbrooke (\$10,549,029). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organize an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 120,000,000 acres, of which 51,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The pulp and paper industry leads all other industries for gross and net values of products, as well as for total number of employees and distribution of salaries and wages. During 1935 the production of pulp reached 1,916,382 tons, valued at \$38,235,076. The Province produces nearly half of the total output of the Dominion. In 1935, 1,658,312 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$64,820,519 (mainly newsprint). Unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1935, was about 8,678,721 acres. In 1934 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 20,265,992 lb. (valued at \$2,074,660), and butter 73,397,096 lb. (valued at \$15,894,297). In 1935 there were in the Province 266,600 horses, 1,662,200 cattle, 666,800 sheep, 611,200 swine, and 6,964,900 poultry.

*Education.*—The Superintendent of Education, assisted by a Council composed of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Committee, each under a deputy head, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1934, 8,815 schools with 684,679 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 32 normal schools, out of which 20 are supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Dairying, Polytechnic, Fine Arts, Rangers', Historic Guides', Blind and Deaf, Nursery, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 140,000), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 865,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situated at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Verdun (73,000), Hull (30,000), Sherbrooke (30,000), Trois Rivières (38,000). Population figures from the "Vital Statistics Report, 1935."

## SASKATCHEWAN.

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1931 being 921,785, an increase of 164,275 persons since the Census of 1921.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 55 members. There is an Executive Council of 9 members.

*Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour A. P. McNab* .....

\$9,000

*Executive.*

<i>Premier, President of Council, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, and Pro- vincial Treasurer, Hon. W. J. Patterson</i>	\$7,500
<i>Minister of Public Health, Provincial Secretary and Minister in Charge of Theatres and Cinematographs Act, &amp;c., Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.B.</i>	6,000
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas C. Davis, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. George Spence</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Highways and Transportation, Hon. Charles M. Dunn</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. R. J. M. Parker</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Education, Hon. J. W. Estey, L.L.B., K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. G. Tag- gart</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. W. F. Kerr</i>	6,000
<i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. M. Parker</i>	

*The Judicature.*

<i>Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick Haultain, born 1857</i>	\$10,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. W. F. A. Turgeon, W. M. Martin P. E. Mackenzie and P. H. Gordon</i>	each 9,000
<i>Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown</i>	10,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and W. E. Knowles</i>	each 9,000

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Saskatchewan is normally the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1935 the grain yield totalled 135,000,000 bushels. The approximate value of grain and field crops was \$114,272,600, livestock and products \$16,303,000, poultry products \$7,178,000, and fruit and vegetables \$2,655,000. Live-stock on farms in 1935 included 933,800 horses, 1,486,300 cattle, 459,700 sheep, and 514,400 swine.

*Industries.*—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1934 as reported from 845 establishments was \$65,957,159, and the value of the manufactured products \$42,261,723, the principal industrial centres being Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

*Education.*—In 1935 there were: (a) 5,123 school districts under The School Act with an enrolment of 25,000 in the high school grades and 185,945 in the elementary grades, operating 6,242 rooms of which 687 were continuation or high school rooms; (b) in addition to the large number of high schools operating under The School Act there were 18 high school districts under The Secondary Education Act operating 26 high schools, collegiate institutes and technical schools with an enrolment of 10,390 employing 275 teachers; (c) 635 pupils in the elementary school grades and 534 in the high school grades receiving full tuition in The Government Correspondence School, while 7,095 in all grades were receiving the lesson outlines from this school and having their work corrected in rural schools, in their homes, or elsewhere.

*CAPITAL, REGINA.* Population (1935), 53,389. Other large centres are Saskatoon (41,606), Moose

Jaw (19,782), Prince Albert (11,050), Weyburn (5,325), Swift Current (5,065), Yorkton (4,931) and North Battleford (4,727).

*TERRITORIES.*

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Comptroller and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1931 was 4,230 (2,825 males and 1,405 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending March 31, 1936, was \$921,223; the silver output during the same period was nil.

*CAPITAL, Dawson City.* Pop. (1921), 975. *Comptroller, George A. Jeckell.* *Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.*

*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.*

(Reconstituted Sept. 1, 1905.)

Area, 1,309,682 sq. miles; population (1931), 9,723; seat of Government, Ottawa.

The North-West Territories comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory (except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory) together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. For administrative purposes the Territories were subdivided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin by Orders in Council (March 16, 1918). The North-West Territories are governed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and 5 Councillors appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

*Territorial Council.*

*Deputy Commissioner of the North-West Territories, Roy Alexander Gibson.*

*Members of the North-West Territories Council, Charles Camsell, C.M.G., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.O.; Austin Louis Cumming, B.Sc.; Kenneth Robinson Daly, B.A.; Maj.-Gen. Sir James Howden MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Harold Wigmore McGill, M.C., M.D.*

*Dominion Officials.*

*Director, Lands, North-West Territories and Yukon Branch, J. Lorne Turner, Ottawa.*

*Stipendiary Magistrate, A. Norquay, Edmonton, Alta.*

*Sheriff, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Macbrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Ottawa.*

*Registrar, Land Titles, K. R. Daly, Ottawa.*

*Legal Adviser, W. M. Cory, Ottawa.*

*Public Administrator (Mackenzie District), H. Milton Martin, Edmonton, Alta.; (Franklin District) W. M. Cory, Ottawa.*

*District Agent (Mackenzie District) and Supt. Wood Buffalo Park, A. L. Cumming, B.Sc., Fort Smith, N.W.T.*

*Mining Recorder, and Crown Timber and Land Agent for Great Bear Lake Mining Districts, J. H. Davies, Cameron Bay, N.W.T.*

*Medical Officers, Drs. J. A. Urquhart (Aklavik), P. W. Read (Good Hope), J. M. Morrow (Fort Smith), J. E. Amyot (Resolution), W. A. M. Truesdell (Simpson), T. J. Orford (Pangnirtung), T. Mellington (Chesterfield), M. J. Thomson (Cameron Bay).*

*General Foreman (Reindeer), J. A. Parsons, Kittigazuit, N.W.T.*

# Newfoundland.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census for 1935.
Newfoundland .....	42,750	238,670	259,259	284,800
Labrador Coast .....	120,000	3,949	3,774	4,716
Total.....	162,750	242,619	263,033	289,516

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1923	6,902	8,098	15,000	3,709	6,495	10,204	1,551
1933	6,823	6,521	13,344	3,584	5,831	9,415	1,610
1934	6,905	7,124	14,029	3,652	6,738	10,490	1,866
1935	6,800	7,416	14,216	4,057	7,088	11,145	1,925

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between  $46^{\circ} 37' - 51^{\circ} 37'$  N. latitude and  $52^{\circ} 44' - 59^{\circ} 30'$  W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with fells (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from  $70^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$ .

## GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

In 1933 the financial difficulties into which Newfoundland had fallen compelled recourse to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for assistance.

A Royal Commission visited the Island and recommended that, in consideration of certain measures of financial aid, responsible Government should be suspended temporarily and the administration of affairs vested in a form of Commission until such time as the Island again became self-supporting.

These recommendations were accepted, and the Commission took office on Feb. 16, 1934.

## COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O., *Chairman*; Hon. J. A. Winter, K.C. (Newfoundland), *Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education*; Hon. R. W. Ewbank, C.S.I., C.I.E. (U.K.), *Commissioner for Natural Resources*; Hon. William Richard Howley, K.C. (Newfoundland), *Commissioner for Justice, Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Thomas Lodge, C.B. (U.K.), *Commissioner for Public Utilities*; Hon. John Charles Puddester (Newfoundland), *Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare*; Hon. Everard Noel Rye Trentham (U.K.), *Commissioner for Finance*.  
*Secretary*, W. J. Carew.

## JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood, Kt. \$8,000  
*Assist. Judges*, Hon. J. M. Kent, Hon. W. J. Higgins .....each 7,000  
*Registrar*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

## DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War. In addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.



## EDUCATION.

The schools, while denominational, are public schools. They are mainly supported by the Government, assisted by the religious denominations. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1933-34 by 55,289 pupils. The Government grants in 1936-37 amount to \$725,000.

## RELIGION.

Census figures for 1921 and 1935:—

Religion.	1921.	1935.
Roman Catholics.....	86,576	93,920
Church of England.....	84,665	92,722
United Churches.....	74,205	75,088
Presbyterians .....	1,876	1,460
Salvation Army .....	13,023	18,049
Various .....	2,688	8,277

## FINANCE.

Revenue, expenditure (including U.K. grants and Colonial Development Fund Loans), and debt (including C. D. F. Loan) of Newfoundland:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	\$	\$	
1933-34	8,518,946	10,166,812	...
1934-35	9,556,909	11,634,891	£20,086,750

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1922-33 ...	15,166,868	24,475,032	39,641,900
1933-34 ...	16,305,562	26,791,503	43,097,065
1934-35 ...	19,240,425	27,229,125	46,469,550

Chiefly distributed in 1934-35 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom.....	\$4,683,940	\$10,316,579
United States .....	5,700,234	5,171,646
Canada.....	7,154,731	2,183,624
Portugal .....	28,982	925,482
Spain .....	99,813	1,376,505
Belgium .....	70,307	1,807,931
Brazil .....	3,074	1,172,309
B. W. Indies .....	255,052	852,409
Italy .....	29,833	913,942

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1934-35 was upwards of \$8,287,546.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's. The total value of all fishery products exported for year ended

June 30, 1933-34, was \$7,600,000, and for year ended June 30, 1934-35, \$8,288,000. A total of 298,292 tons of standard newsprint was produced in 1934, valued at \$12,376,000, and in 1935 316,438 tons valued at \$13,202,000. The estimated value of agricultural products (including live-stock) in 1934 was \$7,500,000. Iron ore produced in 1934 totalled 506,616 long tons, and in 1935, 662,441 long tons. Shipments of iron ore for year ended June 30, 1934, totalled 352,351 long tons, valued at \$972,000, and in 1935, 629,179 long tons valued at \$1,735,000. Lead zinc concentrates mined and milled in 1934 totalled 442,670 short tons, valued at \$1,842,000.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—There were 752 miles of railway open in 1935 and 56 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *via* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista and Hearts Content, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 10 first-class steamers.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 528 post offices in 1935 (200 of which were also telegraph offices), dealing with 10,589,000 letters and post-cards, 4,300,000 newspapers and books, and 270,000 parcels. There were also 84 landline offices, 15 wireless, and 10 combined landline and wireless offices; total 179. There are 4,269 miles of telegraph line and 1,298 miles of postal telephone wire. Postal revenue (1934), \$394,235; telegraph revenue (1934), \$134,364.36.

**Shipping.**—On Dec. 31, 1934, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 2,065 sailing vessels of 82,315 tons, and 319 steam and motor vessels of 42,472 tons. In 1934-35 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,315,114 tons, of which 1,773,185 tons were British.

## TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 1935, 39,886; with suburbs, 54,386), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (2,215), Bonavista (4,022), Carbonear (3,367), and Twillingate (3,203).

## TRADE COMMISSIONER.

*Trade Commissioner in London*, D. James Davies, C.B.E., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.O.S. Office, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

## LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 120,000 square miles. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns; the Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek have been purchased by Hudson's Bay Company.

# The Commonwealth of Australia.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*			
		Census of 1921.	Census June 30, 1933.	Increase 1921-1933.	Estimated June 30, 1934.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	300,442	2,100,371	2,601,104	500,733	2,621,804
Queensland (Brisbane) .....	670,500	755,972	947,789	191,817	957,984
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	495,100	580,987	85,827	583,304
Tasmania (Hobart) .....	26,215	213,780	227,605		227,959
Victoria (Melbourne) .....	87,884	1,531,280	1,820,360	289,080	1,820,080
Western Australia (Perth) .....	975,920	332,732	438,948	106,216	442,122
<i>Territories.</i>					
North Australia (Darwin) .....	287,227	3,867	4,860	993	4,921
Central Australia (Alice Springs) .....	236,393				
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra) .....	940	2,572	8,947	6,375	9,293
Total .....	2,974,581	5,435,734	6,630,600	1,194,866	6,677,157

\* Exclusive of full blood Australian Aborigines, who are estimated at 60,000.

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Overseas Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Overseas Departures.*	Total.*	
1928	134,078	99,792	233,870	59,378	69,665	129,043	48,592
1929	129,480	82,248	211,728	60,857	70,356	131,213	47,501
1930	128,399	63,093	191,492	55,331	71,547	126,878	43,255
1931	118,509	40,414	158,923	56,560	50,451	107,011	38,882
1932	110,933	41,997	152,930	56,755	44,947	101,702	43,634
1933	111,269	47,741	159,010	59,117	47,548	106,665	46,595

\* Adjusted in accordance with the results of the Census of June 30, 1933.

### Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1933.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Intercensal Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 ... 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921 ... 207,571
1933	3,367,815	3,262,785	6,630,600	1,194,866	1921-1933 ... 203,686

### Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.		Religions.	1921.	
	1911.	1921.		1911.	1921.
European .....	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste .....	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians .....	558,336	636,974
Japanese do. ....	3,576	2,928	Methodists .....	547,806	632,620
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,956	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated) .....	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste .....	10,113	11,536	Jews .....	17,287	21,615
Other Races .....	8,830	9,345			

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between  $10^{\circ} 41' 39''$  South latitude and  $113^{\circ} 9' 153'' 39'$  East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

*Climate.*—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

## Governor-General and Staff.

*Governor-General.* His Excellency Brigadier-General the Right Honourable Lord Gowrie, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., born, July 6, 1872; appointed, Aug. 17, 1935; assumed office, Jan. 22, 1936. £9,050

*Military and Official Secretary,* Captain L. S. Bracegirdle, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.N.

*Private Secretary,* Brigadier-General A. T. Anderson, C.M.G., late R.A.

*Comptroller of the Household,* Capt. C. B. Ponsonby, 10th Hrs.

*Aide-de-Camp,* Capt. the Earl of Ranfurley, Notts Yeo.; Capt. P. V. W. Blacker, R. of O.

*Extra Aide-de-Camp,* Flight-Lt. S. J. Moir, A.F.C., R.A., A.F.R.

Executive Council.  
(Nov. 7, 1934)

*Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Executive Council,* Rt. Hon. Joseph Aloysius Lyons, P.O., C.H.

*Minister for Commerce,* Hon. Earle C. G. Page, M.D.

*Attorney-General,* Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.O.

*Minister for Defence,* Hon. Sir Robert Archdale Parkhill, K.C.M.G.

*Minister for External Affairs,* Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster Pearce, P.C., K.C.V.O.

*Treasurer,* Hon. R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C.

*Minister for Trade and Customs,* Hon. Thomas Walter White, D.F.C., V.D.

*Postmaster-General,* Hon. Alexander John McLachlan.

*Minister for Health and Repatriation,* Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, P.C., K.O.

*Minister for the Interior,* Hon. T. Patterson.

*Assistant Ministers,* Hon. Sir H. S. Gullott, K.C.M.G.; T. C. Brennan, K.C.; H. V. C. Thorby; and J. A. J. Hunter.

*British High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia* (Canberra), Sir G. G. Whiskard, K.O.M.G., C.B.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,  
Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

*High Commissioner,* Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, P.O., C.H., M.C. £4,125

*Official Secretary,* S. G. McFarlane, C.M.G., M.B.E. 1,650

*Assistant Sec.,* V. C. Duffy, M.V.O. 756

*Commissioner-General for Australia in America* (vacant)

*Official Secretary,* D. McK. Dow, "Cunard Building," 25, Broadway, New York ... 1,091

*Commercial Representative for Australia in Canada,* L. R. McGregor, 36 Yonge Street, Toronto.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1934, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 6 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £825 per annum, with free railway passes.

*President of the Senate,* Hon. Patrick Joseph Lynch.

*Speaker, House of Representatives,* Col. Hon. George John Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

## THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

*Chief Justice,* Rt. Hon. Sir John Latham, G.C.M.G. £3,500

*Judges,* Rt. Hon. Sir George Edward Rich, K.O.M.G.; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke; Hon. Owen Dixon; Hon. Herbert Vere Evatt; Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan each 3,000

*Court of Conciliation and Arbitration,* Chief Judge, His Hon. George James Dethridge 3,000

*Judges,* Their Hons. George Stephenson Beeby; Edmund Alfred Drake-Brockman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. each 2,500

*Conciliation Commissioner,* E. H. Coneybeer 1,250

*Federal Court of Bankruptcy, Judge,* Hon. Lionel Oscar Lukin 2,500

## DEFENCE.

## Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the Cruisers *Australia*, *Canberra*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 1 sloop, 10 destroyers, seaplane carrier, and several auxiliaries. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-going forces of the Royal Australian Navy on February 15, 1934, consisted of 334 officers and 2,879 men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval Forces.

## Army.

From 1911 to 1929 the defence policy was based on the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army, but from November 1st, 1929, the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. Under this system men from 18 to 40 years of age may be enlisted in the Militia Forces, and youths from 14 to 17 years in the Senior Cadet Corps. On March 31st, 1934, 29,674 were undergoing training.

## Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force in April, 1934, was 102 officers and 588 airmen; and of the Citizen Air Force, 40 officers and 261 airmen. The Air Force and the Civil Aviation expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1932-33 was £457,245.



## FEDERAL FINANCE.

## The Premiers' Plan.

The Governments of Australia met in Conference (May-June and August-Sept., 1931) to consider what measures were possible to restore solvency and to avoid default. The National Income of Australia was £650,000,000 in 1927-28, falling to £564,000,000 in 1929-30, and a further fall to £450,000,000 was estimated for 1931-32.

The Premiers' Conference adopted a plan which combined all possible remedies in such a way that the burden fell as equally as possible on every one, and no considerable section of the people was left in a privileged position. The plan was adopted by the Conference as a whole, each part being accepted on the understanding that all the other parts were equally and simultaneously put into operation. It embraced the following measures:—

- A reduction of 20 per cent. in all adjustable Government expenditure, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1930, including all emoluments, wages, salaries, and pensions paid by the Governments, whether fixed by statute or otherwise, such reduction to be equitably effected;
- Conversion of the internal debts of the Governments on the basis of a 2½ per cent. reduction of interest;
- The securing of additional revenue by taxation, both Commonwealth and State;
- A reduction of bank and Savings Bank rates of interest on deposits and advances;
- Relief in respect of private mortgages.

These proposals required the greatest effort in economy and taxation which the Conference considered it safe to attempt.

## REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

The plan provides for Government economy on the basis of an immediate cut, averaging 20 per cent., for all Government wages and salaries below the level of 1929-30. To this will be added all saving that can be made from a strict scrutiny into the necessity of every item of Government expenditure.

The Commonwealth Budget for 1933-34 provided *inter alia* for substantial remissions of direct and indirect taxation; including further exemptions from Sales Tax and reduction of the rate of tax from 6 to 5 per cent., reduction of special tax on income from property from 10 to 5 per cent., reductions in the income taxation on Life Assurance and other companies, and partial restoration of Financial Emergency reductions in Invalid, Old-age and War Pensions, Public Service salaries and contributions to the Public Service Superannuation Fund. The total relief of taxation was estimated to be at the rate of £7·5 millions annually. At the same time the Government signified its intention of giving effect to that part of the report of the Tariff Board on the protective incidence of primage and exchange which applied to protected goods entitled to admission under the British Preferential Tariff. Further restorations of Public Service Salaries and modifications to legislation regarding Invalid and Old-age Pensions, Maternity Allowances and War Pensions, and additional relief from Sales Tax and Primage duties were provided for in the 1934-35 Budget of the Commonwealth Government.

## Commonwealth Finance.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Payments to States,†
	£	£	£
1929-30	77,143,387	78,614,392	9,489,344
1930-31	69,566,920	80,324,539	11,112,615
1931-32	71,532,298	70,218,207	10,288,503
1932-33	73,512,809	69,966,201	10,603,434
1933-34	73,941,953	72,640,383	11,004,731
1934-35	77,369,105	78,591,533	11,315,892

The above particulars do not include the Interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

## Commonwealth and State Finance.

1933-34 (c).			
State, &c.	Rev.	Exp.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
N.S.W. (a).....	47,251	50,551	- 3,300
Victoria.....	24,158	24,953	- 795
Queensland.....	13,859	14,988	- 1,129
S. Australia.....	10,188	11,032	- 844
W. Australia.....	8,482	9,271	- 789
Tasmania.....	2,698	2,746	- 48
Total, Six States	106,636	113,541	- 6,905
Commonwealth	73,942	72,640	+ 1,302
Grand Total (b)	166,736	172,339	- 5,603

## DEBT.

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on June 30, 1934, was £393,050,777, including a War Loan from the British Government of £79,724,220, which is subject to a funding arrangement whereby the debt is to be extinguished about 1956 by annual repayments of 6%, of which £1 xs. 8d. per cent. is for reduction of principal. The British Government agreed to the suspension for the years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 of the repayment of principal moneys due under this arrangement, and of the interest moneys for 1932-33 and 1933-34. Interest payments for 1931-32, which were suspended under the Hoover Moratorium are to be liquidated by 10 equal annuities from July 1, 1933, with interest at a rate to be determined. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz., £829,508,021, the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1934) to £1,222,558,798 (£183 per head of population), of which £(Aust.) 629,285,016 was

\* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans for War Purposes and for Works—1925-26, £9,273,588; 1926-27, £9,428,570; 1927-28, £8,638,848; 1928-29, £8,231,147; 1929-30, £5,991,533; and 1930-31, £1,988,800. There was no direct loan expenditure on Works in 1932-33 and 1933-34, all such expenditure being made from revenue. Loan expenditure in 1931-32 was £3,450,337. Wheat Bounty £3,296,464 and Unemployment Relief £153,873, and in 1932-33 £561,595, including Wheat Bounty £32,807 and Unemployment Relief £1,155,698. Credits to Loan Fund included £821,910 from sale of Commonwealth ships.

† Ordinary expenditure of the year. The balance of receipts over this expenditure has been appropriated for the payment of Invalid and Old-Age Pensions.

‡ Excludes grants for relief to primary producers, £2,249,692 in 1932-33 and £2,999,105 in 1933-34.

§ Excludes Federal and Roads Grants.  
(a) Excludes Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. (b) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals are exclusive of payments by Commonwealth to the States on account of interest on States' debts and disabilities grants and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of interest on Soldier Land Settlement loans. (c) Preliminary figures in some cases.

redeemable in Australia, £85,547,325.462 in London, and £45,948,310 (dollars converted to £) on basis of \$4.8665 to £1 in New York.

In July and August, 1931, the internal debt of £558,000,000 was the subject of a voluntary conversion plan in connection with the "Premiers' Plan" for financial rehabilitation. Of the total internal bondholders, conversion applications totalled £510,000,000, while in the absence of notification of dissent, £31,000,000 was automatically converted. Dissents amounted to only £16,000,000, or less than 3 per cent. The conversion plan involved an interest reduction of 2½ per cent.

Conversion operations in London in 1933, involving £109,849,000, have resulted in an annual saving to the Commonwealth States of £1,847,000 in interest and £456,000 on Exchange.

**Banking.**—For the quarter ended June 30, 1934, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £386,795,289, and the Australian assets to £437,390,554. On June 30, 1934, the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks totalled £210,104,326, approximately £31 ros. per head of population. The Trading and Savings Banks have reduced their interest rates for deposits and advances in accordance with the "Premiers' Plan."

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of products:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
Agricultural .....	£75,562,000	£70,700,000
Pastoral .....	64,851,000	95,600,000
Dairying, &c. ....	39,622,000	40,100,000
Forests and Fisheries .....	8,470,000	9,000,000
Mining .....	15,583,000	17,600,000
Manufacturing .....	114,136,000	121,800,000
	£318,224,000	£354,800,000

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,240 acres, of which 22,454,327 were under crop in 1933-34.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat .....	14,901,000	177,338,000
Oats .....	1,374,000	16,922,002
Barley .....	405,000	7,959,000
Maize .....	304,000	7,494,000
Hay .....	3,081,000	3,583,000
Sugar Cane .....	329,000	4,898,000

#### Live Stock.

	1932.	1934.
Sheep .....	112,926,931	114,100,000
Cattle .....	12,783,137	13,512,000
Horses .....	1,765,437	1,763,000
Pigs .....	1,162,407	1,047,000

In 1932-33 Australia produced 1,061,672.628 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 1,006,630,847 lb. in 1931-32; 419,674,803 lb. of butter; 36,933,306 lb. of cheese, and 65,365,534 lb. of bacon and hams.

**Mines and Minerals.**—In 1933 the value of gold produced was £6,406,069 (Australian currency); silver and lead, £2,570,262; copper, £531,153; tin, £540,331; coal, £5,975,900; value of all minerals produced in 1933. £17,651,202.

**Manufactures.**—In 1932-33 there were in Australia 22,330 industrial establishments, employing 370,727 hands; wages paid amounted to £59,416,436; value of plant and machinery, £120,549,857; of lands and buildings, £105,836,872; of materials used, £175,148,548; value added by manufacture, £119,072,247; and total value of final output, £304,697,868.

**Labour Statistics.**—In 1933 there were 356 Trade Unions, with 739,398 members, of whom 113,132 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons 20 years of age and over in 1933 was 1,344,290 males and 321,500 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 25½ per cent. Employers' Associations (1931) number 547, with membership of 122,428. Retail Price Index No. for food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms) (6 Capital Cities) 1933 (base 1923-1927=1,000) 768; including food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms), clothing, fuel, light and other miscellaneous household expenditure (base 1923-1927=1,000) 804. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index 1933 (base 1911=1,000) 1,409. Nominal Weekly Wage Index No., Australia, 1933, males (base 1911=1,000=51s. 3d.) 1,584=81s. 2d. Number of industrial disputes in 1933 was 90 involving 30,113 persons in a loss of 111,956 working days and £95,048 in wages.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Merchandise only.)

Total Imports, 1935-36 .....	(a) £83,582,000 (b) £104,687,000
Total Exports, 1935-36 .....	(a) £97,409,000 (b) £122,004,000

Country.	Imports (a) from	Exports (b) to
United Kingdom .....	£30,789,000	£193-35 £63,570,000
Canada .....	4,092,000	1,444,000
Ceylon .....	795,000	648,000
India .....	2,541,000	786,000
Malaya (British) .....	563,000	1,316,000
New Zealand .....	1,480,000	3,617,000
South African Union ..	177,938	316,000
Belgium .....	478,000	6,080,000
China .....	364,000	2,472,000
Egypt .....	14,000	640,000
France .....	862,000	4,732,000
Germany .....	2,145,000	1,738,000
Italy .....	557,000	996,000
Japan .....	4,625,000	12,096,000
Netherlands .....	505,000	928,000
Do. East Indies .....	4,390,000	1,186,000
Norway .....	383,000	8,000
Sweden .....	828,000	241,000
Switzerland .....	462,000	196,000
United States .....	11,042,000	2,758,000
U.S.S.R. ....	58,000	84,000

(a) British currency values.

(b) Australian currency values.

Imports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted.)	1932-33.	1934-35.
Fish Preserved in Tins .....	468	687
Tea .....	1,271	2,084
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .....	712	1,343
Whisky .....	360	483
Fibres .....	459	469
Socks and Stockings .....	7	21
Trimmings and Ornaments .....	310	313
Piece Goods:—		
Canvas and Duck .....	383	512
Cotton and Linen .....	4,943	5,094
Silk, or containing Silk .....	2,763	2,920
Woolen, or containing Wool .....	110	253
Carpets and Carpeting .....	509	926
Floorcloths and Linoleums .....	202	410
Bags and Sacks .....	2,596	1,492
Yarns—Wool, Silk, &c. ....	1,175	1,332
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c. ....	3,218	3,170
Kerosene .....	623	419
Lubricating Oil .....	783	664
Electrical Machinery and Appliances .....	1,422	2,434

## EXTERNAL TRADE: Imports—continued.

Imports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted.)	1932-33.	1934-35.
Motive Power Machinery (exc. Electric).....	354	1,039
Tools of Trade.....	516	751
Motor Car Bodies.....	12	
Chassis for Motor Cars.....	1,424	4,837
Iron and Steel:—		
Plate and Sheet.....	1,402	2,041
Pipes and Tubes.....	416	528
Rubber and its Manufactures.....	581	896
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.....	1,023	1,363
Glass and Glassware.....	359	638
Paper, Printing.....	1,818	1,837
Stationery, Books, &c.....	1,212	1,611
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.....	2,904	2,879
Fertilizers.....	784	654
Arms and Explosives.....	539	609
Musical Instruments.....	37	80
Gold, Specie, Bar, &c.....	1,142	1,693

Exports. (£ A, 000 omitted.)	1932-33(a)	1934-35(a)
Butter.....	9,265	9,587
Meat.....	6,001	8,846
Milk and Cream.....	928	710
Fruits (Dried).....	2,231	2,163
Fruits (Fresh).....	2,418	1,822
Wheat.....	17,805	11,612
Flour.....	4,149	4,607
Hides and Skins.....	2,369	3,502
Wool.....	36,408	39,256
Tallow.....	791	928
Concentrates.....	118	760
Lead (Pig and Matte).....	2,384	2,417
Timber.....	316	774
Gold.....	22,544	8,156
Silver.....	975	541
Sugar.....	1,491	2,195
Wine.....	791	...
Zinc and Concentrates.....	758	484

(a) Australian currency values.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—Total length of Government (and private) railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1933, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.
New South Wales.....	6,247 (83)
Victoria.....	4,746 (25)
Queensland.....	6,833 (267)
South Australia.....	2,580 (51)
Western Australia.....	4,615 (277)
Tasmania.....	786 (141)
Federal Trans-Australian.....	1,052 —
Central Australia.....	771 —
Federal Capital Territory.....	5 —
Northern Territory.....	317 —

Total..... 27,952 (844)

The *Trans-Australian* (Government) *Railway*, 4 ft. 8½ ins. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W.A., with Port Augusta, S.A. (1,051 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Fremantle 387 miles) between Fremantle and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,384 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1932-33 were £37,999,993, working expenses £27,523,473, and net earnings £10,476,520, being

at the rate of 2s. 11d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£325,531,319) of 3·22 per cent., as against 2½ per cent. in 1931-32. In 1932-33 passenger journeys numbered 314,839,977 and 26,921,700 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 63,557,257. The electrification of the Sydney suburban system is almost completed.

**Tramways.**—There are 622 miles of tramways in Australia, 574 miles of which are of electric, 22 of steam, 24 of cable, and 2 of horse traction. Extensive conversions to electrical traction have been made and more are in progress. The several Governments control 400 miles; municipal authorities, 186 miles; and the remaining 36 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1933, was £25,468,793. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1932-33 was £6,740,344, working expenses £4,981,258, and net revenue £1,759,086, or 5·63d. per car mile. 75,016,000 car miles were run and 598,499,000 passenger journeys recorded.

**Shipping.**—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1932-33 were: entered, 1,554 (c.933,324 tons); cleared, 1,560 (5,908,316 tons). Of the vessels entered, 903 of 3,479,461 tons were under the British flag and 651 of 2,453,863 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1932-33 was: Sydney 6,315 vessels of 9,360,116 tons, Melbourne 3,100 (6,775,744), Brisbane 1,157 (7,637,774), Adelaide 2,924 (4,245,445), Fremantle 689 (3,460,481), and Hobart 614 (896,116). At December 31, 1933, there were 2,232 vessels of a total net tonnage of 326,886 on the shipping registers of the several States.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In year ended June 30, 1933, there were 8,014 post offices; there were 9,137 telegraph stations, with 157,099 miles of wire, transmitting 12,778,024 telegrams, receiving 579,958 and dispatching 539,121 cablegrams. A Beam wireless station, giving a service to and from Great Britain, was opened for traffic in April, 1927. At the end of year 1932-33, 487,662 *Telephones* were connected with 6,071 telephone exchanges; approximately 378,568,000 "local" and 29,210,983 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year. 468,390 wireless broadcasting listeners' licences were issued in 1932-33.

**Motor Vehicles.**—At June 30, 1933, there were 617,232 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 438,499 cars, 72,896 motor cycles, and 105,837 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1932-33 was £4,119,379. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

**Civil Aviation.**—177 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1933. During the year 85,346 flights of a total duration of 31,883 hours were effected: 2,587,389 miles were flown, and 71,104 passengers carried. 36,212 lb. of mail were carried by aerial mail contractors. Three subsidized companies are now operating machines over approved routes (5,529 air miles), while several unsubsidized companies also are operating commercial services over additional routes.

**CAPITAL.**—CANBERRA, the Capital of the Commonwealth, is 202 miles by rail from Sydney, N.S.W., and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Federal Capital. The original area was 912 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at *Jervis Bay* for a Naval College. The total expenditure on the Federal Territory is about £12,000,000. Canberra contains the Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices and the nucleus of a University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. At June 30, 1933 the population of the Federal Capital Territory amounted to 8,946, of which 7,325 were living in Canberra.

### THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 12°S–138°E. East longitude as far as 25° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin in the far north, a Deputy Administrator being stationed at Alice Springs in the south, to exercise all the powers and functions of the Administrator in that portion of the Territory situated south of 20° S. lat., except the power to fix the commencement of Ordinances, and to make regulations under Ordinances in force in the Northern Territory. At the census of 1933 the population of the Northern Territory was:—males 3,376, females 1,434, total 4,860 (Rural 3,219, Urban 1,566, Migratory 75); the population as at June 30, 1934, was 5,045 (exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals).

The failure of agriculturists to practise diversification of crops and the absence of any experimental work have retarded the progress of agricultural development. Peanuts continue to be the only crop produced for market, and the production of this crop has considerably increased. This applies to the land situated north of 20° S. lat. Agriculture is practically negligible in that part south of 20° S. lat. Agricultural leases are granted in perpetuity at nominal rentals, which are subject to re-appraisal every 21 years. They may be converted to freehold at any time after commencement of lease, subject to easy and liberal conditions. Most tropical products can be grown, and the potentialities for pig raising and bacon curing are excellent. The staple industry is pastoral: cattle raising north of 20° S. lat. and cattle, horse, and sheep raising south of 20° S. lat. Until railways are constructed, however, little, if any, improvement is expected in the pastoral industry in that part north of 20° S. lat., owing to the distance between the eastern and southern Australian markets. The position south of 20° S. lat. is more hopeful, as a result of the extension of the railway from the Adelaide (South Australia) market to Alice Springs. The whole of the Territory is capable, under proper conditions, of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. There are vast areas of magnificent country which could be so utilised. From the Queensland border to the Western Australian border, a distance of over 600 miles, there are many thousands of square miles of country splendidly grassed and growing edible shrubs. The chief rivers are Vic-

toria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and the Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources; mineral production is increasing, particularly in regard to gold, tin concentrates and mica, the latter of the finest quality. The increased price of gold has stimulated the search for that metal and has resulted in the discovery, within the past two years, of two previously unknown goldfields in Central Australia. Other minerals being produced are wolfram and tantalite. The railway extends from Darwin to Birdum in the N. (315 miles), and Alice Springs is now connected by rail with Adelaide.

Darwin occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges, and possesses a splendid climate.

<i>Administrator of Northern Territory</i> (Darwin), Col. R. H. Weddell, V.D. ....	£1,200
<i>Deputy Administrator</i> (Alice Springs), V. G. Carrington .....	600
<i>Chief Clerk and Accountant</i> , L. H. A. Giles .....	770
<i>Judge Supreme Court</i> , T. A. Wells .....	1,200

### PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° 50' E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1936 was 1,203. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. On Dec. 31, 1935, 58,629 acres were under crops (47,642 coco-nuts, 9,591 rubber, 150 sisal hemp and 388 coffee). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	£152,611	£165,688
Expenditure .....	152,473	165,820
Imports .....	269,299	317,815
Exports .....	294,743	355,157

<i>Lieut.-Governor and Judge</i> , Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G. ....	£1,800
<i>Official Secretary</i> , H. L. Murray, C.B.E. ....	804
<i>Government Sec.</i> , H. W. Champion, C.B.E. ....	900
<i>Judge</i> , R. T. Gore .....	1,200
<i>Crown Law Officer</i> , E. B. Bignold .....	828
<i>Treasurer</i> , E. C. Harris .....	828
<i>Chief Med. Officer</i> , W. M. Strong, M.D. ....	7,000
<i>Commr. for Native Affairs</i> , J. T. O'Malley .....	804
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , A. P. Lyons .....	804
<i>Commissioner for Lands and Director of Agriculture and of Mines</i> , C. T. Wurth .....	766



## CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit from Sydney 5 to 6 days.

## TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8°S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of the N.E. portion of New Guinea to 141° E. (70,000 sq. miles), *Bismarck Archipelago*; including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (19,200 sq. miles), and the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka). The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1935 there were 95,748 hectares under crops (coco-nuts, 92,767). The white population in 1936 was 5,881, and the Asiatic population 1,571 (estimated); the native population in 1936 was 500,040 (enumerated), including 36,927 working under indentures. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue.....	£388,171	£419,919
Expenditure .....	367,479	425,793
Imports .....	948,464	1,290,788
Exports .....	2,340,624	2,573,251

*Administrator*, Brig.-Gen. Walter Ramsay

McNicol, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .... £1,800

*Chief Justice*, D. S. Wainiss, C.M.G., V.D. .... 1,200

*Judge*, F. B. Phillips..... 1,100

*Government Sec.*, H. H. Page, D.S.O., M.C. .... 972

*Treasurer*, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E. .... 972

*Dir. of Public Health*, Dr. E. T. Brennan, D.S.O., M.O., M.B., B.S. .... 1,200

*Director of Agriculture*, G. H. Murray..... 1,250

*Crown Law Officer*, G. G. Hogan ..... 948

*Director of District Services and Native Affairs*, E. W. P. Chinery, F.R.G.S. .... 996

*Secretary for Lands and Mines*, E. P. Holmes ..... 852

*Director of Works*, E. Knox..... 876

*Superintendent of Police*, J. Walstab,

D.S.O. .... £852

Seat of Administration, Rabaul.

## NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in July, 1936, was 1,142.

*Administrator*, Capt. Charles Robert Pinney, M.C.

*Official Sec.*, E. J. C. Stopp.

*President Advisory Council*, E. C. Robinson, M.B.E.

## ANTARCTICA.

An Order in Council dated February 7, 1933, assigns certain territories in the Antarctic to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The order begins by stating that "that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories other than Adélie Land, situated south of the 60th degree of South Latitude and lying between the 160th degree of East Longitude, and the 45th degree of East Longitude is territory over which His Majesty has sovereign rights."

"It is expedient," it is added, "that the said territory should be placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia," and it is ordered accordingly. The Order came into force by the passing of Act No. 8 of 1933 (Commonwealth of Australia) the Territory being accepted by the name of the *Australian Antarctic Territory*.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery.

Other parts of Antarctica are also British. One area is administered by the Falkland Islands and another by New Zealand. The territory administered by Australia adjoins that belonging to New Zealand.

## NAURU ISLAND.

This island is administered, under a Mandate from the League of Nations, by Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand (see p. 831).

## \* FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

	Females per 1,000 Males.		Females per 1,000 Males.
Canada (1931).....	931	Denmark (1930).....	1,045
Irish Free State (1936) .....	953	Italy (1931).....	1,045
New Zealand (1926).....	956	Spain (1930).....	1,049
South Africa (whites) (1931).....	966	Norway (1930).....	1,051
Australia (1933) .....	969	Germany (1933).....	1,059
U.S.A. (1930).....	976	Czechoslovakia (1930).....	1,062
Rumania (1919).....	985	N. Ireland (1926).....	1,066
Bulgaria (1934).....	991	Poland (1921).....	1,070
Netherlands (1930) .....	1,013	France (1931).....	1,071
Belgium (1930).....	1,019	Switzerland (1930) .....	1,076
Yugoslavia (1931).....	1,022	Austria (1934).....	1,081
Sweden (1931).....	1,031	Scotland (1931).....	1,082
Finland (1930).....	1,042	England and Wales (1931).....	1,087
Hungary (1930).....	1,044	Portugal (1930).....	1,096

• From Irish Free State Population Preliminary Report, 1936.

## States of the Commonwealth of Australia.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Territory)—i.e., more than five times that of England and Wales, and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1935, was: Males, 1,344,339; Females, 1,313,327. Total, 2,657,666.

## Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1932	44,905	21,357	17,362
1933	44,195	22,322	18,399
1934	43,335	23,474	20,210
1935	44,676	24,547	22,361

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1935:—Births, 16.89; Deaths, 9.28; Marriages, 8.45. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 39.4.

## Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1933, number 1,143,493; Roman Catholic 556,106, Presbyterian 257,522, Methodist 203,042, Congregational (Independent) 20,274, Baptist 29,981, Salvation Army 9,610, and Hebrew 10,305. There was no answer in respect of 297,034 persons.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range, the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.) Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourcock, Monaro and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciuszko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Nambucca, Macleay, Hastings, Camden Haven, Manning, Wollomba, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Turoos, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63.2°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 67° to 68°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 59°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the Central-western slopes 58° to 64°, south-western slopes 59° to 62°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 62° to 69°. The Seasons are as follows: Spring during September, October and November; Summer during December, January, and February; Autumn during March, April, and May; Winter during June, July, and August.

## GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

## GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales (vacant)

..... £5,000  
 Official Secretary, L. A. Robb, C.M.G.  
 Private Secretary, Captain H. B. Robinson,  
 D.S.O., R.N.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Philip Whistler  
 Street, K.C.M.G., born 1863.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides:

The Ministry:

(Re-constructed, Feb. 11, 1935.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. B. S. B. Stevens, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport, Lt.-Col. Hon., M. F. Bruxner, D.S.O., M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. H. E. Manning, K.C., M.L.C.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. E. A. Buttenshaw, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary, Capt. Hon. F. A. Chaffey, M.L.A.

Minister for Education, Hon. D. H. Drummond, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. J. M. Dunningham, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. H. Main, M.L.A.

Asst. Minister in the Legislative Council, Hon. J. Ryan, M.L.C.

Minister for Local Government and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. E. S. Spooner, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests, Hon. R. S. Vincent, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice, Hon. L. O. Martin, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, Hon. H. P. Fitzsimons, M.L.A.

Minister for Social Services, Hon. H. M. Hawkins, M.L.C.

Minister without Portfolio, Major Hon. J. B. Shand, V.D., M.L.A.

Allowances, amounting in the aggregate to £16,724 per annum, are payable to members of the Ministry.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,  
 Wellington House, 125 Strand, W.C. 2.

Official Representative in London of the N.S.W. Government, A. E. Heath, C.M.G.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council, formerly a nominee chamber, was reconstituted as a result of a referendum carried in May, 1933. It consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. The

present Council, constituted on April 23, 1934, comprises four groups of 15 members elected for three, six, nine and twelve years respectively. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members. Each member of the *Legislative Assembly* receives £670 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The *Women's Legal Status Act, 1918*, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the *Legislative Assembly*. Natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. At the State General Elections in May, 1935, there were 769,220 male and 759,493 female electors, making a total of 1,529,713 enrolled and qualified to vote; of these 1,254,752 or 95·85 per cent. of electors in contested districts voted.

<i>President of the Legislative Council, Professor Hon. Sir J. B. Peden, K.O.M.G., LL.B., K.C.</i> .....	£8.8
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. E. H. Farrar</i> .....	544
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments, C. H. H. Calvert</i> .....	792
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Daniel Levy, B.A., LL.B.</i> .....	1,217
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, W. W. Hedges</i> .....	839
<i>Clerk of Assembly, W. R. McCourt</i> .....	1,553
<i>Librarian, J. J. Quinn</i> .....	729
<i>Principal Shorthand Writer, E. G. M. Baker</i> .....	204
<i>Leader of Opposition, Hon. J. T. Lang (in addition to allowance as M.L.A.)</i> .....	8r4

#### THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

#### Supreme Court.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Frederick Richard Jordan, K.C.M.G.</i> .....	£3,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. R. H. Long Innes; Hon. C. G. W. Davidson; Hon. P. Halse Rogers; Hon. E. Milner Stephen; Hon. K. W. Street; Hon. F. S. Boyce; Hon. A. V. Maxwell; Hon. H. S. Nicholas; Hon. Sir T. R. Bavin, K.C.M.G.</i> .....each	2,600
<i>President, Industrial Commission of New South Wales, His Honour Mr. Justice Browne</i> .....	2,600
<i>Members, His Honour Mr. Justice Webb; His Honour Mr. Justice Cantor; His Honour Mr. Justice Ferguson</i> .....each	2,600
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice Maxwell (Deputy)</i> .....	2,600
<i>Ch. Judge in Equity, Probate Judge and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes</i> .....	2,600
<i>Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. F. S. Boyce</i> .....	2,600

#### District Courts.

His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Barton, His Honour Judge Clancy, His Honour Judge Markell, His Honour Judge Coyle, His Honour Judge Thomson, His Honour Judge Curlew, His Honour Judge Sheridan, and His Honour Judge Nield .....each £1,500

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

<i>Crown Solicitor, John Ernest Clark</i> .....	1,965
<i>Workers' Compensation Commission Chairman, His Honour Judge Perdriau</i> .....	1,500

#### EDUCATION.

*Education.*—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The total enrolment in December Term, 1935, in 3,463 State schools was 380,610, and the average daily attendance 310,894. In addition to the State schools there were in 1935, 746 private colleges and schools, with 96,565 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools, and schools at private Charitable Institutions. The University of Sydney, with which 6 colleges are affiliated, including two Women's Colleges, was incorporated in 1850, and had 3,029 students (2,375 male and 654 female) in 1935. The State expenditure on Education was £4,161,649 in the year ended June 1935. The individual students at State Technical classes numbered 19,959 in 1935. Students attending the State Agricultural College and Farm Schools numbered 1,490.

#### FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th.	Revenue*	Expenditure*	Loan Liability
	£	£	£
1934.....	21,857,185	22,701,820	324,606,869
1935.....	21,439,531	22,685,307	337,101,269

Of the loan liability of New South Wales to Commonwealth at June 30, 1935, an amount of £161,585,120 was repayable in London, the annual interest being £6,556,806 at par, and £13,226,344 was repayable in New York, interest £641,854 at par. The balance, £162,289,805, was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £5,541,609.

*Banking, &c.*—There were (June 30, 1936) 14 banks, with total assets within New South Wales £165,347,581, including advances, &c., and Government securities £147,470,659; coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes, and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £12,165,494; and liabilities, £133,050,171, including deposits, £126,373,150. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1936, amounted to £79,999,999.† The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Assurance Societies in 1935 was £126,853,311 Ordinary, and £29,902,160 Industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 204,626, and the funds at June 30, 1935, were £4,352,857. Members of Trade Unions at Dec. 31, 1934, numbered 294,691, the funds of 190 Unions being £413,154.

\* Exclusive of Government railways and tramways, harbours and waterworks.  
† Preliminary Figures.

*Co-operative Societies.*—There were 387 registered societies in existence at June 30, 1935. During the year ending on that date the sales of 136 rural societies amounted to £12,672,791, and the turnover of 74 trading societies amounted to £1,884,002. Building Societies advanced £443,725 to members.

*Shipping.*—Excluding coastal trade, 2,978 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1935. During the year ended June 30, 1936, the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 6,985 vessels of 10,479,774 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are a floating dock and four patent slips.

*Motor Vehicles.*—At June 30, 1936, there were 264,978 motor vehicle registrations, viz. 177,289 cars, 62,149 vans and lorries, 23,048 cycles, 528 omnibuses, 1,113 taxicabs and 851 traders plates.

*Railways.*—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 109 miles, are controlled, by the State. At June 30, 1935, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,164, the capital cost amounted to £141,726,212, and the net earnings in the year 1934-35 to £4,437,912. There were also 191 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £9,092,893, and the net earnings during the year 1934-35 £712,827. Preliminary figures as to net earnings in the year 1935-36 are railways £5,110,653, and tramways £703,929.

*Aviation.*—Flying in Australia is subject to control of Commonwealth Government, which has surveyed routes and established landing places and afforded assistance to private organisations for the encouragement of civil aviation. In New South Wales at June 30, 1935, there were 72 registered aircraft and 264 licensed pilots. Commercial services are maintained from Sydney to Brisbane (twice daily each way\*), Newcastle (once daily each way\*), Bega (twice weekly each way), Nanomine (once weekly), Canberra (once weekly), and from Cootamundra to Charleville (once weekly each way) as part of the England-Australia Air Mail route.

*Roads and Bridges.*—The Main Roads Administration is controlled by a Commissioner in a department of the Ministry of Transport. The department co-operates with local governing bodies in the construction and maintenance of the main avenues of traffic throughout the State. There are 128,413 miles of roads in New South Wales. The total expenditure by the State Government and the Main Roads Department on roads, bridges, &c., other than on Sydney Harbour Bridge, in 1934-35 was £6,243,003 (including loan money). The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of 17½ feet. At June 30, 1935, the Government expenditure in connexion with the bridge amounted to £10,083,282. Of this sum £1,352,292 had been expended on resumptions £2,329,740 on approaches, &c., and £4,810,516 was paid to contractors for main bridge and

steel approaches and £1,495,367 capitalized interest and exchange. The cost of the bridge is being defrayed partly by a levy of ¼d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of properties in adjacent local areas, and partly by charges and tolls in respect of traffic (except pedestrian) across the bridge.

*Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.*—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1935, there were 2,451 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1934-35 included 317,493,200 letters and postcards, 2,805,726 registered letters, 3,645,100 parcels and 70,618,100 newspapers. During the year ended June 30, 1935, 5,088,853 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia, and 332,859 cablegrams were despatched, and 324,575 received. The telephone line connections numbered 150,527. In June, 1936, there were 4 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 18 stations operating under license. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 315,731.

#### TRADE.

The overseas imports of merchandise into New South Wales during 1935-36 (preliminary figures) were valued at £Stg. 34,762,000 (estimated Australian currency value £A43,540,000). Overseas exports of merchandise were £A42,400,000 (estimated British currency value £Stg. 33,853,000). In addition, bullion and specie amounting to £Stg. 1,943,000 was imported, and £A4,467,000 exported. Chief exports (in Australian currency) were wool £22,113,765, wheat £4,210,925, flour £1,720,655, butter £1,523,932, meats £1,789,442, hides and skins £2,496,810, lead £1,205,947, and iron and steel £496,110.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture* is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 5,684,558 acres, excluding 3,430 acres double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended Mar. 31, 1935, producing 48,678,000 bushels of wheat, 3,238,590 bushels of maize, 3,856,680 bushels of oats, 1,888,430 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, with 46,033 tons of potatoes, 1,004,761 tons of hay, and 2,052 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 227,424 tons was crushed; and 1,539,274 gallons of wine, 933,165 cases of bananas, and 18,701 cases of pineapples obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The total area under wheat in the year 1934-35 was 4,190,057 acres, of which 3,893,000 acres were harvested for grain, and 271,272 acres for hay, and 26,017 acres were fed off. The production of wheat was 48,678,000 bushels of grain and 342,135 tons of hay. It is estimated that 47,265,000 bushels of wheat for grain were produced in 1935-36.

*Land Alienation.*—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1935, was 68,541,008 acres, while the area of land held under lease, &c., from the Crown was 112,485,848 acres, and the balance, 17,009,664 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory, being 198,036,480 acres.

*Live Stock.*—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1935, there were

\*Except Sundays.



534,853 horses, 1,173,763 dairy cows, 2,309,068 other cattle, total cattle 3,482,831; 52,104,000 sheep (1934), 397,535 swine, 27,358 goats, and 340 camels. In 1934 35, 494,981,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 146,106,328 lb. butter, 8,445,468 lb. cheese, and 19,667,619 lb. bacon and ham. The production of wool in 1935-36 was about 472,000,000 lb., and butter about 124,500,000 lb. During 1934-35 there were 133,818 persons permanently engaged on rural holdings of one acre and over, 126,408 being males, and 7,410 females.

*Values of Rural Industries.*—The agricultural production was valued in 1934-35 at £15,161,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £12,885,000, and pastoral production at £23,931,000, a total of £51,977,000.

*Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.*—The production of these industries in 1934-35 was valued at £3,437,000; and 7,494 persons were engaged.

*Mining Industry.*—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin and iron. The total value of minerals won during 1935 was £10,583,792, exclusive of Portland cement £992,377, lime £47,777, and coke £802,887, coal accounting for £4,887,241, silver, silver lead and ore £3,189,388, and gold £A439,123 (Australian currency: £212,418 valued at Standard Rate). The value of the mining plant and machinery was £7,532,101. The mining industry gave employment to 17,864 persons during the year.

*Factories.*—In 1934-35 there were 8,254 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 175,033, of whom 127,114 were males and 47,919 females, the amount of £29,513,000 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average an amount of £208 10s. 9d. during the year and females £90 8s. 0d. The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £47,937,922, and of plant and machinery £50,454,000. The full capacity of the machinery was 1,518,815 h.p., including steam, 916,048 h.p.; gas, 12,694 h.p.; electricity, 496,221 h.p.; water, 21,743 h.p.; oil, 72,109 h.p. The power actually used was, on the average, 869,009 h.p. The value of output was £154,433,000; materials used, £87,056,873, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £5,905,307; the production, i.e., value added to raw materials, was £61,430,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, and spun cast-iron pipes. The production in 1934-35 was pig-iron 698,493 tons, and lugot steel 696,861 tons.

The total value of the production of the primary industries in 1934-35 was £62,653,000, making, with factory production, a total for all industries (as far as it is recorded) of £124,083,000, which is equal to £47 2s. 0d. per head of population.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,400 sq. miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 177 municipalities and 139 shires, governed by councils which are elected

triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is mainly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1935 was £168,359,000 in municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £141,789,000 in shires.

The total income of the local governing bodies was £14,780,019, and the expenditure on works and services, &c., £13,675,357.

#### TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 feet. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which approximately one half has a depth of not less than 30 feet; the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city comprises 3,244 acres or approximately 5 square miles, and contains a population of 87,570 (Dec., 1935); or, including suburbs, a population of 1,254,780. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 93,966 acres in extent, and include the National Park which measures 33,807 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 107,100; Broken Hill, 26,820; Lithgow, 13,550; Maitland, E. & W., 12,500; Goulburn, 15,120; Katoomba, 6,720; Bathurst, 10,640; Lismore, 12,490; Albury, 10,990; Cessnock, 14,620; Wagga Wagga, 12,130; Liverpool, 6,560; Fairfield, 9,220; Grafton and South Grafton, 9,160; Wollongong, 12,300; Orange, 9,910; Tamworth, 10,410; Armidale, 6,380; Dubbo, 8,510; Parkes, 6,020; Forbes, 5,530.

Approximate time in transmission of mails by sea from London to Sydney, 31 days.

A weekly air service for transportation of passengers and mails between these centres provides for a journey of 13 days.

#### DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 150° 4' 26" E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1935, 160. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

## QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat.  $10^{\circ} 40' - 29^{\circ}$  S. and long.  $128^{\circ} - 153^{\circ} 30'$  E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.—At the Census of June 30, 1933 the population numbered 947,534 persons (497,217 males and 450,317 females). On June 30, 1936, the estimated population was 979,500.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1932	27,367	7,813	6,415
1933	27,150	8,354	6,471
1934	27,350	8,192	7,635
1935	27,688	8,851	8,280

## Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1933 there were 331,972 Church of England, 185,889 Roman Catholics, 106,813 Presbyterians, 87,909 Methodists, 18,890 Lutherans, 14,991 Baptists, 8,669 Congregationalist, 1041 Hebrew, and 56,539 other Christians, all other (incl. no religion), 134,821.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1935 was  $69^{\circ}3'$ , the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being  $97^{\circ}5'$  and  $37^{\circ}8'$ ; mean barometer,  $30^{\circ}039$ . The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1935 was 34.63 inches, and there were 111 wet days.

## GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

## GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Col. The Rt.-Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. £3,000  
Private Sec., C. H. Fielden 300  
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. C. de M. Leathes 300  
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James W. Blair, K.C.M.G.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Forgan Smith, LL.D. £1,300  
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. Percy Pease 1,000  
Secretary for Labour and Industry, Hon. Maurice Patrick Hynes 1,000

Secretary for Mines, Hon. James Stopford £1,000  
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan 1,000  
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Henry Adam Bruce 1,000  
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. Frank Arthur Cooper 1,000  
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. Frank William Bulcock 1,000  
Secretary for Health and Home Affairs, Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon 1,000  
Minister for Transport, Hon. John Dash 1,000

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General, L. H. Pike, A.C.I.S., J.P., Strand, W.C.  
Acting Official Secretary, T. J. Whittington.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Assembly of 62 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.  
Speaker, Hon. George Pollock £1,000  
Chairman of Committees, Edward Joseph Hanson 700  
Clerk, T. Dickson 700

## THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and two Commissioners; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir James W. Blair, K.C.M.G. £2,250  
Senior Puisne Judge, H. D. Macrossan  
Puisne Judges, W. F. Webb; H. H. Henchman; E. A. Douglas; F. T. Brennan; R. J. Douglas each 2,000

## EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. In 1935 there were 1,731 State schools, including 76 Provisional and 12 High schools in operation, with 4,137 teachers and an average daily attendance of 113,533 children; and in 1934, 210 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,359 teachers and an average attendance of 27,002. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

## FINANCE.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt (Gross).
	£	£	£
1933 .....	13,396,644	14,951,088	114,530,855
1934 .....	13,859,385	14,987,916	117,817,352
1935 .....	15,280,021	15,844,633	118,846,753
1936 .....	15,488,991	16,230,806	122,647,000

Banking.—Assets of Joint Stock Banks at March 31, 1936, £45,015,399, liabilities £38,673,339. The deposits at the same date amounted to £36,724,423. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland with assets June 30, 1936, £8,872,377, and liabilities £9,296,399. Depositors' balances in Queensland branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at March 31, 1936, £26,891,957, averaged £27 12s. 3d. to each inhabitant. There were 425,150 operative accounts.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 19,545,135, and 91,570 acres have been granted without payment; under a system of deferred payment, 8,354,161

acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area including preferential pastoral leases of 232,226,880 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 81,197,977 acres for grazing selections, 11,345,921 acres are held under occupation licence, 483,127 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 1,242,111 for special purposes, 5,598,715 acres perpetual leases and perpetual lease prickly pear selections, 20,976 acres held as auction perpetual leases, prickly pear leases 812,080 acres, forest grazing leases 20,720 acres, reserves and roads 21,299,826 acres, leaving 46,880,801 unoccupied. Large areas are devoted to maize and wheat, the average yield per acre over a period of 20 years being, maize 23'23 bushels and wheat 14'64 bushels, and oats and barley are grown. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are cotton, oranges, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coconuts, mangoes, peaches, plums, various English fruits, and tobacco. In the year 1935, 610,080 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in January 1936 included 6,033,004 cattle, 18,060,093 sheep, 441,913 horses, and 304,888 pigs. Wool, meat, sugar and butter are the principal products.

**Forestry.**—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 6,111,335 acres. In 1934-5, the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was about £3,183,000, and there were 4,377 hands employed in the sawmills and plywood mills. At June 30, 1935, the total area of reforestation plantations was 13,481 acres, and in addition 142,326 acres had been treated for natural regeneration by the State Forest Service, which employs 971 persons, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations. An area of 335,893 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

**Minerals.**—The total mineral output in 1935 was £2,954,948. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The output in 1935 was—gold, £904,755; lead, £471,221; silver, £284,678; tin, £187,234; copper, £101,489; zinc, £68,863; limestone, £76,842; bismuth, £7,639; wolfram, £2,888; molybdenite, £1,953; gems, £1,805; ironstone, £677; marble, £635; fluor spar, £403; opal, £200; coal, £843,034.

**Commerce.**—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1935-36 were: Wool, £7,870,668; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,683,606; hides, £149,086; skins, sheep, £73,996; skins, other, £44,801; tallow, £137,799; butter, cheese, £3,570,770; sugar, £2,157,324.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, Brisbane**, population 306,154 at Dec. 31, 1935, is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The new Town Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. There are two Cathedrals, a University, a Museum, Botanic Gardens, &c. The Greater Brisbane area (385 square miles) is controlled by a City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

The main ports, in their order along the coast, are Brisbane, Maryborough (11,734), Bandaberg (11,898), Gladstone (7,200), Rockhampton (30,000), Mackay (11,050), Bowen (2,800), Townsville

(27,865), Cairns (13,000), Port Douglas (200), Cooktown (550), and Thursday Island (1,484). Other towns are Ipswich (23,315), Gympie (8,100), and Southport (5,600), in the south-east; Toowoomba (27,415), and Warwick (7,000), on the Darling Downs; Mount Morgan (3,324), near Rockhampton; and Charters Towers (8,100), and Mount Isa (3,301), inland from Townsville.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, approximate, 32 days. Air mail takes 12 days.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

**POPULATION.**—In 1936 the population numbered 587,206 (293,976 males and 293,230 females).

#### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1932	8,521	4,957	3,635
1933	8,903	4,904	3,973
1934	8,459	5,493	4,310
1935	8,270	5,163	4,845

Birth rate 14'00, death rate 8'83, marriage rate 8'28 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 34'95 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world (see p. 634).

#### Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1933, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 164,531; Methodists, 127,978; Congregationalists, 13,836; Baptists, 19,081; Lutherans, 26,027; Roman Catholics, 63,466; Presbyterians, 25,060; and Churches of Christ, 15,262.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The north-western portion is partly desert, while the northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

**Climate.**—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 97 years' record, is 21'17 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

#### GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

## GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency  
Major-Gen. Sir Winston Joseph Dugan,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (1934) ..... £5,000  
Private Sec., Legh Winner, C.M.G., M.V.O.  
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John  
Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., born  
1863 (1916)

## THE MINISTRY (April 18, 1933).

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)  
Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Immi-  
gration, Hon. Richard Layton Butler.  
Attorney-General and Minister of Education,  
Industry and Employment, Hon. Shirley  
Williams Jeffries.  
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of  
Health, Hon. Sir George Ritchie, K.C.M.G.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of  
Repatriation, Irrigation and Afforestation,  
Hon. Malcolm McIntosh.  
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of  
Railways and Marine, Hon. Herbert Sydney  
Hudd, M.C.  
Minister of Agriculture and Local Government,  
Hon. Albert Percy Blessing.

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner  
in London, C. F. C. McCann, British  
Industries House, Marble Arch, W.1 £1,600  
Secretary, A. H. Greenham.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of  
20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring  
every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46  
members, elected for a maximum duration of 3  
years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult  
suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British  
subjects, male and female; there is a small  
property qualification for electors to the Legisla-  
tive Council, who numbered 127,659 in 1935, those  
for the Assembly numbering 350,650.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.  
Sir D. J. Gordon ..... £800  
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.  
R. D. Nicholls ..... 800

## THE JUDICATURE.

*Law and Justice.*—The Supreme Court is pre-  
sided over by the Chief Justice and four Puisne  
Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and  
Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with  
stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police  
Courts. The Supreme Court convictions for  
1934 totalled to 248, which is at the rate of 1 in  
every 2,400 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,  
Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A.,  
LL.M. ..... £2,500  
Judges, Hon. J. M. Napier, LL.B.; Hon.  
Sir Angus Parsons, LL.B.; Hon. F. W.  
Richards, LL.D.; Hon. E. E. Cleland,  
LL.B. .... 2,000

## EDUCATION.

*Public Education (Primary, Secondary and  
Technical)* is provided by the State, and con-  
trolled by a responsible Minister; it is secular,  
compulsory, and free, except that from Jan. 1,  
1934, fees may be charged for secondary educa-  
tion of children over 14 years of age; there are  
1,115 State schools, with 3,374 teachers and 90,301  
scholars; the expenditure in 1935 was £989,984, in-  
cluding grants to University, Libraries, &c. The  
Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships,  
carrying the holders to higher schools and the  
University. Private schools number 185, with

921 teachers and 14,554 scholars. There is an  
endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874,  
with 939 undergraduates, and 1,359 other  
students; all classes are open to women. A  
State School of Mines and Industries has also  
been established, and there are technical schools  
at 9 country centres and also special trade  
schools for apprentices and domestic art centres.  
The public library, museum, art gallery and local  
institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

## STATE FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1932	10,481,977	11,545,336	101,599,232
1933	10,160,712	11,169,610	103,707,332
1934	10,187,986	11,031,802	105,419,280
1935	11,001,578	10,965,353	105,349,536
1936	11,429,325	11,260,360	105,608,481

*Banking.*—There are 8 banking institutions in  
Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth  
Government Bank and the State Bank of South  
Australia, with about 400 branches and agencies,  
having a total average liability of £28,048,586  
and assets £31,136,788 in June quarter, 1936.  
The savings banks on June 30, 1936, had 622,470  
accounts open with £25,316,532 to their credit.  
Approximately 90 per cent. of the population  
have Savings Bank accounts.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Land Tenure.*—Of the total area of the State  
(243 million acres); 11 million acres have been  
sold; 5 million have been alienated by the  
Crown under systems of deferred payment; 102  
million acres are held under pastoral leases and  
19 million under other miscellaneous leases.

*Agriculture.*—The total area cultivated is  
7,500,000 acres—under wheat 3,000,000 acres, hay  
570,000, oats 300,000, barley 400,000, clover,  
lucerne and green forage 400,000, orchards and  
vineyards 82,000, with 2,500,000 acres lying fallow.  
Wheat produced 31,500,000 bushels, barley  
6,500,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples,  
apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and  
olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying  
is profitable. There were 53,000 acres of  
vines, with an average annual production of  
11,000,000 gallons of wine; 160,000 cwt. of currants,  
and 210,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quan-  
tities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are  
annually sent to overseas countries, principally  
the United Kingdom and the other Australian  
States. Brandy and other spirits are also pro-  
duced. The land is also very suitable for the  
growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

*Live Stock* (Dec. 31, 1935).—There were  
7,946,000 sheep, cattle 335,000, horses 197,000,  
pigs 86,000. Wool production, 81,000,000 lb.

*Minerals.*—Silver, lead, manganese, bismuth,  
iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c.,  
are found, the total mineral output being valued  
at £2,700,162 (1935). £33,000,000 of copper  
have been produced since the foundation of the  
State, but production has not been profitable  
for some time.

*Manufactures.*—In 1935 there were 1,803  
factories, employing 33,497 hands, the gross value  
of the output being £25,699,172, and the wages  
paid £5,733,865. Plant, machinery, land, and  
buildings were valued at £17,241,273.

*Value of Production, 1934-35.*—Crops, total  
value, £9,982,418, average per head, £17;  
pastoral, £3,852,854; minerals, £1,739,478;



dairying, £1,545,320; poultry, fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £1,761,787. Gross value of primary production, £18,881,762, total net value £21,650,455.

*Trade and Commerce Oversea, 1934-35.*—The total value of the Imports in Sterling was £3,965,808 (U.K. £1,649,250, or 43 per cent.; other British countries £756,771, or 20 per cent.; foreign countries £1,437,756, or 37 per cent.). The total value of the Exports in Australian Currency was £11,834,784 (U.K. £7,297,021, or 62 per cent.; other British countries £987,911, or 8 per cent.; foreign countries £3,549,852, or 30 per cent.). In 1935-36 the imports were £486,541,942 and exports £15,348,163, consisting of breadstuffs £4,903,368; pastoral and dairying products £5,168,427; fruits and wine £1,628,227; minerals £3,416,355.

*Transport, &c.*—There are 3,776 miles of railway in South Australia, 156 miles of electric tramways, 46,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. On June 30, 1936, there were 73,601 motor vehicles in use, classified as 47,501 cars, taxi-cabs, &c., 16,836 lorries, trucks, &c., 9,264 motor cycles, and in addition there were 139 road tractors. There are 832 post offices in the State, and 818 telegraph stations and 50,512 telephones connected.

*Shipping (1934-35).*—Ships entered numbered 1,283, tonnage 4,974,058; British 1,045 (4,036,357 tons), foreign 238 (937,701 tons).

*Wireless.*—Broadcast stations 7, Listeners' licences 76,471.

#### TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1935) 315,130, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (3,300), Kadina (3,650), Wallaroo (3,000); Port Pirie (12,500), and Port Augusta (3,450) at the head of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,000), Gawler (5,000), and Peterborough (3,600) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (3,000) in the south, Mt. Gambier (6,600) in the south-east, and Port Lincoln (3,150) on Eyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (4,350) and Renmark (4,350) on the River Murray.

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 20 days by ordinary mail and 13 days by air mail.

#### TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'—43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'—148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

*POPULATION.*—On March 31, 1936 the estimated population numbered 231,209 (117,229 males and 113,980 females).

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1932 .....	19'78	8'90	41'2	6'64
1933 .....	19'93	9'60	41'1	7'13
1934 .....	19'51	10'23	42'3	7'32
1935 .....	19'41	10'25	51'8	8'16

#### Religion.

All religions are free. In 1933 there were 105,228 members of the Church of England, 33,189 Roman Catholics, 26,470 Methodists, 13,194 Presbyterians, 3,963 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,666 Baptists.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54° 4', the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 61° 5', and that of June, July, and Aug. 46° 9'. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers.

#### GOVERNOR.

*Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E., born 1864 (1933).*

*Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Tasman Shields, LL.B. (1936)*

*THE MINISTRY (June 22, 1934).*

*Premier, without Portfolio, Hon. Albert George Ogilvie, K.O.*

*Treasurer, Hon. Edmund Dwyer-Gray.*

*Attorney-General and Minister for Education, Hon. Eric James Ogilvie.*

*Chief Secretary and Minister for Transport, Hon. T. D'Alton.*

*Lands, Works and Mines, Hon. T. H. Davies, D.S.O.*

*Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. R. Cosgrove.*

*Honorary Ministers, Hon. J. F. Gaha, M.L.C. (Health); Hon. J. McDonald, M.L.C.*

#### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Acting Agent-General in London, H. W. Ely, I.S.O., J.P.*

*Address, Australia House, Aldwych, W.C.2.*

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

*President of the Legislative Council, Hon.*

*W. B. Propsting, C.M.G.*

*Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. D.*

*J. O'Keefe.*

*Clerk of the House, Henry McPherson.*

#### THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

*Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, K.C.M.G. (b. 1868) £1,800*

*Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Crisp; A. J. Clark each 1,500*

Solicitor-General, P. L. Griffiths, K.C. ....	£950
Registrar Supreme Court, A. G. Brammall	730
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson .....	775

## EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 506 State schools in 1934, with 37,354 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 1,387 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a University at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

## FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1932-33 ...	£2,522,191	£2,577,407	£23,708,532
1933-34 ...	2,698,224	2,746,099	23,767,268
1934-35 ...	2,872,148	2,991,259	23,835,354
1935-36 ...	3,117,602	3,247,288	24,418,156

Banking.—June 30, 1936, the banks of issue had total deposits £8,383,000; the savings bank deposits were £6,818,000.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1934-35, 292,000 acres under crops. The principal crops are apples, potatoes, hay, and other fruit, followed by hops, peas, oats, green forage and wheat. The live stock included 261,588 cattle, 2,038,450 sheep, 40,291 pigs, and 30,662 horses. The wool production was 14,025,000 lb. The butter produced amounted to 10,689,043 lb.

*Electrical Energy.*—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State, the capacity of the installation being 81,000 h.p. The advantage of cheap power is steadily attracting new manufacturing industries.

*Forestry.*—Timber reserves total 950,000 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for saw-milling, logging, &c., 239,000 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1934-35 was 67,019,024 super feet, exclusive of piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. The utilisation of forest waste for the production of wood-pulp has, after long investigation, been brought within the scope of business operations. A company has been formed with options over large areas, and there is every prospect of an early commencement of manufacturing operations.

*Minerals.*—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal, the value of all minerals produced in 1935 being £1,079,538.

*Manufactures.*—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills, cement, and confectionery; the net value of production in 1934-35 was £3,158,146, the capital invested in the 926 establishments being £8,764,000 in 1934-35.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (March, 1936), 62,740.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 32,960), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

## VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th

parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.—The estimated population at March 31, 1936, was 1,846,844 (922,927 males and 923,927 females).

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1931	30,332	17,033	10,182
1932	27,464	16,805	11,744
1933	28,392	17,456	12,668
1934	27,888	18,648	13,862
1935	27,884	18,456	15,409

*Vital Statistics.*—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1935:—Births, 15·16; Deaths, 10·03; Marriages, 8·38. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 41·17.

## Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1933 numbered 626,172, "Protestants" 25,231, Presbyterians 276,699, Methodists 193,096, Baptists 31,427, Church of Christ 26,274, Independents 12,458, and Roman Catholics 315,516. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 235,556, an increase of 213,284 compared with the census of 1921.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The Murray River which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria is the largest river in the State, and its length along the Victorian bank is 997 miles. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

*Climate.*—The mean temperature, recorded at the Melbourne Observatory, over a period of 80 years, ended in 1935, was 58·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 140, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·72 inches.

## GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency the Lord Huntingfield, K.C.M.G., born 1883 (1934).....£5,000  
 Controller, Lt.-Col. E. H. Pott, D.S.O., M.V.O.  
 Aides-de-Camp, Captain G. R. Barbour; Lieut. A. W. P. Robertson, R.N.  
 Hon. Aides-de-Camp, Major R. H. Nimmo;  
 Flight-Lieut. F. W. Thomas.  
 Official Sec., C. W. Kinsman, O.B.E.

## THE MINISTRY (April 6, 1935).

(The sum of £11,250 is allocated for Salaries of the Ministry.)

**Premier, and Treasurer,** Hon. A. A. Duustan, M.L.A.  
**Minister of Water Supply and in Charge of Electrical Undertakings,** Hon. F. E. Old, M.L.A.  
**Minister of Agriculture and of Mines,** Hon. E. J. Hogan, M.L.A.  
**President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests,** Hon. A. E. Lind, M.L.A.  
**Minister of Transport Attorney-General and Solicitor-General,** Hon. A. L. Bussan, M.L.A.  
**Chief Secretary,** Hon. H. S. Bailey, M.L.A.  
**Minister of Labour,** Hon. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.  
**Minister of Public Instruction and of Public Health,** Hon. Dr. R. J. Harris, M.L.C.  
**Commissioner of Public Works and in charge of Immigration,** Hon. G. L. Goudie, M.L.A.  
**Ministers without Portfolio,** Hon. G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C.; Henry Pye, M.L.C.; H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

**Agent-General in London, Brigadier The Hon. M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.,** Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors (June 30, 1936) for the Council number 473,740, and those for the Assembly, 1,110,216.

**President of the Legislative Council,** Hon. Sir Francis Grenville Clarke, K.B.E. .... £750  
**Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,** Hon. W. H. Everard ..... 1,000

## THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.  
**Chief Justice,** His Honour Sir F. W. Mann, K.B. .... £3,000  
**Puisne Judges, Their Honours** J. R. Macfarlan, C. J. Lowe, C. J. Gavan Duffy, F. R. B. Martin (a vacancy) each 2,500  
**County Court Judges,** J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke, H. C. G. Macindoe, A. W. Foster, W. H. Magennis, J. A. Richardson, each 1,500  
**Chief Clerk of Supreme Court and Master-in-Equity,** M. M. Phillips ..... 1,200  
**Taxing Master for the Supreme Court,** E. H. Trebilco ..... 800  
**Crown Prosecutors,** C. H. Book, £1,250; R. M. Nolan, W. St. G. Sproule, M. L. Cussen ..... each £900  
**Crown Solicitor,** F. G. Menzies ..... 1,500

## EDUCATION.

**Primary Education** is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 259,750 children on the registers of the primary schools and 31,237 on the registers of the secondary schools in 1934, the average attendance being 71 per cent. in the primary and about 80 per cent. in the secondary schools. At registered schools which are not under State control, 69,792 pupils were in attendance at the 510 schools in 1934. There is a State-aided University at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newmau).

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1931-32	24,565,272	26,173,594	169,833,964
1932-33	24,905,985	25,747,486	171,399,031
1933-34	24,777,739	25,546,979	175,132,749
1934-35	25,805,557	25,955,754	174,160,663
1935-36	26,563,000*	26,678,000*	175,058,225

\* Preliminary.

**Banking, &c.**—There were (June 30, 1936) 13 banks (including Commonwealth Bank) with total assets £129,323,722, within the State, and liabilities £145,562,305. The savings bank deposits (including amounts deposited in the Commonwealth Savings Bank) at June 30, 1936, amounted to £73,890,120.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture.**—Of the 6,894,147 acres under cultivation in 1934-35, 2,458,583 were wheat crops and 506,638 oats, and 1,261,552 acres were cut for hay. In 1934-35, 1,276,176 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1934-35 was (including manufacturing values) £90,476,460. The area under cultivation in 1935-36 was 6,795,515 acres, of which 2,323,753 acres were under wheat crops, 505,623 under oats, and 1,240,326 under hay crops.

**Live Stock.**—There were in 1935, 951,849 milch cows, producing 147,651,179 lb. of butter and 10,095,139 lb. of cheese; and 1,133,231 other cattle, 16,783,631 sheep, 265,006 pigs, and 357,877 horses. There were at March 1, 1936, 987,676 milch cows, 1,103,570 other cattle, 17,457,291 sheep, 314,301 pigs, and 356,106 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1934 was 150,945,884 lbs., and in 1935 162,573,452 lbs.

**Minerals.**—The gold production in Victoria, which had declined to 24,119 ozs. in 1930, has steadily increased each year since the year 1931; the amount produced in 1935 was 87,609 ozs. (£768,401), making a total since 1851 of 71,656,294 ozs. (£305,498,000). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), kaolin, tin and gypsum.

**Trade and Industry.**—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, milk and cream and poultry are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (9,100 factories, &c., employing 169,691 hands in 1934-35) are mainly for home consumption. The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, skins, and milk and cream exported during 1935-36 amounted to 90 per cent. of the total merchandise exported. The principal overseas imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, tea, timber, petroleum spirit, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

Year.	IMPORTS. (British Currency.)	EXPORTS. (Australian Currency.)
	£	£
1932-33	21,516,988	29,809,418
1933-34	22,404,232	30,519,726
1934-35	26,345,073	28,119,827
1935-36	30,616,056*	34,684,766*

\* Subject to revision.

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 125,926 acres and contained on Dec. 31, 1935, an estimated population of 1,008,300. Other cities are Geelong, 39,600; Ballarat, 38,000; Bendigo, 29,650; Warrnambool, 9,000; Mildura, 6,800. The chief towns are Wonthaggi, 6,600; Hamilton, 5,830; Shepparton, 5,780; Maryborough, 5,660; Horsham, 5,320; Castlemaine, 5,240, and Ararat, 4,930.

Melbourne, distant from London 11,267 miles. Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days by sea, 13 days by air.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of June 30, 1933, the population was 438,852 (233,937 males, 204,948 females), and on June 30, 1935, 445,692 (236,578 males and 209,114 females).

## Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1930 .....	9,200	3,774	3,205
1931 .....	8,549	3,687	2,741
1932 .....	7,955	3,725	2,904
1933 .....	7,874	3,790	3,374
1934 .....	7,801	4,076	3,682

## Religions.

Census of 1933.—185,457 Church of England, 74,354 Roman Catholics, 44,521 Methodists, and 32,694 Presbyterians.

*Physical Features.*—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a sea-ward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1934 was 40·61 inches, the average for the past 50 years 34·92. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

## GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible

government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1921; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

## GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, (vacant).  
*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Excellency Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (July, 1933).  
*Private Sec.*, Col. C. H. E. Manning, D.S.O., O.B.E.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests*, Hon. John Collings Willcock, M.L.A. .... £1,700  
*Lands and Immigration*, Hon. Michael Francis Troy, M.L.A. .... 1,500  
*Mines and Health*, Hon. Selby Walter Munsie, M.L.A. .... 1,500  
*Works and Water Supplies*, Hon. Harold Millington, M.L.A. .... 1,500  
*Education, Agriculture and Police*, Hon. Frank Joseph Scott Wise, M.L.A. .... 1,500  
*Employment and Labour*, Hon. Albert Redvers George Hawke, M.L.A. .... 1,500  
*Chief Secretary*, Hon. William Henry Kitson, M.L.C. .... 1,500  
*Justice and Railways*, Hon. Frederick Charles Lee Smith, M.L.A. .... 1,500  
*Honorary Minister*, Hon. Edmund Harry Gray, M.L.C. .... unpf.

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London*, Sir Hal Pateshall Colebatch, C.M.G. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C. 2 ..... £2,000  
*Secretary*, J. C. Wade (acting) ..... 690

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir John Waters Kirwan ..... £1,000  
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. Alexander Hugh Panton ..... 1,000

## THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters. There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts and Children's courts.  
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir J. A. Northmore, K.C.M.G., LL.B. .... £2,300  
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. T. P. Draper, C.B.E., J. P. Dwyer (and 1 vacant) ..... each 2,000

## EDUCATION.

*Education.*—Education is compulsory and free, and 920 primary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. In addition the Government has established a Training College, Technical Schools, a School of Mines, a School of Agriculture, and several Secondary Schools



(in the capital and the more important country centres), and subsidises a University. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1935, was £631,609; in addition, a grant of £25,674 was made to the University.

## FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1932	8,035,316	9,593,212	79,707,953
1933	8,322,153	9,196,234	83,514,698
1934	8,481,697	9,270,609	85,847,802
1935	9,331,430	9,498,525	88,590,176
1936	9,406,490	9,662,150	...

**Banking.**—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1935, with total assets £28,038,783 and liabilities £19,922,815. The amount due to depositors in Savings Banks on June 30, 1935, was £10,929,010.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Crops and Live Stock.**—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 3,838,064 acres were under crops in 1934-35, wheat for grain accounting for 2,763,786 acres. On Dec. 31, 1934, the live stock included 912,016 cattle, 11,191,803 sheep, 98,093 pigs, 18,607 goats, and 161,660 horses. In 1933-34 there were 5,700 acres of vineyards, and 20,760 acres of orchards.

**Manufacturing Industries.**—There were on June 30, 1934, a total of 1,606 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was

16,154. The combined output of these establishments for 12 months ended June, 1934, was computed at £12,877,288, of which the "value added in the course of manufacture" amounted to £5,444,280.

**Forestry.**—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during the 12 months ended June, 1934, is computed to have been 56,427,568 super feet.

**Minerals.**—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 651,338 fine ozs. in 1934. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1935, is 40,970,802 fine ozs. Magnetic iron, lead, copper and tin ores and coal, bauxite and gypsum exist in large quantities.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL.** Perth. Population on Dec. 31, 1934, of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 213,828. Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 32,940), Albany (4,226), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (16,800), Bunbury (5,200), Cottesloe (5,910), Claremont (6,500), Geraldton (4,925), Midland Junction (5,410), Northam (4,816), Collie (3,785), and Subiaco (17,024).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 26 days (ordinary), 14 days (Air).

## GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

THE Annual Production of Gold, for the 28 years 1907-1934, is stated below from figures issued by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. In 1934 the chief producing countries were (fine ounces valued at \$35 per oz.) *Union of South Africa*, \$366,794,995; *Dominion of Canada*, \$103,938,800; *United States*, \$95,959,710; *Philippine Islands*, \$11,911,060; *U.S.S.R.*, \$149,196,950; *Mexico*, \$23,149,175; *Australia*, \$30,473,739; *New Guinea (Brit.)*, \$7,648,795; *New Zealand*, \$5,608,680; *Southern Rhodesia*, \$24,190,320; *Belgian Congo*, \$11,808,650; *Japan*, *Chosen (Korea)*, \$12,949,685; *British India*, \$11,276,755; *British West Africa*, \$13,449,380; *Colombia*, \$12,044,900. In 1934 the production of Silver was 190,859,421 fine oz. (\$92,153,803) (*Mexico*, \$35,799,436; *United States*, \$15,685,640; *Canada*, \$7,938,382; *Peru*, \$5,012,410; *Japan*, \$3,322,911; *Germany*, \$2,869,955; *British India*, \$2,808,875; *British West Africa*, \$1,641,438; *Australia*, \$5,363,480).

Year.	Fine Oz. Gold.	Value.	Year.	Fine Oz. Gold.	Value.
1907	19,077,260	\$412,966,600	1921	15,974,962	\$330,231,792
1908	21,422,244	442,837,000	1922	15,451,945	319,420,063
1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	1923	17,790,597	367,764,279
1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	1924	19,031,001	393,405,653
1911	22,397,136	462,989,761	1925	19,025,942	393,301,128
1912	22,605,068	467,288,203	1926	19,349,118	399,981,749
1913	22,254,983	460,051,329	1927	19,431,194	401,678,427
1914	21,301,836	431,301,827	1928	19,700,049	407,236,156
1915	22,737,520	470,026,251	1929	19,496,721	403,933,049
1916	22,031,094	455,423,136	1930	20,160,355	416,751,523
1917	20,345,528	420,579,351	1931	22,329,525	461,592,277
1918	18,614,039	384,786,306	1932	24,150,761	499,240,663
1919	17,698,184	365,853,933	1933	24,962,408	516,018,675
1920	16,130,110	332,823,934	1934	27,930,463	977,566,205

## THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By the Rt. Hon. M. J. SAVAGE, *Prime Minister of New Zealand.*)

The Dominion of New Zealand is a small and wealthy country of a million and a half people situated in the South Pacific Ocean. It is a land of singular natural beauty, renowned for its mountains, lakes, fiords and forests. The Dominion extends for a length of over 1,000 miles north and south, and in addition has control over numerous islands with a large Polynesian population in the South Pacific. Its jurisdiction extends, in fact, from the Penrhyn Islands, some 8 degrees south of the Equator down to the Ross Sea in the Antarctic Circle.

With an enormous overseas trade—the highest per capita external trade in the world—New Zealand has developed an economy peculiarly sensitive to price fluctuations in the world's markets and one very largely dependent on products derived from the cow and the sheep. It has, moreover, one main market, the United Kingdom, where New Zealand is responsible for supplying two-thirds of the British imports of cheese, one-third of the imports of butter, half the imports of mutton and half of those of lamb. New Zealand also occupies fourth place amongst the world's wool producers.

In the past it was held that New Zealand's economic destiny lay solely in the expansion of her farming industries. Such a policy was mutually advantageous in that New Zealand's increasing export surplus enabled it to purchase increasing quantities of British manufactured goods, and at the same time provided the means of paying interest on the British capital invested in New Zealand. In more recent times the disastrous price-fall in the values of primary products in the British market have had a marked effect on the prosperity of this country. Similarly, the possibilities of market restrictions in the United Kingdom and in other overseas countries, have proved an equally serious and aggravating factor. New Zealand is by no means completely developed and her prosperity depends upon the expansion of her industries.

At the present time the Dominion is faced with the necessity of adopting one of two alternative policies. Either it must develop its manufacturing industries and thus provide internally the expanding market that is necessary for the prosperity of the people, or it must attempt to find further foreign markets for its primary products.

Manufacturing industries in the Dominion are concerned mainly with the processing of the principal primary products, but latterly more diversified forms of factory production have been developing. Indeed, apart from steel, cotton goods, woven rayon fabrics, porcelain and table china, rubber tyres, and complicated machinery, nearly everything made in the United Kingdom can now be made in New Zealand. The volume of New Zealand manufactures is, however, not large, the country is so obviously suited to agricultural and pastoral production, and it has always been the expressed policy of New Zealand Governments to give a very generous preference to the goods of the United Kingdom.

While New Zealand's attitude towards the United Kingdom is largely a matter of enlightened self-interest, it is, nevertheless, manifested in a nation-wide genuine feeling of affectionate loyalty to the British Crown and the Mother country. The people of New Zealand, both white people and Maoris, are proud of their membership of the British Commonwealth.

New Zealand has long had the reputation of being a pioneer in the field of social legislation. The tradition and practice of State socialism has been more commonly accepted than it has in most other countries, and the advent of a Labour Government after the General Elections in 1935 has resulted in further and far-reaching changes in the economic and social institutions of this Dominion. It is a common conviction in the Dominion to-day that economic forces must be operated consciously for the purpose of providing the highest possible standard of living consistent with the natural resources of the Dominion and the ability of the people to utilize them effectively.

# The Dominion of New Zealand.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1921.	Census of 1926.	Census of 1936.
North Island and Islets.....	44,281	741,255	831,813	938,953
South Island and Islets.....	58,092	477,051	511,942	551,847
Stewart Island and Islets.....	670	397	446	509
Chatham Islands.....	372	210	268	399
Auckland Islands .....	234			
Campbell Island .....	44			
Antipodes Islands .....	24	...	...	...
Bounty Islands .....	1			
Snares Islands.....	1			
Three Kings Islands.....	3	...	...	2
Kermadec Islands.....	13	...	...	\$
Cook Islands .....	150			
Other Islands annexed in 1901 .....	130	13,209	13,877	14,387
Tokelau Islands .....	4	...	1,033	†
Western Samoa (Mandatory) .....	1,133	35,042	40,229	†
Maori Population .....	...	52,751	63,670	81,774
Total .....	105,155	1,320,275	1,463,278	...

§ Incomplete. Population of Northern Group (1,761 in 1926) not yet to hand.

† Census not yet taken.

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1932	24,884	17,879	42,763	11,683	21,210	32,893	9,856
1933	24,334	18,826	43,160	11,701	21,217	32,918	10,510
1934	24,322	23,241	47,563	12,527	26,617	39,144	11,266
1935	23,925	26,157	50,122	12,217	27,397	39,614	12,187

### Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase.	Net Passenger Arrivals during five corresponding calendar years.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	- 8,702
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	+15,320
1901	405,692	366,727	772,419	69,359	+10,638
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	+45,446
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	+40,966
1916	553,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	+35,561
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	+14,854
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	129,377*	+48,883
1936	...	...	1,491,708	147,239	+10,018(a)

\* based on population excluding half-castes living as Europeans, who are included in totals 1921 but not 1926. (a) Ten years increase.

### Races and Religions.

Races.	1926.	1926.	Religions.	1926.	1926.
Europeans .....	1,093,024	1,338,167	Church of England .....	41'75	41'21
Maoris .....	46,247	52,061	Presbyterians .....	23'71	24'60
Half-caste .....	6,750	11,609	Methodists .....	9'64	9'02
Chinese .....	2,147	3,374	Roman Catholics .....	13'79	12'29
Other race aliens .....	1,057	2,928			

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22' and 47° 18' South latitude and 162° East longitude - 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

*Geographical.*—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,340 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

*Climate.*—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 58° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from 13 to over 200 inches. The number of rain days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except on the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,500 and 2,500 hours.

## GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

## Governor General and Staff.

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand*, His Excellency the Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1882 (April, 1935). (Salary £5,000, and allowances £2,500) ..... £7,500  
*Military Secretary*, Major Arthur Frederic Purvis, M.C., late Scots Gds.  
*Official Secretary*, D. E. Fouhy.  
*Asst. do.*, J. H. L. James.  
*A.D.C.'s*. Capt. A. G. W. Heber-Percy, Gren. Gds.; Lieut. Sir Standish O'Grady Roche, Bt., R.N.

## \* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LABOUR CABINET (Aug., 1936).

*Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Native Minister, Minister for Cook Islands, of Broadcasting, and in Charge of Native Trust, Legislative, Electoral, Audit and High Commissioner's Departments*, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, P.C.

\* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The honoraria of Ministers are: Prime Minister, £2,000 per annum; other Ministers, £1,170 per annum, plus £200 house allowance where no Government residence is provided. A "pooling" system is at present in operation whereby the salaries of Ministers are shared with co-opted members of the Government Party.

*Minister of Education, Health, Marine, and in Charge of Mental Hospitals, Police, and Inspection of Machinery Departments*, Hon. P. Fraser.

*Minister of Finance, Customs, Marketing, Stamp Duties, and in Charge of State Advances, Land and Income Tax, Public Service Superannuation, Public Trust, Government Life Insurance, State Fire Insurance, and Census and Statistics Departments*, Hon. W. Nash.

*Minister of Industries and Commerce, Railways, and in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research Department*, Hon. D. G. Sullivan.

*Attorney General, Minister of Justice, and in Charge of Prisons, and Registrar-General's*,



Departments and Patents, Designs, Trade-Marks, and Copyright Offices, Hon. H. G. R. Mason.

Minister of Labour, Immigration, and Employment, Hon. H. T. Armstrong.

Minister of Public Works, and Transport, and in Charge of Roads and Buildings, Hon. R. Semple.

Minister of Internal Affairs, and in Charge of Pensions, Museum, and Advertising Departments, Hon. W. E. Parry.

Minister of Mines, and in Charge of Printing and Stationery Department, Hon. P. C. Webb.

Minister of Agriculture, and in Charge of Friendly Societies, and National Provident Fund Departments, Hon. W. Lee Martin.

Minister of Lands, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements, Scenery Preservation, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, Valuation, and Tourist and Publicity Departments, Hon. F. Langstone.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Defence, and in Charge of War Pensions, Hon. K. Jones.

Member of Executive Council without Portfolio, Hon. M. Fagan.

#### HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, W. J. Jordan, New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 (and allowance £1,000).....£2,000  
Secretary, E. T. Sandford.....1,055

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 38 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 4 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives, since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. Members of the Legislative Council receive £315 per annum, and of the House £450 per annum, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross ..... £720  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. W. E. Barnard (plus sessional allowance of £83 per annum and free sessional quarters) ..... 900

#### THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Myers, P.C., K.C.M.G. .... £2,250  
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir J. R. Reed, C.B.E., Hon. H. H. Ostler, A. W. Blair, D. S. Smith, R. Kennedy, A. Fair, J. B. Callan, E. H. Northcroft.....each 2,000  
Judge, Court of Review of Mortgagees' Liabilities, Hon. H. F. Johnston .... 2,000  
Judge, Court of Arbitration, Hon. E. Page 2,000

In 1935, 40,094 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 38,337. In 1935 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,148. Civil cases to number of 391 were tried, and 383 judgments were recorded for a total amount of £148,155.

#### POLICE.

On March 31, 1936, the strength of the Police Force was 1,226 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,283 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1935-36, 5s. 9½d.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road, electric power, and harbour boards.

For cities or boroughs, any adult of either sex resident in the town may register as an elector. Non-resident ratepayers may also exercise the franchise.

For counties, adult ratepayers of either sex may register as electors, and may have one, two, or three votes according to the value of their property.

Revenue of local bodies, 1934-35 ..... £14,678,729  
Receipts not revenue, 1934-35 ..... 3,943,488  
Expenditure, 1934-35 ..... 18,744,891  
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1935 ... 59,551,850

#### PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

#### DEFENCE.

##### Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force, the New Zealand Air Force, and the Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the Staff Corps, the Permanent Staff, the Artillery, the Permanent Air Force, the Permanent Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps, the Army Ordnance Corps, and the General Duty Section. The compulsory territorial system (including Cadets) is at present in abeyance, for reasons of economy. It has been replaced by a volunteer system on a reduced scale. Present strength of N.Z. Permanent Forces, 106 professional officers; establishment of N.Z. Permanent Staff, 110 (chiefly drill-instructors). Strength of (volunteer) Territorial Force on May 11, 1935, 787 officers, 11,512 other ranks. Expenditure on land defence in year 1935-36 was: Military Forces, £378,179; Air Force, £160,774.

##### Navy.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A Naval Board controls all matters relating to the Naval Forces, and is vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 26th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy." Expenditure on naval defence 1935-36, £592,859. The New Zealand Division comprises the cruisers *Achilles* and *Dunedin*, the depot ship *Philomel*, the trawler *Wakakura*, and oil-tanker, *Nucula*. Two sloops, *Wellington* and *Leith*, are maintained by the British Government for duties in the South Pacific within the limits of the New Zealand station.

## FINANCE.

Year.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.	GLASS DEBIT.
1932	£22,719,733	£24,860,552	£281,942,800
1933	22,568,521	22,528,379	282,622,958
1934	23,492,749	24,202,027	302,791,996†
1935	26,126,094	24,499,595	280,581,217
1936	26,172,368	25,890,568	282,561,098

**Banking.**—At the end of 1935 there were six banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets, £63,008,626; liabilities, £65,981,412; value of notes in circulation at December 31, 1935, £7,615,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1934-35, 1,045,542 depositors, having £60,709,775 to their credit.

## EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1935) 2,486 public primary schools, with 6,048 adult teachers and 197,489 scholars; there are also 310 registered private primary schools, with 26,869 scholars, and, in addition, 138 village schools for the Maoris with 7,876 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 44 colleges and grammar schools, in 21 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 85 secondary depts. of district high schools, and 56 endowed and private secondary schools, and 10 secondary schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,818 students in 1935, and has power to confer degrees. Two Agricultural Colleges (Lincoln and Massey) with 287 students are affiliated to the University.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture and Forestry.**—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 56,390,196 acres, and, apart from boroughs and holdings under 1 acre, 43,282,093 acres of this were in occupation in 1936, this acreage representing 84,547 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area of wheat for threshing in 1935-36 was 248,639 acres, giving a yield of 8,859,223 bushels. An area of 77,502 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 3,302,642 bushels; while 227,480 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages in 1935-36 were: barley, 20,659; peas, 24,428; rye-grass, 66,625; and potatoes, 22,958. An area of 395,159 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds, exclusive of 59,905 acres of turnips and rape, grown together. Amongst the forest

productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine, and wool-packs are now being made also.

**Live Stock.**—The cattle at January 31, 1936, numbered 4,254,073; sheep, 30,039,133; pigs, 803,463; and horses, 276,170. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

**Manufactures.**—Statistics of factory production show (1934-35) 5,270 factories in operation, employing 79,358 hands. Value of output for year, £79,324,473.

**Minerals.**—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1935 being 2,100,000 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1935 being 84,000,000 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, occurs in great abundance in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Onakaka and Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE (£ N.Z.).  
(Excluding specie.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1930...	£44,340,000	£44,941,000	£89,281,000
1931...	26,498,000	34,951,000	61,449,000
1932...	24,646,000	35,610,000	60,256,000
1933...	25,581,000	41,006,000	66,587,000
1934...	31,340,000	47,343,000	78,683,000
1935...	36,317,267‡	46,538 381	82,855,648

## Principal Imports, 1935:—

Fruit (Fresh and Dried) .....	£689,092
Tea .....	648,545
Sugar .....	663,692
Tobacco .....	704,432
Iron and Steel .....	3,740,490
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus ..	1,646,184
Other Machinery .....	1,997,153
Motor-cars and parts thereof .....	4,165,383
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures ..	746,831
Cotton Piece Goods .....	1,706,829
Woolen Piece Goods .....	652,693
Other Piece Goods .....	1,262,321
Other Textiles .....	3,097,572
Wood, Timber, and Manufactures thereof .....	546,741
Oil, Petroleum (crude and refined) ...	1,791,544
Leather and Manufactures thereof ...	558,670

## Principal Exports,\* 1935:—

Wool .....	£7,097,133
Butter .....	13,616,740
Frozen Meat .....	12,768,968
Cheese .....	4,376,512
Hides, Skins and Pelts .....	2,420,828
Gold .....	1,441,790

The external trade of 1935 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom .....	£18,519,600	£38,921,568
Australia .....	4,295,457	1,781,811
United States .....	4,362,516	2,468,066
Canada .....	2,439,253	656,984
Japan .....	1,078,774	432,495
France .....	180,423	484,610
India .....	532,786	60,956
Ceylon .....	626,907	1,118
Germany .....	469,853	165,304
Belgium .....	204,742	647,212
Dutch East Indies .....	1,432,847	2,235

\* N.Z. produce only.

† Financial year ends March 31; railway and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure are excluded throughout, although Post and Telegraph profits are included in revenue from 1931-32.

‡ Includes Treasury Bills for £3,452,109 issued in anticipation of revenue; and £19,404,872 Treasury Bills issued under the Banks Indemnity (Exchange) Act, 1932-3. These latter were issued to finance purchase of surplus London exchange from trading banks in connection with exchange regulation. The Reserve Bank took over exchange regulation from August 1, 1934, and the above £19,404,872, although included in the Public Debt as at March 31, 1934, has been since paid off.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In March, 1936, there were 3,320 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 189 miles of private lines, together with an excellent system of road service cars. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1935-36, including season-ticket holders, was 20,358,524, and in addition 3,239,609 on railway road motor services, while goods carried amounted to 6,188,805 tons. Operating revenue and expenditure were £6,243,519 and £5,523,193.

**Shipping.**—During 1935 the vessels entered inwards numbered 609 (tonnage, 2,571,122), and those entered outwards 627 (tonnage, 2,617,669) exclusive of coasting vessels.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—The annual postal circulation was (1935), 296,974,198 letters and postcards, 34,547,494 newspapers, 191,066,262 books and packets, and 3,538,725 parcels, and the work is effected by 1,777 post-offices. At March 31, 1936, there were 12,109 miles of telegraph line, with 65,384 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 16,033,131.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, WELLINGTON**, in the North Island.

The population of the principal towns at the Census of March 24, 1936, was as follows:—Wellington, 149,816; Auckland, 221,813; Christchurch, 132,530; Dunedin, 81,983; Wanganui, 25,761; Invercargill, 25,761; Palmerston North, 23,954; Napier, 18,689; Timaru, 18,843; New Plymouth, 18,503; Hamilton, 19,585; Hastings, 17,959; Gisborne, 16,037; Nelson, 13,571.

## THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30' S. lat. and 175° 40'–177° 15' W. long. *Chatham Islands* have a population of 757, two-fifths of whom are Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 0' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (45° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited, *Bounty Islands* (47° 43' S. lat., 179° 0' 30" E. long.) uninhabited, and *Snares Islands* (uninhabited.)

The following islands have been annexed:—

*The Kermadec Group*, between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some islets. At the Census of 1936 there were two persons on Sunday Island engaged in the cultivation of land.

*Cook and other Islands*, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Manke, Mitiaro, Manuae and Te Anu-o-tu, Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka, Niue, Suvarow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1926 numbered 13,877 (Cook Islands, Lower

Group 8,321; Northern Group 1,761; and Niue Island 3,795), all except 313 being Natives. At the Census of April 30, 1936, the population of the Lower Group was 10,243, and Niue Island 4,104. The returns for the Northern Group are not yet available. The chief exports are citrus fruits, bananas, tomatoes and copra. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1935) were valued at £65,675 (Cook Group, £53,599, Niue Island, £12,076) and the imports at £76,964 (Cook Group, £61,676, and Niue Islands, £15,288). Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook Group, with a native population of 4,839, and a population other than native of 215. Niue (population 4,104) is the chief of the islands outside the group. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, with the assistance of Island Councils, including Native Arikis or chiefs. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

*Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga*, H. F.

Ayson, C.M.G.

*Resident Comm., Niue*, W. M. Bell, C.B.E.

*Cook Dependency (1923).*

*Tokelau or Union Islands.* A group of atolls (population 1,198 in 1935), transferred in 1926.

The Mandated Territories are:—

*Western Samoa*, consisting of the islands of Savaii (703 square miles) and of Upolu, which, with its small adjacent islands, Apolima, Manono, Fanaatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuula is 430 square miles and had a population at the Census of 1926 of 40,229. 35,880 were Samoans, 1,079 Chinese and Melanesians, and 2,270 half-castes and Europeans. The remaining islands of the Samoan group belong to the U.S.A. Population of Western Samoa in 1936, 54,733. All the islands are mountainous, the highest peak rising to 6,094 feet. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Adler* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), cocoa, bananas and rubber are the chief products of the islands. The exports were valued in 1925 at £189,298 (copra £108,695, cacao £19,639, bananas £38,146) and the imports at £135,757.

*Administrator*, A. C. Turnbull (*Acting*).

*Nauru Island*, situated in longitude 166 degrees east, and 26 miles south of the Equator, is administered by the U.K., Australia, and New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers, 1919, the first and second Administrators having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (April 1, 1935) of 2,696, of whom 158 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island (exports 1935, 695,882 tons). The value of the imports in 1934 was £97,684.

*Administrator*, Commander R. C. Garsia, R.A.N. (address, Nauru Island, Central Pacific).

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1936. †		European Population, 1931.
		European.	Total.	
Cape of Good Hope .....	277,164*	789,293	3,522,231	749,231
Natal .....	35,284	189,867	1,940,552	177,449
Transvaal .....	110,450	815,537	3,301,016	696,120
Orange Free State .....	49,647	199,037	766,850	205,375
Union of South Africa ....	472,550*	1,993,734	9,530,649	1,828,175
Southwest Protectorate ....	322,393	30,505	357,382	24,115†

Of the European population of the Union, 1,012,868 were males, and 980,866 females. The increase in the European population of the Union (1931-36) was 9·1 per cent.

Increases in the Provinces, Cape, Natal and Transvaal, were as follows:—5·3 per cent., 7·0 per cent., and 17·2 per cent. respectively. In the Orange Free State there was a decrease of 3·1 per cent.

\* Includes Walvis Bay (430 sq. miles), which is administered by the Territory of S. W. Africa, but is an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope Province.

† 1926 figures.

‡ Preliminary figures.

## Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1932	44,944	18,542	15,408	1932	24·17	9·97	8·29
1933	44,519	17,666	16,709	1933	23·55	9·35	8·84
1934	44,878	18,537	19,890	1934	23·44	9·68	10·39
* 1935	48,176	20,762	20,509	1935	24·78	10·68	10·60

\* The figures for 1935 are merely provisional, except those for marriages.

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50' - 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

*Relief.*—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggenveld* and *Nieuwveld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooie Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

*Rivers.*—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1488 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. In 1497-8, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels until about 1511, and subsequently also by those of England and the Netherlands, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

*Natal* derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1838 and 1840 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

*Delville Wood.*—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners. The former debts of the Colonies now constituting the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (*Cape Town and Pretoria*), The Right Honourable the Earl of

Clarendon, G.C.M.G. (1931) £10,000

Secretary, Rear-Admiral G. W. Halifax.

Comptroller, Capt. J. C. Windsor Lewis.

Administrative Secretary, J. H. Davis.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(March 30, 1933.)

The Governor-General presides.

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, P.C.</i>	£3,500
<i>Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. P. G. W. Grobler</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Labour and Social Welfare and of Commerce and Industries, Hon. A. P. J. Fomic</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Mines, Hon. Patrick Duncan, K.C., C.M.G.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Justice, Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., O.H., K.O., D.T.D.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Colonel the Hon. Deneys Reitz</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours and of Defence, Hon. O. Ploow, K.C.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Lands, General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp</i>	2,500
<i>Minister Without Portfolio, Hon. R. Stuttaford.</i>	

## HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

*High Commissioner for the Union, C. T. te Water, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.*

*Secretary, G. W. Klerck.*

## EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION AND

## TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

<i>Trade Commissioner, F. J. du Toit.</i>	
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hague, Dr. H. D. van Broekhuizen.</i>	
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rome, Dr. G. M. A. Heymans.</i>	
<i>Commercial Counsellor for Southern Europe—Rome, Dr. F. E. Geldenhuys.</i>	
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., R. W. Close.</i>	
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Paris, E. H. Louw.</i>	
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Berlin, Dr. S. F. N. Gle.</i>	
<i>Commercial Counsellor for Northern Europe—Berlin, A. J. Bosman.</i>	
<i>Commissioner for the Union in East Africa—Nairobi, Col. Beresford Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Trade Commissioner, Montreal, D. de Wail Meyer.</i>	
<i>Trade Commissioner, Batavia, A. T. Breunau.</i>	
<i>Accredited Representative of the Union of South Africa to the League of Nations, D. Steyn.</i>	
<i>Hon. Trade Commissioners are also established at Rotterdam, Oslo, Genoa, San Francisco and Vancouver, and a Consul-General at Lourenco Marques (Major F. E. Pienaar, D.T.D., O.B.E.).</i>	
<i>Hon. Consul of the Union of South Africa, Gothenburg, G. Carlsson.</i>	
<i>Consul-General for the Union of South Africa, Hamburg, Capt. F. Brehmer.</i>	
<i>Hon. Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, Jerusalem, M. Haskel.</i>	
<i>Secretary, S.A. Legation, Brussels, E. F. Horn.</i>	
<i>Secretary, S.A. Legation, Stockholm, T. H. Bustace.</i>	
<i>Secretary, S.A. Legation, Lisbon, J. N. Theron.</i>	

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. Eight are nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council

and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. Election for members is carried out according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat. Originally, under Section 24 of the South Africa Act, nominated Senators held their seats for a period of ten years, but this provision was amended by Act No. 54 of 1926, and nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The House of Assembly consists of 150 elected members, 61 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Natal, 57 Transvaal, and 16 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent. The total number of seats contemplated by the South Africa Act, §§ 32-33, is now reached, and the members assigned to each province will henceforth be based on a Union quota of European on all adults. The female franchise which was introduced under the provisions of Act No. 18 of 1930 is not utilised in the determination of the quota.

*President of the Senate, Sen. the Hon.*

*C. A. van Niekerk* ..... £1,200

*Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.*

*E. G. Jansen* ..... 2,000

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of five years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

## Administrators of the Provinces.

<i>Cape</i> .....	<i>The Hon. J. H. Conradie</i>	£3,500
<i>Natal</i> .....	<i>The Hon. H. G. Watson, I.S.O.</i>	2,000
<i>Transvaal</i> .....	<i>The Hon. S. P. Bekker</i>	2,500
<i>Orange Free State</i> .....	<i>The Hon. C. T. M. Wilcocks</i>	2,000

## Provincial Secretaries.

<i>Cape</i> .....	<i>F. C. M. Voigt</i>	1,450
<i>Natal</i> .....	<i>A. E. Charter, O.B.E.</i>	1,450
<i>Transvaal</i> .....	<i>H. F. Pentz</i>	1,450
<i>Orange Free State</i> .....	<i>H. E. Irving</i>	1,450

## THE JUDICATURE.

## SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

## APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

*Chief Justice of South Africa (vacant)...* £3,500*Judges of Appeal, Hon. J. S. Curlewis,*£3,250; *Hon. J. Stratford; Hon. F. W.**Beyers and Hon. Sir J. E. R. de Villiers* 3,250*Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.**Judge President, H. S. Van Zyl.....* 3,000*Puisne Judges, Hon. F. E. Watermeyer;**G. G. Sutton; Hon. P. S. T. Jones; A. v. d.**Centlivres; R. P. B. Davis.....each* 2,750*Eastern Districts Local Division.**Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham...* 3,000*Puisne Judges, Hon. C. Gutsche; Hon.**W. Pittman; Hon. P. C. Gane.....each* 2,750*Grigqualand West Local Division.**Puisne Judge, Hon. W. E. Bok.....* 2,750*Transvaal Provincial Division.**Judge President, Hon. D. de Waal, D.S.O.* 3,000*Puisne Judges, Hon. B. A. Tindall;**Hon. I. Grindley-Ferris; Hon. G. J.**Maritz; Hon. L. Greenberg; Hon. C. E.**Barry; Hon. S. Solomon; Hon. N. J.**de Wet.....each* 2,750*Natal Provincial Division.**Judge President, Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G.* 3,000*Puisne Judges, Hon. E. L. Matthews,**C.M.G.; Hon. A. A. R. Hathorn; Hon.**C. W. H. Lansdown.....each* 2,750*Orange Free State Provincial Division.**Judge President, Hon. F. E. T. Krause ...* 3,000*Puisne Judges, Hon. P. U. Fischer; Hon.**C. L. Botha.....each* 2,750*Native High Court, Natal.**Judge President, Lennox Ward.....* 1,500*Judges, F. A. Shepstone; S. A. McCorm-**ieck; T. B. Horwood.....each* 1,400

## DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

(i) *The South African Permanent Force*, which consists of:—(i) The South African Staff Corps. (ii) The South African Artillery. (iii) The South African Air Force. (iv) The South African Naval Service. (v) The South African Instructional Corps. (vi) The Special Service Battalion. (vii) The Pioneer Battalion. (viii) The South African Ordnance Corps. (ix) The South African Service Corps. (x) The South African Medical Corps. (xi) The South African Veterinary Corps. (xii) The South African Administrative, Pay and Clerical Corps. (2) *The Coast Garrison Force.* (3) *The Citizen Force.* (4) *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.* (5) *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked

feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. As an alternative citizens may enter for service in the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 5 commands. To each command has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training are posted.

## EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils."

Under Act No. 5 of 1922, a definition is given of the term "higher education." Section 11 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows:—The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia*: (a) Education provided by universities and university colleges incorporated by law; (b) education provided by the South African Native College; (c) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science) as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education; (d) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education; (e) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses (c), (d) and (e) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial and agricultural), and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I. Universities and university colleges comprising the following:—

1. *University of South Africa.*
2. *University of Capetown.*
3. *University of Stellenbosch.*
4. *University of the Witwatersrand.*
5. *University of Pretoria.*

II. Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at Capetown, Durban, Witwatersrand, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein.

III. Industrial, trade, housecraft and agricultural schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

IV. Child welfare and reformatories.

The average number of internal students at universities and university colleges for the calendar year 1935 was 7,892. The State expen-

ditute on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1935-36 was £903,321.

**Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.**—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State schools and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

**Number of State and State-aided Schools in the Union on Nov. 5, 1935.**—For European scholars, 4,672; for Non-European scholars, 4,419; total, 9,091.

**Number of Scholars and Teachers on Nov. 5, 1935.**—European scholars, 371,932; Non-European scholars, 497,948; total, 869,900. Teachers—In European Schools, 16,341; in Non-European Schools, 11,883.

**State Expenditure on Education in 1935-36.**—Cape, £3,830,922; Natal, £867,909; Transvaal, £3,001,327; Orange Free State, £922,401.

**1935.**—European, £279; Non-European, £1,070; total, £1,349.

**Number of Scholars.**—European, 23,737; Non-European, 42,417; total, 66,154.

**Number of Teachers.**—In European Schools, 1,345; in Non-European Schools, Europeans, 147; Non-European, 1,185; total, 2,530.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

**Superintendent-General of Education, Cape,** W. de V. Malan, B.A., Ph.D.

**Supt. of Education, Natal, F. D. Hugo, B.A.**

**Director of Education, Transvaal, G. A. C. Kuschke, M.A.**

**Director of Education, Orange Free State, S. H. Pellissier, B.A.**

### UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of subsidies to Provincial Administrations and interest on Railway capital) for the five years ended March 31, 1935, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1930-1931.....	28,563,005	24,249,960
1931-1932.....	27,740,746*	22,975,654†
1932-1933.....	28,441,852*	22,714,215†
1933-1934.....	37,624,903	27,281,728†
1934-1935.....	33,730,228	29,551,242†

\* Including primæ duty collected for the payment or part payment of export subsidies.

† Including export subsidies paid out.

### DEBT.

The Funded Debt of the Union at March 31, 1935, was £271,268,531 and the Floating Debt £2,846,870.

### PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925

Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are:—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) As from April 1, 1935, a special grant of £125,000 per annum to the Province of Natal, and £275,000 per annum to the Orange Free State Province is being made.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for six years ended March 31, 1935, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1929-30.....	5,234,805	5,243,032	11,127,738	11,344,925
1930-31.....	4,919,680	5,358,871	11,065,471	11,486,560
1931-32.....	5,016,726	5,425,911	11,130,684	11,557,257
1932-33.....	5,000,017	5,397,738	11,070,345	11,497,747
1933-34.....	5,505,601	5,469,125	11,692,441	11,805,262
1934-35.....	6,551,426	5,505,025	12,787,228	12,611,346

† Includes special grants.

### Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1936.

Capital and Reserve.....	£13,143,000
Notes in Circulation.....	1,520,000
Deposits.....	133,635,000
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches.....	2,169,000
Bills and other Liabilities.....	15,682,000
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand.....	2,731,000
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches.....	10,481,000
Securities.....	38,880,000
Bills under Discount.....	15,645,000
Advances.....	56,339,000
Other Liquid Assets.....	35,460,000
Other Assets.....	6,612,000

### PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture.**—The exports in 1935 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....	259,791,037 lb.	£9,515,832
Mohair.....	10,628,782 lb.	361,486
Hides.....	24,349,880 lb.	481,190
Skins.....	40,468,765 lb.	941,128
Ostrich Feathers.....	68,952 lb.	28,252
Meatles.....	999,351,718 lb.	1,557,738
Fruit, fresh.....	...	12,313,173
Wattle Bark.....	1263,698,336 lb.	767,632

† Including nuts.

‡ Wattle bark and extract.



European Production of Crops,† 1934-35.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Reserves and Loca- tions.
Barley .....	51,804	50	3,186	573	•
Oats .....	164,914	1,005	7,952	37,292	•
Rye .....	45,314	158	638	5,388	•
Wheat .....	576,447	750	88,508	316,761	•
Maize .....	143,190	265,385	1,608,202	1,262,676	432,752
Kaffir Corn .....	10,930	14,043	103,846	26,325	120,981
Potatoes .....	77,273	47,541	154,558	59,194	•
Tobacco .....	4,623	323	10,972	54	•
Ground Nuts .....	107	1,057	16,479	54	•
Tea, Green .....	•	•	•	•	•
Leaf, ... ..	•	3,450	•	•	•
Cotton(Seed)? .....	535	810	2,147	•	•

† Not enumerated.

‡ The production by natives on European farms, and in Native Reserves, Locations, &c., was only enumerated for maize and Kaffir corn. The production by natives on European farms for these crops is included above.

§ Grader's figures which do not distinguish native production.

|| Season, September, 1934, to June, 1935.

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Culti- vated, 1929-30.*	Irri- gated, 1929-30.*	Total Area of Farms, 1934-35.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1934-35
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape .....	3,207,885	474,044	127,769	37,731
Natal .....	1,449,351	29,879	10,999	10,215
Transvaal .....	4,188,664	244,424	40,851	31,437
O.F.S. ...	4,225,086	119,280	30,192	21,894

\* Not enumerated at 1933-34 census.

Live Stock, 1934-35 (excluding Live Stock in Towns)

Stock.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations Reserves, &c.
Cattle ..	1,569,931	1,206,667	2,426,635	1,591,438	3,603,206
Sheep ..	19,077,269	1,845,925	3,999,242	7,679,104	3,213,190
Goats ..	2,712,954	350,193	381,431	60,820	2,486,802
Pigs .....	207,466	68,480	222,872	133,250	•
Mules? ..	84,821	12,776	19,210	10,459	2,558
Asses? ..	240,018	43,205	193,668	52,253	170,417
Ostriches? ..	30,374	246	400	598	•

• Not enumerated.

† As at Aug. 31, 1930. No later figures available.

**Manufactures.**—The development of local industries has been most marked during the three years preceding 1931, the scarcity of overseas supplies and consequent increase in prices serving as a very effective measure of protection under which new industries have sprung up, and existing industries largely extended their operations. Though the world-wide depression during the succeeding years arrested this development the industries are rapidly returning to normal production. The total output during the year 1925-26 was £91,536,926; 1929-30, £111,799,115; 1932-33, £90,948,493; and 1933-34, £111,391,507.

Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting; arsenic production (ceased producing in 1933); detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c.

**Mines and Minerals.**—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond

mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1935 was:—

	£		£
Gold .....	176,532,830	Silver .....	135,933
Diamonds ..	2,171,267	Asbestos .....	226,861
Coal .....	3,539,796	Osmiridium ...	24,460
Copper .....	323,674	Corundum .....	36,552
Tin .....	136,359	Platinum .....	179,627

† Includes gold premium to the amount of £27,795,410.

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

	Gold.
1922* .....	7,009,858 fine oz. £32,343,485
1931 .....	10,877,777 " 46,205,858
1932* .....	11,558,532 " 49,766,331
1933* .....	11,013,712 " 68,686,577
1934* .....	10,479,857 " 72,311,013
1935* .....	10,773,991 " 76,532,830

The average labour employed in the gold industry during December, 1935, Transvaal, was 32,967 Europeans and 285,551 natives and coloured.

	Diamonds.
1923 .....	2,053,095 metric carats £6,038,207
1931 .....	2,119,156 " 4,182,523
1932 .....	795,332 " 1,679,600
1933 .....	506,553 " 1,560,404
1934 .....	440,323 " 1,437,591
1935 .....	676,722 " 2,171,267

The average labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in 1935: Transvaal, 3,103 Europeans, 11,128 natives and coloured; Cape, 2,085 Europeans, 8,592 natives and coloured; O.F.S., 1,088 Europeans, 322 natives and coloured; a total of 5,286 Europeans and 20,042 natives and coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one-half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

	Coal.
	(Tons of 2,000 lb.)
1935 .....	
Transvaal .....	8,989,857 tons £2,115,165
Cape .....	4,214 " 2,624
O.F.S. .....	1,644,220 " 361,930
Natal .....	3,969,313 " 1,060,077
Totals .....	14,607,604 " £3,539,796

The average labour employed in coal mining in 1935 was: Natal, 533 Europeans, 11,585 natives and coloured; Transvaal, 966 Europeans, 13,340 natives and coloured; Cape, 8 Europeans, 68 natives and coloured; O.F.S., 127 Europeans, 3,283 natives and coloured; a total of 1,624 Europeans and 27,276 natives and coloured.

**Silver.**  
There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £135,933 in 1935, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

**Copper.**  
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)  
In 1935, 12,823 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal, and 0 tons in the Cape Province. The total shipments of copper during the year amounted to 11,927 tons, valued at £323,674.

**Tin.**  
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)  
The Union figures for 1935 are 1,042 tons, valued at £136,359.

\* Premium included—1922, 1923, 1924-1932 (Dec.), 1933-1934, 1935—£2,567,501, £2,712,151, £4,057,191, £668,798, £21,903,301, £27,795,410 and £30,767,825 respectively.

## Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1935 was £84,073,825, including gold premium. The value of miscellaneous products: quarry products, £134,263; lead, £58; magnesite, £3,336; graphite, £3,077.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1930-1935 (exclusive of silver and copper specie) was as follows. Note amended figures (exports) include Gold Specie:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1930	£64,568,447	£83,409,477	£147,977,924
1931	52,975,203	71,829,504	124,804,827
1932	32,790,305	68,938,001	101,728,306
1933*	49,311,450	95,275,389	144,586,839
1934*	66,303,345	88,073,687	148,377,032
1935*	75,320,283	108,293,439	177,613,722

\* Including the premium on gold bullion and specie to the value of £66,059 in 1933, £40,849 in 1934 and £73,253 in 1935 for imports and £22,224,180 in 1933, £21,504,275 in 1934 and £28,621,750 in 1935 for exports.

## Imports (Union).

Imports (Union).	1935
Apparel	£2,416,345
Arms and Ammunition	580,810
Bags	854,144
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods	4,652,105
Drugs and Chemicals	1,744,505
Electrical Machinery (Including Wire and Fittings)	4,461,011
Food and Drink	4,316,800
Furniture	1,384,730
Glycerine	276,208
Haberdashery	1,420,462
Hardware	4,350,725
Hats and Caps	496,731
Implements: Agricultural	1,187,237
Iron and Steel	2,411,204
Leather Manufactures	498,354
Machinery*	7,161,289
Oils	2,815,326
Tobacco	265,046
Wax (Candle)	283,697
Wood and Timber	1,837,547
Woollen Manufactures	2,400,194

## Exports (Union).

Exports (Union).	1935
Asbestos	£3,307,182
Bark, Wattle and Extract	767,632
Buchu Leaves	10,106
Coal (Excluding Bunker)...	560,001
Copper (Bar, Plate & Bistre)	340,323
Diamonds	2,975,525
Blasting Compounds	119,471
Feathers, Ostrich	28,252
Fish	271,441
Fodder	208,023
Fruit	2,647,741
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	171,439,992
Hides and Skins	1,440,502
Mohair	361,486
Oil: Whale	53,252
Sugar	1,764,057
Tin Ore	112,807
Tobacco	21,551
Wines	181,096
Wool	9,515,832

59.30 per cent. of the total exports (specie excluded) from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924, 53.84 per cent. in 1925, 61.75 per cent. in 1926, 60.77 per cent. in

\* Excluding agricultural and electrical machinery.  
† Including the premium to the value of £28,654,309.

1927, 57.70 per cent. in 1928, 64.05 per cent. in 1929, 69.45 per cent. in 1930, 74.81 per cent. in 1931, 81.63 per cent. in 1932, 82.3 per cent. in 1933, 80.1 per cent. in 1934 and 82.5 per cent. in 1935.

Trade with U.K. (exclusive of Specie but including the Gold Premium).

Imports of merchandise from U.K.

(1935) ..... £36,627,895

Exports to U.K. of S.A. produce

(1935) ..... 83,177,604

Imports from	1934.		1935.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	£32,301,163	48.7	£36,627,895	48.6
Canada	2,565,101	3.9	2,642,235	3.5
India	1,458,458	2.2	1,639,414	2.2
South West Africa	554,774	0.8	815,221	1.1
Other Parts of British Commonwealth	1,962,240	3.0	2,201,577	2.9
Total — British Commonwealth	38,841,736	58.6	43,926,322	58.3
Foreign Countries				
Belgium	1,413,846	2.1	1,707,360	2.3
Germany	3,340,197	5.1	3,892,499	5.2
Holland	846,772	1.3	826,670	1.1
Italy	822,394	1.2	891,247	1.2
Japan	2,241,174	3.4	2,656,808	3.5
Sweden	1,282,380	1.9	1,356,779	1.8
United States	10,816,824	16.3	12,746,959	16.9
Other Foreign Countries	6,653,737	10.1	7,299,313	9.7
Total Foreign Countries	27,417,324	41.4	31,377,635	41.7
Total Imports	66,259,060	100.0	75,303,957	100.0

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The first railway in South Africa, namely, between the Point and Durban, was commenced by private enterprise on Feb. 26, 1859. This was followed shortly afterwards by the Cape which started the construction of a line, also under private enterprise, from Cape-town, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey, on March 31, 1859. The Point-Durban line was opened to public traffic in 1860, and the Cape line to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was completed in 1864. Little progress was, however, made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and on Jan. 1, 1877, Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased activity at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban. Bloemfontein was connected with the Cape in 1890, two years later a line to Germiston established contact with the system already in operation in the Transvaal, and in 1895 the Natal-Transvaal lines were linked up.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1936, was 13,129 miles (comprising Cape 5,229, Orange Free

State 1,633, Transvaal 3,356, Natal 1,509, and South-West Africa 1,462), of which 12,305 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 884 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1936, amounted to £151,234,778. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1936, were £30,049,854, and the net surplus, after payment of interest, £5,623,158. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £17,613,215, or 58.62 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £16,329,318, or 60.43 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Bulawayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town and 3,600 miles from Cairo. Through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo, 3,300 miles, all 3' 6" gauge. The *Trans-Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland. This railway has since been extended to Blantyre, and has now been further extended to Chipoka on Lake Nyasa.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—On March 31, 1936, there were 3,241 post and 3,078 telegraph offices open in the Union. During the year 1934-35 345,327,000 articles of mail matter, including 3,384,000 registered articles, addressed to places within and without the Union, were handled. Internal air mail services operate twice weekly between Capetown and Durban via Port Elizabeth and East London, connecting with the incoming mail steamers on Mondays, and between Johannesburg and Durban six times per week. An air mail service operates twice weekly to and from London (Croydon) via Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Sudan, Egypt, Greece and France. Connexion is made with the internal services, Nyasaland, India and Australia en route. The number of money orders issued was 671,575, valued at £3,053,571 while 606,327 orders, value £2,626,204 were paid. 5,144,023 postal orders were issued, and 4,722,265 postal orders paid. The number of depositors in the Savings Bank was 5,144,023 with £16,261,692 standing to their credit. 6,251,579 inland telegrams (including press messages) were received and despatched during the year. There are 4 wireless telegraph stations in the Union, which during the year received from and transmitted to ships 33,409 messages, in respect of which £10,430 accrued to the revenue of the Department. The telephone system comprises 142,431 telephone instruments in the service of 116,240 subscribers, by whom approximately 228½ million (inclusive of 14½ million trunk) calls were made through departmental telephone exchanges. The combined cash revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £4,625,726, comprising Postal £2,005,654, Telegraphs £540,948, and Telephones £2,079,124. The combined cash expenditure totalled £3,365,591.

**Shipping.**—In 1935, 1,670 vessels (6,726,071 tons) entered from and 1,667 vessels (6,729,280 tons) cleared for foreign countries at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

#### RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

**Chairman,** Hon. O. Pirow, K.C., M.P., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

**Members,** A. Kuit, F. T. Bates, and D. Hugo.

**Secretary,** D. H. C. du Plessis.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the

Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board.

#### Southwest Africa. (Suidwes-Afrika.)

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

**Administrator,** Dr. D. G. Conradie, B.A., LL.D.  
**Secretary,** F. P. Courtney Clarke, B.A., LL.B.

**SOUTHWEST AFRICA** lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30'–18° 20' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. The estimated area of the country is 317,725 square miles, and the population according to the census taken in 1936 is 359,516, of whom 31,049 are Europeans. The native population in the Territory proper is 112,018, and that beyond the Police Zone is estimated to be 216,449, of whom 165,159 are estimated to be in Ovamboland. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the north, and is known as the Namib. Towards the east from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene Rivers, in the north, and the Orange River, in the south, all perennial streams of considerable volume. On the Orange are the *Au-grabies Falls*, twice the height of Niagara; these are situate about 25 miles east of the eastern boundary, in Cape Province.

The native races are:—In the south, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdarmas, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the north, Ovambos. To the north and east there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokofeld (the north-western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hereros and Ovattjimbus. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates and the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the follow-

ing matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(a) Native affairs or any matters specially affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives.

(b) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(c) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration;

(d) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory, and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(e) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(f) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(g) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(h) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(i) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(j) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(k) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions.

Police, Civil Aviation, Public Education, Land or Agricultural Banks and Alienation of Government Land were reserved for a period of three years,\* after which period the Assembly may by resolution ask to assume control thereof.

In regard to Finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration and connected with Union lines (De Aar to South-West Africa Border 343 miles). South-West Territory lines 1,484 miles, of which 354 are 2' 6" gauge, the balance being 3' 6" gauge; and privately owned lines 74 miles; a total of 2,034 miles.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. (Urban white population, 1936, 4,765.) Other inland towns are Keetmanshoop (Urban white population, 1936, 1,038), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Warmbad and Maltaehoe; also Aus, Mariental, Tsumeb and Usakos. The ports are Walvis Bay (Urban white population, 1936, 517) and Lüderitz (Urban white population, 1936, 840).

\* The period of three years has expired, and a resolution was passed unanimously by the Assembly on April 27, 1932, asking the Governor-General in terms of the Constitution Act to declare the full competency of the Assembly to make Ordinances in respect of these subject-matters. This has, however, not yet (August, 1936) been done.

## Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

#### Area and Population.\*

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1926. (European only.)	Eur. Pop. 1936†
The Colony.....	260,615	690,741	771,723
Transkeian Territories .....	16,554	16,053	17,570
Cape Province.	277,169	706,799	789,293

In 1936 the European population numbered 789,293\* (males 395,421, females 393,872).

Of the non-European population in 1936, 10,862 were Asiatics, 2,041,179 were Bantu, and 680,897 were of mixed and other races (preliminary figures). Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal

service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
European.			
1928 .....	18,032	7,519	6,351
1929 .....	19,008	7,315	6,569
1930 .....	19,468	7,416	6,529
1931 .....	19,180	7,282	6,035
1932 .....	18,284	7,614	5,782
1933 .....	18,062	7,195	...
1934 .....	17,642	7,627	7,090
1935* .....	18,503	8,095	7,147

#### Non-European.†

1928 .....	37,719	28,167	9,377
1929 .....	39,426	25,637	9,620
1930 .....	40,609	26,142	9,752
1931 .....	42,076	28,266	9,264
1932 .....	41,040	26,382	9,048
1933 .....	41,815	26,363	...
1934 .....	39,818	30,001	10,062
1935* .....	41,998	29,085	10,925

\* The figures for 1935 are merely provisional, except those for marriages.

† Partial Registration.

\* Including Walvis Bay.

† Preliminary figures.



*Religion.*—European only (1926 census).

Dutch Churches	410,227	Roman Catholics	28,023
Anglican	132,403	Baptists	10,149
Presbyterian	25,539	Other Christian	14,350
Congregational	4,494	Jews	23,984
Methodists	42,043	Other	868
Lutherans	10,781	No religion	3,514

*Education.*—Local School Administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. The Province is divided into 111 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, a portion of the members being elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local authorities. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 15 being free.

State and Aided Schools, Nov. 5, 1935, 2,290 European and 2,557 non-European. There are 154,028 European pupils and 270,545 non-European. Total number of teachers 13,212 (6,715 in European schools and 6,497 in non-European schools).

*Hospitals.*—The daily average number in all hospitals (1934) was 2,801; ordinary revenue £108,186, ordinary expenditure £397,988, Provincial subsidies, donations, &c., £198,947.

*Harbours and Works.*—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

*Administration.*—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 61 members (elected for five years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

*Local Government.*—There are 130 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 94 Divisional Councils and 95 Village Management Boards and 22 Local Boards.

*Administrator*, Hon. J. H. Conradie .... £2,500

*Executive Committee*, J. I. Mann, S. F. Malan, B. Muller, A. B. Cunningham.

*Prov. Sec.*, F. C. M. Voigt, B.A., LL.B.

*Superintendent-General of Education*, W. de V. Malan, B.A., Ph.D.

*Secretary*, H. Z. van der Merwe, B.A.

**CAPTOWN.** Total population (1936), European 165,700 and Non-European 156,521 (preliminary Census figures).

Cape Town, a seaport, the legislative capital of the Union of South Africa, seat of the Cape Provincial Council, and the Mother City of South Africa, consists of a central portion and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in an amphitheatre, which extends down to Table Bay towards the north-east and is backed on the other sides by the precipitous face of Table Mountain, which rises to a height of almost 3,582 feet, and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east, and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west. This part of the town is built on the slopes at the foot of these mountains and on the flatter ground below, extending

down, as already noted, to the shores of Table Bay.

The City is the seat of a university, which is situated on a magnificent site on the Grootte Schun estate, Rondebosch, and a cathedral, and amongst its educational institutions and places of interest numbers the South African Museum, an art gallery, a notable library containing rare MSS. first editions, &c., and the municipal botanical gardens. Several fine old buildings of the Dutch period still remain, some of the most important being the castle, begun in 1666, and to-day the oldest building existing in South Africa, Koopmans-de Wet Museum, an old Dutch house, dating from early in the 18th century, containing fine specimens of old Dutch furniture and antiques, and the Old Town house, containing a representative collection of valuable old Dutch and Flemish paintings.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by steamship 13-16 days, and by air eight days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome, Wingfield Airport, six miles from the centre of the city. Capetown's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance.

**NATAL.**

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1931 the European population was 177,449 (males 90,253, females 87,196), and the preliminary figures for 1936 revealed a European population of 189,867 (males 94,801, females 95,066). The birth and death figures for 1935 are merely provisional. The figures for 1934 are:—Births, 3,310; deaths, 1,748; marriages, 1,703.

In 1935 the European births registered numbered 3,470, deaths 1,821, and marriages 1,801. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

*Education.*—There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg which is affiliated to the University of South Africa. It has a constituent college at Durban with faculties of engineering, fine arts, and commerce. There is a Training College for European teachers in Pietermaritzburg, and several Training Colleges for non-Europeans throughout the province. In addition there were on Nov. 12, 1935—European: schools 493, scholars 29,105, teachers 1,722; non-European: schools 829, scholars 86,149, teachers 2,496. These are maintained or aided by Government. There is also a large number of private schools.

*Administration.*—The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

*Administrator*, Hon. H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O.

*Executive Committee*, F. C. Hollander; W. M. Power; J. Macaulay; W. V. Dyer.

*Provincial Secretary*, A. E. Charter, O.B.E.

**PIETERMARITZBURG**, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (European and coloured), 36,023 in 1921. The 1936 preliminary Census figures for the popu-

lation of Pietermaritzburg are Europeans, 22,218; Non-Europeans, 26,851.

In Durban (pop., 1921, 153,855; 1926—Europeans only—72,928; the 1936 preliminary Census figures are: Europeans, 94,773; Non-Europeans, 164,331), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, L.W.O.S.T., the bar being no longer existent, for 1927 being 37 feet.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

#### ZULULAND.

*Zululand*, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amatopoland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 25, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babunango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

#### THE TRANSVAAL.

In 1931 the European population numbered 696,120 (males 357,504, females 338,616) and in 1936, 815,537 (males 426,685, females 393,852). The figures for 1936 are provisional.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females, and the census of 1936, a total of 3,301,016 (males 1,874,545, females 1,476,471). In 1935 there were 21,194 European births, 8,834 European deaths, and 9,677 European marriages. The birth and death figures for 1935 are merely provisional. The figures for 1934 are:—Births 19,327; deaths, 7,384; marriages 9,181.

*Religion.* The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Europeans (1926)	Others (1921).
Dutch Churches .....	322,088	49,578
Anglican .....	103,462	94,543
Presbyterian .....	32,938	12,407
Methodists .....	38,903	143,441
Roman Catholics .....	28,142	14,490
Lutherans .....	6,165	136,335
Other Christians .....	32,557	64,437
Jews .....	38,802	4
Other Non-Christians ...	1,500	15,499
Other .....	4,365	1,013,417

On Nov. 5, 1935, there were 1,168 European and 738 non-European State and State-aided Schools in the Transvaal. The enrolment was 144,980 and 104,208; and the number of teachers 5,799 and 2,068 respectively.

*Administration.*—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 57 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members. Administrator, Hon. S. P. Bekker.

*Executive Committee*, J. M. van H. Brink; E. Goodman; F. W. R. Robertson; H. L. M. Leibbrandt.

*Provincial Secretary*, H. F. Pentz.

*Asst. do.*, D. G. Roux.

*Director of Education*, G. A. C. Kuschke, M. A.

*Sec. to the Education Dept.*, H. H. G. Kretz, B. A.

PRETORIA, pop. Europeans 76,229, and non-Europeans 51,561. This city, the Administrative Capital of the Union, is set amidst beautiful surroundings and wide, shady streets, charming residences and magnificent commercial and Government buildings, including the renowned Union Buildings in their impressive setting on Meintjes Kop. Ideal for residential purposes, the city is also the centre of the country's steel industry and offers unequalled opportunity for industrial development.

Pretoria is situated 35 miles to the north of Johannesburg, the centre of the Witwatersrand Goldfields.

Distance from London 7,200 miles; transit by rail and sea via Capetown, 15 days; 9 days by Imperial Airways.

#### ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 33 districts. The population at the last six censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1904 .....	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911 .....	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918 .....	181,678	...	...
1921 .....	188,556	140,271	628,827
1926 .....	202,985	...	...
1931 .....	205,375	...	...
1936* .....	199,037	567,813	766,850

In 1936, of the Europeans, 100,961 are males and 89,076 females.

The number of European births registered in 1935 was 5,009, deaths 1,952, and marriages 1,974. The birth and death figures for 1935 are merely provisional. The figures for 1934 are:—Births 4,599; deaths 1,778; marriages 1,916.

*Religion.*—Europeans only (1926 Census):—

Dutch Churches 163,504	Lutherans .....	893
Anglican .....	Roman Catholics ..	2,516
Presbyterian ...	Jews .....	5,753
Congregational ..	Other .....	5,545
Methodists .....		7,478

*Education.*—On November 5, 1935, there were 721 European and 295 non-European State and State-aided Schools in the Orange Free State Province. The enrolment was 43,839 and 37,046 respectively, and the number of teachers 2,015 and 822.

*Administration.*—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

*Administrator*, Hon. C. T. M. Wilcocks.

*Executive Committee*, J. O. du Toit; W. J.

Pretorius; C. T. van Schaikwyk, jr.; J. C. Buys.

*Provincial Secretary*, H. E. Irving.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 30,163 Europeans and 34,743 non-Europeans in 1936 (preliminary census figures). The city is an important railway centre, is developing rapidly, and continues to hold its place as one of the foremost cities in the Union. Many fine buildings have been erected, and a new Town Hall (costing £270,000) is now nearing completion.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, via Capetown, 12 days.

\* Preliminary figures.

## Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—The Indian Empire, Burma, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, and The Union of South Africa are shown separately in the preceding pages.

**ASCENSION.**  
(See ST. HELENA.)

**BAHAMAS.**  
(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

**BARBADOS.**  
(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

**BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.**

*H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, His Excellency Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.* ..... £5,000  
*Private Sec., J. F. Millard.*  
*Administrative Secretary, H. E. Priestman* ..... 1,200  
*Asst. do., H. L. Smith, C.B.E.* ..... 750  
*Auditor, R. L. Goodman* ..... 1,100

The High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the title being changed in 1934 from High Commissioner for South Africa (with the appointment of Sir William Clark).

**BASUTOLAND.**

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The preliminary Census figures (1936) showed 558,091 natives, 1,458 whites, 1,081 coloured and 362 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the mohair produced being of excellent quality. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. Basutoland has been called "The Switzerland of South Africa" and contains amongst its natural wonders the *Malestunyan Falls* (670 feet).

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the courts of District Commissioners, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The final court of appeal in the Territory is the Resident Commissioner's Court, appeal from which lies direct to the Privy Council. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Butha Buthe, Leribe, Peka, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 562 Government-aided native schools, with a total roll of 64,381; there are also 8 white schools. The education vote for 1934-35 was £41,800. The chief articles of export are wool and mohair, cattle and hides, the imports being chiefly blankets, groceries and hardware.

Revenue.....	1934-35. £246,144	1935-36. £302,490
Expenditure.....	292,114	294,973

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).	
Resident Commissioner, E. C. Richards....	£1,650
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, J. H. Sims, C.B.E. ....	1,000
Judicial Commissioner (Bechuanaland, Swaziland & Basutoland), Sir Cecil Mordaunt.....	1,200
Financial Secretary, L. G. Luscombe.....	900
District Commissioners:—	
Mohale's Hoek, (vacant).....	600
Leribe, T. B. Kennan.....	790
Mafeteng, D. W. How.....	850
Maseru, K. S. Balfe.....	630
Qacha's Nek, E. G. Dutton.....	850
Teyateyaneng, L. Clementi.....	840
Quthing, F. Jenner.....	850
Assistant Do., Butha Buthe, G. T. Stanley-Clarke.....	600
Assistant Do., Maseru, G. J. Armstrong....	575
Principal Medical Officer, H. W. Dyke, C.B.E.	950
Director of Agriculture, R. W. Thornton, C.B.E. ....	1,200
Chief Veterinary Officer, G. T. Henderson	750
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson....	800
Director of Education, O. B. Bull.....	725
Supt. Lepet Settlement, P. D. Strachan, C.B.E., M.D. ....	850
Controller of Stores, S. B. Dutton.....	650
Agricultural Officer, L. Wachter.....	700
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master, Resident Commissioner's Court, H. J. Golden, M.B.E. ....	750
Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.	

**BECHUANALAND.**

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Cappivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was retransferred to S. W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929. The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921 (estimated to exceed 1,250,000 in 1936). Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by

proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Tshakedi, Regent during the minority of Seretse (Bamangwato), of Molefi Pilane (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketse), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Dibolaen W. Diltapo (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *via* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1933-34.	1934-35.
Revenue .....	£ 78,270	£ 109,273
Grant-in-aid .....	177,300	93,200
Expenditure .....	187,264	187,529
Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. F. Key, C.M.G. .... (and allowance £450)		1,350
Assist. Resident Commissioner, Capt. R. O'M. Reilly, C.B.E. .... (and allowance £150)		1,000
Government Secretary, Capt. C. N. A. Clarke.....(and allowance £150)		1,000
Asst. Govt. Sec., H. H. Price, M.B.E. ....		650
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court, W. H. Russell ..		700
District Commissioners, A. L. Cuzen, £800; Capt. G. E. Nettleton, £800; Capt. J. W. Potts, £725; V. F. Ellen- berger, £650; W. E. Mangan .....		600
P.M.O., J. W. Stirling, M.B., Ch.B. ....		900
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. H. N. Hobday, B.Sc., M.R.O.V.S. (and allowances £150)		725

#### SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Kwa Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (Census of 1936) 155,528 of whom 152,159 were native Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis), 2,735 Europeans, and 634 coloured. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 45 inches, the mean temperature being 64° Fahr. (50°-78°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching is carried on by several companies. There were about 406,227 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1935. In the winter season sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal.

The agricultural products are maize (the staple product), tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes. Cotton

growing from jassid resistant seed is becoming important. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, copper and asbestos. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, 181 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £39,628 were exported.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Stegi and Goedgegun. There are schools for Europeans at various centres.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles); Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); Goedgegun to Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Gollie (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	£99,442	£102,152
Expenditure .....	125,076	127,918

#### CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, A. G. Marwick, O.B.E.  
Deputy Resident Commissioner, H. B. A. McCarter.  
Government and Financial Secretary, J. R. Armstrong.  
Assistant Govt. Sec., L. J. Puttick.  
District Commissioners, H. B. A. McCarter;  
S. B. Williams; (and one vacancy).

#### BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., comprising an area of about 19 square miles, with a population (1931) of 27,789 (11,353 white and 16,436 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or ordinary wells, and the inhabitants are normally dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks, but a new system of horizontal wells has recently been successfully installed. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to Canada. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians. Shipping entered and cleared 1935, 6,707.246 tons.

Capital, HAMILTON. Population (1931), 3,259.



	1934.	1935.
Public revenue.....	£363,473	£391,895
Public expenditure.....	372,065	371,440
Public debt, Dec. 31.....	112,756	108,026
Total Imports .....	1,340,727	1,420,198
Total Exports .....	294,762	121,538
Imports from U.K.....	385,796	438,193
Exports to U.K.....	318	33

*Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald John Thoroton Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1936).....£4,200*

*Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. W. G. H. Grantham.....1,000*  
*Attorney-General, Lt.-Col. Hon. T. M. Dill, O.B.E.....800*

*Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Trimmingham, O.B.E.....800*  
*Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir S. O. Rowan-Hamilton.....1,150*  
*Assistant Judge, R. C. H. Hallett.....Jes.*  
*Director of Works, W. Livingston.....800*

*Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Hon. Sir Matthew Best, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.*  
*King's Harbour Master, Lt.-Com. R. Hutchinson, R.N.*  
*C.R.E., Lt.-Col. Hon. K. I. Gourlay, D.S.O., M.C. S.M.O., Lt.-Col. R. A. Flood, R.A.M.C.*  
 Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

## BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands Indies." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

## STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of the State of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population (1931) is 270,223, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan (the capital), on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 8 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 2 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There are Native Courts for Natives and Muhammadan law and custom.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are nine wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with an agency at Jesselton.

There is an Armed Constabulary numbering 500 all ranks, composed of Indians and Natives under European officers, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1934.	1935
Revenue .....	\$2,671,449	\$2,810,675
Expenditure.....	1,640,254	1,772,582
Exports .....	10,052,054	8,156,261
Imports.....	4,790,050	5,092,299
Exports of Rubber .....	4,866,523	3,783,476
" Timber .....	2,256,681	2,217,693
North Borneo \$ = 28. 4d.		

CAPITAL, Sandakan. Population (1931), 13,826.

*The British North Borneo (Chartered) Company. Court of Directors.*

*President, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.*  
*Vice-President, D. O. Malcolm.*  
*Other Directors, Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone; G. E. B. Bromley-Martin; C. Mallet; Capt. A. G. Cowie; Sir Andrew McFadyean.*

*London Office Staff—*

*Staple Hall, Stone House Court, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 3.*

*Secretary and Chief Accountant, W. O. Pidgeon, A.C.A.*  
*Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth.*

*List of Officers (North Borneo).*

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Douglas James Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1934) .....</i>	<i>\$19,714</i>
<i>Deputy Governor and Chief Justice, C. F. C. Macaskie .....</i>	<i>10,200</i>
<i>Government Sec., A. N. M. Garry .....</i>	<i>7,800</i>
<i>Commandant, Maj. W. C. Adams, M.C. ....</i>	<i>7,800</i>
<i>Financial Controller, H. J. R. Beckett, A.C.A. ....</i>	<i>8,400</i>
<i>Residents—</i>	
<i>East Coast, C. D. Martyn .....</i>	<i>8,400</i>
<i>West Coast, C. R. Smith .....</i>	<i>8,400</i>
<i>Auditor, W. A. C. Smelt, A.C.A. ....</i>	<i>7,800</i>
<i>Principal Med. Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S. ....</i>	<i>8,571</i>
<i>Commissioner of Customs and Excise, A. J. B. Broodbank .....</i>	<i>7,500</i>
<i>Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, H. A. Dabell .....</i>	<i>7,200</i>
<i>Director of Works, Capt. J. A. Houston, B.A., B.E. ....</i>	<i>8,000</i>
<i>Gen. Manager of Railways, J. Beatty .....</i>	<i>7,200</i>
<i>Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture, H. G. Keith .....</i>	<i>7,800</i>
<i>Mycologist and Agricultural Adviser, E. Bateson .....</i>	<i>7,714</i>
<i>Commissioner of Lands, Legal Adviser, and Protector of Labour, J. S. Abernethy ...</i>	<i>4,920</i>

## BRITISH GUIANA.

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1935, was estimated at 328,219, of whom 138,334 were East Indian immigrants. The birth-rate was 34·3, and the death-rate 20·6 per 1,000 of the population. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 178,544 acres (of which 67,914 acres are in sugar-cane and 70,882 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 9,304 feet above sea level. On the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaitetur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a hitherto unknown fall, with a drop of some 500 feet was also discovered in 1934 on the Ipoke river, a tributary of the Kuribrong, this has been named the *Marina Fall*. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate is very equable. The mean temperature is 80·4°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher 82·6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 97·86 inches distributed over 183 days of the year, and its range from 65·23 to 138·88 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 58·4 inches per year, ranging from 45·2 to 80·4 inches per year. The chief product is sugar, which forms 65 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£1,443,008 in 1935), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice and coffee. There are about 8,601 aboriginal Indians living in their primitive state in the remote part of the Colony; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

In 1926 the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Commission with wide terms of reference, to consider the economic condition of the Colony. One of their recommendations was that the Constitution should be altered so as to provide that the Governor should have power to carry into effect all measures which he and the Secretary of State consider essential for the well being of the Colony. The British Government accepted the Commission's recommendation and the British Guiana Order in Council passed in 1928, (Amended in 1935) provided for the constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which had been in existence since 1831. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, of 10 Official Members and of 19 Unofficial Members. Executive and administra-

tive functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 5,227 miles of post-office telephone wire, 1,430 of which are contained in 13 miles of aerial cable; in addition, there are 23 miles of submarine cable and 313 of telegraph lines, with 70 post-offices and postal agencies, a short-wave broadcasting stations, and 9 wireless stations, including one operated by Cable & Wireless, and one by Pan American Airways. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 1935, 65,938.

	1934	1935
Public revenue .....	£1,147,439	£1,089,678
Public expenditure.....	1,080,864	1,128,436
Public debt .....	4,510,715	4,620,382
Total imports .....	1,750,006	1,833,925
Total exports .....	1,894,131	2,270,219
Imports from U.K. ....	985,007	1,011,463
Exports to U.K. ....	1,020,367	1,909,727

Governor, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stallord Northcote, K.C.M.G. (1935) £4,000  
(including duty allowance £500, and £1,000 for contingencies.)

Private Secretary (vacant) ..... 400

Chief Justice, His Hon. B. A. Crean ..... 1,800

Colonial Secretary, E. J. Waddington, C.M.G., O.B.E. .... £1,485 to 1,635

Princ. Asst. Col. Sec., G. C. Green, M.B.E. £800 to 850

Attorney-General, J. H. C. Nihill, M.C., M.A. 1,400

Puisne Judges, J. Verity (one vacancy) ... 1,050

Surgeon-General, J. A. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B. .... £1,000 to 1,200

Director of Education, Maj. W. Bain Gray, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. .... 900

Director of Agriculture, Prof. J. Sydney Dash, B.S.A. .... 1,200

Director of Public Works and Sea Defences (vacant) ..... 1,200

Insp.-Gen. of Police and Commandant of the Local Forces, Col. W. E. H. Bradburn 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, E. F. McDavid, M.B.E. 1,100

Commr. of Lands & Mines, J. Mullin, O.B.E., M.L.M.M., F.S.I. .... 900

General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, A. MacDougall, M.I.E.S. .... £850 to 1,000

Auditor (vacant) ..... 900

Compt. o' Customs, W. A. D'Andrade ..... 850

Postmaster-General, J. O. Reilly ..... 800

Official Receiver, Public Trustee & Crown Solicitor, P. W. King..... £900 to 1,000

Registrar, E. M. Duke, LL.B. .... £800 to 900

Govt. Analyst, K. Wallis, B.Sc. .... 750

Conservator of Forests, B. R. Wood, M.A. £1,200 to 1,500

Govt. M.O.H. and Registrar-General, B. N. V. Wase-Bailey, M.D. .... £750 to 900

Georgetown, 3,963 miles from London.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 80° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 63 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1931) of 51,347—25,524 males and 25,823 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not

unhealthily. The temperature ranges from 59 to 92 F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September 1931 a disastrous hurricane devastated the capital of the colony, with a loss of nearly 1,000 lives, a Mansion House Fund being raised for the sufferers.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15.5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5.5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The North of the Colony and the southern coastal plain (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 57 per cent. of the area of the Colony is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

There are 76 primary schools in the colony, and 4 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1935 was 407,177 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 7 unofficial members (5 elected and 2 nominated). The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1931), 16,687.

	1933-34.	1935.
Public revenue .....	\$1,056,244	\$1,192,688
Public expenditure .....	958,233	1,347,957
Public debt.....	2,702,796	3,102,269
Public advances .....	131,827	nil
	1934.	1935.
Total imports.....	1,912,375	\$2,676,795
Total exports.....	1,520,917	1,699,043
Imports from U.K. ....	466,733	731,257
Exports to U.K. ....	288,722	316,460

<i>Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns, K.C.M.G. (1934).....</i>	<i>£7,290</i>
<i>Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, William Johnston .....</i>	<i>4,860</i>
<i>Surveyor-General, A. N. Wolffsohn .....</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Director of Public Works, E. A. Boyce.....</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<i>Prin. Medical Officer, J. I. Moir .....</i>	<i>4,860</i>
<i>Supt. of Police, Maj. P. R. Matthews, O.B.E. ....</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<i>Colonial Postmaster, F. C. P. Bowen .....</i>	<i>2,400</i>
<i>Chief Justice, A. E. Agar .....</i>	<i>5,400</i>
<i>Attorney-General and Registrar-General, S. A. McKinstry.....</i>	<i>3,550</i>
<i>District Commissioners:—</i>	
<i>Belize, F. C. P. Bowen.....</i>	<i>2,400</i>
<i>Corozal, T. V. MacCall.....</i>	<i>2,000</i>
<i>Orange Walk, E. A. Grant .....</i>	<i>2,000</i>

<i>Stann Creek, M. S. Metzgen, M.B.E. ...</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>
<i>Toledo, A. Alcoser, M.B.C.....</i>	<i>2,000</i>
<i>The Cayo, T. C. Manders .....</i>	<i>2,000</i>
<i>Auditor, P. H. Jennings .....</i>	<i>2,430</i>
<i>Conservator of Forests, N. S. Stevenson...</i>	<i>3,670</i>
<i>Agricultural Officer, H. P. Smart.....</i>	<i>3,523</i>
<i>Superintendent of Education, B. E. Carman, B.S.C. ....</i>	<i>2,000</i>
Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days	

## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The West Indies, so named in 1492 by Columbus who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are Independent, 12,300 British, 3,890 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The West India Committee, 14, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

## B. W. I. COMMISSION.

In 1932 a Commission was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine the possibilities of closer union between Trinidad and the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands.

Chairman, Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.  
Other Member, Maj. Sir Charles Orr, K.C.M.G.  
Secretary, S. MacNeill Campbell.

## THE BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42'—27° 34' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 5' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1932 of 61,812, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, San Salvador or Watling Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1935 being valued at £52,292. Tomatoes are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the

United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established. The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

#### CAPITAL, NASSAU.

	1934-35.	1935-36
Public Revenue.....	£277,544	£297,568
Expenditure .....	276,961	288,969
Public debt.....	180,000	155,400
	1934.	1935.
Total imports .....	£728,299	£723,762
Total exports .....	202,480	126,313
Imports from U.K.....	182,531	169,866
Exports to U.K. ....	69,316	26,672

Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir Bede

Edmund Hugh Clifford, K.O.M.G.,

C.B., M.V.O. (1931) ..... £2,600

Chief Justice, Richard Clifford Tute ..... 1,000

Colonial Sec., James Henry Jarett ..... 1,000

Attorney-Gen., J. B. Griffin ..... 800

Receiver-Gen., R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E. .... 650

President, Legislative Council, Sir George

Henry Johnson ..... 150

Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm,

K.C., C.B.E. .... 240

Postmaster, J. H. Peet ..... 500

Surveyor-Gen., W. N. Avanha (Actg.) ..... 400

Commandt. of Police (vacant)..... 600

Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, G. W.

McL. Henderson ..... 600

Director of Public Works, F. C. Van Zeylen

650

Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses,

Com. R. Langton-Jones, D.S.O., R.N. ....

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *via* New York.

#### BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West Indian Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N., and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 66,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312; estimated at 184,912 on Dec. 31, 1935. The Island has a healthy climate and is free from malaria. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton and building lime, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct Government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	£479,960	£535,644
Expenditure .....	414,109	463,147
Public debt .....	267,920	423,420
Total imports .....	1,974,554	1,840,783
Total exports .....	1,479,277	1,135,136
Imports from U.K.....	809,673	752,831
Exports to U.K. ....	174,290	34,427

Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1935, 4,316,286, of which 2,227,718 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Mark Aitchison Young, K.O.M.G. (1933) (and Duty

Allowance £500) ..... £2,500

Priv. Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. W. F. Lamb ..... 250

Colonial Secretary, G. D. Owen, C.M.G. .... 1,000

Officer Commanding Local Forces, Col.

W. S. Dickens, M.B.E. .... 600

Chief Judge, E. A. Collymore ..... 1,200

President of Legislative Council, His Hon.

Sir J. R. Phillips, O.B.E., M.B., C.M. ...

Speaker House of Assembly, Sir H. B. G.

Austin, O.B.E. .... 250

Attorney-Gen., E. K. Walcott (and allow-

ance £250) ..... 750

Solicitor-Gen. (vacant) (and fees) ..... 250

Treasurer, D. E. W. Gittens ..... 600

Auditor-General, G. B. King ..... 500

Controller of Customs, C. A. Reed, O.B.E. ... 600

Gen. Manager Govt. Railway (vacant) .... 600

Colonial Postmaster, G. F. Sharp ..... 500

Registrar, C. W. Reece ..... 550

Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.B.E.,

M.D. (and fees) ..... 600

Harbour Master, Com. W. R. M. Wynne, R.N. .... 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

#### JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 23' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles. The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. At the census of April, 1921, the population numbered 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,666; not specified, 3,693. The population was estimated at 1,121,823 in 1935.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 210 miles of



railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; accounts open in the Govt. savings banks (1935) £50,131 (£793,650). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits and nuts, chiefly bananas, oranges and coconuts, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1935): bananas £2,174,406; sugar, £558,464; coffee, £155,452.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Public general revenue ...	£2,260,352	£2,120,640
Expenditure from income .....	2,255,502	2,177,821
Public debt .....	3,835,637	3,780,652

	1934.	1935.
Total imports.....	£4,777,069	£5,009,906
Total exports .....	3,219,072	3,638,933
Imports from U.K. ....	1,809,957	1,954,897
Exports to U.K. ....	1,699,162	2,107,853

<i>Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,</i> His Excellency Sir Edward Brindley Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1934) (duty allowance £500) £5,000
<i>Comdg. Troops, Brigadier R. Howlett,</i> D.S.O., M.C. ....
<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. C. Woolley,</i> O.B.E., M.C. ....
<i>Asst. Colonial Secretary, F. L. Brown,</i> M.C. ....
<i>Auditor-Gen., J. L. Worledge.....</i>
<i>Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H.</i> Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O. ....
<i>Superintending Medical Officer, Maj. T. J.</i> Hallinan, C.B.E., M.B.E. ....
<i>Senior Sanitary Medical Officer, Dr. J. M.</i> Hall .....
<i>Collector-General, Capt. M. H. Hawkes ...</i>
<i>Collector of Customs and Shipping Master,</i> Kingston, G. A. Gauntlett .....
<i>Director of Agriculture, A. C. Barnes,</i> C.M.G. ....
<i>Inspector-General of Police, O. F. Wright</i>
<i>Director of Prisons, W. Shillingford</i>
<i>Director of Railway, H. C. Powell</i>
<i>Director of Education, B. H. Easter, O.B.E.,</i> B.A. ....
<i>Treasurer, Hon. A. H. Hodges .....</i>
<i>Manager, Govt. Savings Bank, F. D. M.</i> MacPhail .....

<i>Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher .....</i>	£800 to 900
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His</i> Hon. Sir Robert H. Furness .....	2,000
<i>Court of Appeal Judge, Hon. D. J. J.</i> Sherlock, K.C. ....	1,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. G. H. F. Cannon;</i> Hon. C. R. W. Seton, M.C. ....	each 1,400
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. M. V. Camacho,</i> K.C. ....	1,500
<i>Crown Solicitor, A. B. Rennie .....</i>	1,000
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bank-</i> ruptcy, A. O. Ritchie (and fees) ...	£600 to 700
<i>Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of</i> Records, P. G. Duff .....	£600 to 750
<i>Registrar of Titles, I. T. Graham .....</i>	700
<i>Surveyor-General (vacant) .....</i>	900
<i>Government Printer, A. G. B. Matthews</i>	£500 to 600

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

### THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1934) 6,009. Shipbuilding and turtle-fishing are the principal industries.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1934) 1,321.

Revenue, 1934, £5,695; expenditure, £6,995. Imports, 1934, £23,145; exports, £13,315.

*Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court,*  
A. W. Cardinal (with house and fees), £525

### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1933.	1934.
Revenue .....	£9,774	£7,024
Expenditure .....	10,518	8,959
Total imports .....	21,900	21,114
Total exports .....	17,351	19,973

*Commissioner and Judge, F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E.*  
and £100 duty allowance £600  
Grand Turk, via U.S., 13 days. Via Avon-  
mouth, 12 days.

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrio; all, except the last, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate. There is a General Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,211 (estimated Dec. 31, 1935, at 138,200).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Gordon James Lethem, K.C.M.G. (1935) .....	£2,850
Private Sec., Com. G. C. Harper, R.N. ....	250
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Hon. Sir James Rae .....	£1,000 to 1,200
Puisne Judge, His Honour W. M. Wigley, O.B.E. ....	£700 to 800
Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. G. Langley, K.C. ....	800
Crown Attorney, St. Kitts-Nevis (and District Magistrate), Hon. A. H. Ridehalgh .....	650
Crown Attorney, Dominica (and District Magistrate), Hon. A. R. Coda-Lartigue .....	£450 to 500
Govt. Analytical Chemist, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C., F.C.S. ....	£600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Maj. Hon. O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M. ....	550
Auditor, J. R. Cusack .....	£500 to 600
Treasurer of the Leeward Islands (and of Antigua; Hon. C. D. Todd) .....	£500 to £550

	1924.	1935.
Revenue .....	£257,520	£273,755
Expenditure .....	£59,399	£72,313
Public debt .....	£33,197	£22,257
Imports .....	£77,737	£56,201
Exports .....	£51,568	£53,835
Transit, 13-16 days		

## (1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted. The population, with Barbuda (Census of 1921) was 29,767, estimated at 33,700 on Dec. 31, 1935.

	1924	1935.
Revenue .....	£80,620	£83,846
Expenditure .....	80,351	85,420
Public debt .....	54,500	54,500
Total imports .....	163,500	156,004
Total exports .....	188,200	159,804

CAPITAL, St. John. Population (1921), 6,997

Administrator (and Federal Secretary, Leeward Islands), His Honour J. D. Harford .....	£1,240
Magistrate, S. L. Athill .....	£500
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. P. Purnell-Edwards .....	£450 to 500

Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. W. M.

McDonald, O.B.E. .... £650

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and is fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Acting Warden, C. H. Thibou (and quarters) £250  
Redonda is uninhabited.

## (2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA.

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (Dec. 31, 1933) of 36,888 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population Dec. 31, 1935, 18,805), the principal island, is the oldest colony in the West Indies; it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (pop. 13,472) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coco-nuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,566 feet. The chief town, Charles-town, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 5,645) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1924.	1935.
Public revenue .....	£105,768	£103,005
Expenditure .....	94,192	99,576
Public debt .....	64,250	57,956
Imports .....	239,410	240,702
Exports .....	277,905	269,329

Administrator, His Honour D. R. Stewart, O.M.G. (with allowances) .....	£1,240
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, E. Evelyn .....	260
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, H. Boon, M.B.E. ....	500
Magistrates: St. Kitts, A. Ridehalgh (and Crown Attorney), £650; D. H. Semper £470; Nevis, A. C. K. Tibbits, £400; Anguilla, Dr. C. E. E. Stevens, actg. ....	438

Senior Med. Officer, G. L. Milburn, M.R.C.S. ....	600
Surveyor of Pub. Works, C. Garry Thibou .....	400
Agricultural Superintendent, R. E. Kelsick .....	400

## (3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The tempera-

ture varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, vanilla, bananas and fruit. The population was estimated at 46,298 on Dec. 31, 1934; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom about 100 are of pure blood. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President and 6 official and 6 non-official members, 4 of whom are elected, and 2 nominated by the Governor; a new Constitution providing for an unofficial majority, subject to certain safeguarding powers of the Governor, is now being brought into force. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 9,000, and Portsmouth, population 2,500.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue (incl. Grants) ...	£73,003	£75,958
Expenditure do. ...	80,603	75,042
Public debt .....	6,000	6,000
Imports .....	128,841	114,828
Exports .....	53,028	57,486
<i>Administrator, His Honour Henry Bradshaw</i>		
<i>Popham, O.M.G., M.B.E. (with £200 allowance)</i>		
<i>Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, L. Cools-Lartigue</i> .....	£250	to 350
<i>Treasurer, A. L. Darrell</i> .....	£450	to 500
<i>Colonial Engineer, (vacant)</i> .....		500
<i>Crown Attorney and Magistrate District "E,"</i>		
<i>Hon. A. R. Cools-Lartigue</i> .....		
<i>Magistrates, S. E. Moir, £500; A. G. Forbes</i>	350	
<i>Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. C. N. Griffin</i>	£700	to 750

#### (4) MONTserrat

Is situated in 16° 41' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 21 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 3½ square miles, with a population (1934) of 13,161. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports are cotton-seed meal, cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, tomatoes, and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709. There is a wireless station in the island.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£24,089	£30,039
Expenditure .....	23,719	26,551
Public debt .....	25,784	25,784
Total imports .....	42,900	57,398
Total exports .....	46,161	71,954
<i>Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour</i>		
<i>T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E.</i>		
<i>Medical Officers, N. J. L. Margetson, £449;</i>		£800
<i>D. C. Ogilvie, M.C.</i> .....		400

#### (5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1934 was about 6,000. There is good pasture for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar cane and coco-nuts are grown; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£4,531	£7,328
Expenditure .....	5,784	5,881
Imports .....	8,168	8,283
Exports .....	10,049	9,244
<i>Acting Commissioner, His Honour D. P. Wailling (and allowance, &amp;c.)</i> .....		
<i>Medical Officer, Hon. D. P. Wailling.</i>		£538
<i>Acting Treasurer, Hon. J. W. Thomas (and house)</i> .....		360

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West India Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 3'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles, and a population at the Census of 1931 (including Tobago) of 412,783, estimated at 439,994, on Dec. 31, 1935. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 74,977), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 15,300), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 5,303), and Arima (pop. 5,221). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which (1935) 82,359 tons of asphalt (£1,092,982) were exported. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1935) were petroleum £13,321,708; cocoa £2,530,622; and sugar \$4,522,425. On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 15 companies actively engaged in the production of oil, the royalties payable on oil won from Crown Lands being \$505,278. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum exist in small quantities; and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range. On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 292 Elementary and Intermediate Schools, 45 being Government and 247 Assisted, Trinidad having 256 and Tobago 36, in addition to 7 colleges for higher education, which also receive a grant-in-aid. There are 118 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members, 6 of the latter being nominated by the Crown and 7 elected.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	\$8,210,246	\$8,612,699
Expenditure .....	8,190,853	8,682,708
Public debt .....	20,366,366	16,689,168
Imports .....	21,534,077	20,985,849
Exports .....	20,875,450	20,808,864

*Tobago* lies between  $11^{\circ} 8'$  and  $11^{\circ} 21'$  N. lat. and between  $60^{\circ} 30'$  and  $60^{\circ} 50'$  W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 21 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados. The island is 26 miles long, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1935) at 27,029. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies; the temperature varies from  $81^{\circ}$  to  $88^{\circ}$ . There are three towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,323), Roxborough (pop. 1,462), and Plymouth (pop. 803).

*Other Islands.* Corozal Point and Iencos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacari, Huevos Monos and Monas Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacari is a Leper Settlement, the Resident Chaplain of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

<i>Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Arthur Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1936)</i>	.....\$24,000
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Charles Frederick Belcher, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B.</i>	.....8,640
<i>Colonial Secretary, Alfred Wallace Seymour, C.M.G., V.D.</i>	.....7,680
<i>Deputy Do., Howard Nankivell</i>	.....4,800
<i>Attorney-Gen., Justin Louis Devaux, K.C.</i>	.....7,200
<i>Treasurer, Errol Lionel Dos Santos</i>	.....\$5,280 to 5,760
<i>First Puisne Judge, William James Colclough</i>	.....6,720
<i>Second Puisne Judge, Aubrey Charles Robinson, B.A.</i>	.....5,760
<i>Third Puisne Judge, Kenneth Vincent Brown</i>	.....5,760
<i>Sol.-Gen., Edward John Davies, B.A., LL.B.</i>	.....5,280
<i>Commndt. Local Forces &amp; Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &amp;c., Col. A. S. Mayrogorato, O.B.E.</i>	.....5,280
<i>Director of Works and Transport, H. A. Tyler-Smith</i>	.....6,720
<i>Asst. Director of Public Works, G. M. Gordon, B.A., A.M.I.C.E.</i>	.....4,800
<i>Surgeon-Gen., Maj. A. Rankine, M.C., M.B.</i>	.....6,240
<i>Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges and Warden of St. George, J. W. F. Knowles, M.B.E.</i>	.....4,340
<i>Collector of Customs and Excise, A. E. V. Barton, O.B.E.</i>	.....5,760
<i>Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.C.S.</i>	.....5,760
<i>Supt. of Railways, T. F. Tomlinson, M.C., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.</i>	.....4,800
<i>Dir. of Education, J. O. Cutleridge, M.B.E.</i>	.....4,800
<i>Postmaster-Gen., J. A. Ayles, M.C.</i>	.....\$3,840 to 4,320
<i>Auditor, W. P. Nason</i>	.....\$3,840 to 4,320
<i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, A. V. N. McCracken</i>	.....4,320
<i>Registrar-General, J. E. Boucaud</i>	.....\$2,400 to 2,880
<i>Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist, R. S. Mackilligan, O.B.E., M.C.</i>	.....7,680
<i>Harbour Master, Capt. A. B. Smith</i>	.....4,080
<i>Principal Queen's Royal College, R. Cambridge, M.A.</i>	.....\$3,360 to 3,840
<i>Crown Solicitor and Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Public Trustee, E. F. Mainiot</i>	.....5,760
<i>Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C.</i>	.....3,744
<i>Surveyor-General and Sub-Intendant, J. W. Macgillivray, O.B.E., F.S.I.</i>	.....5,760
<i>Supt. of Prisons, F. J. Wall</i>	.....\$3,360 to 3,840
<i>Conservator of Forests R. L. Brooks</i>	.....4,800

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 74,977); transit, 10 to 12 days to U.K.: 5 days to U.S.A.

## THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Selwyn MacGregor Grier, K.C.M.G. (1935)* .....£3,000  
 Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

### GRENADEA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of  $12^{\circ} 30'$ – $11^{\circ} 58'$  N. lat. and  $61^{\circ} 20'$ – $61^{\circ} 35'$  W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials; 3 nominated and 5 elected.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Public revenue	.....£201,480	1933. £141,264
Expenditure	.....155,343	141,741
Public debt	.....293,657	172,875
Total imports	.....259,743	230,541
Total exports	.....198,930	193,069
<i>Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, W. L. Heape</i>	.....(and quarters) £1,000	
<i>Chief Justice, C. M. Murray-Aynsley</i>	.....1,000	
<i>Colonial Treasurer, I. C. Beanbrun, O.B.E.</i>	.....£450 to 500	
<i>Attorney-General, C. C. Ross</i>	.....700	
<i>Chief Medical and Health Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards</i>	.....750	
<i>Magistrates, I. G. Wakeley, M.C., S. Dist.; H. W. Steele, N. Dist., each</i>	.....£500;	
<i>V. F. Drayton, District Commr. of Carriacou</i>	.....(and quarters) £350 to 420	
<i>Chief of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner</i>	.....(and quarters) £450 to 500	

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

### ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in  $13^{\circ} 54'$  N. lat. and  $60^{\circ} 59'$  W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with



an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1935) of 64,959. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1935) were sugar, limes, lime-oil, coco-nuts, copra, cocoa, charcoal, bay rum, molasses, syrup, bananas, honey, and fruit. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 1922, 2,480). Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1935, 422 steamers (tonnage 1,109,202 entered Port Castries.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue .....	£85,079	£96,145
Expenditure .....	99,953	87,959
Public debt.....	120,366	118,610
Total imports.....	169,439	196,128
Total exports .....	133,986	154,793

*Administrator and Colonial Secretary,*  
His Honour Edward W. Baynes, C.B.E.  
(and allowance £200) £1,000  
*Chief Justice and Magistrate, First District,* G. E. F. Richards..... 700  
*Attorney-General,* Edward Peter Bell ..... 550  
*Treasurer,* G. H. Frith ..... £500 to 550  
*Senior Medical Officer,* H. D. Weatherhead 650

ST. VINCENT,  
an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population estimated (Dec. 31, 1934) at 53,622. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, coco-nuts, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1931), 4,269.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue .....	£78,819	£77,850
Expenditure .....	75,289	78,005
Total imports.....	163,935	171,392
Total exports .....	135,229	134,922

*Administrator and Colonial Secretary,*  
His Honour Alban Wright ..... £1,100  
*Chief Justice and Police Magistrate of 1st District,* His Hon. G. C. Griffith-Williams ..... £650 to 700  
*Attorney-General,* H. A. O. O'Reilly ..... 500  
*Treasurer,* J. F. H. Otway, C.B.E. .... 500  
*Senior Medical Officer,* A. G. H. Smart, M.B.E., M.B. .... 700

# CAMEROONS.

(Cameroons under British Mandate.)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°-12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-16° E. long. and the area was about 187,596 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919, the whole area was divided into a British sphere (about 34,081 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles) and in 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates. The Cameroons under British Mandate marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. The population of the British sphere is 776,352.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°-12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-14° 45' E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic, but has not been active since 1922.

Cameroons under British mandate is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue; the Southern section forms a separate Province, known as the *Cameroons Province*, with headquarters at Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province, are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture.

Cameroons Province is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. The chief exports of the Province are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, rubber and bananas (fresh and dried), the banana industry being recently established with marked success; the chief imports are textiles, salt, iron-ware dried fish and other provisions, motor spirit and tobacco.

The sea ports Victoria and Tiko are connected with Buea by motor road. 154 vessels (294,330 tons) arrived in Victoria in 1935 and 65 (111,707 tons) entered Tiko.

	1934.	1935.
Imports .....	£116,148	£185,343
Exports .....	194,011	318,146
Imports from U.K. ....	24,896	32,387
Exports to U.K. ....	13,115	40,390

# CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55'-9° 50' N. lat. and 79° 42'-81° 53' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles. The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1931) was 5,312,548 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descen-

dants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, rubber, products of the coconut palm, plumblago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, and unmanufactured tobacco.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1935, in acres, were:—Rice, 850,000; other grain, 105,000; tea, 557,000; coconuts, 1,100,000; rubber, 629,000; cinnamon, 26,000; cacao, 34,000; citronella, 33,000; and tobacco, 14,000. The live stock in 1935 included 1,542,000 horned cattle, 61,000 sheep, 203,000 goats, 37,000 pigs, and 1,100 horses. Among the more important industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, weaving, pottery, and metal and lacquer work, basket and mat making. Recently some match and soap factories have been established, and a fair proportion of the matches and soap required for local use is now manufactured therein. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

Many precious stones are found in Ceylon, the more important being the ruby and sapphire. Pearl fishing is carried on periodically in the Gulf of Mannar; in the N.W. of the island.

There are 951 miles of railway open, 834 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 853 post offices, 403 money order offices, and 307 telegraph offices, with 10,351 miles of telegraph wire and 51,836 miles of telephone wire. In 1936 a Commission was appointed by the Colonial Office (at the request of the Ceylon Government) to enquire into and report on the financial position of and the future policy in regard to the Ceylon Government Railway.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by a State Council consisting of 50 members (elected on a territorial basis) with 8 nominated unofficial members, and 3 Officers of State (Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary). The Chairmen of the 7 Executive Committees are Ministers for the subject concerned. The Chief Secretary is in charge of External Affairs, Defence and the Public Services; the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary in charge of Legal and Financial Affairs. The Officers of State and the Ministers form a Board of Ministers which prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in consultation with the Financial Secretary.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local

boards; and in the country districts the Ceylonese retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1933-34.	1934-35.
* Public revenue ...	Rs. 104,100,361	Rs. 98,993,552
* Public expenditure ...	93,444,581	107,286,125
Public debt (30 Sept.) {	3,000,000	3,000,000
	£ 14,656,768	£ 13,956,768

	1934.	1935.
Total imports .....	Rs. 217,688,872	Rs. 227,535,033
Total exports .....	263,887,745	253,141,215
Imports from U.K. ....	39,943,648	46,899,853
Exports to U.K. ....	125,090,100	119,836,136

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 284,155).

#### GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. (1933) .....	£8,000
Private Sec., P. M. Renison .....	540

#### MINISTERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

Home Affairs, Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka	
Agriculture, D. S. Senanayake .....	
Education, C. W. W. Kannangara .....	
Health, W. A. de Silva .....	
Labour, C. C. S. Corea .....	
Communications, J. L. Kotalwela .....	
Local Administration, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike .....	

Commanding Forces, Brigadier C. A. Lyon, D.S.O. ....	£1,040
Chief Secretary, M. M. Wedderburn, C.M.G. ....	3,000
Financial Secretary, H. J. Huxham, C.M.G. ....	2,400
Deputy Chief Sec. (vacant) .....	1,800
Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamps, J. M. Doulton .....	2,700
Auditor-General, O. E. Goonetilleke .....	1,650
Government Agents:—	
West. Prov., R. M. M. Worsley .....	1,650
Central, T. A. Hodgson .....	1,750
Northern, E. T. Dyson .....	1,550
North-Western, W. J. L. Rogerson .....	1,500
Southern, C. Harrison-Jones .....	1,750
Eastern, M. Prasad .....	1,300
North Central, L. L. Hunter .....	1,450
Uva, E. T. Millington .....	1,750
Sabaragamuwa, N. J. Luddington .....	1,550
Surveyor-General, G. K. Thoruhill .....	1,550
Director Public Works, H. K. de Kretser .....	1,350
Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings, C. H. Brazel .....	1,200
Postmaster-General, J. R. Walters .....	1,550
Principal Collector of Customs, and Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, G. S. Wodeman .....	1,650
Chief Justice, Sir Sidney S. Abrahams .....	2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, M. T. Akbar, K.C. ....	1,750
Puisne Judges, F. H. B. Koch, K.C.; K. E. Poyser, D.S.O., K.C.; L. M. Maartensz; F. A. Moseley; H. H. Hearne .....	1,750
District Judge, Colombo, V. M. Fejavendo .....	1,450
Do. do. Kandy, R. F. Dias (acting) .....	1,200
Do. do. Galle, G. Furse Roberts .....	1,550
Do. do. Jaffna, C. Coomaraswamy .....	1,550
Attorney-Gen., J. C. Howard, K.C. ....	2,400
Solicitor-Gen., J. W. R. I. Langakoon .....	1,550
Public Trustee, E. A. L. Wijeyewardena .....	
	Rs. 18,750

† Or the Attorney-General until a Legal Secretary is appointed.

\* Exclusive of Ceylon Government Railway revenue and expenditure.

<i>Registrar-General and Director of Commercial Intelligence, V. Coomaraswamy</i> ...	£1,450
<i>Director of Education, L. McD. Robison (acting)</i> .....	1,300
<i>Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, S. T. Gunasekera (acting)</i> .....	1,300
<i>Inspector-General of Police, Sir H. L. Dowbiggin, C.M.G.</i> .....	1,550
<i>Do., Prisons, C. C. Schokman</i> .....	Rs. 15,000
<i>Genl. Manager Railways, F. W. Head</i> .....	£1,750
<i>Conservator of Forests, A. B. Lushington</i> .....	1,300
<i>Director of Irrigation, J. S. Kennedy</i> .....	1,400
<i>Excise Commissioner, S. H. Wadia</i> .....	1,300
<i>Dir. of Agriculture, E. Rodrigo (acting)</i> ...	1,400
<i>Settlement Officer, H. E. Jansz (acting)</i> ...	1,300
<i>Controller of Labour, W. E. Hobday</i> .....	1,550
<i>Princ. University College, R. Marrs, C.I.E.</i> ..	2,000
<i>Director Colombo Museum &amp; Marine Biologist, A. H. Malpas</i> .....	1,050
<i>Government Analyst, J. V. Collins</i> .....	1,000
<i>Archæological Commissioner, A. H. Longhurst</i> .....	Rs. 12,000
<i>Govt. Veterinary Surgeon, M. Crawford</i> .....	£820
<i>Salt Adviser, C. E. Foenander</i> .....	Rs. 8,360
<i>Government Mineralogist P. T. L. L. Direkze</i> .....	Rs. 7,000

*Ceylon Trade Commissioner in London, Dr. Paul E. Pieris, C.M.G., Ceylon House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.*

THE MALDIVÉ ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Male, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muslims. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

*Sultan ("Lord of the Thousand Isles") Hasan Noor-ud-Din, elected Feb. 1, 1935.*

Colombo, distant from London (overland) 5,868 miles; transit, 17 days.

#### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Duketom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. The 1931 Census population of Jersey was 50,455, and of Guernsey, &c., 42,743 (Guernsey 40,585, Alderney 1,251, Sark 571, Herm 53, Jethou 2).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1935 was 86,334 vergées ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and turnips, and of Guernsey bulbs, potatoes and oats, fruits and roots. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown,

presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands possess a very large trade, the principal imports being coal and coke, and the chief exports being potatoes, tomatoes, flowers, and stone and granite. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

The trade of the Channel Islands is principally with the United Kingdom.

#### JERSEY.

Revenue, 1935, £441,582; Expenditure £429,615  
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1935) ..... 1,050,190 |

*Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General H. de C. Martelli, C.B., D.S.O. (1934)* ..... 1,700 |

*Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. H. Hulton, D.S.O.*

*Bailiff, A. M. Coutanche.*  
*Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.*  
*Attorney-General, C. W. Duret Aubin.*  
*Viscount, C. S. Le Gros.*  
*Solicitor-General, C. S. Harrison.*  
*Receiver-General, Maj. J. F. Giffard.*  
*States Treasurer, Herbert F. Ercaut.*  
*Postmaster, H. Monks.*

#### GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1935, £392,926; Expenditure, £424,705  
Public debt, 1935 ..... 1,452,459 |

*Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. E. N. Broadbent, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1934)* ..... 1,700 |

*Government Sec., Lt.-Col. F. Brousseau, D.S.O.*

*Bailiff, Victor G. Carey.*  
*Dean, The Very Rev. A. W. G. Giffard, M.A.*  
*Attorney-General, A. J. Sherwill, M.C.*  
*Solicitor-General, G. J. P. Ridgway.*  
*Receiver-General, Com. S. B. Malinguy, M.V.O., R.N.*

*States Supervisor, H. E. Marquand.*  
*President, Education Council, Jurat John Roussel.*

*Postmaster, Capt. A. Grist, M.O.*

#### Alderney.

*Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish, O.B.E.*  
*Clerk (Greffier), Charles Batiste.*  
*Receiver, Lt.-Col. L. Langlois.*  
*Procureur du Roi, Nicolas Gaudion.*

#### Sark.

*Dame de Sark, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway.*  
*Seneschal, Frederick de Carteret.*

#### CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 20' and 34° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. The population at the census of 1931 was 347,959, of whom about 18 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, animals, carobs (locust beans), olives, wine, raisins, potatoes, citrus and deciduous fruit, cumin, cheese, cotton, wool, silk, pulse crops and linseed. Of these carobs, potatoes, wine, citrus fruit, cumin,

raisins, cotton, mules and cheese are the most important exports. Mining products exported include pyrites, copper ore, asbestos, yellow ore, terra umbra and gypsum. In 1935 the wine export was 1,195,071 gals., and that of spirits 10,188 gals., the wine going to Egypt, the U.K., Malta, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and the Sudan, and the spirits to British East Indies, Egypt, Jibuti, and Syria. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. From March 10, 1925, until Nov. 12, 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances which occurred in the Island during the autumn of 1931, the clauses (in the Letters Patent of March, 1925) dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, power to legislate being vested in the Governor pending a review of the constitutional future of the Island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which the executive government is represented by a commissioner. This division also obtains for judicial purposes. The Law Courts were reconstructed in 1936 and there are now a supreme court, 6 assize courts, and 6 district courts. In the assize and district courts Cypriot judges take part, and it so happens that at present one of the supreme court judges is a Cypriot. There are also 3 Mussulman religious tribunals, styled *Sheri Courts*.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 23,507 in 1931; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 11,725), Limassol (15,065), Famagusta (8,771), Kyrenia (2,049), Paphos (4,467), and Morphou (4,335).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and there are 71 miles of railway. There is a regular service of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, Syria, Cilicia, Palestine, Smyrna, Istanbul, Greece, France and Italy.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	* £763,672	* £868,723
Expenditure .....	£710,912	£824,078
Total imports .....	1,479,162	1,481,941
Total exports .....	1,079,427	1,129,006
Imports from U.K. ....	495,923	528,541
Exports to U.K. ....	298,161	287,987
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1933) (and £600 Duty Allowance) .....		£3,000
Colonial Secretary, W. D. Battershill .....		1,400
Commissioners, R. C. S. Stanley (and £100 Duty allowance) £750; L. S. Greening, M.C. (and £100 Duty allowance) £750; R. J. O'Brien, £620; R. St. J. O. Wayne (and £100 Duty allowance)		

£630; J. D. Montagu (and £100 Duty allowance) £780; T. S. Bell (and £50 Duty allowance) .....	£400
Treasurer, Major W. H. Flinn, O.B.E. (and £100 allowance as Commissioner of Currency) .....	1,000
Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, G. F. Wilson, O.B.E. ....	950
Director of Land Registration and Surveys, R. A. Goodwin-Austen .....	1,000
Auditor, E. M. Tibbitt (and £50 allowance for audit of Evkak accounts) .....	850
Chief Justice, Sir H. C. Stronge, K.C. ....	1,500
Puisne Judges, A. Musgrave Thomas; M. Fuad Ziai .....	1,000
Presidents of District Courts, Charles E. L. Cox (and £100 Duty Allowance), £750; M. C. Greene; C. T. Abbott .....	750
Attorney-General, L. I. F. Lloyd-Blood, M.C. ....	1,200
Solicitor-General, N. Paschalis, K.C. ....	850
Chief Commr. Police, W. C. C. King .....	500
Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. A. Neff .....	1,000
Director of Education, J. R. Cullen .....	1,000
Postmaster-General, A. J. Shellish .....	650
Director of Agriculture, D. L. Blunt .....	1,000
Conservator of Forests (vacant)	
Supt., Govt. Railway, J. W. Bulman .....	625
Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone, O.B.E. .... (and £150 allowance)	950
Director of Antiquities, A. H. S. Megaw .....	600
Secretary, Govt. of Cyprus Information Office, London, Miss O. F. Fawcett (1 Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W. 1) .....	350
Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 5 to 7 days.	

DOMINICA. See BRITISH WEST INDIES.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1935 of 2,432. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. A memorial erected in the harbour of Port Stanley in commemoration of this victory was unveiled on Feb. 26, 1927. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65° Fahrenheit. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 615,682 being carried in 1935; the output of wool is about four million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming. The chief

\* Exclusive of Grants-in-aid; † exclusive of share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge (£92,800), and of Exp. from Grants.



exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins; seal oil is also produced and exported. The only important settlement is Stauley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, of 4 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue .....	* £102,700	* £49,813
Expenditure .....	54,464	59,806
Total imports .....	91,947	100,841
Total exports .....	142,714	124,301
Imports from U.K. ....	73,234	71,561
Exports to U.K. ....	141,993	123,406

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Herbert Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G. (1935) (and duty allowance, £350) £1,500  
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. M. C. Craigie-Halkett, O.B.E. (and allowance £100)... 800  
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Maj. Hon. M. J. Stewart ..... £600 to 750  
Senior Medical Officer, Hon. R. L. Cheverton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (and allowance £200) 800

CHIEF TOWN, Stanley. Population (1935), 1,200.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,094 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands* and *Graham's Land*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1935 amounted to £26,704. The local expenditure was £12,617, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined, accounting for six-sevenths of the total catch in 1932-33.† In South Georgia 1 British and 1 Argentine company operated in 1935, the whales caught numbered 1,785, and the oil was valued at £468,998.

Stanley is distant from England about 8,130 miles; transit, 26 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless *via* Monte Video and *via* Bergen and U.K. direct.

\* Colony only.

† The total number of whales caught in the world in 1905 was 4,592; in 1910 it was 12,301 (oil production 284,320 barrels); in 1932-33 the catch was 28,668 (oil production 439,000 metric tons), and in 1934-5 it was 39,047 (oil 454,500 metric tons).

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES

(See MALAYA).

## FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long, is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanna Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 96°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief products being bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nuts, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, maize, fresh fruit and vegetables, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 7 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 13 nominated members, 6 European elected members, 3 native members, and 3 Indian elected members. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The estimated population (Dec. 31, 1935) was 202,052 (99,953 native Fijians, 85,892 Indians, 4,938 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1934.	1935.
Public income .....	£782,914	£731,432
Public expenditure.....	722,963	641,181
Public debt .....	1,414,030	1,414,030
Total imports .....	995,204	1,257,287
Total exports .....	1,456,455	1,725,220
Imports from U.K. ....	362,763	495,992
Exports to U.K. ....	674,395	878,833

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Population (1936), 15,516.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Arthur F. Richards K.O.M.G. (1936) (and £1,400 as High Comm. of W. Pacific and £150 as Consul-General)*	£3,250
A.D.C. and Private Sec., (vacant) .....	450
Chief Justice, His Honour O. C. K. Corrie, M.C. (and £400 as Chief Just. Commr., W. P.) .....	1,200
Colonial Sec., C. J. J. T. Barton, O.B.E. ....	1,400
1st Asst. Do., A. L. Armstrong .....	800
Secretary for Native Affairs, (vacant) ....	1,000
Secretary for Indian Affairs, Hon. Dr. V. W. T. McGusty .....	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. R. S. Thacker .....	1,000
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Craig.....	1,100
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. F. R. Charlton.....	800
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise, O.B.E. ....	1,000
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, (vacant) .....	800
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. W. Jack, M.B.E., D.Sc. ....	1,000
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. A. H. B. Pearce (and £100 as Central Medical Authority) .....	1,100

\* A Re-organisation Committee is (Sept. 1936) considering the revision of salaries on a Fiji currency basis; the only salary wholly so paid at present is that of the Governor.

Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. M. Wilson	£800
Director of Education, Hon. J. Russell	800
Postmaster-General (vacant)	800
Auditor, R. F. Pinder (and £120 as Auditor, Western Pacific)	800
Chief Police Magistrate (vacant)	700
Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court, and Registrar of Titles, &c., B. St. J. Fisher	750

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *via* Panama, by direct cargo steamer service, with limited passenger accommodation, about 34 days; *via* Sydney, about 60 days.

## GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albrede, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 11, 1931, was 14,370, and that of the Protectorate 185,150. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form over ninety-six per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tea, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the R.W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 145 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force (numbering 150 officers and men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are 4 Government wireless stations. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 4 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 6 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue	£221,564	£245,485
Public expenditure	274,662	194,660
Public debt	38,760	38,760
Total imports	326,175	483,287
Total exports	401,849	392,724
Imports from U.K.	138,393	223,868
Exports to U.K.	98,994	22,974

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1935, 1,364,921.	
CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1931), 14,370.	
Governor, His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1936)	£2,500
A.D.C., (vacant)	450
Colonial Secretary, Capt. H. R. Oke, M.C.	1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, J. M. Gray	1,000
Receiver-General, M. M. Auchinleck	£720 to 960
Legal Adviser, A. G. B. Manson	£600 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, A. M. W. Rae, M.D., Ch.B.	£1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., H. L. Wehley	£720 to 920
Commissioners, Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; A. R. Clark; R. H. Gretton; N. M. Assheton; Wilson Plant; A. J. Knott; K. C. Tours; T. F. G. Hopkins; R. G. Syme	£450 to 960
Police Magistrate, I. C. C. Rigny	£600 to 800
Director, Public Works, Mnj. J. R. Gwyther, M.C.	£960
Senior Agricultural Superintendent, F.W. Hall	£480 to 720
Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, A. Skinner	£600 to 840
Auditor, A. G. Still	£600 to 920
Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days.	

## GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile in breadth, 1,366 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade, and is becoming a popular tourist centre. During the year 1935 6,722 vessels (including 86 tourist steamers) entered, with a total tonnage of 11,963,848. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit and perfumery. There is an enclosed Admiralty harbour with an area of about 440 acres, containing three graving docks. The estimated civilian population (1935) was 15,735.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue	£245,858	£216,232
Expenditure	275,644	182,296
Governor and Commr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. H. Harrington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)		£5,500
A.M.S., Capt. J. M. Ripley, M.C.		
A.D.C., Capt. D. W. Heneker.		
G.S.O., Maj. G. N. C. Martin, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.		

*In charge of Administration*, Brigadier W. T. Brooks, M.C.  
*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Col. G. F. C. White, D.S.O.  
*Commanding Royal Engineer*, Lt.-Col. H. G. Pyne, M.C.  
*Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps*, Lt.-Col. C. C. Saunders O'Mahony, O.B.E.  
*Deputy Director Medical Services*, Col. A. N. Fraser, D.S.O.  
*Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene*, Maj. R. A. Mansell, M.B.E., R.A.M.C.  
*A.D.O.S.*, Lt.-Col. H. A. Sansom, R.A.O.C.  
*Command Paymr.*, Lt.-Col. H. P. Fennell, R.A.P.C.  
*Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard*, Rear-Adm. J. M. Pipon, O.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.

*Colonial Secretary*, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. £1,465  
*Treasurer and Collector*, K. S. J. Chamberlain £1,000  
*Captain of the Port*, Comm. A. D. Steele, R.N.R. £720 to £840  
*Crown Surveyor*, Capt. H. St. C. Garrood, M.C. £720 to £840  
*Chief of Police*, W. S. Gulloch £720 to £840  
*Colonial Postmaster*, A. McCormick £720 to £840  
*Colonial Surgeon*, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. £1,000  
*Chief Justice*, Sir Kenneth Beatty, K.C. £1,400  
*Attorney-Gen.*, C. M. Reece £1,100  
*Registrar, Supreme Court (vacant)* £500 to £840  
*Auditor*, H. E. C. Merrick £720 to £840  
 Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

# GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 7' W. long. and 2° 14' E. long., and is bounded on W. by the French Ivory Coast, on E. by Togoland under French Mandate, on N. by the French Sudan, on S. by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the Coast line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 12° N. lat. The area of the Colony is 23,937 sq. miles, of Ashanti 24,379 sq. miles, of the Northern Territories 30,486 sq. miles, and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041—a total of 91,843 sq. miles.

The climate of the Gold Coast is on the whole hot and damp, although rather cooler than that of most tropical countries within similar latitudes. By the aid of medical science and sanitation it is becoming less unhealthy. The population (July 1935) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,741,031; *Ashanti*, 651,129; *Northern Territories*, 796,716; *Togoland*, 338,607; total, 3,527,483, excluding 3,078 Non-Africans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are many Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters and has established many schools of its own, and a college and school at Achimota, 6 miles from Accra, have been built and opened. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Koforidua, Winneba, Cape Coast and Tamale are lighted by electricity, and there are

pipe-borne water supplies at Accra, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi and Tamale; a similar supply is being installed for Koforidua and Saltpond. 4,675 miles of telegraph land wire and 7,908 miles of telephone trunks have been established. Exchanges have been opened in the principal towns and are served by 3,217 miles of underground and overhead line wire. There is a wireless station at Takoradi. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi and thence to Accra (362 miles), with branches (590 miles in all). The mileage of motor roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 2,102 miles, and the mileage of metal and tarred roads now amounts to 500. There are some 3,900 miles of motorable roads which have been constructed and are maintained by the Chiefs. These roads are all motorable during the dry season and have opened up the country in all directions to motor traffic, and ferries have been installed and bridges built whenever necessary. In 1928 a harbour was opened at Takoradi.

The trade in 1935 was principally with the United Kingdom (57 per cent.), U.S. (13), Germany (9), Netherlands (4) and Italy (2 per cent.). The principal exports in 1935 were: cocoa, £5,203,959; gold, £2,635,527; manganese ore, £612,170; and diamonds, £546,094. The chief imports (1935) were cotton manufactures, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, tobacco (all kinds), motor vehicles, apparel, motor spirit, artificial silk manufactures, bags and sacks (empty), fish of all kinds, meat and rice.

The seat of government is Accra (population 69,057). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (18,860), Sekondi (20,120), Kumasi (40,987), Tamale (16,783), Koforidua (12,724), Saltpond (6,369), and Winneba (10,990). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 15 official and 14 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Total revenue.....	£3,740,191	£4,407,603
Expenditure .....	3,516,175	4,273,651
Public Debt (March 31) .....	11,863,000	11,435,000
	1934.	1935.
Total imports.....	£4,848,800	£7,956,780
Total exports .....	3,117,456	9,971,535
Imports from U.K. ....	2,698,494	4,533,683
Exports to U.K. ....	4,547,173	5,670,398

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared 1935, 4,710,835 (British, 2,504,253).

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Sir Arnold Wienholt Hodson, K.C.M.G. (1934) (and allowance, £1,500) £4,500  
*A.D.C. (vacant)* ..... 450  
*Colonial Sec.*, George Ernest London, C.M.G. .... 1,800  
*Deputy do.*, G. C. du Boulay, O.B.E. .... 1,350  
*Chief Justice*, Philip Bertie Petrides ..... 2,000  
*Puisne Judges*, J. M. St. John Yates; B. Strother Stewart; C. M. Barton; C. E. W. Bannerman, O.B.E.; A. N. Doorly; T. D. H. Bruce; J. L. H. W. Savary ..... each 1,400  
*Chief Registrar (vacant)* ..... 960  
*Attorney-General*, H. W. B. Blackall, K.C. .... 1,500  
*Solicitor-General*, L. E. V. McCarthy ..... 2,100

<i>Treasurer (vacant)</i> .....	£1,350
<i>Deputy Treasurer</i> , H. Vane-Percy .....	1,050
<i>Auditor</i> , A. S. Cremer .....	1,100
<i>Deputy do.</i> , E. A. Smith .....	560
<i>Comd. Gold Coast Regiment and Inspector of Local Forces</i> , Col. M. A. Green .....	1,200
<i>Dir. of Med. and Sanitary Services</i> , D. Duff, C.M.G. ....	1,600
<i>Director of Works</i> , Lt.-Col. S. B. Keast, M.C. ....	1,500
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Percy Hall .....	1,200
<i>Genl. Manager, Railways and Takoradi Harbour Authority</i> , L. M. Smart, C.B.E. ....	1,700
<i>Comptroller of Customs</i> , Capt. A. D. Mac-kenzie .....	1,200
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Capt. G. Paterson, M.M. ....	1,050
<i>Commissioners of Provinces</i> , A. C. Duncan-Johnstone; E. O. Rake; F. W. Applegate; A. F. E. Fieldgate; J. C. Warrington. .... each	1,200
<i>Deputy Provincial Commissioners</i> , Pay-Com. S. W. Saxton, R.N.; T. E. O. Maugu .....	1,050
<i>Secretary for Mines</i> , H. C. Mountain .....	1,200
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs</i> , H. W. Thomas .....	1,350
<i>Director of Prisons</i> , Lt.-Col. H. J. L. Cave- naugh .....	960
<i>Postmaster-General (vacant)</i> .....	1,200
<i>Chief Engineer</i> , Capt. W. B. South .....	1,100
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , J. Clendinning, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. ....	1,200
<i>Inspector-Gen. of Police</i> , Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, C.B.E., M.C. ....	1,200
<i>Director of Education</i> , G. Power .....	1,200
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , R. C. Marshall .....	1,200
<i>Dir. of Agriculture</i> , G. G. Auchinleck, M.Sc. ....	1,200
<i>Director of Geological Survey</i> , Maj. N. R. Junner, O.B.E., M.C., C.B.E. ....	1,200

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 32 days.

#### ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 27, 1896, and an Order of the King in Council (Sept. 26, 1901), defined the boundaries of Ashanti, annexed it to H.M. Dominions and provided for its administration under the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. By a subsequent Order in Council (Oct. 22, 1906) the boundaries between the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti and between Ashanti and the Protectorate of the Northern Territories were readjusted and defined, with due regard to tribal land and natural features. By a further Order in Council (Nov. 9, 1934) the limits of Ashanti were further defined, and the Governor vested with full power for its administration, the making of laws and the appointment of a Chief Commissioner, Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and other Officers. By the same Order Ashanti was brought under the constitution and (by Additional Instructions, Nov. 23, 1934) the Chief Commissioner was made a Member of the Executive Council of the Gold Coast.

Ashanti is administered by a Chief Commissioner, with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving Officer, and a staff of 14 District and Assistant District Commissioners.

In January 1935 the *Confederation of Ashanti*, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Nana Osei Agyeman Prempeh II. (a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh) at its head.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (census of 1931) of 578,702 (including non-Africans, 624). Kumasi, the chief town, has about 39,820 inhabitants. In 1935-36 there were 6,754 children in the Government schools, and 3,340 in the mission schools; 23 students were in residence (1935-36) at the Agricultural and Forestry Training centre. Police force, 4 officers and 260 other ranks; prosecutions (1935-6) 4,118. There are 925 miles of motor roads. Agriculture is the staple industry. 82,595 tons of cocoa were exported in 1935-36. The gold output was 205,959 fine oz.; average number employed in mining industry, 214 Europeans and 7,679 Africans in 1935-36. In the western parts of the Dependency are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c., and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal; this area has been opened up by a trunk motor road from Kumasi to Pamu (130 miles) on the W. frontier via Sunyani (80 miles from Kumasi) with branch feeder roads from small villages. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game fairly plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, ground-nuts and (in the south) cocoa. *Chief Commissioner*, Maj. H. C. Stevenson, O.B.E., M.C. .... £1,800  
*Asst. Chief Commissioner*, F. W. Applegate 1,200

#### NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The Northern Territories lie to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat. and are bounded on the west and north by the French possessions, on the east by Togoland and on the south by Ashanti. They came under British Protection in 1901 and are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale, an Assistant Chief Commissioner and 15 District and Assistant District Commissioners. The total area is 30,600 sq. miles (including the Northern Section of the Mandated Territory of Togoland, 41,063 sq. miles), varying in type from the forests in the south of the Krachi district to the treeless plains of Bawku. By the census taken in 1931 the population was 727,275 (including part of Togoland, as above, 885,400). The principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and guinea-corn are largely grown, but principally for local consumption, and with yams form the staple food of the people. Shea-butter and ground-nuts are exported to Ashanti, and tobacco and indigo are grown. The cattle industry is the principal source of wealth. There are said to be extensive auriferous areas and gold mining has commenced in the northern part. There are 2,128 miles of motor roads. Of the indigenous population the majority is pagan, but Muhammadanism is spreading. The Muhammadans have substantial mosques. There is a White Fathers' mission in the north of the Protectorate and an American Protestant mission and a Roman Catholic mission in the Mandated Territory. At Tamale there is a Government Middle boarding school which is fed by selected pupils from the Native Administration schools at Gambaga, Salaga, Wa, Bawku, Lawra and Sandema. There are hospitals at Tamale, Salaga, Yendi, Bawku, Navrongo, Lawra and Wa; and Native Administration dispensaries at Bole, Tumu, Walewale, Krachi and Garu. *Chief Commissioner*, W. J. A. Jones, ..... £1,600  
*Assistant Chief Commissioner*, E. O. Rake 1,200



## TOGOLAND.

(Under Mandate to France and Great Britain.)

The total area of the former German colony of Togoland is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British sphere adjoins the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and is administered as part thereof. It consists of an area of about 13,041 sq. miles with a population estimated (1935) at 338,650, including 43 Non-Africans.

## HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 9' N. lat. and 113° 52'—114° 30' E. long., and bounded on the N. by the Shum Chun River.

*Hong Kong* is an island about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population for 1934 of 944,492. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered 20,908. A special Foreign Registration fee of 20 per cent. of the value of a motor vehicle is payable in respect of any vehicle not produced within the British Empire.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor, tobacco and motor spirit the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1934) 20,926,125 tons; (1935) 21,700,213 tons. A railway, of which 22¼ miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Shum Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,809 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1935 there were 1,109 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 75,010 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 18 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also an Urban Council in which are vested, *inter alia*, powers of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1935), 377,659.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue .....	\$29,574,285	\$28,430,550
Public expenditure .....	31,149,156	28,291,636
Public debt, Jan. 1 .....	£1,485,732	13,440,000
Do., do. ....	\$4,838,000	
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,700,000	£2,321,246
Exports to U.K. ....	£422,000	£733,640
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1935) (including Entertainment allowance, £2,200) .....		£7,000
A.D.C., Capt. W. J. R. Cragg .....		500
Private Sec., H. J. Cruttwell .....		575
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir A. D. A. MacGregor, K.C. ....		2,600
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Norman Lockhart Smith .....		1,550
Attorney-General, Hon. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C. ....		2,100
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. W. J. Carrie (actg.) .....		1,400
Treasurer, &c., Hon. E. Taylor, C.M.G. ....		1,750
Director of Public Works, Hon. R. M. Henderson, M.I.C.E. ....		1,700
Puisne Judge, His Hon. J. J. Hayden (actg.) .....		1,200
Inspector-General of Police, Hon. T. H. King .....		1,550
Harbour-Master, &c., Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (ret.) .....		1,600
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon. A. R. Wellington, C.M.G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ....		1,800
Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, R. A. D. Forrest .....		1,400
Superintendent of Imports and Exports, E. W. Hamilton .....		1,550
Postmaster-General, H. R. Butters .....		1,200
Chairman of the Urban Council, E. R. Todd .....		1,050
Police Magistrate, Hong Kong, W. Schofield .....		1,550
Manager and Chief Engineer, Railway, Capt. R. D. Walker, M.C., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., M.I.C.E. ....		1,500
Crown Solicitor, J. A. Fraser (actg.) .....		1,300
Registrar, Supreme Court, E. P. H. Lang .....		1,150
Auditor, P. I. Collisson, O.B.E. ....		1,400
Police Magistrate, Kowloon, Q. A. A. Macfadyen .....		900
Land Officer, W. J. Lockhart-Smith (actg.) .....		730
Superintendent of Prisons, J. W. Franks, O.B.E. ....		1,300
Director, Royal Observatory, C. W. Jeffries, F.R.A.S. ....		1,200
Official Receiver, J. J. Prentis (actg.) .....		730
Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department, H. Green .....		950

Director of Education, G. R. Sayer .....	£1,600
District Officer, North, K. Keen .....	675
District Officer, South, G. S. Kennedy- Skipped .....	1,200

## MILITARY FORCES IN CHINA.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. A.W. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
G.S.O. I., Col. H. C. Harrison, D.S.O.; Col. V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O., O.B.E.	
G.S.O. II., Maj. A. K. Ferguson; Maj. G. K. Dibb, M.C.	
G.S.O. III., Capt. R. L. K. Allen; Capt. H. S. P. Hopkinson.	
A.A. & Q.M.G., Brigadier H. G. Seth-Smith, D.S.O.	
D.A.A.G., Maj. J. F. S. Benoy.	
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Lt.-Col. H. H. Dempsey.	
Commanding R.A., Col. A. Burrows.	
Chief Engineer, Col. E. St. G. Kirke, D.S.O.	
Command Signal Officer, Major M. F. M. Parkes, M.C.	
Senior Chaplain, Rev. G. H. Bateman, M.A.	
Asst. Dir. of S & T., Col. J. H. Morris, D.S.O., O.B.E.	
Asst. Dir. of Medical Services, Col. H. H. Blake, O.B.E.	
Asst. Dir. of Ord. Services, Col. J. F. King Lewis, O.B.E.	
Command Paymaster, Col. L. J. Lightfoot, O.B.E., R.A.P.C.	
Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, F. E. Gowan, O.B.F.	

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal;  
transit, 29 days, or *via* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

## JAMAICA.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

## KENYA.

*Kenya Colony and the Kenya Protectorate* are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925; and on the north by an agreement with Ethiopia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, the boundary being determined by an Order in Council in 1926 to include in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolph and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mt. Elgon to Mt. Zulia (on the boundary of the Sudan), which was formerly part of the Uganda Protectorate. On the south Kenya adjoins the mandated Tanganyika Territory. Kenya Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The total area is 224,960 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 3,084,351 (Europeans 17,997, Indians 36,462, Arabs 12,599, Goans 3,437, Africans 3,012,421).

The northern portion of this region is barren; the eastern portion, between Nairobi and the coast is fertile and there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 4 Provinces and 3 Extra-Provincial Districts which are subdivided into districts. The White (or European) area in the Highlands consists of about 7,000,000 acres in strips and blocks of land, convenient both for the railway and the natives reserves.

The telegraph and telephone system has 16,214 miles of wire. A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar, and a wireless station at Nairobi works direct with England. There is a coast wireless

station at Mombasa and communications with South Africa are also available by a Government land-line. A Nairobi-London radio-telephone service was opened in 1936. Telephone communication exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony. The Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open lines of 1,622 miles, made up as follows:—*Main Line* (Mombasa—Kampala) 879 miles; *Principal Lines*—Nakuru Junction—Kisumu (121 miles), Tororo—Soroti (100 miles), Voi—Kahia Junction (92 miles); *Minor and Branch Lines*, Rongai—Lake Solai (27), Kisumu—Butere (43), Leseru—Kitale (41), Mbulumi—Namasagali (19), Kampala—Port Bell (6), Gilgil—Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi—Nanyuki (145). The Kouza—Lake Magadi Line (51 miles) is worked but not owned by Government. In addition, the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 3,723 miles.

Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for purposes of customs, and the principal imports are cotton piece goods and manufactures, textiles and textile manufactures, motor cars, parts and accessories, motor spirit, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements; china and glass ware; motor lorries, parts and accessories, industrial machinery, and wearing apparel. The principal export from Kenya is coffee, next in order being maize, tea, sugar and gold.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£3,182,939	£3,304,351
Expenditure .....	3,180,795	3,252,784
Imports (Kenya & Uganda) .....	5,708,000	6,641,345
Exports (Kenya only) ...	1,920,000	2,978,307
Imports from U.K. (K. & U.) .....	2,149,407	2,742,906
Exports to U.K. (do.) .....	1,273,429	1,836,109

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, possesses a Cathedral (All Saints) and is the central station of the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours. It has a non-native population of 22,000, of whom 5,530 are Europeans, and 16,500 non-natives. The native population of Nairobi is 28,000. There are about 2,200 European farmers throughout the Colony, mostly settled on the good coffee soil near Nairobi. Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population 50,000, of whom 800 are Europeans).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (1931), and Duty Allow- ance £2,500, and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport £1,000 .....	£5,000
A.D.C. (vacant) .....	400
Private Sec., Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E., M.C.	450
Colonial Secretary, A. de V. Wade, C.M.G., O.B.E. ....	2,200
Deputy do., H. G. Pilling, C.M.G. ....	1,350
Chief Native Commissioner, H. R. Mont- gomery, C.M.G. ....	1,450
Provincial Commissioners, S. H. La Fon- taine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; G. H. C. Boultonson; V. G. Glenday, O.B.E., each	1,350
Senior District Commissioners, S. H. Fazan, C.B.E.; C. B. Thompson; M. R. R. Vidal; E. B. Hosking, O.B.E.; S. O. V. Hodge .....	1,200
Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Sheridan .....	2,300

Judges, J. A. Lucie-Smith; A. H. Webb, K.C.; W. K. Horne.....each	£1,450
Commanding Troops, Col. J. A. Campbell, D.S.O.	1,200
Commissioner for Local Govt., Lands and Settlement, W. M. Logan, O.B.E.	1,350
Commissioner of Mines, E. B. Hosking, O.B.E.	1,150
Treasurer, G. Walsh, C.B.E.	1,450
Attorney-Gen., W. Barragin, K.C.	1,800
Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge	1,050
Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), E. G. Bale	1,400
Port Manager, Lt.-Com. N. J. Stacy- Marks, R.D., R.N.R.	1,000
Dir., Medical Services, A. R. Paterson	1,500
Commr. of Police, R. C. A. Cavendish	1,350
Director of Public Works, J. C. Stronach	1,350
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Brig.-Gen. Sir Godfrey Dean Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O.	2,500
Director of Agriculture, H. B. Waters	1,500
Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebden	1,600
Solicitor-General (vacant)	1,200
Conservator of Forests, H. M. Gardner	1,200
Auditor, W. H. Smith	1,150
Commissioner of Prisons, Maj. J. L. Willcocks, D.S.O., M.C.	1,000
Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie, O.B.E., M.C.	840
Director of Education, E. G. Morris, O.B.E.	1,500
Deputy-Director, Animal Industry, and Chief Veterinary Officer, H. H. Brassey- Edwards	1,100
Surveyor-General, C. O. Gilbert	1,000

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The  
Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African  
Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar  
Square, W.C. 2.  
CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 20 days by  
sea; by air, 6 days.

#### LEEWARD ISLANDS. (See BRITISH WEST INDIES.) MALAYA.

British Malaya comprises the Colony of the  
Straits Settlements; the Federated Malay States  
of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang;  
and the Unfederated Malay States of Johore,  
Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis and Brunei.  
The total area is 53,196 square miles (Straits  
Settlements 1,356, Federated Malay States 27,540,  
Unfederated Malay States 24,300) and the total  
population was estimated (December 1935) to be  
4,611,450, of which there were 1,143,792 persons  
in the Straits Settlements, 1,813,891 in the  
Federated Malay States and 1,653,767 in the  
Unfederated Malay States, as compared with  
populations of 1,114,015 in the Straits Settle-  
ments, 1,713,096 in the Federated Malay States  
and 1,556,739 in the Unfederated Malay States  
as recorded in the 1931 Census. The total  
European population was estimated at 21,292  
persons.

#### Trade of British Malaya. (Merchandise only)

Imports from:—	1934.	1935.
U.K.	£7,824,511	£8,763,816
British Dominions...	8,339,057	9,318,276
Foreign Countries...	37,757,236	36,360,438
Total	£53,720,804	£54,442,530

Exports to:—	1934.	1935.
U.K.	£10,691,219	£10,233,323
British Dominions	7,792,437	9,471,593
Foreign Countries...	44,954,111	46,837,187
Total	£63,477,767	£66,542,103

#### I. THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

There are 4 Settlements—Singapore (including  
the Cocos or Keeling Island and Christmas  
Island); Penang (including Province Wellesley);  
Malacca; and Labuan (off the coast of Borneo).  
These Settlements have an entire area of about  
1,356 square miles, with an estimated population  
(1935) of 1,143,792.

The Government consists of a Governor,  
assisted by an Executive Council of 11 members,  
and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 un-  
official members, appointed by the Crown. Of  
the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the  
Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of  
Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law  
in force is contained in local Ordinances and in  
such English Acts and Orders in Council as are  
applicable to the Colony. The Penal Code  
follows closely the Indian Penal Code. Criminal  
procedure is regulated by the Criminal Proce-  
dure Code which is based on the Indian Code.  
Civil procedure is regulated by Rules of Court  
made under powers conferred by the Courts  
Ordinance 1934 and based on the English rules  
of the Supreme Court. There is a Supreme  
Court which is a Court of record, and consists  
of (a) the High Court, which exercises original  
criminal and civil jurisdiction and appellate  
criminal and civil jurisdiction in appeals from  
subordinate courts; (b) the Court of Appeal,  
which exercises appellate civil jurisdiction.  
Assizes are held at Singapore and Penang every  
two months, and once a quarter at Malacca.  
The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief  
Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. An  
appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the  
Privy Council. There is also a Court of Criminal  
Appeal. The subordinate Courts are the District  
Courts, Police Courts, Marine Magistrates'  
Courts, and Coroners' Courts.

Straits Settlements lie well within the tropics  
very little north of the Equator and there is  
little variation in the temperature. There are  
no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling  
throughout the year. The climate of the colony  
is healthy.

The colony is provided with an excellent road  
system, the total length of metalled roads being  
963 miles, in addition to which 94 miles of  
gravel road, natural road and hill path are  
maintained. Most of the roads are capable of  
carrying heavy traffic. Singapore, Malacca and  
Province Wellesley have railway communication  
(Federated Malay States Railways) with the  
Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay  
States of Johore Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan,  
and with Bangkok. Communication by sea  
between the various Settlements is frequent and  
regular, and Singapore and Penang have regular  
sea services with every part of the world.  
Imperial Airways and the Royal Netherlands  
Airways each provide a regular bi-weekly ser-  
vice, the former plying between Singapore and  
London and the latter between Singapore and  
Amsterdam and between Singapore and the  
Netherlands Indies. In addition, a weekly  
service between Singapore and Java is operated  
by the Royal Netherlands Indies Air Mail

(K. N. I. L. M.). Qantas Empire Airways maintain a bi-weekly service between Singapore and Australia, thus completing the England-Australia Air Route. A regular weekly service between Penang and Hongkong (*via* Saigon) has since been established by Imperial Airways.

The trade of Singapore and Penang is principally in the collection and distribution of commodities for the countries of the Malayan Archipelago. The principal imports in 1934 were motor spirit (benzine), rice, tin ore, para rubber, cotton piece goods, petroleum (kerosene), cigarettes, fish (dried and salted), sugar, milk (condensed, evaporated, sterilised and thick cream), copra, pepper, sarongs (cotton), coal, machinery, areca nuts, sago and rattans. The principal exports (including re-exports) in 1934 were rubber, tin metal, motor spirit (benzine), copra, rice, petroleum (kerosene), fish (dried and salted), preserved pineapples, pepper, cotton piece goods, areca nuts, sago, rattans, sarongs (cotton), cigarettes, milk (condensed, evaporated, sterilised and thick cream) and sugar.

	1934	1935.
Public revenue .....	\$34,244,603	\$35,040,380
Public expenditure ...	30,937,262	34,764,640
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1935):—		
3½ S.S. Inscribed Stock .....	£6,913,352	
6% .....	£5,155,000	
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Thomas Sheenton Whitelegge Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1934) ...		\$60,000
G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. W. G. S. Dobbie, G.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.		
Colonial Secretary, A. S. Small .....		23,400
Resident Councilors:—		
Penang, A. M. Goodman .....		16,800
Malacca, G. W. Bryant .....		14,400
Attorney-General (vacant) .....		17,400
Treasurer, H. Weisberg (acting) .....		15,600
Dir. of Public Works, Maj. R. L. Nunn, D.S.O.		16,200
Chief Justice, P. A. McElwaine, K.C. ....		21,600
Puisne Judges, N. H. P. Whitley, M.C.; A. K. & B. Terrell; J. Aitken; F. Gordon-Smith; A. J. Clark, O.B.E.; R. C. Cussen; J. H. Pedlow .....		each 15,000
Director of Education, F. J. Morten .....		14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, E. B. Williams .....		12,600
Under Secretary, J. A. Hunter (acting) ...		14,400
Director General, Posts and Telegraphs (Malaya), T. P. Coe, M.C. ....		14,400
Director of Posts, G. Savage (acting) .....		12,600
Directors of Telegraphs and Telephones and Engineer-in-Chief, V. H. Winson ...		12,600
Auditor (S.S. & F.M.S.), L. G. Corney ...		14,400
Commissioner of Lands, W. S. Ebdon .....		14,400
District Judge and 1st Magistrate, Singapore, H. A. Forrer .....		12,600
District Judge (Singapore), H. R. Bull .....		12,600
District Judge and 1st Magistrate (Penang), M. C. Hay .....		12,600
Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, Lim Koon Teck (acting) .....		12,600
District Officer (Province Wellesley), J. L. McFall .....		12,600
Solicitor-General, N. A. Worley .....		12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, A. B. Jordan		
Commissioner, Customs and Excise, S.S. and F.M.S., W. D. Barron .....		14,400
Deputy Treasurer, R. Bird (acting) .....		12,600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, R. H. de S. Ouraet (acting) .....		14,400
Director of Medical Services, R. D. Fitzgerald, M.C. ....		16,200

Director, Drainage and Irrigation, A. G.

Robinson .....

Master Attendant, Com. C. C. Dix, C.M.G.,

D.S.O., R.N. (ret.) .....

12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway across the Straits of Johore, about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 26 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 220 square miles, and a population (1935) of 587,321. Singapore was in the 13th and 14th centuries a Malay city of importance till it was destroyed by the Javanese about 1377. It then remained waste till the present Settlement was founded on January 30, 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, then Lieut.-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra. Singapore remained a dependency of Fort Malborough, Bencoolen, till 1823, when it was placed directly under the Government of India. The original lease by the Sultan of Johore and the Dato Temenggong, Chief of Singapore, of the site of a factory, in 1819, was followed in 1824 by the cession of the Island in perpetuity, this being accepted by the Dutch in the Treaty of Holland of the same year. The town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 17' N. and long. 103° 50' E., with 445,719 inhabitants in 1931, is the seat of government for all the settlements.

The number of merchant vessels arrived and departed in 1935, exclusive of native craft, was 13,595, with a tonnage of 30,255,426. The total for the whole colony was 19,810, with a tonnage of 44,959,859. The total native craft arrived and departed at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan, during the same year was 53,624 (tonnage, 1,964,820). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of £29,000,000 (£3,300,000). The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was \$3,500,000. Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied, but excise is collected upon the release for consumption of opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, malt liquors, and petroleum.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo (and 725 miles from Singapore) in 5° 23' N. lat. and 155° 15' E. long. Its area is about 35 square miles and its population is 7,702 (1935). It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited, and was incorporated in the Straits Settlements in 1907, becoming a separate Settlement in 1912. The island has a good harbour. The principal export is sago. Labuan is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago (sago, rice, sugar, cigarettes, para rubber, jelutong, copra, fresh fruit and vegetables, cattle and pigs). Cattle and goats are reared, and about 11,000 acres are under cultivation. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island.

Resident, R. W. Jakeman, M.C.S. (acting).



The Cocos-Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon. On Feb. 1, 1886, they were placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. The 20 islands lie between lat. 11° 50' to 12° 45' S., long. 96° 50' E., 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by ½ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island, in the north-eastern part of the group. The population numbers (1931), 1,142.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 60 square miles and a population of 1,086 (1935). A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1935 was 147,929 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (pop. 1935, 201,651), on the eastern side of which is George Town, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (pop. 1935, 146,191). Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 11 broad, with an area of 110 square miles, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 28' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 31 miles in length with an area of 290 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, rubber, and coconut plantations.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 640 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession in pursuance of the treaty with the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlement of Bencoolen in Sumatra. The population in 1935 was 198,698.

## II. THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and each State is administered under the advice of a Resident subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the

Straits Settlements. The Federal Government is under the immediate control of the Federal Secretary subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner. The total area of the Federation is 27,540 square miles, with a population in 1936 of 1,847,951. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 118,521; Ipoh (Pk.), 55,382; Taiping (Pk.), 33,076; Seremban (N.S.), 24,323 and Klang (Sel.), 23,085.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control. The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

There are 1,068 route miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (121 miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 22 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 26 hours (compared with a sea journey of 4 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan, terminating at Tumpat. At Sungie Golok (Siamese Territory) this line is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam. There are 2,901 miles of metalled roads, 174 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,483 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

The Federated Malay States contribute largely to the supply of raw materials of the British Empire, and although production of plantation rubber and tin predominates, figures given below show that other products are produced and exported in large quantities. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and about half a million tons of coal are mined annually in Selangor and used locally. The major agricultural crops are rubber, coconuts, oil palms, rice and pineapples, while considerable areas are under areca-nuts, coffee, tapioca, derris (tuba root), tea, gambier, tobacco, miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.

Principal exports from the Federated Malay States:—

	1934.	1935.
Para Rubber.....Tons	256,516	194,478
Para Latex.....Galls.	2,814,870	1,326,064
Tin and Tin Ore.....Tons	136,385	140,748
Copra....."	73,289	92,903
Firewood, Timber and Planks....."	23,965	38,182
Rice and Padi....."	1,932	5,409
Pineapples, Canned....	9,475	13,465
Tapioca....."	2,335	2,667
Areca-nuts....."	596	1,025
Rattans....."	545	473
Palm Oil....."	10,576	15,829
Palm Kernels....."	2,030	2,763
Gambier....."	283	265
Tuba Root....."	193	193
Gold.....Ounces	26,156	24,191

† 75s per cent. basis.

**Climate.**—Temperature shows little variation throughout the year. The days are sometimes oppressive, owing to the high humidity, but the nights are generally cool. The mean maximum shade temperature is about 90° F. inland, and rather lower on the coasts, while the mean minimum is about 72° F. inland and a little higher on the coasts. The average yearly rainfall varies from 65 inches in the driest parts to 165 inches in the wettest. There are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons, but there are well-marked seasonal variations in the rainfall. On the West Coast and inland the equinoctial seasons have higher rainfalls than are experienced during the S.W. and S.E. monsoons. The full force of the S.W. monsoon is not felt so far south, but violent squalls of short duration (known as "Sumatras") are not infrequent between April and September; they are more frequent and more intense at night than during the day. On the East coast, during the N.E. monsoon which prevails from November to March, heavy rains and strong winds are experienced. The remainder of the year being comparatively dry.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue .....	\$38,926,323	\$62,364,264
Public expenditure .....	47,212,228	51,119,943
Public debt .....	56,285,714	94,471,429
Total imports .....	£9,885,250	£10,101,927
Total exports .....	23,651,250	21,769,931
Imports from U.K. ....	1,256,225	1,387,447
Exports to U.K. ....	2,931,695	3,359,423

**High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).**

**British Residents:**

Perak, G. E. Cator, C.M.G. ....	£15,800
Selangor, T. S. Adams .....	15,800
Negri Sembilan, J. W. W. Hughes .....	16,800
Pahang, C. C. Brown .....	15,800
Federal Secretary, C. D. Ahearne .....	15,000
Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Joyce Thomas .....	19,200
Judges, A. B. Howes; J. Aitken; J. H. Pedlow (acting) .....	15,000
Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor, C. G. Howell .....	16,200
Under Secretary to Govt., N. R. Jarrett (acting) .....	14,400
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, H. R. Joynt (acting) .....	14,400
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, W. D. Barron .....	14,400
Auditor, L. G. Corney .....	14,400
Adviser on Education, F. J. Morten .....	14,400
Controller of Labour, Malaya, C. Wilson (acting) .....	14,400
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya, A. B. Jordan .....	14,400
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, J. P. Coe .....	14,400
Adviser on Agriculture, F. W. South (acting) .....	14,400
Director of Co-operation, R. Boyd .....	14,400
Adviser on Electricity, W. J. Williams .....	13,000
Adviser on Forestry, J. P. Mead .....	14,400
Director, Geological Survey, E. S. Willbourn .....	11,400
Adviser, Medical Services, R. D. Fitzgerald .....	16,200
Senior Warden of Mines, H. G. B. Harris .....	14,400
Commr. of Police, C. H. Sansom .....	14,400
Supt. Printing Dept., W. H. Wyatt .....	\$6,000 to 9,600

† All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

**Inspector of Prisons, Capt. O. L. Hancock.**

O.B.E. ....	£12,600
Adviser, Public Works, Major R. L. Nunn .....	
D.S.O. ....	16,200
Adviser, Drainage and Irrigation, A. G. Robinson .....	14,400
General Manager, Railways, D. H. Elias, C.M.G., M.C. ....	22,800
Surveyor-General, J. Dewar .....	14,400

**Malay States Information Agency, Malaya House, 57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1**  
Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

### III. OTHER STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Brunei:—

**JOHORE** lies at the extreme S. of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded N. by Pahang, N.W. by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, S. by the Straits of Tebran and E. by the China Sea. The area is 7,678 square miles (about the size of Wales) and the population (census of 1931) was 505,309. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British Agent having the functions of a Consular Officer. In 1914, following an agreement of that date, a General Adviser was accepted. The Legislature consists of a Council of State to which European and Asiatic unofficial members are appointed. The judicial system resembles that of the Federated Malay States. Judges of Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States are *ex officio* Judges of the State of Johore and *vice versa*. Johore is primarily an agricultural country producing, as major crops, rubber, coconuts, tapioca and pineapples. The cultivation of African oil palm is also making progress. Tin ore and iron ore are exported in considerable quantity. The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State. There are 870 miles of metalled road.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	\$16,650,594	\$17,162,127
Expenditure .....	11,692,115	18,439,798
Public Debt .....	nil.	nil.
Imports .....	31,213,739	34,458,315
Exports .....	61,077,703	50,261,133

The Capital, Johore Bahru, has a population of 97,634.

**Sultan, H.H. Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.;** born, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.

**General Adviser, W. E. Pepsys.**

**Chief Minister, Ungku A. Aziz bin A. Masjid.**

**State Secretary, Dato Mohd. Salleh bin Ali.**

**Judge, J. V. G. Mills.**

**Legal Adviser, R. Moor (acting).**

**Financial Commissioner, C. A. Vlieland (acting).**

**Commissioner, Lands and Mines, L. A. Allen.**

**Commissioner, Trade and Customs, N. F. H. Mather.**

**Assistant Adviser, Muar, F. K. Wilson (acting).**

**State Engineer, T. G. Husband (acting).**

**Principal Medical Officer, G. H. Garlick.**

**Postmaster-General, K. MacLennan.**

**Superintendent of Education, F. L. Shaw.**

**Controller of Labour, K. H. Bancroft (acting).**

**Protector of Chinese, S. M. Middlebrook.**

**Warden of Mines, C. F. S. Jameson.**

**Commissioner of Police, W. A. C. Haines (acting).**

**Superintendent of Surveys, C. T. M. Husband.**

**Conservator of Forests, A. E. Rambaut.**

**KEDAH**, between  $5^{\circ} 05' - 6^{\circ} 40' N.$ , lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1935 was 452,554, and the approximate area 3,648 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 22,680. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 45 British officials, mostly employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	\$6,711,272	\$6,814,468
Expenditure .....	5,314,856	5,793,737
Public Debt .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>

*Sultan*, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.O.M.G., succeeded 1881.

*Regent*, H.H. Tunku Sir Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
*Raja Muda*, H.H. Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G.  
*British Adviser*, J. D. Hall, M.C.S.

**PERLIS**, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is about 52,723, of whom 41,469 are Malays. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River, but H.H. the Raja lives at Arau, which is on the main trunk line from Singapore to Bangkok. Rice is the principal crop, and tin ore and rice are the principal exports. The State came under British protection in 1909.

	1934-35. (A.H. 1353.)	1935-36. (A.H. 1354.)
Revenue .....	\$582,382	\$604,162
Expenditure .....	487,130	518,719
Public Debt .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>

*Raja*, H.H. Tuan Syed Alwi, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
*British Adviser*, C. R. Howitt, M.C.S.

**KELANTAN** lies between  $4^{\circ} 32' - 6^{\circ} 15' N.$  and  $101^{\circ} 19' - 102^{\circ} 37' E.$  on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 118 miles and a breadth of 88 miles. The total area is 5,750 square miles; population (1931 Census) 369,411. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live-stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is in parts mountainous, but a railway (through to Singapore) has been constructed through the flatter part and good land is thus made accessible for planting. There are many rubber estates and the African oil palm is also cultivated. Tin and gold are found. The capital, Kota Bharu, 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 14,843. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern Administrative District, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	\$2,220,769	\$2,312,979
Expenditure .....	1,710,790	2,044,239
Public Debt .....	5,566,724	5,543,022

*Sultan*, H.H. Sir Ismail, K.O.M.G.  
*British Adviser*, A. C. Baker, M.C., M.C.S.

**TRENGGANU**, between  $3^{\circ} 53' - 5^{\circ} 51' N.$  and  $102^{\circ} 23' - 103^{\circ} 30' E.$ , lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,050 square miles. Population (1931), 179,789. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and

tin mining. The principal exports are rubber, iron ore, tin ore, dried fish, cotton and silk, sarongs, copra, areca-nuts, manganese and wolfram. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 14,000 inhabitants.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	\$1,699,319	\$2,196,949
Expenditure .....	1,405,157	2,033,841
Public Debt .....	4,060,000	3,600,000

*Sultan*, H.H. Sir Suleiman Badrul-alam Shah, K.O.M.G.

*British Adviser*, J. E. Kempe, M.C.S.

**BRUNEI** is a native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500 square miles, the population being 30,135 (April, 1931), of whom 26,972 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 2, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of 10,453. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly crude oil, cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£75,252	£94,912
Expenditure .....	63,584	91,723
Debt (Dec. 31) .....	44,173	15,516
Imports .....	220,226	281,809
Exports .....	395,653	432,775

*Sultan*, H.H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Waddin, *suc. Sept., 1924*; *Assumed full power (after minority) Sept. 19, 1931.*

*High Commissioner*, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

*British Resident*, R. E. Turnbull, M.C.S.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and is distant 758 miles from Singapore (transit 4 days). There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan, Temburong, and Belait.

### MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of  $91\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of  $24\frac{3}{4}$  square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on April 26, 1931, was 241,621. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese language, which is generally spoken by all classes, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks

was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1930 (June, July, August and September) was 82°·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 51°·3°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 982, but its suburb, Rabat, has 9,050 inhabitants. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and a Lyceum; 92 elementary and infant schools, 4 central schools, 2 secondary schools, and 63 night schools; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 41 private schools of which 12 receive grants-in-aid from the Government. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the elementary schools.

The Letters Patent, dated Aug. 12, 1936, revoking the Malta Constitution Letters Patent of 1921 (as amended in 1933, 1934 and 1936) were proclaimed in Malta on Sept. 2, 1936. They provide for an Executive Council consisting of 5 *ex-officio* members and not less than 3 members nominated by the Governor.

The English language, as the official language of the British Empire, and the Maltese language, as the language of the people of Malta, are the official languages of Malta.

The English language is the official language of administration and the Maltese language is the official language in all the Courts of Law in Malta. Provision has been made by Ordinance for the use of the English language in any proceedings before any Court where any party or any accused person is a person who does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

The Maltese language is the language of general intercourse in the Islands.

In 1935 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,152 vessels (tonnage, 4,330,273).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1931), 22,779.

	1931-34	1935-36
Public revenue.....	£1,061,622	£1,161,618
Expenditure.....	1,068,128	1,188,172
Imports.....	1934	1935
Exports.....	£3,469,035	£3,767,149
Imports from U.K.....	575,089	548,138
Exports to U.K.....	959,511	1,023,593
	39,832	57,697

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, K.O.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1936).....£5,000  
A.M.S., Capt. D. R. H. Gwynne.  
A.D.C., Lt. G. G. Elliott.  
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. Edgar J. Salomone, Royal Malta Artillery.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor.

*Ex-Officio Members*—The Lieutenant-Governor; The Legal Adviser; The Treasury Counsel; The Treasurer; and The Secretary to Government.

*Nominated Official Member*—Rear-Adm. W. T. R. Ford, C.B. (Admiral Superintendent, H.M. Dockyard).

*Nominated Unofficial Members*—The Most Noble Captain I. De Piro Baron of Budak; Edgar Arrigo, M.B.E.; P. Boffa, M.D.; Prof. P. P. Debono, M.D.; C. Mifsud Bonnici, LL.D.  
*Clerk to the Council*—R. O. Ramage.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Harry Charles Luke, C.M.G., M.A., B.Litt.....	£2,000
Legal Adviser, G. C. Gerahty, K.O.....	1,200
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Sir P. Pullicino, B.Litt., LL.D.....	850
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Maj. Hon. J. A. Galizia, C.B.E.....	800
Secretary to Government, E. R. Mifsud, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	800
Personal Assistant to the Lieut.-Governor, R. O. Ramage.....	1,000

Chief Govt. Med. Officer (vacant).....	620
Director of Education, Dr. A. V. Laferla, O.B.E., LL.D.....	600
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Edgar Sammut.....	600
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Felice Mercieca.....	600
Director of Public Works, Prof. J. Gatt, O.B.E., A. & C.E.....	600
Commissioner of Police, S. Galea, O.B.E.....	600
Rector of the University, Prof. R. V. Galea, O.B.E., A. & C.E.....	500
Auditor-General, Col. A. Trapani.....	500
Postmaster-General, J. Bonett.....	540
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir A. Mercieca, M.A., LL.D.	1,400
Judges, Dr. R. F. Ganado; Dr. E. Ganado; Dr. L. A. Camilleri; Dr. A. J. Montanaro Gauci; Hon. Sir A. Bartolo, LL.D.; Dr. W. Harding, B.Litt.....each	800

Trade Commissioner in London, Lt.-Col. A. V. Agius, M.C., T.D., Malta House, 10 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Commissioner for Malta in Australia, Capt. H. C. Curmi, 108 Queen Street, Melbourne.



STAFF OF MALTA COMMAND.

G.S.O., Maj. J. S. W. Stone, M.C., R.E.  
A.A. & Q.M.G., Brigadier G. C. Stubbs, D.S.O.  
Commander, R.A., Col. E. Le G. Whitting, D.S.O.,  
M.C.  
Chief Engineer, Col. L. Manton, D.S.O., O.B.E.  
Asst. Chaplain-General, Rev. J. J. E. O'Malley,  
O.B.E., M.A.  
Asst. Dir. S. and T., Col. R. M. Airey, O.B.E., M.O.  
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. A.  
Dawson, O.B.E., M.B.  
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Lt.-Col. C. E. de Wolfe,  
O.B.E.  
Command Paymaster, Col. G. Charlton, M.C.

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *via* Naples  
about 1,995; transit overland, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean,  
550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–  
57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'–20° 33', and  
comprising an area of 720 square miles. The  
permanent population at the Census of 1931 was  
393,418, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly  
French), and natives of mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years  
1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never  
formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it  
in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the  
Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644  
they established a small colony on the shore,  
but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in  
1715 the French took possession of it and changed  
the name to Ile de France. Under the French it  
became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the  
seat of French Government in the East was  
removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was  
taken by a British force in 1810. The French  
language and French law have been preserved  
under British rule when the ancient name,  
Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 174,041 acres,  
139,341 are under sugar, about 20,000 under fibre,  
and 14,700 under other crops; the necessities of  
life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice  
and grain are obtained from India, flour from  
Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar,  
and minor imports from South Africa and else-  
where; 88 per cent. trade of the island is with  
Great Britain and British Dominions. Being  
just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but,  
except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying  
districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is  
subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane  
in 1892 was particularly severe; a cyclone lasted  
from March 5 to 7, 1930, and did considerable  
damage to sugar plantations and buildings.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W.  
coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands,  
and the annual trade of the island passes entirely  
through Port Louis. The shipping entered and  
cleared, in 1935, amounted to 1,268,627 tons. In  
1935 there were 155.75 miles of railway (158 of 4 ft.  
8½ in. gauge and 13 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 57 post-offices,  
53 telegraph offices and 5 telephone exchange  
offices in the island, with 596 miles of telegraph.  
Including block telegraph for the railway, and  
460 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor,  
aided by an Executive Council of four official  
members, and of such other persons as the  
Governor, through instructions of the Secretary  
of State, may from time to time appoint, and a

Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-  
officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10  
elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has  
two members, and each of the country districts  
one.

The inhabitants of European descent are  
mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two  
branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*,  
to which is attached the Government Royal  
College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary  
Instruction*, consisting of the Government  
schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The esti-  
mated expenditure on education for 1936–37 is  
Rs. 1,418,119.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1934), 54,876.

	1933–34.	1934–35.
Public revenue .....	Rs. 16,567,110	Rs. 22,964,244
Public expenditure .....	14,634,339	20,650,954
Public debt .....	£3,246,994	£2,878,995
Paper circulation .....	Rs. 7,300,000	Rs. 6,597,500

	1935.
Total imports.....	Rs. 25,680,346
Total exports .....	26,136,140
Imports from U.K. ....	18,657,391
Exports to U.K.....	23,840,683

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G. (1930) .....	Rs. 60,000
Commanding Forces, Maj. A. C. S. Hall, Colonial Sec. Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G. ....	21,000
Asst. Col. Sec., A. M. Dryburgh.....	12,000
Procureur and Advocate-General, C. H. Hooper .....	18,000
Treasurer, C. H. Watts .....	15,000
Director of Agriculture, G. E. Bodkin .....	16,665
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, T. F. Doyle .....	13,500
Protector of Immigrants, L. Collet.....	12,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. L. F. Régnard, R.E. ....	15,000
Registrar-General, R. Giraud .....	15,000
Auditor, J. C. Alphonse Jenks, F.C.A....	12,000
Director, Medical and Health Dept., J. Balfour Kirk .....	20,250
Rector, Royal College, T. B. Barnes, M.A. ....	15,000
Chief Judge, Hon. G. E. Nairac.....	22,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. L. Leconte; Hon. G. T. Watts .....	each 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles north-east of  
Mauritius. Population (Census 1931), 8,202. Area,  
40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and  
goats are the principal exports. The island is  
under the administration of a magistrate from  
Mauritius, who takes his orders from the  
Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, P. Rousset .....

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scat-  
tered groups of coral islands belonging to Great  
Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by  
the Mauritius Government, being visited periodi-  
cally by two magistrates, whose duty it is to in-  
quire into the condition of the labourers, and  
settle any disputes which may be referred to  
them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The  
most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1931, 445),  
one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the  
direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and  
possesses a good harbour. The total population  
of the "Other Dependencies" (1931) is 1,457.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 30 to 35 days.

## NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east. The Colony is a small strip of land running along the coast on either side of and including Lagos. The Protectorate Headquarters (Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern and Southern Provinces, coinciding with the former Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory (including the portion of the Cameroons under British Mandate) is about 372,674 sq. miles, and the population is 19,865,452.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 (amended 1928) there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 27 official members, 3 nominated official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (Eric O. Moore, Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones, and T. A. Doherty), 1 elected member representing Calabar (C. W. Clinton) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces. The Northern and Southern Provinces are each administered by a Chief Commissioner, with Headquarters at Kaduna and Enugu; the Colony is administered by a Commissioner. The Protectorate is divided into 23 Provinces, each under a Resident.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, kola-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation comprising (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (704½ miles), and extension to N'Guru (143 miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with branches from Minna to Baro (111 miles), from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (Jos) (133 miles, light railway); from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles), and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles). (2) an Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Kafanchan junction (mile 458) with the tinfields (Jos), 62¼ miles. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports (1935) were cotton goods (£2,534,216), provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, motor-cars and lorries, motor spirit, cement and bags and sacks; the principal exports were palm kernels (£1,245,004), palm oil (£1,656,159), tin ore (£1,456,752), cocoa (£1,583,827), ground nuts (£2,029,590), hides and skins (£773,706) and cotton lint (£579,925). The total imports from the British Empire were £5,782,351 in 1935.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	£4,960,765	£5,995,921
Expenditure .....	4,836,666	5,757,180
Do. on Loan Works .....	384,182	73,294
Public Debt .....	27,822,582	27,964,989
	1934.	1935.
Total imports .....	£5,435,054	£8,299,297
Total exports .....	10,078,226	12,049,643
Imports from U.K. ....	3,214,949	5,262,925
Exports to U.K. ....	5,275,045	6,070,026

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1935)

(and £1,750 duty pay) £6,500

Chief Secretary to the Government, J. A. Maybin, C.M.G. .... (and £600 duty pay) 2,400

Chief Commissioner, Southern Provinces, W. E. Hunt, C.M.G., O.B.E. .... (and £600 duty pay) 2,500

Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces (vacant) ..... 2,400

Attorney-General, H. C. F. Cox, K.C. .... 1,800

Treasurer, H. L. Bayles ..... 1,700

Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. D. P. Dickinson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. .... (and 10s. per diem duty pay) 1,400

Director of Medical Services, R. Briercliffe, O.B.E. .... 2,000

Director of Transport, G. V. O. Bulkeley, O.B.E., M.I. Mech.E. .... 2,500

Director of Education, H. W. McCowan... 1,750

Puisne Judges, W. Butler Lloyd; C. W. V. Carey; G. Graham Paul; F. H. Baker (and £280 duty pay) each 1,400

Director of Marine, Com. A. V. P. Ivey, R.D., R.N.R. .... 1,350

Comptroller of Customs, E. C. F. Bird (and £280 duty pay) 1,400

Administrative Service (Staff Grade), H. O. Lindsell; W. Morgan; O. W. Firth; G. H. Findlay; T. C. Newton; E. S. Pemberton; G. C. Whiteley (each £1,400 and £280 duty pay); A. E. F. Murray; H. L. Ward-Price; G. G. Shute; J. R. Patterson ..... each 1,600

Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, J. H. McEwen, F.S.I. .... 1,800

Director of Public Works, F. D. Evans ..... 1,800

Director of Agriculture, J. R. Mackie ... 1,750

Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Lands, Capt. A. W. N. de Norman ..... 1,600

Postmaster-General, E. C. Clewe ..... 1,450

Inspector General of Police, Maj. A. Saunders, O.B.E., M.C. .... 1,500

Chief Conservator of Forests, J. R. Ainslie (and £280 duty pay) 1,400

Auditor, H. W. Drake (and £240 duty pay) 1,200

Director, Geological Survey, Capt. R. C. Wilson ..... (and £240 duty pay) 1,200

Port Engineer, Lagos Harbour Works, C. W. Carter ..... (and £230 duty pay) 1,150

Chief Inspector of Mines, W. J. Russell (and £240 duty pay) 1,200

Chief Veterinary Officer, Capt. W. W. Henderson ..... (and £240 duty pay) 1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 14 to 15 days. Cable communication to Lagos. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

## NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country, which was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891, comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi, covering a total land area of 37,506 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1935) of 1,603,257, including 1,781 Europeans and 1,400 Asiatics. The chief towns are Blantyre (674 Europeans and 75,660 natives), Limbe and Zomba (the headquarters of the Government).

The principal exports are tobacco, cotton, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of tobacco is con-

siderable; tea, cotton and fibre are also exported in fair quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are three steamers. There is a 3' 6" gauge railway system extending from the port of Beira, in Portuguese E. Africa, to Salima on Lake Nyasa (525 miles), crossing the Zambesi River at Sena (199 miles) by the Lower Zambesi Bridge and passing through Blantyre (353 miles). Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,371. A road from Salisbury to Blantyre via Tete (Portuguese E. Africa) is open and is freely used during the dry season.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week via Cape Town and Beira and also (twice weekly) via Imperial Airways Line from Salisbury; a bi-weekly air service operates between Blantyre and Salisbury, linking up with Imperial Airways. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line via Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape via Salisbury. The telegraph lines extend northwards as far as Tukuyu, in Tanganyika. There are full-sized aerodromes at Chilika (21 miles from Blantyre), Zomba and Lilongwe, and landing-grounds have been prepared at most district headquarters.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£393,050	£422,347
Expenditure .....	424,086	458,923
Imports (excl. transit).....	519,544	628,499
Exports (excl. transit).....	787,229	754,282
Imports from U.K. ....	250,111	279,461
Exports to U.K. ....	729,531	670,539
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Harold Baxter Kitter- master, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1934) (with allowance £500) .....		£2,500
Chief Secretary, K. L. Hall .....		1,450
Commandant of and Br. King's African Rifles, Major L. C. Thomas, M.C. ....		900
Judge of High Court, E. T. Johnston .....		1,450
Attorney-Gen., H. G. Morgan .....		1,200
Treasurer, K. R. Tucker, C.B.E. ....		1,250
Director of Medical Services, A. D. J. B. Williams, O.B.E. ....		1,300
Director of Education, A. T. Lacey, O.B.E., M.A. ....		1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. Small, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., D.Ph. ....		1,100
Senior Provincial Commissioner, J. C. Abraham, M.B.E. ....		1,300
Provincial Commissioner, A.G.O. Hodgson Dir. of Public Works, B. R. Peters, M.B.E.		1,200
Compt. of Customs, E. H. Warren, M.B.E.		1,100
Auditor, F. S. Williams .....		920
Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies .....	£430	to 720
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander .....		920
Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. ....		1,000
Chief Transport Officer, Maj. C. C. Met- calfe, M.B.E., M.C. ....		920
Postmaster-General, S. Pope .....		920
Director of Geological Survey, F. Dixey, O.B.E., D.Sc. ....		1,000
Conservator of Forests, J. B. Clements, B.Sc.		920
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. D. Meza.....		920
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commis- sioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.		

## PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(Western Pacific High Commission.)

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir A. F. Richards, K.C.M.G. ....	£1,400
(In addition to £3,250 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)	
Secretary to High Commission, H. H. Vaskess (House Allowance £75) ..	£700 to 800
Chief Judicial Commissioner, His Honour O. C. K. Corrie, M.C. (In addition to £1,200 as C.J. of Fiji).....	400
Asst. Sec. to High Commission, R. H. Garvey .....	£450 to 600
Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. E. Anblor	£450 to 600

(1) The British Solomon Islands, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 478 Europeans, 173 Asiatics, and 93,415 natives. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's Group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1935-36 was £58,465, and the expenditure £49,224; exports 1935-36 £198,358; imports, £150,163. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Francis Noel Ashley  
(and £150 allowances) £1,300 to £1,400  
Secretary to Govt., N. S. B. Kidson... £500 to £600

(2) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1925. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' E. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanoga), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1935) 280 Europeans, 536 Asiatics (495 on Ocean Island), and 32,993 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1934-35), £52,683; expenditure, £53,983; imports (1935), £217,060; exports, £340,068.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 159° 13' W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop. (1935), 42 Europeans, chiefly in connexion with Pacific cable station, 252 Pacific Islanders in copra industry and 20 Asiatics. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1926, and Christmas Island was included in 1919.

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Barley  
(and £400 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(3) The Tonga or Friendly Islands.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 18, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 250 square miles, and population (1935) of 434 Europeans, 352 half-castes, 30,724 Tongans, and 363 others—total 31,873. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of

Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared, owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue 1934-35, £61,654; expenditure, £55,515; imports (1935), £68,782; exports, £90,711. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1935 was 116,260 tons.

Agent and Consul, J. S. Neill, B.A., B.L.

(and duty allowance £200) £800 to £1,000

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pilearn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (1936), 202, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Chief Magistrate, R. E. Christian.

(6) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

### PALESTINE.

*Palestine*, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes, in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine has been under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1917. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923.

In 1936 a riot at Jaffa led to a general Arab strike, which in turn degenerated into a physical force movement accompanied by murder, arson, intimidation and attacks on the local and Imperial forces. In September, 1936, a Division of British troops was sent to Palestine to quell disorder and early in October the "strike" was declared to be at an end.

Previous to the strike a Royal Commission had been appointed (July 29, 1936) to enquire into the underlying causes of unrest, how the Mandate was being implemented, and what grievances, if any, existed under a proper construction of the Mandate. The Commission began work when order had been restored, its constitution being:—The Earl Peel, G.C.S.I., G.B.E. (*Chairman*); Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumboldt, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Vice-Chairman*); Sir L. Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.; Sir Morris Carter, C.B.E.; Sir Harold Morris, M.B.E.; Professor R. Coupland, C.I.E.

Palestine consists of a western maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judea (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the east, the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea, 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 45 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet above mean sea-level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.)

The area of Palestine West of the Jordan is about 10,000 square miles, with a population estimated (Dec. 31, 1935) at 1,308,000, of whom 837,000 are Moslems (including 66,000 nomad Beduins, who are mostly to be found in Beer-sheba district), 355,000 Jews, 105,000 Christians, and 11,000 members of other faiths. Since Sept. 1, 1920, about 255,000 Jewish immigrants have been recorded as having entered Palestine. In 1935, the record number of 64,145 persons were admitted, either as immigrants or as travellers who subsequently were allowed to register as immigrants, and of these 61,854 were Jews. The Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (43 per cent.), Germany (14 per cent.), Rumania (6 per cent.), Greece (3 per cent.), Lithuania (3 per cent.), United States of America (2 per cent.), and the Yémen (2 per cent.). Immigrants who were neither Arabs nor Jews numbered 1,390, of whom 385 came from Great Britain.

Palestine is divided into 3 administrative districts, under District Commissioners. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The capital, *Jerusalem*, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Moslem peoples, had a population in Nov., 1931, of 90,503 (51,222 Jews, 19,894 Moslems, 19,335 Christians and 52 other religions); the population was estimated at about 115,000 in 1936. The principal historic sites are the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem which is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Roman, Orthodox and Coptic churches; the Mosque, called the Dome of the Rock, built on the site of Solomon's Temple; the Wailing Wall, which is part of the outer wall of the Temple, now the Mosque Court; the Church of Nativity at *Bethlehem*, reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence; and *Nazareth*, where Christ spent his childhood. Other large towns in Palestine are Tel Aviv (130,000), Haifa (85,000), Jaffa (75,000), Nablus, Hebron and Gaza (each about 18,000), Ramleh and Lydda (about 11,000), Acre, Nazareth, Safad and Tiberias (9,000), and Bethlehem (7,000). The Government of Palestine, on land provided by the Government and in accordance with plans prepared by the Government, is constructing for the Department of Antiquities at Jerusalem, a museum (the Palestine Archaeological Museum). Toward the cost of the construction, equipment, and endowment of this museum, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made a contribution of \$2,000,000. In recognition of the serious damage done by soil erosion, a Department of Forests was set up in 1936 to deal with this problem and to affect improvement of deteriorated lands.

The railway system of Palestine consists of seven sections: *Haifa-Rafa*, continuing southward to El Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at El Kantara; *Haifa-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandated territory of Syria; *Haifa-Acre*; *Nassib-Maan*, E. of the River Jordan; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; *Nablus-Tulkarm* (goods traffic only); *Ras el Ein-Petah Tigna* (goods traffic only). The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa. In 1936 the kilometrage operated was 999 kilometres, the freight handled amounting to 1,032,443 tons, and the passengers carried numbering 2,485,155. The



gross railway revenue was £P813,085 and the working expenses £P632,964.

The chief ports are Haifa and Jaffa. The Haifa Harbour was completed in August, 1933. The water area enclosed by the main and lee breakwaters is 278 acres; about 90 acres dredged to 37 ft., 65 to 30 ft., and 25 in the oil dock area to 33 ft.; a depth of 31 ft. is provided alongside the main quay. Haifa is in direct communication with Damascus, Amman and El Kantara. At Jaffa there is no harbour for ocean-going steamers, which anchor in the open roadstead west of a reef of low-lying rocks about a mile from the shore; cargo is loaded and discharged at Jaffa by means of lighters. In 1935, 3,750 vessels (5,563,517 tons) engaged in foreign trade entered the ports, and 3,702 (5,534,777 tons) cleared. There are branches of Barclays Bank, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, and Ottoman Bank in the principal towns.

The country is generally fertile, oranges and grape-fruit are produced on a large scale and form the principal export crops. Olives are extensively cultivated, mainly for the production of olive oil which is used in the manufacture of soap and for edible purposes. Wheat, barley, sorghum, vegetables, grapes and figs are grown on a large scale for local consumption, and there is considerable interest in the development of deciduous fruits. Factories producing intoxicating liquors, soap, edible oils, cigarettes, cement, hosiery, leather articles, &c., are established on a large scale to meet local requirements and for export. At the end of 1935, factories and workshops numbered 5,400, with an estimated capital of £P7,000,000, and 35,000 workers were employed.

In 1934-35 there were 350 Government (Arab) schools with 36,005 Moslem and Christian pupils, 190 private Moslem schools with 11,788 pupils, 179 private Christian schools with 19,594 pupils (besides a number of Latin and Greek Catholic schools concerning which no figures are available), and 493 public and private Jewish schools with 51,359 pupils. Public examinations up to B.A. standard are conducted by the Palestine Board of Higher Studies. There are also training colleges for teachers, technical, trade, law and agricultural schools, and a Hebrew University (with faculties of Humanities and Science).

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	*£P5,452,633	*£P5,770,457
Expenditure .....	3,230,010	4,236,202
Public Debt .....	4,500,000	4,500,000
Total Imports.....	*£P15,605,769	*£P18,857,352
Total Exports.....	4,640,373	5,533,065
Imports from U.K.....	2,960,706	3,212,378
Exports to U.K.....	1,785,014	2,553,986

\* £P = £ sterling.

#### CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

*High Commissioner*, General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. (1931, extended for 5 years from Nov. 30, 1935) (and £1,500 Duty Allowance) £4,500  
*Chief Justice*, H. H. Trusted.  
*Chief Secretary*, J. H. Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.  
*Asst. Chief Secretary*, S. Moody, O.B.E.  
*Attorney-General*, W. J. Fitzgerald, M.O., K.C.O.  
*Treasurer*, W. J. Johnson, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
*Auditor C. E. de B. Biden.*  
*Senior Puisne Judge*, R. J. Manning.

*Presidents of District Courts*, O. Plunkett (Jerusalem); R. Copland (Jaffa); A. G. Sherwell (Haifa); and a vacancy (Jerusalem).  
*Commanding Air Force*, Air Vice-Marshal R. E. C. Peirse, D.S.O., A.F.C.  
*Inspector-General, Palestine Police Force and Prisons Service*, R. G. B. Spicer, C.M.G., M.C.  
*Officer Commanding Transjordan Frontier Force*, Lt.-Col. J. I. Chrystall.  
*Commissioner of Lands and Surveys*, F. J. Salmon, M.C.  
*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*, M. T. Dawe, O.B.E.  
*Conservator of Forests*, G. N. Sale.  
*Director of Public Works*, F. Pudsey.  
*Director of Education*, H. E. Bowinan, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
*Director of Medical Services*, Col. G. W. Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O.  
*Director of Customs and Trade*, K. W. Stead, C.B.E.  
*Development Officer*, L. Andrews, O.B.E.  
*Postmaster-General*, Lt.-Col. W. Hudson, C.B.E., M.C.  
*General Manager, Palestine Railways*, C. R. Webb, O.B.E., M.C.  
*Director of Land Registration*, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.  
*Commissioner for Migration and Statistics*, E. Mills, C.B.E.  
*Government Statistician*, S. A. Cudmore.  
*Registrar, Co-operative Societies*, A. F. Nathan, O.B.E.

#### District Commissioners.

*Jerusalem*, J. E. F. Campbell, O.B.E.  
*Northern District (Haifa)*, E. Keith-Roach, C.B.E.  
*Southern District (Jaffa)*, R. E. H. Crosbie, O.B.E.

#### TRANSJORDAN.

*Emir*, H. H. Abdullah ibn Hussein, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., born 1882; second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, appointed April, 1921.

Transjordan consists of the 4 Districts of Maan, Kerak, Balqa, and Ajlun, and is under the same Mandate as Palestine. It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Saudi Arabia, and has access to the Red Sea at Akaba. No census has yet been taken, but it is estimated that the total population is 300,000, of whom 130,000 are settled, 120,000 semi-nomads, and 50,000 nomads; the great majority are Moslems. The area is unknown, as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudowwara, where it enters Saudi Arabia and continues to Medina. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 16 elected members, constituted in 1929.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	*£P269,870	*£P271,050
Grants in aid .....	96,125	99,271
Total .....	£P365,995	£P370,321
Expenditure:—		
Ordinary .....	£P341,539	£P348,914
Extraordinary .....	37,573	24,847
Total .....	£P379,112	£P373,761

\* Estimated.

CAPITAL, Amman.

High Commissioner, *see* Palestine.

British Resident, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Officer Commanding Arab Legion, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.

### RHODESIA, SOUTHERN.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,344 square miles, and the population as at Census of May, 1936 (preliminary figures) numbered 55,425 Europeans and 5,366 Asiatic and Coloured Persons. The native population was estimated at 1,228,650 as at Dec. 31, 1935. The total number of European births in 1935 was 1,205 (a rate of 22.31 per 1,000) and of deaths 563 (10.43 per 1,000), the marriages numbering 645 (23.89 per 1,000). Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to Parliament. The Constitution provides for the establishment, under certain conditions, of a Legislative Council.

Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma and Que Que.

On Jan. 24, 1936, the Convention of Representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia at Victoria Falls adopted a resolution that the early amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, under a constitution conferring the right of complete self-government, was in the best interests of all the inhabitants of both Colonies.

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Province and in conjunction with the railways of the Union of South Africa, provides communication from Cape Town through Bechuanaland, Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo and to Portuguese East Africa (port of Beira). The total mileage of the system is 2,708 miles, of which 1,356 miles are operated within the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. In the Colony there are several branch lines tapping the chief mining areas. Road motor services with a route mileage of 1,468 miles (Sept. 30, 1935) supplement the railways in outlying areas. According to the Census of motor vehicles taken on Dec. 31, 1935, there were 11,105 motor cars, 2,431 commercial vehicles, and 973 motor cycles in Southern Rhodesia.

On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 238 Post Offices in the Colony, including 48 Money Order and Savings Bank Offices. For 1935, postal revenue was £268,864 and expenditure £209,552. The total wire mileage of the telegraph and telephone system is 36,520 miles. Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1935 amounted to £498,876.

The Colony possesses 20 well-equipped and well-staffed Government hospitals, 1 mental hospital and 3 leprosy hospitals. In 1935 the establishment of Government medical officers, &c., was 35 doctors, 2 school dentists and 1 analyst. The total number of private medical practitioners registered in the Colony on Dec. 31, 1935, was 152, while dental surgeons numbered

41. There were 211 nurses employed in general hospitals, and 19 in the mental hospital. There are also 20 up-to-date maternity homes, subsidised by the Government and the Beit Trustees. In the Government bacteriological laboratories extensive facilities exist for the investigation of disease. Medical facilities for the benefit of natives exist in the form of native sections attached to Government European Hospitals, small native hospitals, on mines and at other outlying centres. In the native reserves there are also medical missions and dispensaries. Further schemes for the extension of medical facilities for natives are under consideration.

The rights to the rich mineral deposits of Southern Rhodesia, originally acquired by the British South Africa Company, were purchased by the Government in 1933 for £2,000,000. The value of the gold production since occupation (1890) to Dec. 31, 1935, was £94,537,986. The output for 1935 amounted to £5,089,962, including gold premiums valued at £2,019,206. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crops are maize and tobacco. The total area under cultivation in 1935 was 480,477 acres (maize 266,426, tobacco 41,006, ground nuts 6,609 and legumes and fodders 88,220 acres). The export of citrus fruit in 1935 was 120,102 boxes. Cattle (2,460,878 on Dec. 31, 1935) thrive well; an export trade in chilled beef is being built up. Dairy products sold include butter 1,393,593 lb., milk 1,453,017 gallons, cheese 333,260 lb., and eggs 841,142 dozen. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are creameries, cotton ginneries, bacon factories, oil, soap and candle factories, cement and lime works, and many other undertakings.

The British South Africa Company has relinquished all rights and interests in the land in Southern Rhodesia except in the estates which it was already developing and working on July 30, 1923. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government during recent years to increase the number of new European settlers on the land, which is cheap, and may be had on very favourable terms. A Land and Agricultural Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment. Land has been set apart for tribal settlement (Native reserves).

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided in the Government schools, and in addition there is a primary teachers' training centre. For European children there are 75 Government and Government-aided schools (1 vocational, 12 secondary and 62 primary). For children in rural areas, where the population is too scanty for a school, very successful correspondence classes have been inaugurated to supplement the aided governess schools. The total number of European children in all types of schools at the end of 1935 was 20,144. There are nine

schools for children of mixed race, with 1,040 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid is provided in 1,327 schools, with 101,874 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1935-36 amounted to £52,730, the total educational (other than native) expenditure being £310,847 in the calendar year 1935.

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	£2,722,038	£2,820,599
* Expenditure .....	2,636,542	2,906,593
Public Debt .....	9,213,978	10,154,772

	1934.	1935.
Import .....	£5,309,254	£6,555,597
Exports .....	6,560,883†	6,958,343†
Imports from U.K. ....	2,472,012	3,044,880
Domestic Exports to U.K.	4,114,833	4,089,780

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Herbert James Stanley, G.C.M.G., born 1872 (1934) (and allowance £2,000) .....** £4,000

#### Ministry (Sept. 1936).

<b>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. G. M. Huggins, F.R.C.S., M.P. ....</b>	2,500
<b>Minister of Finance and Commerce, Hon. J. H. Smit, M.P. ....</b>	2,000
<b>Minister of Mines and Public Works, Capt. Hon. W. S. Senior, M.C., M.P. ....</b>	2,000
<b>Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Capt. Hon. F. E. Harris, D.S.O., M.P. ....</b>	2,000
<b>Minister of Justice, Hon. R. C. Tredgold, K.C., M.P. ....</b>	2,000
<b>Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. Sir Percival Fynn, C.M.G., M.P. ....</b>	2,000

**Medical Director, Dr. A. P. Martin, M.B.**  
**Director of Education, A. R. Mackenzie, M.A.**  
**Chief Native Commissioner, C. Brullock.**  
**Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Fraser Russell.**

**High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, S. M. Langan O'Keeffe, C.M.G., Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2 (allowance £1,200) .....** £2,000

**SALISBURY**, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,880 ft. (population as at Census, 1936, 32,784, including 11,386 Europeans). **BULAWAYO**, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,460 ft. (population 29,482, including 12,329 whites). Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Wankie, Fort Victoria, Selukwe, and Hartley.

#### RHODESIA, NORTHERN.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambezi, its neighbours being Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 290,323 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambezi and Kafue Valleys, consists of a tableland varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet, with greater altitudes in N.E., and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika. The estimated

European population in December, 1935, was 10,000; the native population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1935) at 1,366,425. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 2,500,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, coffee, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 489,600, and European-owned 115,000. Copper, zinc, vanadium, lead, gold, mica, coal, tin and cobalt have been discovered, and scientific prospecting is being carried on over large areas. The vast copper deposits in the northern part of the Territory have attracted much capital, the three large producing mines, the Roan Antelope, Nkana and Mufulira, being responsible for the annual production of some 143,000 tons of copper, a portion of which is now refined at Nkana; the Nkana copper also contains silver and gold. Zinc is also produced on a considerable scale at Broken Hill, which mine also carries large reserves of lead and vanadium ore. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big-game hunter. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 42 post offices, 15 of which are money order offices. The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway from Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Nkana, and from Nkana to Mufulira; Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system, and Kasama and Abercorn with the Tanganyika system. Aero-nautical wireless stations at Mpika and Broken Hill are equipped for communication with aircraft in flight (900 metres wave length) as well as for point-to-point communication on short wave. Short wave equipment has been installed at Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Livingstone and Mongu. All wireless stations maintain a public service.

The administration of the Territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 16 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Lusaka (opened May 28, 1935). The country is divided into 5 Provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana and Mongu.

	1933.	1935.
Revenue .....	£718,283	£833,484
Expenditure .....	778,878	806,429
<b>Governor, His Excellency Sir Hubert Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1933) (and £1,000 duty allowance) .....</b>		£3,000
<b>Private Sec. and A.D.C., G. E. Bromley-Martin.</b>		
<b>Judge of the High Court, C. G. B. Francis</b>		1,750
<b>Chief Secretary, Hon. C. C. F. Dundas, C.M.G., O.B.E. ....</b>		1,450
<b>Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, Maj. E. A. T. Dutton, O.B.E. ....</b>		1,000
<b>Asst. Chief Sec., C. G. S. Follows .....</b>		950
<b>Do. for Native Affairs, R. S. Hudson .....</b>		950

\* Excluding expenditure out of Loan funds, £460,378 in 1934-35 and £812,319 in 1935-36.  
 † Excluding the value of the gold premium, estimated at £1,844,000 in 1934 and £2,070,000 in 1935.

Attorney-General (vacant) .....	£1,300
Treasurer, C. R. Lockhart, C.B.E. ....	1,200
Commissioner of Taxes, G. E. Thornton, M.B.E. ....	1,000
Director of Medical Services, J. F. C. Haslam, M.O., M.D. ....	1,300
Senior Provincial Commissioner, T. F. Sanford, C.M.G., M.B.E. ....	1,300
Provincial Commissioners, H. F. Cartmel- Robinson, O.B.E., £1,200; L. A. Russell; E. H. L. Poole; E. H. Jalland .....	1,000
Director of Agriculture, C. J. Lewin, M.O.	1,000
Director of Veterinary Services, J. P. A. Morris, M.R.C.V.S. ....	1,000
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Regt., (vacant) .....	1,000
Commissioner of Police and Prisons, (vacant) .....	1,000
Director of Surveys, W. G. Fairweather, O.B.E., B.Sc. ....	1,050
Commissioner for Mines, Lands and Local Govt., L. W. G. Eccles, M.C. ....	1,000
Postmaster-General, P. S. Boyd .....	1,000
Controller of Customs, E. S. Marillier, O.B.E. ....	1,000
Chief Engineer, W. Fairley, B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	1,000
Director of European Education, J. B. Clark .....	1,000
Director of Native Education, C. J. Tyndale- Briscoe, M.C. ....	1,000
Auditor, A. Pollard .....	1,000
Government Printer, B. Pullon .....	720
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commis- sioner, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2.	

## ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in  $15^{\circ} 55'$  S. lat. and  $5^{\circ} 42'$  W. long. It is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles long,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1931) of 3,995. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry has been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension (Resident Magistrate, L. S. Bartlett), an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from

St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated  $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$  S. lat. and  $14^{\circ} 25' 5''$  W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1502, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; in 1936 the population was about 190. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 6 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1931), 1,381.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue .....	£21,974	£21,089
Expenditure .....	23,792	20,487
Debt .....	nil.	nil.
Total imports .....	33,476	29,824
Total exports .....	8,949	13,967
Imports from U.K. ....	22,129	18,964
Exports to U.K. ....	8,446	12,195

Governor, His Excellency Sir Spencer

Steuart Davis, C.M.G. (1932) .....

Govt. Secretary, G. C. Kitching, O.B.E. ....

Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. Jarrett .....

Colonial Surgeon, Dr. L. L. Burton .....

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 14 days.

ST. KITTS, see BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ST. LUCIA, see BRITISH WEST INDIES.

## SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., born Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1913, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranece).

Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda and Special Commissioner for Sarawak in England), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.

Private Secretary to H.H. the Rajah,

E. S. Holl .....

Government Secretary, H. B. Crocker

(acting) .....

Resident, 1st Division, W. F. Dick .....

Resident, 2nd Division, P. M. Adams .....

Resident, 3rd Division, C. D. Adams .....

Resident, 4th Division, J. B. Archer .....

Treasurer, E. Parnell .....

Chief Justice, T. S. Boyd .....

Assistant Government Secretary, N. E.

Hughes (acting) .....

Secretary for Internal Affairs, C. D. Le

Gros Clark .....

Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Pro-

sector of Labour, E. M. Selous .....



Secretary for Native Affairs, F. H. Pollard	\$5,760
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Shipping Master, H. M. Calvert...	8,400
Director of Public Works, C. P. Lowe.....	9,600
P. M. O. and Chief Health Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks .....	9,600
Supt. of Lands and Surveys, N. A. Middlemas.....	9,600
Postmaster-General, W. G. Tait (acting)	6,480
Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, L. N. Reynolds .....	7,680
Senior Forest Officer, T. Corson .....	6,720
Registrar and Legal Adviser, H. P. Lansdale-Ruthven .....	7,200
Senior Agricultural Officer, G. St. F. Dore	6,000

Sarawak Government Agent in England, A. A. Rennie. Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S. W. r.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 442,900, composed of various races. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent state, and under an agreement of 1888 the State has been placed under British protection. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelibgkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 11 (4 European and 7 Malay officers), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 90, appointed by the sovereign.

The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, bees-wax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, antimony, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district, is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1928) 598,389 tons; (1929) 734,454 tons; (1930) 645,399 tons; (1931) 520,879 tons; (1932) 520,004 tons; (1933) 568,664 tons; (1934) 646,655 tons; (1935) 666,299 tons.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	\$4,820,546	\$5,087,244
Expenditure .....	3,828,872	4,222,702
Imports .....	13,959,440	16,357,415
Exports.....	21,458,033	21,109,264

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1931), 25,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 17 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and

Kuching for Singapore every Saturday. There is also direct communication with Sibiu and Miri.

## SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles; the most important of the dependencies are the Amirantes, Farquhar Islds., Coetivy, Astove and the Aldabra Group. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1935) at 29,803. At the census of 1931 the population of Mahé was 21,977, Praslin 2,476, La Digue, 1,225, other islands 1,736. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour, and the lighthouses in the vicinity have been fitted up with modern automatic lights. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1935 being 14·09 per 1,000. There are 27 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, essential oils, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 630 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 members (2 *ex-officio* and 2 nominated official and 2 unofficial), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	Rs. 795,767	Rs. 728,173
Expenditure .....	679,256	675,059
Debt (Sterling) .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Imports .....	823,953	851,384
Exports .....	980,104	996,209
Imports from U.K. ....	195,302	302,449
Exports to U.K. ....	576,255	597,472

## CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Arthur Francis Grimble, C.M.G. (1936) .....	Rs. 19,350
Clerk to Governor and Clerk to Councils, O. Ward Horner.....	4,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. E. Gardiner Smith .....	10,000
Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor, &c. (vacant) .....	7,740
Treasurer and Collector (vacant) .....	5,200
Auditor (vacant) .....	8,582
Senior Med. Off., E. M. Lanier, M.D.	7,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, H. Tonnet .....	5,500
Inspector of Schools (vacant) .....	3,600
Director of Agriculture, F. L. Squibbs.	7,000
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, C. N. A. B. Munby .....	4,600

Letters from London *via* Marseilles, 24 days; to London, 21 days.

## SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 66,422, of whom 420 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 28,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,770,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 6° 55' and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 208 miles, between 10° 15' and 13° 16' W. long. Its estimated area is 24,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,672,636. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 2 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by a Senior District Commissioner, and 28 District and Assistant District Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, diamonds, gold, iron ore, kola nuts, palm oil, piassava, ginger, platinum, bennised, hides, rice and pepper. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1935 reached £583,645. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital (population 1931. 55,359), possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 83 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Banya to Makeni. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are (1935) 1,947 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1934.	1935.
Public revenue.....	*£598,839	*£678,978
Public expenditure.....	603,208	585,574
Total imports .....	805,227	1,214,315
Total exports .....	1,011,875	1,583,834
Imports from U.K. ....	470,100	852,124
Exports to U.K. ....	679,123	1,078,923

\* Inclusive of £72,500 from Colonial Development Fund (Marapa Iron Ore Concessions).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, K.C.M.G. (1934) (and £1,000 Duty Allowance)..... £3,000  
 Chief Justice, Sir A. F. C. Webber..... £1,600  
 Colonial Secretary, H. R. Blood, C.M.G. .... 1,600  
 Attorney-Gen., I. J. Turbett ..... 1,400  
 Treasurer, G. N. Farquhar, M.C. .... 1,300  
 Comptroller of Customs, Capt. W. H. Eccles..... £1,050  
 Puisne Judge, E. J. Macquarrie ..... £1,200  
 Director of Medical Services, P. D. Oakley, C.B.U. .... £1,400  
 Provincial Commissioners, N. G. Frere, C.M.G. (£1,400); A. H. Stocks..... £1,200  
 Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. J. L. C. Horstead, M.A.  
 Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 days.

## SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

Somaliland occupies the "North-Eastern Horn" of the African continent, jutting out into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden. The coastal area is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy (Eritrea and Italian Somaliland), while the interior is part of Ethiopia.

The British Somaliland Protectorate, declared in 1884, contains about 68,000 sq. miles, its boundaries being defined by treaties with Ethiopia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,700. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 550. The chief products are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£106,170	...
Expenditure .....	167,610	...
Total imports .....	326,450	£325,491
Total exports .....	193,026	203,199

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj. Sir Arthur Lawrence, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (and Duty Allowance, £200)..... £1,600

Secretary to the Government, C. H. F. Plowman, O.B.E. .... £1,050

Legal Secretary, H. W. Wilson..... £800 to 920

District Officers, Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, O.B.E., M.C.; R. H. Smith, O.B.E.; Capt. H. E. Long; Capt. D. J. C. Walsh; A. McCallum, M.C. ... £700 to 920

Asst. District Officers, E. Barry, M.B.E.; R. H. R. Church; F. J. Chambers; E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E.; A. T. Curle, M.B.E.; A. S. Poulton; C. H. Gornley

£550 to 700

Treasurer and Chief of Customs, H. W. Claxton (and Duty Allowance £50)..... £800 to 920

Commdt. of Police, J. Beattie, O.B.E., M.C. .... £800 to 920

Senior Medical Officer (vacant)..... £1,020

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Magill, O.B.E. .... £800 to 920

Director of Public Works, A. F. R. Grimson, O.B.E. .... £600

+ Exclusive of allowances.

Veterinary and Agricultural Officer, E. F. Peck

O. C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., £800

Lt.-Col. C. V. Bennett, O.B.E., £1,000

Principal towns, Berbera, Zeilah, Hargeisa, Burao, Erigavo and Borama.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(See MALAYA.)

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (formerly German East Africa, 1884-1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between  $1^{\circ}$ - $11^{\circ}$  45' S. lat. and  $28^{\circ}$  50'- $40^{\circ}$  38' E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi and the centre line of lake Tanganyika; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika ("Great Meeting of the Waters") has a coastline of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 360,000 square miles. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The greater part of the Territory is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including *Mt. Kilimanjaro*, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,720 ft.), and *Mt. Meru* (14,960 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Kingani rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into Victoria Nyanza; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Saisi and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. In 1935, the native population of Tanganyika Territory was estimated at 5,138,080. The total white population is about 8,455. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

The amount allocated to education in 1936 was £87,311, further sums being contributed by native administrations. In 1935 there were 91 Government African schools, with 8,105 children in average attendance, and 3 Government Indian schools (av. 600) and 4,834 Mission schools with average attendance of 140,000 pupils and 47 Indian schools (av. 2,600). There are also European schools maintained by or in receipt of financial assistance from the Government. The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population.

The total area under forests is about 4,455 square miles, of which 4,020 square miles are included in the Government Forest Reserves; 156 square miles await reservation, about 172 square miles are privately owned, and 107 square miles are native communal forest reserves. The principal export crops are sisal-hemp, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, rice, sesame, copra, beeswax, and ghee; tea, tobacco and kapok, are being produced in increasing quantity. Sisal and tea are produced entirely by non-natives: coffee, maize, and tobacco by both natives and non-natives. Over 90 per cent. of the cotton is grown

by natives. Cassava, sweet potatoes, millets, sorghums, peas, beans, bananas and other tropical fruits are grown mainly for native consumption.

In 1935 there were 4,792,780 cattle, 1,911,641 sheep and 2,566,277 goats in the Territory. The value of the principal minerals produced in 1935 was—gold £369,507; salt £38,607; tin ore £32,596.

The chief exports are sisal, sisal ropes, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, hides, skins, copra, grain, simsim, beeswax, ghee, diamonds and gold; the chief imports being cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, machinery, building materials, kerosene and motor spirit, sugar, rice, spirits, and cigarettes.

The following units of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory:—The Headquarters of the Southern Brigade, the Brigade Signal Section, the Brigade Supply and Transport Corps, the 1st and 6th Bns. and a company of the 2nd Bn., totalling about 1,000 native soldiers and 35 European officers. There is a Police Force of 1,840 of all ranks.

There are two railways of metre gauge in the Territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha via Moshi (272 miles). The Kenya and Uganda Railways connect with this railway at Kahe Junction. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (774 miles), with a branch line from Manyoni (365 miles) to Kinyangiri (94 miles) via Singida, and a branch line from Tabora (524 miles) to Mwanza (236 miles) on Lake Victoria. Steamers run on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres, and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. Mbeya, Dodoma and Moshi are ports of call for Imperial Airways Mail Service, London to Capetown. There are 131 post offices and postal agencies (101 of which have telegraphic facilities), and 138 telegraph offices. Telephone exchanges are established and trunk telephone communication is in operation between various centres in the Territory, and also with Mombasa and Nairobi.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani, and Kilwa, all of which are accessible to ocean-going vessels. In 1935, 523 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 2,399,047 tons entered, and 522 steamers of 2,394,047 tons cleared at the various ports from places beyond the Territory. 2,683 dhows (60,697 tons) entered and 2,721 (60,864 tons) cleared at the various coast ports.

Under an Order of the King in Council (July 22, 1920) the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council of 6 nominated members and by a Legislative Council of 13 official and 10 non-official nominated members.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£1,720,285	£1,973,863
Expenditure .....	1,871,496	1,750,068
Imports .....	2,343,125	2,989,600
Exports .....	2,856,589	3,723,688

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam. Population, 30,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1934) (and £1,500 Duty Allowance) .....	£4,500
A.D.C. (vacant) .....	
Private Sec., D. C. MacGillivray .....	600

<i>Chief Secretary, H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.M.G.</i> .....	£2,000
<i>Deputy do., C. F. Sayers</i> .....	1,450
<i>Chief Justice, L. C. Dalton</i> .....	2,000
<i>Judges, J. G. Bates; G. K. Knight-Bruce; M. Wilson</i> .....	1,400
<i>Attorney-General, R. H. Drayton</i> .....	1,650
<i>Treasurer, G. R. Sandford, O.B.E.</i> .....	1,450
<i>Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, R. R. Scott, M.C.</i> .....	1,500
<i>Director of Education, A. A. M. Isherwood, O.B.E.</i> .....	1,350
<i>Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Brigadier C. C. Norman, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Brigade Commander, the Southern Brigade, K.A. Rifles, Lt.-Col. C. C. Fowkes, M.C. (and Command Allowance £150)</i>	850
<i>General Manager, Railways, R. E. Robins, O.B.E.</i> .....	1,800
<i>Provincial Commissioners, F. J. Bagshawe, M.B.E.; G. F. Webster, £1,350; C. H. A. Grierson; F. Longland; A. E. Kitching; Capt. J. L. Berne, O.B.E.; Capt. F. C. Hallier</i> .....each	1,200
<i>Comptroller of Customs, J. H. McQuade</i> .....	1,200
<i>Director of Public Works, Capt. C. Y. Stevenson</i> .....	1,200
<i>Director of Land and Mines, J. Lindsay Allan</i> .....	1,350
<i>Director of Agriculture, E. Harrison, C.M.G.</i> .....	1,350
<i>Postmaster-General, C. B. Hebdon</i> .....	1,600
<i>Commissioner of Police, Major F. A. B. Nicoll, O.B.E.</i> .....	1,200
<i>Auditor, A. Bragg</i> .....	1,150
<i>Mining Consultant, Sir E. O. Teale</i> .....	1,500
<i>Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant</i> ..	1,150
<i>Director of Veterinary Services, H. E. Horuby, O.B.E.</i> .....	1,100
<i>Administrator General, A. R. Holliday</i> ...	1,050
<i>Commissioner of Prisons, G. H. Heaton</i>	960
<i>Game Warden, S. P. Teare</i> .....	860
<i>Director of Tsetse Research, C. F. M. Swynnerton</i> .....	1,200
<i>Government Printer, A. T. Ball</i> .....	780
<i>Director, East African Agricultural Research Station (vacant)</i> .....	1,500

*Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.*

### TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat.  $32^{\circ} 6' S.$  and long.  $12^{\circ} 2' W.$ , discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The main island is about 2,000 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 4,000 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,500 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn after a few months, Corporal William Glass (died 1853) remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined

the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the upsetting of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. In 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127 and in 1936 the number was 180; they are stated to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants raise crops and possess cattle, sheep and pigs.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor: in 1933, a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. There is also a women's council for matters affecting women and children. Communication with the outside world is infrequent and the occasional visits of steamers are the only opportunities afforded to the inhabitants for the replenishment of comforts. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

*Resident Chaplain, Tristan Da Cunha, Rev. Harold Wilde.*

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,205 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in  $40^{\circ} 20' S.$  and  $9^{\circ} 44' W.$ , lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

### THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia, on the Sudan boundary, along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory; and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Victoria Nyanza (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kioga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Sudan commences. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,620 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere-Bugishu, Budama, Teso, and Karamoja.



(2) *Northern* (Bunyoro, Acholi, Lango, and West Nile).

(3) *Western* (Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi).

(4) *Buganda* (Mengo, Masaka and Mubende) with islands in Lake Victoria.

The whole Protectorate is under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Sir Daudi Chwa, K.C.M.G., grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native Council, and each county and district chief also has his *Lukiko* to assist him in local government and in the administration of justice. In *Buganda* (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by paramount chiefs, as well as in most of the other parts of the Protectorate more directly administered), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to British courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils) makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local British courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Territory. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a battalion of the King's African Rifles stationed in the Protectorate.

The total population of Uganda (Census of May 1931) is given as 3,553,534, composed as follows: Natives, 3,536,267; Asiatics, 14,150; Europeans, 2,002, and others, 1,116; estimated (Dec. 1934) at 3,640,636 (Natives 3,623,591, Asiatics 15,086, Europeans 1,951). About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages, the most important of which is *Luganda*, the language of the Baganda tribe, after whom the Protectorate is named. *Swahili* is also widely spoken. There are a few pygmies living near the Semliki river and the Mufumbiro mountains; the rest of the natives belong to the Nilotic, Hamitic and Sudanese groups. At first educational work was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts have for some years been supplemented by Government, which has also established a University College for natives at Makerere, Kampala.

The Customs Services are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£2,822,739 in 1935), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, sugar, ivory, tin ore, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, India and Japan.

The main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours extends from Mombasa and Nairobi, via Tororo and Jinja, to Kampala. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kioga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kioga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria

between Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A weekly service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) during the season (October to February), and a fortnightly service between Butiaba and the Belgian port of Kaseuni. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. 1,011 miles of all-weather main roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres is maintained by the Public Works Department, and about 5,260 miles of excellent roads are kept up by the Native Administrations. The Post and Telegraph system is amalgamated with those of Kenya and Tanganyika. Aerodromes exist at Entebbe, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi and Mbarara, and seaplane alighting areas at Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell and Butiaba. There are hotels at Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Masaka and Mubende.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTebbe; the chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province). There is an Executive Council of 7 ex-officio members and a Legislative Council of 6 ex-officio and 4 unofficial members. The Governor presides over both Councils.

The unit of currency is the shilling, and the lower coinage is on a cental basis.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£1,527,672	£1,566,688
Poll-tax .....	535,700	550,301
Customs and Excise .....	393,664	436,540
Expenditure (excl. loans) .....	1,361,667	1,440,095
Total Exports .....	3,773,766	3,630,529
Total Imports .....	1,751,051	1,783,417
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency P. E. Mitchell, C.M.G., M.O. (1935) (and £1,500 duty) .....		£3,500
Chief Secretary, J. E. M. Merriek, O.B.E. .....		1,800
Provincial Commrs., A. E. Weatherhead, C.M.G.; F. H. B. Sandford; *A. H. Cox; B. Ashton Warner .....		£1,200 to 1,350
Chief Justice, Roger Evans Hall .....		£1,800
Puisne Judges, C. C. Francis; F. O. Gamble .....		1,350
Attorney-General, *H. R. Hone, M.C., K.O. .....		1,400
Director of Medical Services, *W. H. Kauntze, M.B.E., M.D. .....		1,500
Deputy Chief Secretary, D. C. Campbell .....		1,350
Assistant Chief Secretary, L. E. Knollys .....		1,200
Treasurer, *A. E. Forrest .....		1,400
Commissioner of Customs (Kenya - Uganda), E. G. Bale .....		1,400
Director of Public Works, A. C. Willmot, O.B.E. .....		1,350
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, B. T. Watts, O.B.E. .....		1,350
Director of Agriculture, *Dr. J. D. Tothill .....		1,350
Director of Education, *H. Jowitt .....		1,350
Commr. of Police (vacant) .....		1,200
Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland .....		1,100
Director of Veterinary Services, W. F. Poulton, O.B.E. .....		1,000
Conservator of Forests, N. V. Brasnett .....		1,050
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan .....		1,100
Game Warden, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C. .....		840

\* Member of Executive Council.

*Govt. Printer and Comptroller of Stationery,*

G. H. Bell.....£720 to 840

*Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.*  
CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe.

### ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

*Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, O.B.E., K.O.M.G., born Aug. 26, 1879; succeeded Dec. 9, 1911.*

*Heir-Presumptive, Seyyid Abdallah bin Khalifa, born Feb. 12, 1910.*

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tungi Bay and north as War-sheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1904 respectively, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1931) was 235,428, the area of the former being 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £474,513 in 1935) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1935, £120,352). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed. Of late years its importance as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast. There are 241 miles of roads throughout the Protectorate suitable for motor traffic.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally.

Tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1935, 2,859,364; and 2,677 dhows

(51,688 tons). Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	£451,183	£457,114
Expenditure .....	440,909	433,794
Imports .....	767,038	974,791
Exports .....	765,027	918,563
Imports from U.K. ....	129,749	204,922
Exports to U.K. ....	57,328	40,960

*British Resident, Sir Richard Sims Donkin*

*Rankine, K.C.M.G. (1930) (and duty allowance £1,125) .....* £2,400

*Chief Secretary, S. B. B. McElderry, C.M.G. ....* 1,450

*Chief Justice, C. E. Law .....* 1,500

*Attorney-General, C. Furness-Smith .....* 1,300

*Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, Capt. L. Testler, M.C. ....* 1,300

*Director of Agriculture, A. J. Findlay .....* 1,350

*Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. L. Webb .....* 1,300

*Director of Education, W. Hendry .....* 1,200

*Provincial Commissioner and Asst. Chief Sec., J. P. Jones .....* 1,200

*Director of Public Works and Electricity, H. G. Peake .....* 1,100

*Commissioner of Police and Prisons, A. I. Sheringham .....* 1,100

*Assistant Judge, W. T. S. Fretz .....* 1,000

*Administrator-General, J. Parnall .....* 1,000

*Auditor, F. W. P. Kingdom .....* 960

*Port Officer, C. J. Charlewood, D.S.C., R.N.R. ....* 960

*Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.*

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

### CONDOMINIUMS.

#### THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about 21° 49' E. (at 22° 45' N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya (Italian).

The estimated area is about 969,600 sq. miles, with a population of about 5,800,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 6,800 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Ethiopia) is leased as a trading post.

The Nile enters at Nimule, in Equatorial Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,716 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 1,810 miles, giving a total waterway of 3,526 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*.

**Government.**—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Sudan is divided into 9 provinces (*Mudiriyyas*) under governors (*Mudirs*). Each province is subdivided into districts with one (or more) District Commissioners in charge of each. Native administrative officials are employed under the District Commissioners. Most districts are subdivided into areas of Native Administration under the control of Native Authorities. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and puisne judges. There are also Province and District Judges. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamurs of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Courts of Sheikhs or Chiefs in all parts of the country have varying powers of limited jurisdiction in accordance with native customs. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted and are under Provincial administration.

**Education.**—In addition to *khatwas* there are 96 elementary vernacular schools attended by 12,267 pupils, and 11 *Intermediate schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,064 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), a *teachers' training school* at Bakht Er Ruda, near Ed Duiem, and *technical or trade schools*, at Omdurman and Atbara. There are also 28 *elementary vernacular schools for girls*, and a *training college for girls' teachers*.

**Production.**—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), which is the staple food of the people in the Sudan, and is also used as cattle and poultry food elsewhere. Both Egyptian and American-type cotton have been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. The *Gezira Irrigation Scheme* at present (1936) enables an area of nearly 800,000 acres to be cultivated between the Blue and White Niles, and one-quarter is under cotton. The necessary water is stored by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, about 160 miles south of Khartoum. Cotton cultivation in the irrigated area is managed by a syndicate, and

is one of the largest cotton-growing schemes in the world (187,740 feddans in 1935-36). The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Salt is produced by evaporation at Port Sudan to supply the whole needs of the country and for export. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, garad (tanning pods), ground-nuts, dates, chillies, lulu nuts, timber, melon seed, dom-nuts (vegetable ivory), maize, beans and peas, cattle and sheep, ghee (clarified butter), hides and skins, trochus and mother-of-pearl shell, beeswax and honey, and gold.

**Communications.**—The railways and steamers throughout the country are administered by a Government department. During the past few years nearly 500 miles of new railways have been built, while other transport has been revolutionised by the opening up of a network of motor roads spreading all over the country during the dry season. In 1935 there were 2,021 miles of railways open for traffic. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea port of Port Sudan receives much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. A line from Sennar Town, crossing the Sennar Dam, was completed during 1929, and affords an alternative route (498 miles) for produce of the Southern provinces to Haiya Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. There are over 3,000 miles of the various reaches of the river Nile and its tributaries under navigation by a fleet of shallow draught steamers and barges. Three of these routes are only practicable in the flood season, June to September, but communication with the Kenya and Uganda Railways is maintained throughout the year by means of a motor service over the Juba-Nimule road, which connects with the regular fortnightly sailings of the Sudan Nile Service and the Uganda Lake Albert Service. Frequent services are also provided over the Juba-Aba Road, connecting with the road system of the Belgian Congo. During the dry season (December to March) private enterprises also operate motor car services between Juba and Kampala (600 miles) and Juba and Nairobi (800 miles). In the interior of the country there are other dry season motor roads. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 5,737 miles in 1928. There are 80 stationery and 16 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 21 wireless telegraphy offices.

**Finance.**—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	* £3,774,911	* £4,098,413
Expenditure .....	3,749,488	3,993,113
Total Imports .....	3,945,149	5,369,879
Total Exports .....	3,848,679	4,567,279
Imports from U.K. ....	972,802	1,687,897
Exports to U.K. ....	2,084,116	2,137,184

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1935 to £2,750,734; gum arabic, £676,322.

Governor-General, H.E. Sir George Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1933).

Private Sec. and Comptroller, G. E. R. Sandars, M.B.E.

A.D.C., Capt. N. P. H. Tapp.

\* Inclusive (since 1929) of net receipts and expenditure, Sudan Railways.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

*Ex-Officio Members*, the Civil Secretary; the Financial Secretary; the Kaid El'Amim, *see* Sudan Defence Force, *post*; and the Legal Secretary.

*Additional Members*, R. K. Winter, C.M.G.; E. D. Pridie, D.S.O., O.B.E.; H. B. Emley.

## SUDAN AGENCY.

*Sudan Agent (Civil)*, M. S. Lush, M.C.

## DEPARTMENTS.

*Advocate-General and Official Administrator*, C. H. A. Bennett.

*Director of Agriculture and Forests*, A. Lowden.

*Advocate-General*, M. Hillary, D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Chief Justice*, J. P. Gorman,

*Chief Secretary*, J. A. Gahan, C.M.G.

*Director, Dept. of Economics and Trade*, E. M. Roper.

*Director of Customs*, R. C. Cundrey.

*Warren, Gordon College*, C. W. Williams, M.B.E.

*Sec. for Education*, R. K. Winter, C.M.G.

*Principal Secretary*, F. D. Rahman, M.C., A.C.A.

*Finance Director*, M. J. W. R. Baker, O.B.E.

*Grand Kadi*, Sheikh Mohammed Noaman El Garim.

*Chief of Police and Public Security Branch*, J. C. Penny, M.C.

*Registrar General of Lands and Director of Lands*, H. A. Evans, M.C.

*Local Secretary*, L. H. Bell, C.B.E.

*Mufti*, Sheikh Ahmed es Sid el Fil, C.B.E.

*Director of Posts and Telegraphs*, Lt.-Col. J. I. Toulmin, C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Director of Works*, B. A. R. Hughes, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

*General Manager of Railways*, H. B. Emley.

*Director of Stores*, Capt. H. C. E. Jebb, O.B.E.

*Do., Medical Service*, E. D. Pridie, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S.

*Do., Surgeons*, Lt.-Col. S. L. Milligan, C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Do., Veterinary Service*, Capt. H. B. Williams, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

## GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

*Northern (El Damer)*, W. D. C. L. Purves.

*Blue Nile (Wad Medani)*, M. C. Mayall, D.S.O., M.C.

*Darfur (El Fasher)*, P. Ingleson, M.B.E., M.C.

*Equatorial (Juba)*, M. W. Parr, O.B.E.

*Kassala (Kassala)*, B. Kennedy Cooke, M.C.

*Khartoum (Khartoum)*, C. L. Armstrong, D.S.O., M.C.

*Kordofan (El Obeid)*, D. Newbold, O.B.E.

*Upper Nile (Malakal)*, E. G. Coryton.

*White Nile (El Dueim)*, J. A. Reid.

## SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.

*O.C. British Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force (El Kaid El'Amim)*, Brigadier H. E. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C.

*C.N.O.*, Col. R. L. Petre, D.S.O., M.C.

*A.A. and Q.M.G.*, Maj. A. E. Cottam, M.C.

## London Office.

(Wellington House, Ruckhingham Gate, S.W. 1.)

*Controller*, A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town contains a large mosque for Mohammedans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 46,676. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (18,449), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (110,959), the former Mahdist capital.

## THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The *New Hebrides Group*, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, are administered by a British-French Condominium Government in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention of 1906, later modified by the Anglo-French Protocol of 1914. The executive consists of a British and a French Resident Commissioner assisted by a staff of officers. The population is estimated at 43,000 (British Nationals 178, French Nationals 909, French Protected Subjects (Lonkinese, &c.) 882, Natives, estimated at 40,000 to 60,000). Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1935, £23,008; expenditure, £26,102. Total imports, 1935, £115,492; total exports, £130,937. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a two-monthly service with France, *via* Panama. *British High Commissioner*, Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G.

*French High Commissioner*, M. Saidous.

*British Resident Commissioner*, G. A. Joy.

(Allowances £100) £800 to £1,000

*French Resident Com.*, M. Casimir (*acting*).

*President of Joint Court*, Señor Manuel Bosch Barrett.

*British Judge (vacant)*.

*French Judge*, M. Jeanson (*acting*).

## FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*, 1889-1915, and since 1915 by the *National Board of Fire Underwriters*, 85 John Street, New York.)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. The *Loss of Life* caused by fires is estimated to amount to 10,000 persons annually. The *Fire Losses in New York (1935)* are stated at \$8,731,595; Chicago (1935) \$3,712,061; Montreal (1935) \$2,026,745; in London, Eng. (1935) \$5,296,025.

Year	Loss.	Year	Loss.	Year	Loss.	Year	Loss.
1890	\$108,993,792	1902	\$161,078,040	1914	\$221,439,350	1925	\$559,418,184
1891	143,764,967	1903	145,302,155	1915	172,003,200	1926	561,980,751
1892	151,516,098	1904	229,198,050	1916	258,377,952	1927	472,933,969
1893	167,544,370	1905	165,321,650	1917	289,535,050	1928	464,607,100
1894	140,006,484	1906	215,084,709	1918	353,878,876	1929	459,445,778
1895	118,737,420	1907	217,885,859	1919	320,540,899	1930	501,980,624
1896	116,354,575	1908	188,705,150	1920	447,886,677	1931	451,643,866
1897	130,593,905	1909	214,003,300	1921	495,406,012	1932	400,859,554
1898	153,597,830	1910	217,004,575	1922	805,541,001	1933	271,453,189
1899	160,029,805	1911	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782	1934	271,197,296
1900	165,817,810	1912	203,763,550	1924	548,810,639	1935	248,763,856



## The United States of America.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1930 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1920.	Census 1930.
Continental United States .....	*3,026,789	105,710,620	122,775,046
Alaska .....	586,400	55,036	59,278
Guam .....	206	13,275	18,509
Hawaii (and Midway Isld.) .....	5,407	255,912	368,336
Panama Canal Zone .....	549	22,858	39,467
Philippines .....	114,400	410,314,310	612,082,366
Puerto Rico .....	3,435	1,299,809	1,543,913
Samoa (and Swain Isld.) .....	76	8,056	10,055
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A. ....	133	226,051	22,012
Military, &c., abroad .....	—	117,238	89,453
Total .....	3,738,395	117,823,165	137,008,435

\* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,776. a Population in 1918; b 1929 (estimated); c 1917. Increase of the People—(Continental U.S. only).

YEAR OF CENSUS	TOTAL POPULATION.				INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS.
	White.	Negro.	Other Races.	Total.		
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,598,214
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,314,824
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,458,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	*108,864,207	11,891,143	2,019,696	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,209

\* In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, up to that date, had been counted with the white population. The number of Mexicans reported in 1930 (1,422,533) is included for that year in the figure for "Other races," and its inclusion accounts for most of the increase between 1920 and 1930. It is estimated that the 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 persons who would have been counted as Mexicans in 1930. If these are deducted from the 1920 total, there is obtained what might be termed an adjusted figure, 94,120,374, which is more closely comparable with the 1930 figure for the white population.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the Continental United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40.5 per cent. of the total population. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31.1 per cent. of the total population. In 1933, for the first time, each area included the total population of Continental United States. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1925 and 1930 to 1935—

CALENDAR YEAR	BIRTHS.*		DEATHS.*	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1925	1,878,880	21.5	1,219,019	11.8
1930	2,203,958	18.9	1,343,356	11.3
1931	2,112,760	18.0	1,322,587	11.1
1932	2,074,042	17.4	1,308,529	10.9
1933	2,081,232	16.6	1,342,106	10.7
1934	2,167,636	17.1	1,396,903	11.0
1935 <sup>b</sup>	2,154,890	16.9	1,392,512	10.9

## IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1936, 38,018,550 alien immigrants landed in the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, 36,329 immigrant and 154,570 non-immigrant aliens were admitted, a total of 190,899. During the same year, 35,817 emigrant and 157,467 non-emigrant aliens departed, a total of 193,284. The net decrease for the year was 2,385.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorce.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES GRANTED.		
	Total.	To Wife.	To Husband.	* Total.
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	114,000
1930	1,126,856	137,309	52,554	191,591
1931	1,060,914	132,612	49,591	183,664
1932	981,903	117,375	42,335	160,338

\* No inquiry conducted concerning Marriage and Divorce since 1932.

\* The totals include divorces for which no detailed statistics were obtained.

\* Exclusive of still-births. a Provisional.

## FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1930.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia .....	32,166	France .....	135,232	Netherlands .	133,133	Switzerland...	113,010
Austria .....	370,914	Germany .....	1,608,814	Norway .....	347,852	Syria and	
Belgium .....	64,194	Greece .....	174,526	Poland .....	1,268,583	Palestine ...	63,362
Canada -		Hungary .....	274,450	Portugal .....	69,974	Turkey in Asia	46,651
French .....	370,852	Ireland—		Romania .....	146,393	Wales .....	60,205
Other .....	907,509	N. Ireland...	178,832	Russia		West Indies	31,426
Czechoslovakia	491,638	I. Free State	744,810	(U.S.S.R.)...	1,153,624	(not U.S.A.)	
Denmark .....	179,474	Italy .....	1,790,424	Scotland .....	354,323	Yugoslavia ..	211,416
England .....	808,672	Lithuania.....	193,606	Spain .....	58,302	Other Countries	220,509
Finland .....	142,478	Mexico .....	23,743	Sweden .....	595,250		
SUMMARY: Europe, 11,742,885; Asia, 157,580; America, 1,395,070; Other, 70,872. Total, 13,366,407.							

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude  $25^{\circ}$ - $49^{\circ}$  North and longitude  $67^{\circ}$ - $124^{\circ}$  30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 5,565 miles on the Atlantic, 2,730 miles on the Pacific, 3,641 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,050 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone Platte, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,496 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

## GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-first Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, and Dec. 5, 1933), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Article of the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice-President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Article had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of not exceeding \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

## THE PRESIDENT.

*President of the United States (1933-1941).* Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, born at Hyde Park, New York, Jan. 30, 1882; A.B., Harvard University, 1904; Columbia University Law School, 1904-1907; member of New York Senate, 1910 to March 17, 1913 (resigned); Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-1920; elected Governor of New York in 1928; and re-elected in 1930; in charge of the inspection of United States naval forces in European waters, July-Sept., 1918, and of demobilization in Europe, Jan.-Feb., 1919. Re-elected President, Nov. 3, 1936. Democrat.

1. *Vice-President*, John Nance Garner, of Texas (born Nov. 22, 1869), elected Vice-President Nov. 8, 1932; re-elected Nov. 3, 1936. Democrat.

## THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Cordell Hull, of Tennessee (born 1871), appointed March 4, 1933.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Henry Morgenthau, Junior, of New York (born 1891), appointed Jan. 1, 1934.
4. *Secretary of War*, Harry H. Woodring, of Kansas (born 1890), appointed Sept. 25, 1936.
5. *Attorney General*, Homer Stillé Cummings, of Connecticut (born 1870), appointed March 4, 1933.
6. *Postmaster-General*, James A. Farley, of New York (born 1888), appointed March, 1933.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Claude Augustus Swanson, of Virginia (born March 31, 1862), appointed March 4, 1933.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois (born 1874), appointed March 4, 1933.
9. *Secretary of Agriculture*, Henry Agard Wallace, of Iowa (born 1888), appointed March 4, 1933.
10. *Secretary of Commerce*, Daniel Calhoun Roper, of South Carolina (born 1867), appointed [March 4, 1933].
11. *Secretary of Labor*, Frances Perkins, of New York, appointed March 4, 1933.

## THE CONGRESS.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 281,000. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$10,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, one resident commissioner from the Philippines, and a resident commissioner from Porto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment sex is no disqualification for the Franchise.

## THE SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(Noon of Jan. 3, 1935 to Noon of Jan. 3, 1937.)

<i>President of the Senate</i> , John Nance Garner, <i>Tex.</i> .....	\$15,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> , William B. Bankhead, <i>Ala.</i> .....	15,000

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now \$165,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which was in 1866 (then 40,000 volumes; now over 550,000 volumes) deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers. The Library of Congress now contains 5,220,794 volumes (gain in 1935-36, 228,284). The building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions (and an annexe now being constructed) have brought the total cost to approximately \$18,717,000, and the floor space to 1,544,930 square feet (35½ acres). The book stacks, including the new constructions and annexe, contain a little over 4¼ miles of shelving. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation for 1936-37 being \$2,504,025. An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs. E. S. Coolidge) was opened in 1925, and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress. This Board is permitted to accept and administer gifts and bequests of personal property in the interests of the Library of Congress, its collections and its service.

<i>Librarian of Congress</i> , Herbert Putnam, LL.D. ....	\$10,000
<i>Chief Assistant Librarian</i> , (vacant)	
<i>In Charge of Reference Work</i> , William Adams Slade .....	5,400

<i>Executive Assistant</i> , Allen R. Boyd .....	\$5,400
<i>Secretary</i> , Jessica L. Farnum .....	3,800

## THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

<i>Secretary</i> , C. G. Abbot.	
<i>Asst. Secretary</i> , A. Wetmore.	
<i>Administrative Assistant to the Secretary</i> , H. W. Dorsey.	
<i>Treasurer</i> , Nicholas W. Dorsey.	
<i>Editor</i> , Webster P. True.	

## Board of Regents.

*Chancellor*, The Chief Justice of the U.S.  
*Chairman, Executive Committee*, F. A. Delano.

Government and privately supported Bureaux under direction of Smithsonian Institution.

## National Museum.

<i>Assistant Secretary in Charge</i> , Alexander Wetmore.	
<i>Associate Director</i> , J. E. Graf.	
<i>Head Curators</i> , Leonard Stejneger, R. S. Bassler, C. W. Mitman, Frank M. Setzler (acting).	

## National Gallery of Art.

*Director*, R. P. Tolman (acting).

## Freer Gallery of Art.

(A unit of the National Gallery.)

*Curator*, John E. Lodge.

## Bureau of American Ethnology.

*Chief*, M. W. Stirling.

## International Exchanges

*Secretary (in Charge)*, C. G. Abbot.

*Chief Clerk*, C. W. Shoemaker.

## National Zoological Park.

*Director*, William M. Mann.

## Astrophysical Observatory.

*Director*, C. G. Abbot.

## Division of Radiation and Organisms.

*Director*, C. G. Abbot.

*Asst. Director*, Earl S. Johnston.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Navy Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

*Chairman*, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*

*Members*, Gilmore D. Clarke, *N.Y.*; Lee Lawrie, *N.Y.*; John M. Howells, *N.Y.*; Eugene F. Savage, *N.Y.*; Charles L. Borie, Jr., *Pa.*; Henry R. Shepley, *Mass.*

*Secretary and Executive Officer*, H. P. Caemmerer.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., where a State is a party to the suit, and with



appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeals*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *92 District Courts*, each served by a District Court Judge.

### THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.).

*Chief Justice*, Charles Evans Hughes,

N.Y., born 1862, *apptd.* 1930 ..... \$20,500

*Associate Justices* (each \$20,000).

Name. Born. *Apptd.*

Willis Van Devanter, Wyo. .... 1859 ..... 1910

James C. McReynolds, Tenn. .... 1862 ..... 1914

Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. .... 1856 ..... 1916

George Sutherland, Utah .... 1862 ..... 1922

Pierce Butler, Minn. .... 1866 ..... 1922

Harlan Fiske Stone, N.Y. .... 1872 ..... 1925

Owen J. Roberts, Penna. .... 1875 ..... 1930

Benjamin N. Cardozo, N.Y. .... 1871 ..... 1932

### Supreme Court Officers.

*Clerk*, Charles Elmore Cropley, D.C. .... \$9,000

*Deputy Clerks*, Reginald C. Dilli, D.C. ;

Hugh W. Barr, Penna.

*Marshal*, Frank K. Green, D.C. .... 5,500

*Reporter*, Ernest Knaebel, Colo. .... 8,500

### DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

### THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The present maximum authorised strength of the Regular Army is: Commissioned officers 12,588; warrant officers 784; enlisted men (approximately) 165,000, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. The actual strength of the entire active Army of the United States on June 30, 1936, including retired personnel on active duty at the time, was 166,121, of whom 12,125 were commissioned officers, 784 warrant officers, and 153,312 were enlisted men. These figures include the 6,436 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

### PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784 (est. 250,000 to 396,000)	8,983
North Western Indian, 1790-1795.....	4,593
War with France, 1798-1800 (Naval force).....	3,330
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805 (Naval force).....	58,274
War with Britain, 1812-1815.....	13,781
Creek Indian, 1813-1814.....	6,911
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818.....	6,465
Black Hawk Indian, 1832.....	9,494
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839.....	41,122
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842.....	13,418
Creek Indian, 1836-1837.....	126,597
War with Mexico, 1846-1848.....	6,465
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1856.....	7,220
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856.....	2,128,948
Civil War, 1861-1865.....	280,564
Confederate Troops (est. 600,000 to 1,500,000)	126,468
War with Spain, 1898-1899.....	5,000
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902.....	4,057,101
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901.....	
World War, 1917-1918.....	

### U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

(Civil War, and War with Spain &c., but exclusive of World War Pensions.)

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Soldiers.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	\$138,462,130
1909	599,580	218,335	817,915	229,889,986
1930	256,988	207,269	464,257	219,203,541
1931	255,033	196,400	451,433	234,419,721
1932	251,144	186,707	437,851	232,509,429
1933	242,153	174,687	416,840	234,996,328
1934	217,540	158,401	375,941	137,179,263
1935	213,798	151,618	365,416	154,556,041
1936	223,388	147,261	370,649	279,545,695

The total disbursement in pensions (exclusive of World War) since the War of Independence to June 30, 1936, is \$9,342,456,897, of which \$7,887,575,217 has been paid on account of the Civil War. *World War Pensions.*

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals. (See "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," post.)

By Executive Order of July 21, 1930, the Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, were consolidated in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1930, by the President. The combined organisation is known as the *Veterans' Administration*, under the direction of Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, formerly Director of the Veterans' Bureau, now Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Washington, D.C.

### THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

On October 1, 1936, the Navy of the United States consisted of the following seagoing vessels: 8 battleships, not "over-age"; 7 battleships, "over-age"; 16 heavy cruisers, not "over-age"; 1 heavy cruiser, "over-age"; 10 light cruisers, not "over-age"; 3 aircraft carriers, not "over-age"; 1 aircraft carrier, "over-age"; 10 destroyers, not "over-age"; 17 destroyers "over-age" (including 4 light mine layers); 24 submarines, not "over-age"; 55 submarines, "over-age"; 4 mine layers; 28 mine sweepers; 17 eagles; 15 submarine chasers; 3 gunboats; 8 river gunboats; 2 converted yachts; 8 destroyer tenders; 6 submarine tenders; 1 seaplane tender; 9 seaplane tenders (small); 3 repair ships; 1 floating dry dock; 4 store ships; 3 colliers; 18 oilers; 2 ammunition ships; 5 cargo ships; 2 transports; 28 ocean going tugs; 2 hospital ships; 6 submarine rescue vessels; 10 miscellaneous (auxiliaries), and 25 old unclassified vessels.

On the above-mentioned date there were under construction: 2 heavy cruisers, 9 light cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, 6 destroyers, 17 submarines and 2 gunboats. In addition to the foregoing construction, the following have been authorized but not appropriated for—1 transport; the following have been appropriated for but are not yet under construction—2 destroyers and 1 submarine.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., concerning naval vessels mentioned above, may be found in *Ships' Data, U.S. Naval Vessels*, which may be obtained from Superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., price 60 cents.

*Note:* Age ("not 'over-age'" and "over-age") as of the end of 1936.

## EDUCATION.

## State School Systems.

In 1933-34 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 32,392,749, of whom 26,434,193 (13,448,113 boys and 12,986,080 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,691,033 were enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and 103,021 in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 22,458,190, the average length of school term was 171.6 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 145.8 days. In 1933-34, 847,120 teachers (161,949 men and 685,171 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$1,227. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 241,428, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$6,624,771,206.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$1,810,652,093. Of this amount, \$22,058,583 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$402,500,724 from State taxes or State appropriation, \$1,317,898,716 from local tax or appropriation, and \$68,194,070 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were \$1,720,105,229. This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, \$59,276,555; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, \$1,103,705,671; and for all other purposes, \$557,123,003.

## Compulsory Attendance Laws.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

## Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools.

Of the 1,166 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 287 are public institutions and 879 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 91,375 (69,270 men and 22,105 women). The public institutions enrolled 400,598 undergraduate and graduate students (249,084 men and 151,514 women). The private institutions enrolled 518,578 undergraduate and graduate students (321,430 men and 197,148 women). In chemical engineering, 7,533 students were enrolled; in civil engineering, 8,699; in electrical engineering, 11,906; in mechanical engineering, 11,903; and in mining engineering, 1,708.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1933-34 was 119,853 (76,786 men and 43,067 women); 1,167 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 11,477 students and reported 1,637 graduates; law schools, 36,445 students and 8,577 graduates; schools of medicine, 24,741 students and 5,507 graduates; schools of dentistry, 7,554 students and 1,912 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 7,813 students and 1,073 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 1,409 students and 221 graduates.

## Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools.

In 1933-34, 252 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Office of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 214 are public institutions, and 38 are private institutions; 161 are teachers' colleges, 150 are public, and 11 are private institutions (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 41 are State normal schools; 13 are city normal schools; 13 are county normal schools; and 27 are private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 10,560. The total number of students enrolled was 136,184 (45,203 men and 90,978 women). Of this total enrolment, 131,499 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 33,942. 16,303 bachelor's degrees were also conferred, 5,555 on men and 10,748 on women. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 77,427. The total receipts for normal schools (1933-34) were \$43,681,581. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 4,572,182.

## Nurse Training Schools.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Office of Education. In 1930-31 the number of such schools reporting was 1,844. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1930-31 was 100,419 and the number graduated 18,623. Of the schools reporting, 66 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 428,472 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 325,319. In 1930-31 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals two-thirds of the schools required 8 hours of duty daily in 1930-31. In hospitals for the insane, about a fourth required 12 hours duty, a fourth 10 hours, and less than a third, 8 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than \$200. In the first year 45 per cent. of the schools pay less than \$10 per month, and more than 50 per cent. pay from \$10 to \$15 per month during the second and third years. About 15 per cent. pay no remuneration at all. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds \$400. In the first year of the course 48 per cent. of the schools pay between \$25 and \$50 a month.

More than 89 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. In hospitals for the insane, about 80 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. 87 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require four years of high school work for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, about 10 per cent. are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

**Public High Schools.**

In 1933-34, 23,214 public high schools reported to the Office. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 227,727\* (87,703 men and 140,024 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 5,340,563 (2,644,230 boys and 2,696,333 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 189,087. In the first year of the course 1,702,817 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 1,435,636, in the third year 1,150,868 and in the fourth year 1,051,242 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 1,216,182 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 806,510 (382,871 boys and 423,639 girls).

There were 16,574 regular high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 3,360,444 pupils enrolled (1,659,668 boys and 1,700,776 girls). In addition, there are 1,948 junior high schools, with 1,220,101 pupils (610,650 boys and 609,451 girls); 3,938 junior-senior high schools, with

\* Includes 10,404 men and 29,629 women teachers in junior high schools.

1,236,846 pupils (607,478 boys and 629,368 girls), and 753 senior high schools, with 740,549 pupils (370,824 boys and 369,725 girls).

**Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.**

In 1933 there were 11,515 private elementary and secondary schools, 8,297 of which reported. Of these 582 were for pupils of secondary grade, 5,697 were for pupils below secondary grade, and 2,018 had both elementary and secondary departments. These 8,297 schools enrolled 2,443 nursery, 37,506 kindergarten, 1,716,548 elementary, 270,128 secondary, and 4,837 junior college students. If all schools had reported it is estimated the enrollment would have been 2,324,281 elementary and 345,277 secondary. The schools reported had 68,307 teachers (40,132 elementary, and 19,175 secondary). About 90 per cent. of the elementary schools, including departments, and 80 per cent. of the secondary schools, were under the control of religious denominations, the greater number being under the Roman Catholic church. Of the 2,600 secondary schools and departments over 1,020 were boarding schools and many were for either boys or girls exclusively.

**FINANCE.**

**ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THEM.**  
(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts (a).	Expenditures (b).	Year.	Receipts (a).	Expenditures (b).
1931 .....	\$3,189,638,632	\$4,091,597,712	1934 .....	\$3,115,554,050	\$7,105,050,085
1932 .....	2,005,725,437	5,753,644,895	1935 .....	3,800,467,202	7,375,825,166
1933 .....	2,079,696,742	5,142,953,627	1936 .....	4,115,956,615	8,879,798,258

(a) Exclusive of receipts on account of trust funds, increment on gold and seigniorage resulting from issuance of silver certificates equal to cost of silver acquired under Silver Purchase Act of 1934, as follows:—

Year.	Trust Funds.	Increment on Gold.	Seigniorage.	Total.
1931 .....	\$127,594,862	...	...	\$127,594,862
1932 .....	115,502,569	...	...	115,502,569
1933 .....	158,659,439	...	...	158,659,439
1934 .....	162,179,890	\$2,811,375,757	...	2,973,555,647
1935 .....	229,660,234	1,738,020	\$140,111,441	371,509,695
1936 .....	257,777,357	784,465	175,789,415	434,351,237

(b) Exclusive of expenditures on account of trust funds and increment on gold, inclusive of expenditures for recovery and relief as follows:—

Year.	Trust Funds.	Increment on Gold.	Total of Cols. 1 and 2.	Recovery and Relief.
1931 .....	\$128,352,626	...	...	...
1932 .....	120,680,619	...	...	\$892,735,209
1933 .....	163,669,428	...	...	1,276,795,623
1934 .....	138,675,540	\$2,000,000,000	\$2,138,675,540	4,002,397,771
1935 .....	263,569,086*	113,022,629*	150,546,457	3,656,529,671
1936 .....	304,829,650	403,828,779	708,658,429	3,290,927,869

\* Excess of credits.

**ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1936.**

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1936.
<b>General and Special Fund:—</b>	
Internal Revenue.....	3,512,851,608
Customs .....	386,811,594
Miscellaneous .....	216,293,413
Total.....	4,115,956,615
Trust Fund, increment on gold, &c.	434,351,237
Total.....	4,550,307,852

**EXPENDITURES, 1936.**

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1936.
<b>General Fund:—</b>	
Total Departmental.....	\$442,994,432.77
Public Building construction .....	15,045,264.70
Public Highways .....	28,799,817.06
River and Harbor Works .....	71,398,632.02
Panama Canal .....	11,447,778.98
Postal deficiency .....	86,038,861.60
Railroad Retirement Act .....	270,435.28

## EXPENDITURES—continued.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES	1936.
<b>General Fund:—</b>	
Social Security Act .....	\$28,445,792.50
Retirement funds (U.S. share) .....	40,662,400.00
District of Columbia (U.S. share) .....	5,707,500.00
National Defense .....	764,439,126.94
Veterans' Administration .....	575,982,094.01
Adjusted Service Certificate fund .....	1,773,492,531.72
Agricultural Adjustment Administration .....	344,737,068.35
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (Act Aug. 24, 1935) .....	24,161,602.21
Agricultural Contract Adjustments .....	135,453,092.60
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act .....	322,037.35
Farm Credit Administration .....	11,551,343.05
Tennessee Valley Authority .....	21,016,755.48
Debt Charges .....	1,152,626,951.68
<b>Refund of Receipts:</b>	
Customs .....	14,085,195.44
Internal Revenue .....	30,100,430.34
Processing Tax on Farm Products .....	10,081,744.03

Total, general ... \$5,588,870,388.11

**Recovery and Relief:—**

Agriculture Aid .....	\$184,828,788.20
Relief .....	985,431,825.24
Public works (including work relief) .....	2,092,069,806.50
Aids to Home Owners .....	214,812,369.47
Miscellaneous .....	(a) 186,214,919.91

Total, Recovery and Relief \$3,290,927,869.50

Total, General, Recovery and Relief Expenditures \$8,879,798,257.61

**Trust Account, Increment on Gold, &c.,—**

Trust accounts .....	\$205,131,956.43
Transactions in checking accounts of Government agencies (net) .....	80,788,693.33

a Excess of credits.

## Chargeable against increment

on Gold:

Melting Losses, &c. ....	\$791,845.87
Payment to Federal Reserve Banks (sec. 13b Federal Reserve Act, as amended) ...	5,614,453.63
For Retirement of National Bank Notes .....	397,422,480.00
Unemployment Trust Fund—Investments .....	18,909,000.00

Total .....

## PUBLIC DEBT.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year.
1918 .....	\$11,985,882,436	\$189,743,277
1926 .....	19,383,770,860	831,937,700
1927 .....	18,250,943,965	787,019,578
1928 .....	17,317,695,097	731,764,476
1929 .....	16,638,941,380	678,330,399
1930 .....	15,921,892,350	659,347,613
1931 .....	16,519,588,640	611,559,704
1932 .....	19,161,273,540	599,276,631
1933 .....	22,257,643,120	689,365,106
1934 .....	26,480,487,870	756,617,127
1935 .....	27,645,241,089	820,926,353
1936 .....	32,988,790,135	749,396,802

## Public Debt of the U.S. on June 30, 1936:—

## Bonds:—

3 per cent. Panama Canal loan of 1901 .....	\$49,800,000.00
3 per cent. Conversion Bonds of 1946-47 .....	28,894,500.00
2½ per cent. Postal Saving Bonds (11th to 49th series) .....	120,881,020.00

## Treasury Bonds:—

4½ per cent. Bonds (1947-52) .....	758,955,800.00
4 per cent. do. (1944-54) .....	1,036,762,800.00
3½ per cent. do. (1946-56) .....	489,087,100.00
3½ per cent. do. (1943-47) .....	454,135,800.00
3½ per cent. do. (1940-43) .....	338,993,950.00
3½ per cent. do. (1941-43) .....	344,914,050.00
3½ per cent. do. (1946-49) .....	18,646,000.30
3 per cent. do. (1951-55) .....	755,476,000.00
3½ per cent. do. (1941) .....	834,474,100.00
3½ per cent. do. (1943-45) .....	1,400,570,500.00
3½ per cent. do. (1944-46) .....	1,518,858,800.00
3 per cent. do. (1946-48) .....	1,035,884,900.00

## VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U.S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,903	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	23	69,614,418	75	1925	57,733,000	42	81,135,000	58
1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74	1926	53,774,000	28	85,922,000	62
1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74	1927	58,264,019	37	101,257,422	61
1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71	1928	59,210,640	39	93,310,098	63
1916	35,829,722	34	68,143,163	66	1929	65,565,560	39	100,447,527	61
1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63	1930	64,233,114	39	100,679,137	62
1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58	1931	59,007,323	38	95,519,327	62
1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56	1932	52,811,181	37	88,023,692	63
1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49	1933	44,793,879	37	76,600,674	63
1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51	1934	45,902,623	36	80,335,916	64
1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,289	52	1935	44,932,470	35	80,335,916	65
1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54	1936	43,325,347	33	87,391,688	67

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881 and 1882; the highest was 91 in 1883.



## PUBLIC DEBT—continued.

3½ per cent. do. (1949-52)...	\$491,337,100.00
2½ per cent. do. (1955-60)...	2,611,155,700.00
2½ per cent. do. (1945-47)...	1,214,453,900.00
2½ per cent. do. (1948-51)...	1,223,496,850.00
2½ per cent. do. (1951-54)...	1,626,688,150.00
United States Saving Bonds	316,124,814.50
Adjusted Service Bonds.....	944,556,650.00
Treasury Notes.....	11,861,418,050.00
Certificate of Indebtedness.....	145,709,000.00
Treasury Bills (Maturity Value)	2,353,516,000.00
Total Interest-bearing Debt	
Outstanding.....	\$32,988,790,134.50
Matured debt on which interest	
has ceased.....	169,363,395.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	620,389,963.97
Total Gross Debt.....	\$33,778,543,493.73

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 3,903,266,640 acres, of which, in 1935, 1,054,515,111 acres were farms (513,913,969 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1935 was 6,812,350.\* The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1935 was \$8,010,000,000, as compared with \$6,681,000,000 in 1934. Crops in 1935 were valued at \$3,445,000,000, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at \$4,585,000,000.

Farm value of principal crops in 1934 and 1935:—

Crop.	1934.	1935.
Corn (Maize).....	\$1,203,893,000	\$1,356,961,000
Wheat.....	416,368,000	517,464,000
Oats.....	260,560,000	377,516,000
Barley.....	79,994,000	106,130,000
Cotton Lint.....	595,615,000	590,124,000
Seed.....	148,981,000	148,160,000
Tobacco.....	224,699,000	237,011,000
Potatoes.....	181,857,000	231,233,000
Sweet.....	61,805,000	58,555,000
Truck Crops.....	259,670,000	304,435,000
Hay.....	774,468,000	653,876,000
Apples.....	106,451,000	118,534,000
Farm Gardens.....	144,814,000	188,161,000
Animal Products:		
Cattle and Calves†	553,568,000	614,110,000
Hogs.....	520,162,000	888,289,000
Sheep and Lambs†	100,024,000	122,287,000
Chickens.....	220,124,000	321,642,000
Eggs.....	432,491,000	581,575,000
Milk.....	1,517,416,000	1,725,292,000

*Minerals.*—The total value of all mineral products of the U.S. in 1935 was \$3,688,000,000; the value of metallic minerals produced was \$721,000,000 (pig iron, \$358,145,499; copper, \$63,295,000; gold, \$124,115,915; and silver, \$33,080,576), and of non-metallic minerals (1935) the total value was \$2,950,000,000 (bituminous coal, \$699,900,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$267,600,000; petroleum, 993,942,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value \$994,000,000; natural gas, \$422,000,000; cement, \$114,942,212).

## MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1933 numbered 141,769, the value of their products being \$31,358,840,338, as compared with a value in 1931 of \$41,038,402,307.

\* Number of farms by sizes not available as yet for 1935.  
† Includes value of Government purchases in the Emergency Drought Purchase programme as follows:—cattle and calves, 1934, \$108,600,000, 1935, \$5,941,000; sheep and lambs, 1934, \$7,221,000.

The leading manufacturing States, ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey.

## Leading Areas ranked by the Value of their Manufactured Products for 1931 and 1933.

Industrial Area.*	1931.†	1933.
New York City ..	\$6,113,584,077	\$4,284,825,526
Chicago.....	3,062,727,954	2,186,250,353
Philadelphia.....	1,865,832,352	1,397,414,432
Detroit.....	1,553,995,077	1,344,855,272
Boston.....	1,297,638,712	993,232,820
St. Louis.....	881,095,810	664,584,124
Pittsburgh.....	926,744,710	654,016,651
San Francisco —		
Oakland.....	734,474,927	598,290,815
Cleveland.....	758,573,633	563,756,540
Los Angeles.....	700,177,355	538,170,899
Buffalo.....	678,470,354	510,054,740
Providence — Fall		
River—New Bedford.....	536,321,693	446,069,023
Baltimore.....	553,544,656	419,870,301
Cincinnati.....	538,783,243	396,242,147
Milwaukee.....	577,400,591	383,687,335
Bridgeport — New		
Haven — Waterbury.....	463,237,378	366,600,100

## Leading Industries (Ranked by Value of Products) in Principal Industrial Areas for 1933.

*New York City Area.*—Women's clothing not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Men's, youths and boys' clothing (except work clothing) not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products; Printing and publishing, book, music and job; Meat packing, wholesale; Petroleum refining; Cane-sugar refining; Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating.

*Chicago Area.*—Meat packing, wholesale; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Petroleum refining; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Printing and publishing, book, music and job; Foundry and machine-shop products; Bread and other bakery products; Confectionery; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.

*Philadelphia Area.*—Petroleum refining; Knit goods; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Cane-sugar refining; Bread and other bakery products; Men's, youths' and boys' clothing (except work clothing) not elsewhere classified; Worsteds goods; Foundry and machine-shop products; Meat packing, wholesale. The "Radio apparatus and phonographs" industry is one of the leading industries in this area, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

*Detroit Area.*—Motor vehicles, not including motorcycles; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts.

*Boston Area.*—Worsted goods; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Leather, tanned, curried and finished; Bread and other bakery products; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Printing and publishing, book, music and job; Meat packing, wholesale; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere

\* Industrial Area: one or more important industrial counties. Each such area takes its name from the principal city or cities located therein.

† Revised.

classified. "Cane-sugar refining" and "Soap" are also among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

**St. Louis Area.**—Meat packing, wholesale; Motor vehicles, not including motorcycles; Petroleum refining; Chemicals not elsewhere classified; Malt liquors; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Bread and other bakery products; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical. The "Boot and shoe cut stock, not made in boot and shoe factories" and the "Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff" industries are among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

**Pittsburgh Area.**—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Blast-furnace products; Foundry and machine-shop products; Glass; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Coke-oven products; Bread and other bakery products; Structural and ornamental metal-work, not made in plants operated in connection with rolling mills; Canned and dried fruits and vegetables, preserves, jellies, fruit butters, pickles and sauces.

**San Francisco-Oakland Area.**—Petroleum refining; Motor vehicles, not including motorcycles; Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, preserves, jellies, fruit butters, pickles and sauces; Smelting and refining, lead; Meat packing, wholesale; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Bread and other bakery products. "Cane-sugar refining" and "Cigarettes" are also among the leading industries,

but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

**Cleveland Area.**—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Meat packing, wholesale; Blast-furnace products; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical.

**Los Angeles Area.**—Petroleum refining; Meat packing, wholesale; Bread and other bakery products; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Rubber tyres and inner tubes; Women's clothing not elsewhere classified; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified. The production of motion pictures is also one of the leading activities in this area.

**Buffalo Area.**—Flour and other grain-mill products; Chemicals not elsewhere classified; Motor-vehicles, not including motorcycles; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; Meat packing, wholesale.

**Providence-Fall River-New Bedford Area.** Cotton goods; Worsted goods; Dyeing and finishing textiles; Silk and rayon goods; Jewellery.

**Baltimore Area.**—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Men's, youths and boys' clothing (except work clothing) not elsewhere classified; Tin cans and other tinware not elsewhere classified; Meat packing, wholesale. The following are among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments: Cane-sugar refining;

## TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1935.

(In Thousands of Dollars.)

Country.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Country.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
<b>Europe—</b>	\$	\$	<b>North America—</b>	\$	\$
Belgium .....	58,208	39,760	Other W. Indies & Bermuda	14,544	5,788
Czechoslovakia .....	3,244	21,366	<b>South America—</b>		
Denmark .....	12,481	3,337	Argentina .....	49,288	65,408
Finland .....	6,103	12,158	Brazil .....	43,618	99,687
France .....	116,920	58,333	Chile .....	14,949	24,091
Germany .....	91,662	77,741	Colombia .....	21,636	50,443
Greece .....	6,577	9,977	Ecuador .....	2,843	3,266
Irish Free State .....	7,260	584	Peru .....	12,174	7,454
Italy .....	72,450	38,672	Uruguay .....	6,222	6,887
Netherlands .....	48,540	40,664	Venezuela .....	18,584	21,428
Norway .....	13,624	16,501	<b>Asia—</b>		
Poland and Danzig .....	24,486	9,811	Turkey .....	4,456	7,758
Portugal .....	10,837	3,644	Other Countries of Wn. Asia	13,876	10,682
Spain .....	41,341	19,901	British India .....	31,452	64,404
Sweden .....	38,214	41,245	British Malaya .....	4,500	129,160
Switzerland .....	7,649	16,272	Ceylon .....	1,260	11,374
United Kingdom .....	433,385	155,323	China .....	38,156	64,164
U. S. S. R. (Russia in Europe and Asia) .....	24,743	17,809	Hong Kong .....	9,704	8,967
<b>North America—</b>			Kwantung .....	4,188	5,312
Canada .....	323,191	286,221	Japan .....	203,260	152,886
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,121	6,291	Netherland India .....	10,873	50,326
Mexico .....	65,576	42,326	Philippine Islands .....	52,595	96,828
Central America .....	38,642	29,207	<b>Africa—</b>		
Honduras .....	5,633	6,337	Algeria and Tunisia .....	2,533	3,026
Panama .....	20,817	5,114	British South Africa .....	53,625	4,022
Haiti .....	3,250	1,167	British West Africa .....	5,403	13,905
Cuba .....	60,153	104,630	Egypt .....	10,474	8,911
Dominican Republic .....	4,518	4,983	Portuguese Africa .....	5,918	1,805
Jamaica .....	4,030	2,122	<b>Oceania—</b>		
Netherlands West Indies .....	14,400	12,513	Australia .....	57,088	14,653
			New Zealand .....	15,610	10,359

Petroleum refining; Smelting and refining copper.

**Cincinnati Area.**—Meat packing, wholesale; Paper; Motor-vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Soap; Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff; Steel-works and rolling-mill products.

**Milwaukee Area.**—Liquors, malt; Meat packing, wholesale; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; Knit goods; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Bread and other bakery products. The Motor Vehicles industry is one of the leading ones in this area, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of data for individual establishments.

**Bridgeport-New Haven-Waterbury Area.**—Non-ferrous metal alloys and non-ferrous metal products, except aluminium, not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Hats, fur-felt; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Ammunition and related products; Gold, silver and platinum, refining and alloying.

**Motor Vehicle Industries.**—The value of the complete passenger cars and business vehicles manufactured in 1933 was \$882,987,000; of chassis, \$45,663,000; of bodies, parts and accessories, \$733,154,000, and of tyres and tubes \$254,221,000. The number of complete passenger cars (excluding taxicabs) produced was 1,535,940, of complete business vehicles (including taxicabs) 221,330, and of chassis, 90,743; while 45,461,000 tyres and 42,904,000 inner tubes were also manufactured in 1933. The motor vehicle factories, the parts and accessories and tyre factories gave employment to 296,590 wage earners, who received \$306,844,000 in wages in 1933.

The number of motor vehicles registered in 1935 in the U.S.A. was 26,221,052 (1934 registrations, 24,933,403).

Motor Fuel (Thousands of Barrels of 42 gallons).<sup>a</sup>

	1934.	1935.
Production.....	423,801	465,514
Apparent consumption...	407,106	432,556

The taxes, including gasoline taxes, levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments in 1935 amounted to \$1,286,158,000 (1934 figure, \$1,201,108,000). The number of motor vehicles, exclusive of those shipped as "parts for assembly," exported in 1933 was 108,127. Number of motor vehicles exported in 1934 was 237,880; in 1935 272,761 (exclusive, in each case of shipments to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico—5,957 for 1934, and 9,396 for 1935).

# TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1935. (In Thousands of Dollars)

Continent.	Total Exports	Total Imports
North America:	\$	\$
Northern N. America	329,539	292,924
Southern N. America	201,864	201,578
South America	174,255	281,490
Europe	1,028,227	599,005
Africa	96,220	41,419
Oceania	73,802	26,481
Asia	377,894	604,389
Total	2,281,800	2,047,287

<sup>a</sup> Includes benzol and natural gasoline used as motor fuel. † U.S.S.R. (Russia in Asia) is included in Europe.

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF U.S. MERCHANDISE.

Commodity.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$
Meat products.....	35,168,781	28,323,284
Animal Oils and Fats....	28,698,608	13,663,008
Leather and manufs. ...	...	21,831,069
Furs and manufs. ....	21,222,710	16,791,656
Grains & preparations ..	39,410,282	28,921,707
Fodders and Feeds .....	8,337,159	7,217,763
Fruits and Nuts .....	74,209,646	93,501,038
Rubber and manufs. ....	21,764,143	22,147,607
Naval Stores, &c. ....	14,489,199	16,489,240
Tobacco and manufs. ....	133,088,352	143,025,699
Cotton, unmanufactured..	372,755,418	390,899,197
Cotton manufs. & Jute	35,169,069	30,939,999
Wood, sawmill products	42,781,632	41,101,696
Wood manufs. advanced	13,705,284	14,237,272
Paper and manufs. ....	18,877,850	20,517,530
Coal and Related Fuels	56,884,173	52,013,938
Petroleum & products ..	227,534,806	249,103,626
Iron & Steel-mill prdcts.	88,677,519	88,405,953
Iron & Steel manufs. ...	27,718,087	31,191,554
Copper and manufs. ....	50,108,404	48,954,578
Machinery & Vehicles	435,100,000	520,900,000
Chemicals and Related		
Products.....	92,600,000	103,100,000
Photographic and pro-		
jection goods.....	15,524,116	17,336,373

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Commodity.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$
Meat products .....	12,812,350	19,177,835
Dairy produce .....	10,864,824	15,000,570
Fish.....	23,127,092	27,532,914
Hides and Skins, raw ....	35,259,249	45,576,877
Leather and manufs. ....	8,300,573	7,820,724
Furs and manufactures.	40,662,448	53,161,440
Vegetables, &c. ....	16,265,550	18,648,234
Fruits and Nuts .....	45,656,153	55,656,153
Cocoa or Cacao Beans ...	19,364,017	26,565,557
Coffee .....	133,154,262	136,720,884
Tea.....	16,263,891	17,179,951
Beverages .....	50,231,712	42,811,717
Sugar .....	125,885,786	147,087,763
Oil Seeds .....	23,208,689	34,197,154
Vegetable Oils, inedible	30,700,000	57,700,000
Rubber and manufs. ....	104,990,583	122,307,405
Tobacco and manufs. ...	3,597,066	3,969,087
Cotton manufactures ....	28,278,101	35,181,716
Jute and manufactures..	35,571,723	42,742,208
Flax, Hemp & manufs...	24,868,217	28,044,913
Wool and Mohair .....	16,783,791	29,924,827
Wool manufactures .....	12,984,406	16,214,863
Silk unmanufactured ....	72,528,476	96,678,897
Sawmill products .....	11,772,060	19,551,429
Paper base stocks.....	71,209,410	82,043,697
Paper and manufs.....	86,518,680	93,443,916
Petroleum & products ..	36,429,954	37,345,839
Precious Stones .....	17,908,604	27,612,390
Copper and manufs. ....	27,784,293	33,213,936
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	44,800,650	69,815,287
Chemicals, &c. ....	65,100,000	68,700,000
Fertilizers, &c. ....	26,029,247	28,560,775
Art Works .....	16,185,473	21,580,852
Books, &c. ....	5,946,176	7,422,776

## U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Summary for the year ending June 30 :—

	1935.	1936.
Applications .....	4,137,012	6,153,401
Total Placements .....	3,174,651	5,756,190
Private Placements ...	1,089,964	1,147,179
Public Works and Government Placements	1,681,768	1,749,689
Relief Works, Placements .....	402,919	2,865,322
Employers' Solicitations .....	1,094,842	871,549
Active File as on June 30.....	6,713,047	6,556,216

## INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY IN THE U.S.A.

The economic crisis through which the United States was passing when Mr. Franklin Roosevelt took office early in 1933 demanded bold measures, which the new President at once put into operation. He first restored confidence in the banks; next he abandoned the gold standard; and then he inaugurated a gigantic plan to regenerate trade.

The *Industrial Recovery Act* provided for the expenditure of nearly £800,000,000 on public works, and empowered the President to regulate commerce, prevent over-production, and eliminate unnecessary competition.

General Hugh Johnson, its Administrator, persuaded, and in some cases forced, employers to draw up codes fixing rates of wages and hours of labour. Large sums were spent on public works and Congress later voted more money, over 2,000,000 men being added in one year to the employed.

General Johnson resigned in September, 1934, and a committee was appointed to administer the scheme, which Mr. Roosevelt described as "a permanent feature of our modernised industrial structure," and it received the Republic's emphatic approval at the elections in the autumn.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II, and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries :—

	1935.
Capital Stock outstanding .....	\$9,925,201,689
Funded Debt outstanding .....	12,154,349,276
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	22,079,550,965
Dividends declared .....	202,568,162
Interest accrued .....	595,522,468
Total dividends and interest.....	798,090,630
Railway operating revenues.....	3,499,125,784
Railway operating expenses.....	2,630,177,160
Number of passengers carried earning revenue .....	No. 448,059,317
Number of tons carried earning revenue.....	" 1,502,590,185
Number of passenger-train cars in service .....	" 42,400
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	" 1,880,692
Number of units in company service .....	" 78,465
Total units in service.....	" 2,001,557

Year.	Miles Operated	Year.	Miles Operated.
1913	261,036	1925	261,871
1914	263,547	1926	261,562
1915	264,378	1927	262,091
1916	266,031	1928	262,713
1917	266,015	1929	262,546
1918	264,233	1930	262,215
1919	263,707	1931	261,816
1920	263,821	1932	260,438
1921	262,544	1933	258,465
1922	261,984	1934	256,418
1923	262,482	1935	254,347
1924	262,158		

## NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean .....	214	5,572
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River).....	67	4,621
Mississippi River and branches .....	43	12,798
Pacific Ocean .....	40	1,663
Great Lakes .....	20	462
Others .....	13	2,200
	387	27,406

**PUBLIC ROADS.**—On Dec. 31, 1934, there were approximately 3,000,000 miles of rural roads. The mileage of State highways was 324,312, of which 271,614 were surfaced. In 1934 the expenditures for State highway purposes were \$843,631,000.

**SHIPPING.**—On June 30, 1934, the mercantile marine of the U.S. (vessels of 500 gross tons and over) consisted of 296 sailing vessels of 460,177 gross tons; 2,535 steam vessels of 11,173,539 gross tons, and 216 motor vessels of 708,283 gross tons—total, 3,047 vessels of 12,341,999 gross tons. (The total in 1933 was 3,130 vessels of 12,571,615 gross tons.) In the year ended June 30, 1936, sailing and steam vessels of 65,205,125 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 21,807,919 tons were American and 43,397,206 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 65,511,890, of which 21,517,428 tons were American and 43,994,462 tons foreign.

**POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.**—On June 30, 1935, there were 45,687 post offices in the U.S. handling 22,331,752,165 "pieces" of mail matter, of which amount 22,116,146,330 were domestic and 215,605,835 foreign. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 584. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 574.

## INDIAN POPULATION.

On January 1, 1935, the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 330,861. The leading Indian States are as follows: Oklahoma, containing 95,942, Arizona 44,524, New Mexico 35,157, S. Dakota 26,966, California 23,814, Montana 15,418, North Dakota 10,465, Washington 13,420, Wisconsin 12,223, and Minnesota 15,382. The seeming decrease in the total population and the population of Oklahoma since 1931 was caused by the change in the estimated figure for the Five Civilised Tribes of Oklahoma, and not by an actual decrease in population. For further



explanation see page 49 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1931. Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, for Indian Service from regular funds are \$19,157,064. Approximately \$18,500,000 was used from emergency funds for construction, soil conservation, water development, roads, &c. In addition to this the sum of about \$6,617,300 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1928, amounted to \$1,716,815,123, of which \$920,106,386 was tribal, and \$796,708,737 individual.

### RECLAMATION.

Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Dept., New Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C. and E. Streets), N.W., Washington, D.C.

Employees: Washington Office, 100; Field (approximately) 6,000. Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, more than \$24,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of 47 irrigation projects in 15 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-seven projects, comprising an irrigated area of about 1,604,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,285,000 acres under private canals purchasing stored water from the Government reservoirs, making a total irrigated area of nearly 3,000,000 acres. The funds for this work have come from repayments by the water users, from oil leasing and other mineral operations, from the sale of public lands, and by allotments and direct appropriations. The money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built 18,730 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 178,200 canal structures). There have been constructed 109 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 30,434,000 cubic yards, including the Boulder Dam (727 feet high), Arizona-Nevada, on the Colorado River, the highest dam in the world; Owyhee Dam (405 feet high), Oregon, on the Owyhee River; Arrowrock Dam (354 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the Elephant Butte Dam (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 283 tunnels, 1,728 miles of road, 156 miles of railroad, 4,282 miles of telephone line, 43 power plants, and 3,878 miles of transmission lines. The construction cost to June 30, 1936, was \$262,000,000 (exclusive of \$112,000,000 for Boulder Canyon). This work has involved the excavation of 402,320,000 cubic yards of materials, and the Bureau has used 12,100,000 barrels of cement.

On Sept. 11, 1936, the President of the U.S. started the operation of the first generator at the Boulder Dam power house on the Colorado River, the turbines of which will have an ultimate rated capacity of 1,835,000 h.p.

Nearly 840,000 persons are living on the 46,500 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, 2,860,000 acres were harvested in 1935, producing crops worth more than \$106,000,000, or an average of \$37.30 per acre.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as

canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers and sailors of all wars have a preference right of 90 days to enter these farms.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, The Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues settlement and other booklets. An annual report is also issued, and other publications from time to time, relating to various phases of the work.

An engineering library of about 7,000 manuscripts and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested. The Bureau maintains also a photographic file of about 40,000 negatives of scenes on the projects from the beginning of construction through the period of settlement and development, and also has available for distribution, 12 motion picture films (16 and 35 mm.) relating to reclamation.

### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

North Capitol and G Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The buildings have a floor space of 22 acres, and, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$10,100,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about \$18,750,000, including the Public Documents Division. There are about 5,500 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office, which operates on a 40-hour week at a total yearly compensation of about \$12,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments, emergency relief activities, and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 165 linotype machines, 11 intertype machines, 2 Ludlows, 2 material casters, 100 monotype keyboards and 130 monotype casting machines, which produced about 1,000,000,000 ems of type in the fiscal year 1936. The 185 presses of the office are credited with 4,626,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 220,000,000 on money order forms and 1,950,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 100,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 14,100,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and 660,000 square inches of half-tones and line-cuts, supplied blank paper to other Government establishments at a cost of \$1,700,000, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal, some of these supplies being furnished to various branches of the Government. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, A. E. Giegengack, N.Y. \$10,000

## Territories and Principal Island Possessions of the United States.

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: the Territory of Alaska (which includes all of the Aleutian Islands east of longitude  $167^{\circ}$  east of Greenwich); the Territory of Hawaii (including Ocean or Kure Island, and Palmyra Island); Kingman Reef, (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston or Cornwallis Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; the Philippine Islands; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude  $171^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich together with the Swains Island); Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), and the Proclamation of the President (No. 2148) of November 14, 1935, the status of the Philippine Islands as a Commonwealth, dates from November 15, 1935. During the period of the Commonwealth (see Section 10 (a) of the above act), sovereignty over the Philippine Islands rests with the United States.

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States.

## HAWAII.

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U.S. and consist of a chain of 20 islands in the N. Pacific Ocean between  $18^{\circ} 55'-22^{\circ} 16'$  N. lat. and  $154^{\circ} 4'-160^{\circ} 30'$  W. long.

The total area is 6,407 sq. miles and the population (1936) was 393,277 of whom 89,065 were aliens.

For Administrative purposes the Territory of Hawaii is divided into four counties. The island of Oahu is known as the city and county of Honolulu. The other counties are Hawaii, including the island of that name; Maui, including the islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and all of the Molokai except the leper settlement; and Kauai, including the islands of Kauai and Niihau. The leper settlement on Molokai constitutes a fifth county, Kalawao, which is under the control of the Board of Hospitals and Settlement. The estimated population of the Territory of Hawaii on June 30, 1936, was:—

County	Pop. (1936).
City and County of Honolulu ...	216,861
County of Hawaii .....	77,833
County of Maui .....	60,081
County of Kauai .....	37,985
County of Kalawao .....	517

393,277

The islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893,

a republic being proclaimed in 1894. In 1898 the group was annexed by the U.S., being organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members, the Territory sending a Delegate to Congress at Washington, D.C.

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, are active volcanoes, with Mauna Kea (13,823 ft. above mean sea level) extinct. The islands are very fertile, and rice, cane sugar, pineapples, coffee, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical products are abundantly grown.

Revenue (1935-36) .....	\$17,223,492
Expenditure (1935-36) .....	16,224,810
Debt (June 30, 1932) .....	32,450,000
Total Exports (year 1935) .....	100,033,596
Total Imports .....	84,553,972
Exports to U.S. .....	98,695,969
Imports from U.S. .....	78,924,776

Governor (1934-1938), Joseph B. Poindexter, assumed office, March 1, 1934.

CAPITAL, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, population (1936) 145,875. Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 15,885.

## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Don Manuel Quezon, elected Sept. 17, 1935, assumed office, Nov. 15, 1935 (for 5 years).

The Philippine Islands are situated between  $4^{\circ} 40'-21^{\circ} 10'$  N. lat. and  $116^{\circ} 40'-126^{\circ} 34'$  E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the group is 114,400 square miles, of which total 103,288 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 7,075 other islands having a combined area of 11,112 square miles. At the Census of 1930 the population was ascertained to be 12,604,100, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom (in 1928) 8,724,965 are Roman Catholic, 4,000,000 are Aglipayan, 200,000 are Protestant, (and 1918) 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

In 1935 the islands received "Dominion Status" and a President was elected. There is a Senate of 24 members, elected for 6 years, and a Chamber of 94 Deputies elected for 3 years. Under the Constitution of 1934 the Dominion will achieve full independence not later than 1944.

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in

1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

On Aug. 31, 1928, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 88 officers and 6,239 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts) consisted of 512 officers and 3,788 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Oct., 1928, consisted of 397 officers and 6,119 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

The expenditure on education in 1931 amounted to \$17,027,378 for public schools only; the University had an enrolment of 7,533 students, and there were 1,099,306 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are sugar, abaca (Manila hemp), coconut oil, copra, tobacco, embroideries, desiccated coconut, lumber and timber, copra meal and maguey; the imports being cotton and its manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, mineral oils, meat and dairy products, automobiles and accessories, wheat flour, silk and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures, and coal.

Receipts.....	\$27,500,000
Expenditures.....	26,999,000
Debt (June 30, 1933).....	87,183,000
1934-35.	
Total Imports.....	\$83,607,000
Total Exports.....	110,404,000
Imports from U.S. ....	43,541,000
Exports to U.S. ....	91,313,000

*Towns.*—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (1932), 341,034. The next largest towns are Cebu (80,000), Legaspi (35,000), Iloilo (44,000), Laong (42,000), and Zamboanga (25,000); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

U.S. High Commissioner, Frank Murphy, assumed office at Manila, as Governor 1933; as High Commissioner, Nov. 15, 1935.

#### GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population of 30,391, of whom 18,994 are classed as native, 651 of the naval station, and 746 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many

Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

#### WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS.

*Wake Island*, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,000 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong.

*Midway Islands*, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1930) of 35, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,200 miles from Hawaii. The group is administered by the U.S. Navy Dept.

#### PUERTO RICO.

*Puerto Rico* (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,721,531 at the census of 1935. Three fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one fourth coloured. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508, and he was made Governor of the island in 1509. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 350 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1936, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. and holds office at the pleasure of the President. A Supreme Court of 5 members is also appointed by the President. There is a Cabinet composed of 7 heads of Departments, two appointed by the President and five by the Governor. The Governor also appoints all inferior judges. Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the Island during the present century—the Island is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are in force. The capital, San Juan, had 137,215 inhabitants in 1935, other towns being Ponce (97,779), Mayaguez (69,655), Arecibo (63,012), Rio Piedras (52,146), Caguas (48,585), Bayamón (32,151).

#### TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Anunui, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square

miles and a population of 10,055 in 1930, distributed (1930) as follows:—Tutulla and Annu'u, 7,809; Ta'u, 1,243; Olosega, 438; Ofu, 466; Rose Island, uninhabited; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925), 99.

*Tutulla*, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles. Copra is the only export of importance.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1930 of 23,028. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 9,834; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 11,413, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 765, the capital being Cruz Bay. *St. Croix* exports sugar; *St. Thomas* is famous for its bay rum.

**CAPITAL**, *St. Thomas*, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

*Governor*, Laurence W. Cramer.  
*Government Sec.*, Robert Herrick.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal." Its headquarters are at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, with the *Governor of the Panama Canal* (Colonel Clarence S. Ridley, U.S.A.) at its head.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000 of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by

the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

From 1903 up to June 30, 1935, the United States Government had spent \$576,017,491 on construction, maintenance and operation of the canal; \$42,751,455 on fortifications, making a total of \$618,768,945 (this includes \$40,000,000 paid to the New Panama Canal Co. of France for acquisition of property, and \$20,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama in connexion with the Canal Zone under Article 14 of the Treaty of November 18, 1903). Interest paid on Canal loans for the same period totalled \$78,238,984. Receipts recovered by the United States Treasury were \$404,663,101. These figures do not include payments to the Government of Colombia (as provided for under the Treaty of April 6, 1914), or \$5,000,000 per annum in fiscal years of 1923 to 1927, inclusive. Net balance expended out of the general fund of the United States Treasury and proceeds of bonds sold to June 30, 1935, \$292,344,828.

Including only ocean-going vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over against which tolls were collected, the volume of traffic passing through the Canal during each of the fiscal years since the Canal was opened to traffic has been as follows:—

Fiscal Year.	No. of Transits.	Canal. Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,058	3,791,770	4,888,400
1916	744	2,391,433	3,093,335
1917	1,738	5,791,236	7,054,720
1918	1,989	6,563,864	7,525,768
1919	1,948	6,116,877	6,910,097
1920	2,393	8,538,804	9,372,374
1921	2,791	11,405,550	11,595,971
1922	2,665	11,411,482	10,828,507
1923	3,908	18,601,298	19,566,429
1924	5,158	26,142,021	26,993,167
1925	4,592	22,847,527	23,956,549
1926	5,087	24,763,075	26,030,016
1927	5,293	26,210,623	27,733,555
1928	6,253	29,436,697	29,615,651
1929	6,289	29,822,122	30,647,768
1930	6,027	29,963,670	30,018,429
1931	5,370	27,773,037	25,065,283
1932	4,352	23,613,370	19,798,986
1933	4,122	22,803,798	18,161,165
1934	5,234	28,550,953	24,704,009
1935	5,180	27,805,588	25,309,527
1936	5,382	28,024,477	26,505,943

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44·88 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks, and transit from sea to sea occupies about 8 hours (passage through locks 4 hours). The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.



## From New York to Various Points :

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Yokohama .....	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila .....	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong .....	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne .....	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney .....	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington .....	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon .....	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso .....	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco .....	5,262	—	—
Seattle .....	6,038	—	—

## From Liverpool to Various Points :

(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Colon .....	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso .....	7,207	—	—
Sydney .....	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington .....	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne .....	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama .....	12,273	11,536	—
Manila .....	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong .....	13,764	9,743	—

Nationality of the vessels passing through the

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,380.

Canal, and the amount of *Tolls* paid in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936 :—

Flag.	No. of Vessels	Panama Canal Net Tons.	Tolls Paid.
United States.....	2,045	11,323,440	\$9,437,142
British.....	1,304	7,228,505	6,156,366
Belgian .....	4	25,300	22,048
Chilean .....	19	67,981	64,871
Danish.....	156	722,128	554,914
Danzig .....	3	19,943	17,217
Ecuadorian ...	1	418	301
Finnish .....	1	418	1,645
French.....	99	578,782	460,877
German .....	310	243,710	1,067,367
Greek .....	48	220,393	189,041
Honduran .....	14	22,014	20,033
Hungarian.....	1	3,111	3,308
Italian.....	47	343,838	259,757
Japanese.....	271	1,607,914	1,479,731
Mexican.....	1	...	721
Netherlands....	139	609,973	495,783
Norwegian .....	556	2,622,289	2,079,501
Panamanian .....	201	654,890	570,232
Peruvian.....	4	6,560	7,395
Spanish .....	7	31,575	28,787
Swedish .....	131	615,596	488,048
Venezuelan.....	4	4,324	4,181
Yugoslav.....	16	71,733	69,848
Total 1936 .....	5,382	28,024,417	\$23,479,114
Total 1935 .....	5,180	27,805,588	\$23,307,062

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

## I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

## EMBASSY.

3100 Massachussets Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.  
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipo-  
 tentiary, His Excellency the Right Hon.  
 Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
 C.V.O. (1930).....£16,250

Counsellor, V. A. L. Mallet, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, P. M. Broadmead, M.C.

2nd Secretaries, P. Broad ; J. M. K. Vyvyan.

3rd Secretary, Hon. William N. M. Hogg.

Hon. Attaché, B. W. A. Plunket.

Commercial Counsellor, H. O. Chalkley, C.M.G.,  
C.B.E.Commercial Secretary (Grade II., with local  
rank of Grade I.), Major H. F. Heywood, M.C.Honorary Commercial Secretary, L. McCorm-  
mick Goodhart, O.B.E.

Financial Adviser, T. K. Bewley.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. C. Bradley, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Comdr. A. L. P. Mark-  
Wardlaw, R.N.Military Attaché, Col. W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O.,  
M.C.Air Attaché, Group-Captain T. E. B. Howe,  
A.F.C.H.M. Consul (local rank) and Superintending  
Accountant, J. C. Thomson, M.B.E.

Archivist, G. E. Ranken.

Asst. Accountant, Mrs. F. J. Hamilton.

Asst. Archivist, Miss E. Baker.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Baltimore, Md.—Consul, Henry A. Hobson, M.B.E.

Vice-Consul, George Payne.

Norfolk, Va.—Consul, James Guthrie.

Vice-Consul, J. T. Mulvenny.

Boston, Mass.—Cons.-General, Hugh A. Ford.

Vice-Cons., F. B. A. Rundall.

James A. Brannen.

Pro-Consul, George A. Burchell.

Chicago, Ill.—Consul-Gen., L. E. Bernays, O.B.E.

Consul, R. M. Ross.

Vice-Consul, J. A. Thwaites.

Detroit, Mich.—Consul, L. C. Hughes-Hallett.

Vice-Cons., A. O. Bray.

Pro-Consul, C. A. Turnbull.

Galveston, Tex.—Cons., Frederick W. Paris.

Vice-Cons., S. H. Evans.

Dallas, Tex.—Vice-Consul, T. L. Hudson (acting).

Honolulu, Hawaii—Cons., A. A. L. Tuson.

Vice-Consul, H. L. Dawson.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Consul, F. E. Evans.

V.-Consul, A. H. Tandy.

G. W. Irving.

Pro-Consul, A. C. George.

Douglas, Ariz.—Vice-Consul, A. Baird.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—Cons.-Gen., A. P.

Blunt, C.M.G.

Consul (Grade II), W. C. Naismith.

Cebu—Vice-Consul, G. Walford.

Davao—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Iloilo—Vice-Cons., J. A. Lees (acting).

Legaspi—Vice-Consul, D. C. Brown (acting).

Zamboanga—Vice-Consul, W. L. Craig (acting).

New Orleans, La.—Consul-General, R. M. Kohan.

Vice-Consul, W. P. T. Nurse.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Consul, (vacant).

Pro-Consul, J. J. H. Blaud.

Miami, Fla.—Vice-Cons., L. A. Oates.

Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Consul, J. R. Macpherson.

New York, N.Y.—Consul-General, Sir Gerald

Campbell, K.C.M.G.

Consuls, E. H. G. Shepherd ; J. E. M.

Carvell ; Eric A. Cleugh.

Vice-Consuls, M. S. Henderson ; P. S.

Stephens (acting) ; J. C. Donnelly (act-  
ing) ; R. H. F. Smith (acting) ; J. S.

Goodreds (acting).

Pro-Consul, Walter F. James, M.B.E.

*Philadelphia, Pa.*—Cons.-Gen. F. Watson, O.B.E.  
*"* Vice-Consuls, R. A. N. Hillyer; T. H. Fox, M.B.E.  
*Pittsburg*—Consul, O. Smalley.  
*"* Vice-Consul, F. Kennedy (acting).  
*San Juan (Puerto Rico)*—Consul, A. H. Noble.  
*"* Vice-Consul, Maurice W. Guinness.  
*St. Louis, Mo.*—Cons., H. E. Bowle.  
*"* Vice-Consul, W. M. Guthrie.  
*St. Thomas & Ste. Croix (Virgin Islands, West Indies)*—Consul, Rev. E. H. Thomas.  
*Frederiksted*—Vice-Cons., Miles Merwin.  
*San Francisco, Cal.*—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton, C.M.G.  
*"* Consul, C. H. Cane, M.B.E.  
*"* Vice-Consuls, C. G. Harris (acting); E. H. Davies.  
*"* Pro-Consul, George E. Oxborough.  
*Savannah, Ga.*—Consul, C. A. G. de J. Meade.  
*"* Vice-Consul, H. G. G. Fray.  
*Seattle, Wash.*—Consul, F. J. Patron, O.B.E.  
*"* Pro-Consul, Francis J. Pelly.  
*Washington, D.C.*—Consul, J. C. Thomson, M.B.E.

BRITISH LIBRARY OF INFORMATION,  
 New York City, N.Y.

Directors, R. Wilberforce, O.B.E.; A. S. Fletcher, C.B.E.

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
 Office, Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York City.

## II.—U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

### EMBASSY.

*Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary* in London, Robert Worth Bingham.  
*Office of Embassy*, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.  
*Counsellor*, Ray Atherton.  
*1st Secretary*, Herschel V. Johnson.  
*1st Secretary*, Hugh Millard.  
*2nd Secretary*, Walter T. Prendergast.  
*2nd Secretary*, William W. Butterworth, Jr.  
*3rd Secretary*, Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr.  
*3rd Secretary*, Hiram Bingham, Jr.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Raymond E. Lee, U.S.A.  
*Assistant Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Hayes A. Kroner, U.S.A.  
*Do. (Air)*, Lt.-Col. Martin F. Scanlon, U.S.A.  
*Naval Attaché*, Rear-Adm. Walter S. Anderson, U.S.N.  
*Assistant Naval Attaché*, Capt. Julius Augustus Furer, U.S.N.; Lt.-Comdr. Leslie C. Stevens, U.S.N.; Lt. Harry Aloysius Guthrie, U.S.N.; Lt. Ellis B. Strauss, U.S.N.

*Commercial Attaché*, Lynn W. Meekins.  
*Asst. do.*, James Somerville, Jr.; Homer S. Fox.  
*Agricultural Attaché*, Dr. Clifford C. Taylor.  
*Asst. do.*, Paul G. Midneman.  
*Disbursing Officer*, Neal D. Borum.  
*Despatch Agency*, 6, Grosvenor Gardens S.W. 1.  
*Office of the Consulate-Gen.*, 18 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.

### CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

#### England:—

*Birmingham*—Consul, James R. Wilkinson.  
*Bradford*—Consul, Ernest E. Evans.  
*Bristol*—Consul, Roy W. Baker.  
*Hull*—Consuls, Andrew J. McConnico; Ho C. Funk.  
*Liverpool*—Consul-General, Philip Holland.  
*"* Consul, Phil H. Hubbard.  
*London (Consulate-General, 18 Cavendish Square, W. 1.)*—Consul-General, Robert Frazer.  
*"* Consuls, Dudley G. Dwyre; Charles C. Broy; Philip Adams; Franklin C. Gowen; James E. Parks; Henry M. Wolcott; Alfred D. Cameron; Ralph Miller.  
*"* Vice Consuls, Charles A. Converse; John J. Coyle; James E. Callahan.  
*Manchester*—Consul, Leo D. Sturgeon.  
*Newcastle on Tyne*—Consul, Harold Playter.  
*Plymouth*—Consul, Rollin R. Winslow.  
*Sheffield*—Consul, Walton C. Ferris.  
*Southampton*—Consuls, Howard K. Travers; Perry N. Jester.  
*"* Vice-Cons., E. Tomlin Bailey; F. Willard Calder.

#### Wales:—

*Cardiff*—Consul, Samuel R. Thompson.

#### Scotland:—

*Dundee*—Consul, E. Talbot Smith.  
*Edinburgh*—Consul, Charles R. Nasmith.  
*Glasgow*—Consul General, Leslie A. Davis.  
*"* Vice-Consul, T. Leonard Lilliestrom.

#### Northern Ireland:—

*Belfast*—Consul-General, Lucien Memminger.  
*"* Consul, Robert Janz.  
*"* Vice-Consul, Gerald G. Jones.

#### Irish Free State:—

*Dublin*—Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen., Alvin M. Owsley.  
*"* 1st Sec., James O. Denby.  
*"* Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Raymond E. Lee, U.S.A.  
*"* Consul-General, Henry H. Balch.  
*"* Consul, Sidney A. Belovsky.  
*"* Vice-Consuls, Paul C. Hutton; Edwin J. King.  
*Cork*—Consul, Leslie E. Woods.  
*Galway*—Cons. Agent, Robert A. Tennant.

## EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. (Merchandise.)

(In thousands of dollars.)

Year.	Imports for Consumption.			Total Imports.	Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.			U.S. Origin.	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
1929	2,880,128	1,458,444	4,338,572	5,240,995	1929	5,157,083	83,912	5,240,995
1930	2,081,123	1,032,954	3,114,077	3,843,181	1930	3,781,172	62,009	3,843,181
1931	1,391,693	695,762	2,088,455	2,424,289	1931	2,377,982	46,307	2,424,289
1932	885,536	439,557	1,325,093	1,611,016	1932	1,576,151	34,865	1,611,016
1933	993,547	529,466	1,433,013	1,674,994	1933	1,647,220	27,774	1,674,994
1934	991,161	644,842	1,636,003	2,132,800	1934	2,100,135	32,665	2,132,800
1935	1,205,741	832,897	2,038,638	2,281,800	1935	1,241,995	39,805	2,281,800

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

## Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowances.
<i>Diplomatic Service.</i>			
Counsellors .....	1,200-1,500	300-1,100	300-525
1st Secretaries .....	800-1,000	250-700	250-437
2nd Secretaries .....	300-600	150-650	150-262
3rd Secretaries .....			
<i>Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services.</i>			
Commercial Counsellors .....	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I. ....		300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates .....	1,200-1,500	300	250
Consuls-General .....		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II. ....	800-1,000	250	200
Consuls .....	500-800	100	100-200
Commercial Secs., Grade III. ....	600-700	100-250	100-200
Consuls, Grade II. ....	600-700	100-250	100-200
Vice-Consuls .....	300-600	50-250	100-200

ABYSSINIA, *see* Ethiopia.

## AFGHANISTAN.

(Fustunsha.)

*King of Afghanistan*, H.M. Mohamed Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, King Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, a daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has issue two sons and a daughter: H.R.H. Prince Mohamed Akbar Khan, b. Aug. 10, 1933; H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Princess Bilgis, b. 1932.

*Minister in London*, Ali Mohammad Khan, 31 Princes Gate, S.W. 7.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. The estimated area is 245,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1933) at about 11,000,000. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shia sect. The national tongue is Persian, but Pushtu is spoken in the south-east.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfiar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand

agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Mazar, Kandahar, Herat, and Qataghan-Badakhshan (including Nuristan—formerly Kafiristan—and Wakhan), and five minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, Chak-hansur, and Maimana. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Ala*).

Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The War Minister (Sirdar Shah Mahmud Khan, brother of the late King) has reorganised the Army, which is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 60,000. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for munitions, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 40 nominated members and a National Assembly of 120 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom. Steps are being taken to develop education, and there are three colleges in Kabul, employing English, French and German mediums of instruction respectively, and a large number of middle and primary schools in the provinces. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karkuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, and gold are found.

The following roads are fit for motor traffic, except after snow or heavy rain, but are mostly unmetalled.—Kabul-Khyber; Kabul-Gardez; Kabul-Kandahar-Chaman; Kandahar-Farah-Herat (sometimes impassable, owing to lack of bridges); Kabul-Bamian; Kabul-Mazar-i-Sharif-Khanabad (opened in 1933) and Mazar-i-Sharif-Maimana-Herat.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (210 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The exports to India are

mainly timber, carpets, fruits, raw wool, skins and *ghis*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, petrol, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £3,250,000. There are taxes on land and animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrullah Khan, seized the throne by a *coup d'état* and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanullah Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as King. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanullah and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. A Trade Convention was concluded and Afghanistan adhered to the International Postal and Telegraphic Union.

The languages of the country are Pushtu and Persian.

**CAPITAL**, Kabul (about 80,000). Dar-ul-Aman was designated as the future capital in 1923, but little progress is made in development. The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (30,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (20,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

**FLAG**: Green, red and black, with white device in centre.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Kabul)

*British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Lt.-Col. W. K. Fraser-Tytler, C.M.G., M.C. (1935).

*Counsellor*, Maj. W. R. Hay, C.I.E.

*Military Attaché*, Major A. S. Lancaster.

*Surgeon*, Capt. H. W. Farrell.

*Secretary*, K. W. Parkes, I.C.S.

*Oriental Secretary*, Khan Bahadur Sikandar Khan.

*British Consul at Jalalabad*, Risaldar Major Sher Ali Khan,

*British Consul at Kandahar*, Khan Bahadur Saiyed Siddiq Hasan.

#### ALBANIA.

(Shqipëria.)

*King of the Albanians*, Zog I, born Oct. 8, 1895; elected *President*, Jan. 31, 1925; proclaimed *King*, Sept. 1, 1928.

*Prime Minister* (Oct. 22, 1935), Mehdi Frashëri.  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Fuad Aslani.

*Minister in London*, Monsieur Lec Kurti.

*Legation*, 72, Pont Street, S. W. 1.

*1st Secretary*, Catin Sarrçi.

*2nd Secretary*, Dervish Duma.

*Consul-General in London*, Edwin Cripwell, 129, Finsbury Pavement, E. C. 2. [Met. 8615.]

Albania, on the East coast of the Adriatic Sea, has a total area of 11,000 sq. miles: total population (Census of 1930) 1,003,104. The political neighbours are, on the north and east, Yugoslavia, and on the south-east and south, Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania was Scanderberg the Great (1444-1467). On Dec. 3, 1913, the Conference of Ambassadors elected Prince William of Wied as Prince of Albania, but he abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, having been in power only six months, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies, and remained in a state of anarchy. After the Armistice a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government, supported by an Italian military occupation of the country. The independence of the country was reaffirmed and guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The provisional government was in power until 1920, when a revolt overturned it and set up a new government which remained in power until upset by a further revolution in December, 1924. A new Constitution was proclaimed on Jan. 21, 1925, under which Albania became a Republic under a President (elected for 7 years), with a Council of Ministers, a Senate, and a House of elected Representatives. On Sept. 1, 1928, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed the country a democratic monarchy and offered the crown to Ahmed Bey Zogu, the President, who assumed the title of Zog I, King of the Albanians; the Senate then ceased to exist, and a High Council of State was formed of 10 members appointed by the King; the House of Representatives consists of 56 members, elected for 4 years.

The country is generally mountainous with heights of more than 6,000 feet. Industry is primitive, agriculture and sheep and goat rearing being the principal occupations, and olives and olive-oil, grains and tobacco the principal products. There is some mineral wealth (bitumen, oil, lignite, copper, iron), which remains largely undeveloped. The Italian State Railways hold a concession to exploit oil, which has been found in satisfactory quantities near Berat. Wells have been sunk and a pipe-line laid down between the oil-field and Valona. Exports of oil figured in the customs statistics for the first time in Jan.-March Quarter, 1936 (9,030 tons, unrefined--value 180,000 gold francs). There are passable motor roads between the principal centres. The harbour at Durazzo, which has a mooring frontage of 450 metres, can



accommodate vessels up to 7 metres draught alongside the quays; elsewhere in the harbour there is anchorage in 4 metres of water; the channel giving access to the harbour has a depth of 7·5 metres.

## Gold Francs.

	1935 36.	1936 37.
Estimated Revenue.....	17,237,191	18,584,042
Estimated Expenditure...	18,035,563	18,879,427
Estimated Debt:—		

Budget deficit .....	798,372	295,385
	1934.	1935.
Total Imports .....	12,332,708	13,727,138
Total Exports .....	4,284,331	6,011,901

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 30,806); other centres are Scutari (pop. 29,209); Elbasan (pop. 13,796); Argyrokastro (10,836); Berat (pop. 10,403); Korcha or Korça (pop. 22,787); Durazzo (pop. 9,739); and Valona (pop. 9,106).

FLAG: Red, with black double-headed spread eagle in centre.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

(Rruga Tomorica, Durazzo.)

*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, Sir A. Ryan, K.B.E., O.M.G. (1936) ..... £2,700  
*Naval Attaché*, Captain R. H. Bevan, R.N.  
*Asst. do.*, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. G. W. H. Stone, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.  
*Air Attaché*, Wing-Commander G. B. Dacre, D.S.O.

*Archivist*, F. W. Borman.

*Albanian Secretary (local rank)*, Triphoni Toni.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER.

*Durazzo—Vice-Consul (local rank of and Secretary)*, Lieut. Com. W. B. C. Weld-Forester, R.N. (ret.).

*Pro-Consul*, F. W. Borman.

## ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The franchise was enlarged after a bloodless revolution in April, 1933. The language of the country is Catalan. Andorra, the Capital, has about 700 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, azure, yellow, red; crown on yellow band.

## ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists

of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahna, and Rub' Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The various Arab States are shown below:—

## THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

(al Mamlaka al Arabiya as-Sa'udiya.)

*King of Saudi Arabia*, H. M. Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal Al Saud, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., born 1880. Sultan of Nejd, 1917; King of the Hejaz, Jan. 8, 1926; King of Nejd, 1927; King of Saudi Arabia, Sept. 17, 1932. *Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. Prince Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud, G.B.E., born 1905.

*Minister in London*, His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 42 Eaton Place, S. W. 1. (Sloane, 3898.)

*1st Sec.*, M. Mahmood Riyad Zada.

*2nd Sec.*, M. Youssef Salama.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present King threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms, and in 1925 completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

By Treaty signed May 20, 1927, Great Britain recognized the complete independence of the Kingdom.

*Nejd* ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahna Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at 1,275,000 Arabs, negroes and half-breeds, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown; the principal industry is camel and sheep raising. The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock, hides and skins. The capital is Riyadh (30,000), and the principal trading centres are Hufuf, on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000), Shaqra, Anaiza, Buraida (20,000), Hail (20,000), and Hauta (Central). The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Qair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahhabis.

The *Hejaz* ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihamah) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wedj, Yambu', Rabigh and Jeddah (the chief

port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaiwar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (Al Medina, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Jeddah, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets. The course of the *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Bagdad Railway at Aleppo; the portion of the railway south of Maan, in Transjordan, is not at present in commission.

*Asir* ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of Al Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Midi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to Arabian geographers, Asir is part of Al Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The two capitals are Abha (Asir Surat) and Jizan (Asir Tihamah).

The total of the subsidies paid to King Ibn Saud during the years 1917 to 1923 is approximately £542,000 subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That Ibn Saud refrained, and restrained his adherents from aggressive action against the Hejaz, Kuwait, and Iraq.
- (2) That he afforded co-operation in the matter of the *Haji* pilgrimage to Mecca by maintaining the safety of pilgrim routes to his territory.
- (3) That he consented to be guided generally by the wishes of His Majesty's Government in regard to his foreign policy, and to co-operate with them in promoting their own policy, which had for its object the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Arab countries and the promotion of the economic interests of both parties.

By the *Treaty of Jeddah* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

**SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG:** Green square, white device on square: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God."

**CAPITAL,** Riyadh, population about 30,000.

**BRITISH LEGATION** (Jeddah).

*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General,* Sir R. W. Bullard, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (1936).

*Jeddah—Consul,* A. S. Calvert (with local rank of 1st Secretary) (Chargé d'Affaires).  
 „ *Vice-Consuls,* H. M. Eyres (with local rank of 2nd Secretary); J. B. T. Judd (with local rank of 3rd Secretary); Khan Bahadur Ihsanullah.  
 „ *Pro-Consul,* Cyril Ousman.  
 „ *Indian Medical Officer,* Dr. Abdul Hamid.

#### THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT.

*Ruler,* Sheikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, K.O.L.E., C.S.I., born 1885, acceded March, 1921.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Saudi Arabia (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. 60,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. There are numerous shipyards where carrying dhows are built for other Arabian ports. From the carrying trade in the Indian Ocean and along the East African coast Kuwaiti dhows brought back an estimated sum of 10 lakhs of rupees in the season 1935-36. The port was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903. The trade of Kuwait (1934-35) was valued at £277,034 for imports, and £80,154 for exports. The Principality has suffered considerably during the last decade by the Trade Blockade imposed against her by Saudi Arabia, which, in order to encourage her own ports, has forbidden all imports into her territories from Kuwait. The Kuwait Oil Company has begun boring at Bahra, on the north side of Kuwait Bay. Imperial Airways call 4 times weekly.

**FLAG:** Red, with white lettering.

*British Political Agent,* Capt. Gerald de Gaury, M.C.

#### THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

*Sultan,* H. H. Saiyid Said bin Taimur, born Aug. 13, 1910, suc. Feb. 10, 1932.

Omân (area undefined; estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 900 miles long, and extends from Tibbat (on the W. side of Cape Mussandam) round Ras Rajir (200 miles N. of Socotra) with the exception of a small strip of the E. coast of the Mussandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba, which is in the administration of the minor chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Great Desert, but of late years the Omanis have become autonomous and are now subject to the Imam of Oman.

The interior is for the most part mountainous, the high country extending down to the sea coast in a series of arid rocky heights, though vegetation exists on the higher mountains. N.W. of Muscat the sea coast littoral tract is fertile and prosperous, and date groves extend along it for over 100 miles. This strip is known as the *Batinah Coast*. The remainder of the coast, with one notable exception, is barren and forbidding and rarely visited by Europeans.

*Gwadar*, a port on the Makran Coast, and a small tract of country round it, also owns allegiance to Muscat. It is the last remnant of the Omani possessions on the Persia side of the Gulf. The population is almost entirely Baluch, with a sprinkling of other elements—Indians (Hindu

and Khoja traders), Persians, &c. The Sultan is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his capital. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government.

The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah) has an estimated population of 12,500. Muscat has a considerable trade (Imports 1935-36, Rs. 3,837,835; exports Rs. 3,264,948.) Dates and dried fish are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports.

*Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent,*  
Major R. P. Watts, I.A.

#### THE KINGDOM OF YEMEN.

*King of the Yemen, Yahya Muhammad Hamid-din, born 1869.*

*Heir Apparent, Prince Seif al Islam Ahmed, son of the King.*

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions. Under Turkish rule, it was divided into the vilayet of Sana, Taiz, and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the borders of the Hadramut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet, coffee and oats, are extensively grown. The chief port of Yemen is Hodeida which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The trade from Yemen perhaps exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The Imam is the head of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Muhammadan religion. On the withdrawal of the Turks from Yemen, the Imam took over occupation of the territory bordering on the Aden Protectorate populated by the Shafai sect of Sunni Muhammadans, and also the Tihamah, or coast lands, from S. of Hodeida to Sheikh Said. From 1920 to 1928 the Imam of Yemen made several encroachments on the Aden Protectorate, to which he laid an historical claim, but in the latter year he was ejected from the district of Dhala by an action from Aden in support of the Protectorate tribes, and in 1934 he withdrew from the remaining portion of the Protectorate held by him as a preliminary condition to the signature of a Treaty of Friendship with the British Government (Feb. 11, 1934) whereby he was recognised as King of the Yemen. About 60 miles to the south of Sana is the town of Zabid, an ancient seat of learning.

FLAG: Red, with white inscription.

CAPITAL, Sana; population, about 40,000; the seaport of Hodeida has about 50,000 inhabitants.

#### BAHRAIN.

*Ruler, H. E. Shaikh Sir Hamad bin 'Isa Al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; acceded Dec. 9, 1932; proclaimed Feb. 9, 1933.*

Bahrain ("Two Seas") is a group of islands (Manamah, Muharrag, Sitra, Nabi Saleh and some uninhabited islets) half way up the Persian Gulf near the Arab Coast (El Hasa). Bahrain is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the principal export,

varying in value from 1 to 2 millions sterling per annum. The principal imports are rice, cottons, dates, sugar and spices. The Bahrain Petroleum Company have been prospecting and have met with success since they commenced operations. The area is 213 sq. miles and the people (about 115,000) are Muslims. Bahrain has been in treaty relations with the Government of India since 1820. In 1880 the Ruler engaged not to make treaties with any other state, and in 1923 the active control of affairs was handed over to the present ruler.

CAPITAL, Manama; population, about 25,000.

*British Political Agent, Lt.-Col. Gordon Loch, C.I.E., I.A.*

*Assistant, Lieut. J. B. Howes.*

*Indian Assistant, Khan Bahadur Abdul Haiy Elhashmy.*

#### QATAR.

*Sheikh of Qatar, Abdulla ben Jasim, acceded 1913.*

El Qatr, a Sheikdom in the Persian Gulf covering the peninsular of Qatr from Khor el Odaid to Hasa, has been in alliance with Great Britain since 1882. The area is about 8,000 sq. miles, with a population of 20,000 to 30,000.

CAPITAL El Bida.

#### THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadharim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Qabr Hud) and Shibam (Qabr Salih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla* (H.H. Sultan Saleh bin Ghalib Al Qu'aiti, who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Saiwun and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Qa'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Qa'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

#### TRUCIAL COAST.

Six principalities on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-al-Khaimah to Odaid, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. The six *Trucial Chiefs* are the Sheikhs of Shargah, Abu Dhabi, Ras el-Khaimah, Dabal Ummel, Qawein and

Ajman, and their territories have a combined area of about 6,023 sq. miles with a population of 75,000 to 85,000. The ports are Abu Zabi and Diba, other centres being Shargah, Baraimi and Ras el Khaimah. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bushire is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Bahrain.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

*President* (1932-1938). General Augustín P. Justo, assumed office, Feb. 20, 1932.

*Vice-President*, Dr. Julio Roca.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas.

*Interior*, Dr. Ramón Castillo

*Finance*, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

*Justice and Public Instruction*, Dr. Carlos de la Torre.

*Agriculture*, Dr. Miguel Ángel Cárcano.

*War*, General Basilio Pertiné.

*Marine*, Capt. Eleazar Videla.

*Public Works*, Dr. Manuel R. Alvarado.

*Ambassador in London*, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Manuel Malbran, G.B.E., 11 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1.

*Counsellor*, Señor Don Carlos Miguens, C.B.E.  
*First Secretary*, Señor Dr. Don Pablo Santos Muñoz.

*2nd Secretaries*, Señor Dr. Don Mariano A. Barrenechea; Señor Dr. Don Carlos Exchagüe.

*Attaché and Legal Adviser*, Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Q. Blamey Lafone.

*Agricultural & Commercial Counsellor*, Señor Dr. Don Rodolfo García Arias.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Mario Fincati.

*Commercial Attaché*, Señor Don A. M. Flores-Pirán.

*Consul-General*, Señor Don Mario Molino Salas, River Plate House, 12 South Place, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

There is a Consulate-General at Dublin, and there are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow; and Vice-Consulates at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Swansea.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer see Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by

the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 12,372,965 (provisional figures) in 1935. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1925 the immigrants numbered 101,576, and the emigrants numbered 169,226. The climate is moderate. Spanish is the language of the country.

*Government*.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 158 members. Members of Congress receive \$18,000 (paper) *per annum*.

*Production*.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were (1930) 32,211,855 cattle, 44,413,221 sheep, 9,858,111 horses, 1,039,420 mules (1930), 5,647,396 goats (1930), and 3,768,738 pigs (1930). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1935 the exports of wheat were 3,860,043 metric tons, oats 376,521, casein 17,064, cotton 36,329 tons, linseed 1,777,632, maize 7,051,463 metric tons, butter 6,780 tons, wool 136,461 tons, sheepskins 19,780 tons, chilled meat 348,531 tons, frozen meat 30,651 tons, frozen mutton and lamb 49,881 tons. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante. The Argentine State Oilfields produced 943,845 cubic metres in 1935; the output of private companies was approximately 1,328,775 cubic metres in 1935.



**Communications.**—There were (1934) 25,128 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 75,250 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are aeroplane services between Argentine centres, neighbouring Republics and Europe and North America. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1935, 2,859 vessels (10,403,111 net tons) entered at all ports; of the total, 4,077,069 net tons were British.

**Defence.**—The Navy consists of 2 battleships, *Moreno* and *Rivadavia* (reconstructed in 1925), 5 destroyer leaders, 4 destroyers, 4 coast defence ships and auxiliary vessels, 2 light cruisers (7,000 tons) and 3 submarines. Strength about 800 officers and 14,000 men. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, and numbers about 2,600 officers, 4,200 N.C.O.s and 27,000 men on a peace footing. Each division would consist of about 40,000 men on a war footing. In 1936 the military air force consisted of 2 Reconnaissance Groups, 2 Fighter Groups and 2 Light Bomber Groups; there is an aircraft factory at Cordoba.

**Education.**—*Primary* Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 51 in 1929, with 17,600 students, average annual fees \$45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 30,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fé, Rosario and Paraná.

	1934. Actual.	1935. Actual.
Revenue.....	\$729,500,000	\$878,000,000
Expenditure.....	730,500,000	851,600,000

#### The Argentine Debt.

According to figures published by the Corporation of Bond and Shareholders of Buenos Aires the Public Debt at June 30, 1935, stood as follows:—

Federal (Paper Pesos).....	\$3,362,948,937
Provincial (Paper Pesos).....	1,151,736,038
Municipal (Paper Pesos).....	491,806,778

	1934.	1935.
Total Imp. (Paper \$) \$1,109,932,444	\$1,174,981,223	
Total Exports " 1,438,443,978	1,569,349,057	
Exports to U.K. ....	£47,945,712	£43,994,866
Imports from U.K. ....	14,661,073	15,606,899

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1935), 2,268,137. Other large towns are Rosario (500,000), Cordoba (300,000) and La Plata (200,577).

**NATIONAL COLOURS:** Blue and White (War flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency Sir Neville Meyrick Henderson, K.C.M.G. (1935) £6,500  
*Counsellor*, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.  
*and Secretary*, H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather.

• Excluding revenue and expenditure from bonds.

*Hon. Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. A. McClymont, O.B.E., D.S.O.  
*Commercial Counsellor*, S. G. Irving, O.M.G.  
*Commercial Sec. (Grade II)*, E. R. Lingeman.  
*Asst. to do.*, John Walker.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. P. J. Mack, R.N.  
*Air Attaché*, Group Captain K. R. Park, M.C., D.F.C.  
*Asst. do.*, Sqdn. Ldr. P. C. Wood.  
*Archivist*, Edward Lamb, M.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Buenos Aires—Consul-Gen.*, V. H. St. J. Harkin.  
" *Vice-Consul*, J. G. Baillie; R. J. Knox, M.B.E.; A. H. B. Perkins, M.B.E. (acting).  
*Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul*, George H. Walsh.  
" *Pro-Consul*, Geeraard Soetermans.  
*La Plata—Vice-Consul*, Wilfred W. Puleston.  
*Mendoza—Vice-Consul*, W. B. Nelson.  
*Port Mduryn—Consul*, Henry C. H. James.  
*Rio Gallegos—Vice-Consul*, Robert Littlejohn.  
*San Julian—Vice-Consul*, Sidney H. Lewis.  
*Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul*, L. A. Harris.  
*Rosario—Consul*, J. R. M. Fell.  
" *Vice-Consul*, Alexander S. Nolan, M.B.E.  
*Santa Fé—Vice-Consul*, R. H. Smiles.  
*Villa Constitución—Vice-Consul*, E. A. Puleston.

#### BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Calle Bartolome Mitre 441, Buenos Aires.  
Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 14 to 19 days by steamship (Germany and Italy 14 days; Britain 17 to 19 days), 4 days by combined Zeppelin and Air Mail service and a weekly Air Mail service of 6 days to Berlin-Stuttgart and Toulouse.

ARMENIA. See Soviet Union.

#### AUSTRIA.

(Oesterreich.)

*President of the Federation* (Dec. 6, 1928), Herr Wilhelm Miklas, born Oct. 25, 1872; re-elected President, Oct. 9, 1931.

#### MINISTRY.

(Nov. 3, 1936.)

*Federal Chancellor (also in charge of the Federal Minister of Defence)*, Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg.  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Guido Schmidt.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, Marshal Hulgerté.  
*Justice*, Dr. Pilz.  
*Education*, Dr. Hans Perntner.  
*Finance*, Dr. Neumayr.  
*Commerce and Communications*, Professor Taucher.  
*Agriculture and Forestry*, Herr Peter Maundorfer.  
*Social Welfare*, Herr Rott.

#### State Secretaries:

*Defence*, General Wilhelm Zehner.  
*Federal Chancery*, Herr Guido Zernatto.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Guido Schmidt.

*Minister in London*, Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.  
*Counsellor*, Ludwig von Blaas.  
*Attaché*, Count Heinrich Meran.  
*Consul-General*, Sir Charles D. Seligman.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30'–26° 20' E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000. At the conclusion of the

Great War, the territories of Austria were reduced to an area of 32,175 square miles. At the Census of 1934 the population was 6,762,687. Before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Jugoslavs and Rumanians had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy." The Emperor Karl "withdrew from the exercise of government" by proclamation Nov. 11, 1918), and a Republic of "German Austria" was declared Nov. 12, 1918.

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of Austria are Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; Italy and Yugoslavia on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the Constitution of November, 1920, Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—

Province.	Area (sq. miles).	Population 1934.
Vienna .....	7,560	1,861,856
Lower Austria .....		1,612,011
Upper Austria .....	4,627	906,025
Carinthia .....	3,679	407,529
Styria .....	6,320	1,016,585
Salzburg .....	2,765	248,188
Tyrol .....	4,881	351,888
Vorarlberg .....	1,010	157,338
Burgenland (West Hungary) .....	1,533	297,642
Total.....	32,175	6,759,062

A Legislature of a Bundesrat and Nationalrat were also constituted, a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923; March, 1927, and November, 1930, and a similar Government was returned on each occasion. Since March, 1933, Parliamentary Government has been abolished. Under the new Constitution (May 1, 1934) Austria ceased to be a Republic and became a Federal State on corporative lines. Reorganisation of the State on these lines has been proceeding during the year 1936.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

*Defence.*—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Federal Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

*Education.*—Primary education is compulsory and free, the children in attendance at schools numbering about 720,000 in 1927. Secondary education is provided in gymnasias, and real-schools and there are universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

*Finance.*—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation.

The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct. 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24'22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The League of Nations Loan was successfully converted early in 1935 from an average of 6·3 per cent. to 4·7 per cent. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmerman, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec. 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924, and on the completion of the work of reconstruction Dr. Zimmerman left Vienna in July, 1926. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs. 345,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns), the rate of exchange in Sept., 1931, being 34'56 *sch.* = £1 sterling. For the last few years, however, the Austrian *schilling* has remained remarkably stable, at from 26'40 to 27'18 to £1. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to Austria. The favourable condition of the Austrian State lasted until 1929, but in 1930 there was a small deficit on working account and in 1931 measures were passed to reduce expenditure and increase revenue.

	Million Schillings.	
	1934.	1935.
Receipts.....	1,947'99	1,894'7
Current Expenditure.....	2,064'37	1,948'5
Working Deficit .....	116'38	53'8
Capital Expenditure .....	109'59	103'0

Since 1930 Austria has been continuously affected by the general trade depression which caused an increase in the number of unemployed, a falling off in production and foreign trade, and a decline in the revenue. A definite improvement was already noticeable in 1935, and has been maintained during 1936. The economic position of the country has moreover been materially improved by its growing popularity as a tourist country. In May, 1931, the leading bank, the Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt, got into difficulties and had to be supported by the Government. In order to relieve the strain

on the Austrian National Bank, the Bank of England advanced £4,300,000 to the Austrian Government on June 16. In August, 1931, the Austrian Government applied to the League of Nations to make an enquiry into its situation, and experts were sent; at the Conference of Lausanne (1932) the offer was made to facilitate the raising of a loan of not more than 300,000,000 sch. for Austria, under certain conditions, to which the Austrian Government subsequently agreed, and this loan was issued in August, 1933. Early in 1936 arrangements were made whereby the outstanding foreign creditors of the Credit Anstalt were finally settled by a cash payment amounting to 60 million Schilling, and arrangements for the payment of twenty annuities of 2 million Schilling.

*Million Schilling.*

	1934.	1935.
Total Imports .....	1,172.5	1,219.3
Total Exports .....	880.3	907.0
Imports from U. K. ....	51.2	54.4
Exports to U. K. ....	47.1	39.2

*Communications.*—In 1933, there were 4,200 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1924, but the new State is land-locked.

*Industries.*—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

*CAPITAL*, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1934) 1,860,308; other large towns are Graz (152,706), Linz (108,884), and Innsbruck (56,401).

*FLAG*: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

(BRITISH LEGATION.)

(Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Sir Walford Selby, K.C.M.G., O.B., C.V.O. (1933) ..... £4,500  
*1st Secretary*, W. H. Bradshaw Mack.  
*2nd Secretary*, P. H. Gore-Booth.  
*Hon. Attachés*, D. Forwood; Viscount Newport.  
*Commercial Secretary (Grade I)*, (with local rank of Commercial Counsellor), R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.  
*Military Attaché*, Maj. K. V. Barker Benfield, D.S.O., M.C.  
*Air Attaché*, Squadron Leader F. Beaumont.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. C. H. D. Grimes.  
*Archivist*, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Vienna*—Consul, Capt. J. W. Taylor, M.B.E.

*Vice-Consul*, Frank Walker.

*Innsbruck*—Consul, I. L. Henderson.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

*King of the Belgians*, H. M. King Leopold III, K.G., born Nov. 3, 1901, succeeded his father Albert, Feb. 17, 1934; married, Nov. 10, 1926, Princess Astrid of Sweden (who was killed in a motor accident, Aug. 29, 1935) and has issue two sons, the Heir Apparent and Prince Albert (b. June, 7, 1934) and a daughter, Princess Josephine Charlotte (b. Oct. 11, 1927).

*Heir Apparent*, H. R. H. Prince Baudouin, Duke of Brabant, born Sept. 7, 1930.

MINISTRY.

(June 13, 1936).

*Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Paul Van Zeeland (Non-Party).  
*Vice-President of the Council and Minister of Public Welfare*, E. Vandervelde (Socialist).  
*Agriculture*, Hubert Pierlot (Catholic).  
*Finance*, Henri de Man (Socialist).  
*Justice*, François Bovesse (Liberal).  
*Interior*, Auguste de Schryver (Catholic).  
*Economic Affairs and Middle Classes*, Philippe van Isacker (Catholic).  
*Education*, Julius Hoste (Liberal).  
*Public Works and Unemployment*, Joseph Marlot (Socialist).  
*Labour and Social Welfare*, Achille Delattre (Socialist).  
*Transport*, Marcel Jaspas (Liberal).  
*National Defence*, General Henri Denis (Non-Party).  
*Colonies*, E. Rubbens (Catholic).  
*Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones*, Désiré Bouchery (Socialist).

*Ambassador in London*, Emile E. de Cartier Baron de Marchienne, Chancery, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.

*Passport Office*, 10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1.

*Counsellor*, Baron Robert Silvercrus.

*1st Secretary*, Count Antoine de Laubespin.

*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-General Baron Vinçotte, C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Assist. do.*, Capitaine-Commandant Hemeleers-Shenley.

*Air Attaché*, Major L. F. E. Wouters.

*Commercial Counsellor*, M. C. Bastin.

*Assistant do. and Consul General*, M. A. de Clercq.

*Agricultural Attaché*, L. Borremans.

*Consul-Chancellor*, A. Bomhals.

*Chancellor*, N. Sondervorst.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1933 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8,247,950. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty; the main object of this act was to turn the French frontier defences and reach Paris before French resistance could be organized, but the Germans were foiled by the heroic defence of the forts at Liège, which gave the French and English armies time to establish contact and block the way to Paris. The invaders, however, ultimately over-ran nearly the whole of Belgium, and the Belgian army was entrenched during the remainder of the war period behind the river Yser. The Germans were ousted from the country shortly before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. About 60,000 persons

were added in 1919 and 1920 by the cession of Moresnet and Malmédy and the district of Eupen. In addition, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg joined Belgium in an economic union when it ceased after the war to form part of the German *Zollverein*.

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège, and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual, and the upper classes everywhere speak French. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the war. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 41 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

**GOVERNMENT.**—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 167 senators (with the exception of 40 elected by the provincial councils and 20 elected by the senators themselves) and 203 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; i.e., to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber was elected in 1925. The present Chamber (elected in May, 1936), consists of 63 Catholics, 23 Liberals, 70 Socialists, 16 Frontists (extreme Flemish Nationalists), 9 Communists and 22 "Rexist." Deputies receive 42,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Municipal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

**PRODUCTION.**—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons,

Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

**DEFENCE.**—The Army is based on the system of compulsory service, the total annual class being, in 1936, 44,000. To this figure must be added reservists recalled for service (4,200) and long-service soldiers (23,817), making a total of 74,200, with 4,414 officers (1936). The average length of service of the annual class is 10 months and 10 days. The Army consists of 3 corps (each of 2 divisions), 1 cavalry corps (of 2 divisions), and 1 division of special frontier troops. The ground anti-aircraft defence and the air units and their organisation are grouped under one command, but form part of the Army.

**EDUCATION.**—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University, which had in the past given its teaching and transacted its business in French, was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution. It had already been made bi-lingual in 1923.

#### FRANCES

Revenue (1936 Budget) .....	10,429,397,000
Expenditure (1936 Budget) .....	10,402,335,000
Debt (Sept. 30, 1935) :—	
Internal .....	33,023,000,000
External .....	22,157,000,000
Imports (1935) .....	17,325,005,000
Exports (1935) .....	16,146,213,000
Imports from U.K. (1935) .....	1,376,046,000
Exports to U.K. (1935) .....	2,405,563,000

The imports in 1935 were: manufactured articles (4,655,951,000 francs), raw materials (8,858,895,000), foodstuffs and beverages (3,449,131,000), and live animals (43,997,000); the exports were: raw materials (6,853,956,000 francs), manufactured articles (8,074,028,000), foodstuffs and beverages (872,565,000) and live animals (66,144,000).

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—In 1935 there were 5,147 kilometres of normal gauge railways, 4,851 of which were operated by the National Railway Company; the length of light railways (narrow gauge) at the end of 1935 was 4,761 kilometres, 4,720 kilometres (of which 1,290 are electrified) being in operation. In 1935 there were 10,486 kilometres of telegraph line, and 2,386,378 kilometres of underground telephone wires. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,842 kilometres (1935), and there are 10,473 kilometres of State and provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1935) of 107 vessels (368.88 tons), in addition to which there were (1935) 280 fishing boats. In 1935, 17,014 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 27,614,666). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieupoort, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1933) of 891,422 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp,



the chief port (439,012); Ghent (217,197), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (164,908) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.

(1934) ..... £5,650

*Counsellor*, Sir N. H. H. Charles, Bt., M.O.

*2nd Secretary*, S. G. Harcourt-Smith.

*3rd Secretary*, A. R. Lambert.

*Hon Attaché*, M. Cheke.

*Commercial Secretary (Grade 1) with local rank of Commercial Counsellor (14)*, Rue Stevin, Brussels, N. S. Reyntiens, O.B.R.

*Asst. do.*, K. E. Maackenzie.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. C. F. Hammill, R.N.

*Asst. do. Comdr. (E.)* R. Cobb, R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Brevet Maj. D. K. Paris, M.C., R.A.

*Air Attaché*, Wing Commander H. N. Thornton, M.B.E.

*Archivists*, C. F. O. Gibson, M.B.E.; A. S. Davidson.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

*Antwerp—Consul-Gen.*, H. Tom, O.M.G., M.B.R.

*" Vice-Cons.*, J. Robinson; L. A. L. Siffre (acting); A. Janssen; Capt. W. C. R. Auc.

*Brussels—Vice-Consuls*, A. D. Francis; Capt. S. L. Robertson (acting).

*" Pro-Consul*, E. L. Philip.

*Ghent—Vice-Consul*, W. A. S. Whipp.

*" Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.

*Ostend—Vice-Consul*, E. R. Templer.

*" Pro-Consul*, A. Borgers.

*Liège—Consul*, L. A. H. Parish.

*" Vice-Consul*, J. Mullany.

*Charleroi—Vice-Consul*, S. P. Brooke-Booth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 204, Rue Royale, Brussels.—*President*, W. P. W. Rathall.

#### THE BELGIAN CONGO.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Pierre Ryckmans, appointed Sept. 1934.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°–31° E. and lat. 5° N.–13° S, the colony comprises an area of 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population (1933) of 9,383,883. The European population (Jan., 1936) was 18,683, of whom 12,654 were Belgians, 1,147 Portuguese, 1,075 Italians, 982 British, 600 Greeks, 523 Americans, 320 French, 392 Dutch, 154 Swiss, 120 Russians, and 716 others of various nationalities.

The Congo State is administered by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, who is assisted by a Colonial Council of 14 members, of whom 8 are nominated by the King, 3 by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber. The Governor-General in Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 349 miles in length. A narrow-

gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (86 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 7,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (78 miles), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (170 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (446 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bukama-Port-Franqui Railway (702 miles) commenced in 1923 and opened in 1928 makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Kasai, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Kindu-Kongola (223 miles), Aketi-Boundo (95 miles), Charlesville-Makumbi (56 miles) and Manono-Mayumba (32 miles), making a total for the Colony of 2,772 miles. A new line has been completed from Katanga to join the recently completed Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola, and work has been started on a line from Stanleyville to Lake Albert which will provide the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Regular air services are established from Boma to Leopoldville, Leopoldville to Stanleyville and Leopoldville to Port Franqui (fortnightly services in conjunction with Belgian European mail); there is an Air Service each week to Europe, run alternately by Sabena (Belgian) and a French Company (the latter continue the journey to Elisabethville, Broken Hill and Madagascar); the Belgian Company runs a fortnightly service to Elisabethville in conjunction with their own planes from Europe; there is thus a weekly service to Elisabethville and once a fortnight the planes continue to Broken Hill. Motor roads total 26,572 miles, while 2,100 miles of new roads are in course of construction in the Colony. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil* (563 miles) from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile. Another runs from Bukama (*via* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai (625 miles). A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

The West Coast District has rather scanty rain (40 inches), but on the Mayumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Katanga, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The chief exports are palm-kernels and palm-oil, cotton, cocoa,

gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, radium, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (pop. 1,654 whites). Principal towns, Matadi (399 whites); Elisabethville (pop. 2,844 whites); Jadotville 1,449 whites; Stanleyville (630 whites); Coquilhatville (363 whites).

	1934. France.	1935. France.
Revenue.....	531,626,230	535,019,675
Expenditure.....	723,428,763	685,503,116
Debt, consolidated.....	2,367,639,883	2,824,335,383
" floating .....	1,407,572,100	1,025,827,100
Imports .....	377,606,441	524,592,248
Exports .....	843,315,648	1,202,943,444
Imports from U.K. ....	51,291,167	73,616,308
Exports to U.K. ....	5,620,000	55,698

*Ruanda and Urundi* (ceded July, 1919) formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niauxa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

*Leopoldville*—*Consul-Gen.*, Harold C. Swan, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, C. W. von Hirschberg; P. R. Morgan.

*Elisabethville*—*Consul (personal rank)*, (vacant)

Maj. A. G. Scott (officiating).

*Matadi*—*Vice-Consul*, G. V. Richardson.

*Stanleyville*—*Vice-Consul*, H. A. J. Merrill.

#### BHUTAN.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 789).

**BOKHARA.** See Soviet Union.

#### BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

*President*, David Toro; assumed office, May 17, 1936.

*Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, (Vacant)—*Legation*, 16 Grosvenor Place, W. 1.

*Consul-General*, Señor Don Mamerto Urriola-goitia, 16 Grosvenor Place, W. 1

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is officially estimated at 514,400 square miles (other estimates giving an area of 708,165 square miles), with an estimated population (1932) of 3,066,815. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 16 members elected for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 73 members elected for 4 years.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are

now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, India rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but are being fostered by protection and the present exchange control restrictions. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, wheat, coal and petrol. There are (1934) 1,314 miles of railways in operation, and the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, in two sections of 115 and 110 miles respectively is in the preliminary stages and is held up for lack of funds, 61 miles only being completed. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosí. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia) is now completed. There is through railway communication with Buenos Aires from La Paz. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (744 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (34 miles of which are completed) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries, but is held up indefinitely for lack of funds. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is now nearing completion.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (see Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Revenue (1935) .....	Rs. 30,929,568
Expenditure (1935) .....	73,087,797
Public debt (1935) .....	750,181,797
Exports (1935) .....	148,656,100
Imports (1935) .....	70,893,351
Imports from U.K. (1933) .....	9,120,345
Exports to U.K. (1933) .....	63,241,769

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz.

Pop. (1934) 150,165. Other large centres are Cochabamba (49,000), Potosí (36,000), Santa Cruz (31,000), Sucre (34,600), Tarija (12,000), and Oruro (40,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(701 Avenida Arce, La Paz.)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General*, Thomas Joseph Morris, C.M.G.

(1934) .....

*Air Attaché*, Group Capt. K. R. Park, M.C.,

D.F.C.

*Asst. do.*, Sqdn. Ldr. P. C. Wood.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*La Paz*—Vice-Consul (with local rank of 3rd Sec.), G. T. Corley Smith.

*Cochabamba*—Vice-Consul, Thomas O'Connor.

*Oruro*—Consul, Frank Milton.

Suere, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *via* Buenos Aires, 28 (*via* New York 35 to 40) days.

## BRAZIL.

(Dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President, Dr. Getúlio Dornelles Vargas, assumed office July 20, 1934.

## MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Carlos de Macedo Soares.

Justice & Interior, Dr. Vicente Rao.

Transport & Public Works, Dr. João Marques dos Reis.

Agriculture, Dr. Odilon Braga.

War, General João Gomes Ribeiro.

Marine, Adm. Aristides Guilhem.

Finance, Arthur de Souza Costa.

Education and Public Health, Dr. Gustavo Capanema.

Labour, Dr. Agamenon Magalhães.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Raul Régis de Oliveira, G.B.E.

Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

Counsellor, Senhor Rubens Ferreira de Melo.

1st Secretary, Senhor Caio de Mallo Franco.

Commercial Attaché, Senhor J. A. Barbosa Carneira.

2nd Secretary, Senhor Desio de Moura, G.B.E.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. Natal Arnaud.

Consul in London, Senhor Alfredo Polzin, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor J. P. da Fonseca Guinãres Faro.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 10' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,327 miles from north to south, and 2,321 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,577 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (1933) of 44,002,095.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Geraes and Espírito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaya, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranã*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueira*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequaled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes

to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Napo* and *Marañon*, the *Putumayo* or *Ica*, *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araucaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguaçu, which unites with the Upper *Paraná* at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic Falls of the *Iguaçu*, and on the *São Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Pau do Afonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held in May, 1933, and the Assembly promulgated a new Constitution (July 16, 1934). Dr. Getúlio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. Universal suffrage has been granted under the new Constitution. The President is elected for 4 years, and is ineligible for the succeeding term. He is assisted in his executive duties by the Ministers of State. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 252 members; members of both houses are paid.

The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry; in 1932 cattle were estimated at 42,539,200, swine (21,615,000), sheep (10,661,000), horses (6,573,000), and goats (5,231,000). The chief products of the country are coffee, maize, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *hevea-naté*, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces,

Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, indies, maize, beans, and *heavenly* (tea). The principal imports are machinery, wheat, iron and steel products, codfish, fuel oils, linen piece-goods, wool yarns, jute, and coal and coke.

Foreign trade of Brazil, 1935:—

Country.	To Brazil.	From Brazil.
U.S.A. ....	£6,406,280	£13,013,000
Germany ....	5,608,320	5,451,000
U.K. ....	3,401,180	3,055,140
France ....	935,300	2,672,800
Argentina ....	3,553,700	1,618,700

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 54,910 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 dreadnoughts, 1 battleship, 11 destroyers, 1 tender, and 4 submarines.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 2,069,370 pupils in 1933. Secondary and Technical education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities. All private schools are slowly passing under the control of the Board of Education. In 1931 a Ministry for Education and Health was created; it has commenced an extensive scheme of reorganization of the teaching system throughout the country. Higher education (11,661 students in 1928) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University Colleges at Manaus (Amazonas) and Curitiba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS. On December 31, 1933, there were 20,659 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph lines 96,243 miles. In 1933 steam and sailing vessels of 46,905,828 tons (of which 9,140,725 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports.

Three Foreign Air Lines (Pan-American, Air France and German Condor) touch Brazil, and the (German) Zeppelin Line runs a summer service from Europe. There are also 2 National Air Lines (in São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul).

Revenue (Budget).....	Paper Milreis	2,537,576,000
Expenditure (Budget) .....	"	2,893,723,000

External Debt (Dec. 31, 1934) .....	£104,026,910
Paper Francs	248,586,955
Gold Francs	266,736,900
U.S. \$	774,197,045

Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1934) Paper M.	3,005,154,900
Floating Debt .....	1,153,644,214
Paper Currency .....	2,977,679,346
Total Paper Milreis	16,922,471,280

Total Imports .....	£25,467,366	£27,431,141
Total Exports .....	35,445,352	33,011,848
Imports from U.K. ....	4,365,473	3,401,180
Exports to U.K. ....	4,263,057	3,055,140

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1933), 1,585,234. Other large centres are São Paulo, 1,006,407; San Salvador (Bahia), 346,399; Recife (Pernambuco), 421,818; Belo Horizonte, 294,944; Porto Alegre, 280,831; Theophilo Ottoni, 163,199; Caratinga, 137,017; Bello Horizonte, 135,112; Fortaleza 133,066; Rio Preto, 126,796; Niteroy, 116,429; Maceio, 115,834 and Curitiba, 108,069.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

## BRITISH EMBASSY.

Residence: Rua Dias de Barras 2A, Santa Theresa (Caixa Postal 401).

Chancery: Praça 15 de Novembro, 10. 2 andar.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Hugh Gurney, K.C.M.G.

M.V.O. (1935) ..... £6 12

1st Secretary (Chargé d'Affaires), E. O. Cooke.

3rd Secretary, A. A. F. Haigh.

Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), F. Murray Harvey.

O.B.E., M.C.

Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), W. G. Bruzand.

Natal Attaché, Capt. P. J. Mack, R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. K. R. Park, M.C.

D.F.C.

Asst. Secy, Sqdn. Ldr. P. C. Wood.

Archivist, W. E. D. Massey.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, J. Lowdon, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consuls, C. E. Gedge; N. C. Robinson.

" Pro-Consul, Anthony J. White.

Morro Velho—V.-Consul, William Pollard.

Bahia—Consul, Darrell Wilson.

" Vice-Consul, Charles R. Girdwood.

Ilheus—Vice-Consul, C. H. Howe.

Pará—Consul, S. C. Lawrence.

" Vice-Consul (vacant).

" Pro-Consul, J. M. de P. Leite.

Manaus—Vice-Consul, Percy J. Turner.

Maranhão—Vice-Consul, J. J. Clissold.

Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, Ralph J. Smith.

" Pro-Consul, Noel Bowmer.

Pernambuco—Consul, K. J. M. White.

" Vice-Consul, R. A. M. Hughman.

" Pro-Consul, L. A. Mello.

Geard—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. F. R. Hall, M.B.E.

Jodo Passoa—Vice-Consul, R. H. Vance.

Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.

Porto Alegre—Consul, H. W. Reid-Brown.

" Vice-Consul, E. S. Sage.

" Pro-Consul, J. A. Macdonald.

Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, Vivian Wigg, M.B.E.

São Paulo—Consul-General, Arthur Abbott, C.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, N. A. P. Sands.

" Vice-Consul, John C. Belfrage.

" Vice-Consul, A. H. Norris (acting).

" Pro-Consul, Maurice Potter.

Corumbá—Vice-Consul, Simeon Quass.

Curitiba—Vice-Consul, W. S. Tate.

Santos—Consul, H. E. Slaymaker.

" Vice-Consul, H. McCordell, M.B.E.

" Pro-Consul, A. E. Collard.

São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL,

Avenida Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro.

(Branches at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 20, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

## BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, H. M. Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 3, 1918; married Oct. 25, 1930, Princess Giovanna of Italy (Queen Ioanna); their Majesties have issue a daughter, Princess Marie Louise, born Jan. 13, 1933.



MINISTRY (October 23, 1936).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
G. Kiossévanoff.

Interior, M. Krasnovsky.

War, General Ch. Loukoff.

Finance, C. Gouneff.

Communications, General Jovoff.

Education, Dr. Nicolaeff.

Agriculture, R. Vassileff.

Trade, M. Valeff.

Public Works, M. Ganeff.

Minister in London, Monsieur S. Radeff,  
24, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.

Chancery, 3 Queensbury Place, S.W. 7.

Secretary of Legation, P. B. Morfot.

Commercial Counsellor, N. R. Rousseff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugoslavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is stated at 39,824 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1932) of 5,911,700. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Muhammadans (Pomaks) (14 per cent.) and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes, the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the Treaty of Neuilly, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranie* of representatives (1 per 20,000 inhabitants), elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Members receive 12,000 leva a month and free railway travel.

PRODUCTION.—About 75 per cent. of the population is engaged on farming small holdings, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, beans, sugar beet, fodder, fruits, vegetables and cotton. The live-stock includes sheep, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Rich and extensive brown and black coal deposits, certain of which (mainly State-owned mines) produce about 2,500,000 tons yearly for home needs. There is a large variety of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernised. Certain areas are well mineralised with copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, &c., but only copper and lead are mined and treated on a commercial scale. There are large deposits of bituminous

shale and indications of petroleum. Alluvial gold is found in many places. Local industry is encouraged by tariff protection and other inducements, and includes foodstuffs and beverages, cotton and woollen textiles, electrical goods, ceramics, metal-working, chemicals, leathers, paper and woodwork. The principal imports are raw, semi-manufactured and finished textiles, metals and manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, implements and tools, chemicals, tanning materials, mineral and vegetable oils, greases, fats, gums, wax, paper, hides, leather, glassware, china and porcelain, drugs and medicines, colonial goods, sawn timber, rubber. The principal exports are cereals and flour, bran, tobacco, eggs, beans, poultry and dairy produce, sunflower seed and cake, vetches, goat, sheep and lamb skins, attar of roses, live-stock, nuts, fruits, silk cocoons, charcoal, hardwoods, copper matte and lead ore.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army. By the Treaty of Neuilly the Bulgarian Army was limited to 30,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is obligatory up to 4th Standard, and free up to 7th Standard. 1,721 elementary schools, 103 high schools (including American, French, German and Italian schools). Illiteracy is rapidly decreasing. There are many technical and commercial schools. Sofia has a State University, a Free University, and Art, Music and Military Academies.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1933, there were 12,169 miles of road open, 4,452 miles under construction, and 913 miles traced. Of roads in actual use 4,678 miles were State and 6,228 miles Communal. There were 1,665 miles of normal and 276 miles of narrow gauge railway open. On Dec. 31, 1932, there were 578 post and telegraph offices, 560 telephone exchanges with 18,966 subscribers (8,000 in Sofia). The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rusechuk, Svistov, Vidin and Lom on the Danube. In 1933 vessels cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 5,802 (2,183,707 tons), 10,517 vessels cleared at Danube ports (1,855,786 tons).

Budget revenue (estimated) ...leva 5,635,120,000  
Budget expenditure (estimated).....5,695,120,000

Debt (June 30, 1935):—  
External.....leva 19,363,453,000  
Internal Consolidated ..... " 2,701,383,000  
" Non-Consolidated... " 4,526,476,000  
Total.....leva 7,227,859,000

Trade:—  
Total Imports.....leva 3,008,954,000  
Total Exports..... " 3,253,284,000  
Imports from U.K. .... " 223,478  
Exports to U.K. .... " 239,210

CAPITAL, Sofia (pop. 1934, 310,000) at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna (60,000) and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, (15,000) on the Danube. Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (90,000), Bourgas (32,000), Sliven (30,000), and Gabrovo (11,000).

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, white, green, red.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

(Boulevard Ferdinand 73, Sofia.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. D. Peterson, O.M.G. (1936) £3,600 and Secretary, C. N. Stirling.  
 Naval Attaché, Com. H. Clanchy, R.N.  
 Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.  
 Military Attaché, Capt. A. Ross.  
 Archivist, R. P. Llewelyn.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofia—Consul (holds local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II), R. B. B. Tollinton.

Vice-Consul, S. Harrison, O.B.E.

Bourgas—Vice-Consul, Maj. F. J. Collas, O.B.E., M.C.

Varna—Vice-Consul, F. P. Baker.

## CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

President (1932-1938), Señor Don Arturo Alessandri; installed Dec. 24, 1932.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Augustin Edwards, G.B.E., LL.D., 3 Hamilton Place, Park Lane, W.1.

Chancery, Carrington House, Hertford Street, W.1.

Counsellor of Embassy, Don Luis Renard.

Secretary of Embassy, Dr. Don C. Manuel Pereira.

Commercial Counsellor, Don Julio Bittancourt.

Commercial Attaché, Don Santiago Monk.

2nd Secretary, Don J. A. Gandarillas.

Consul, Don Humberto Videla, 76 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 25' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,800 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of a trail leading from Chile to Argentina has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 16 provinces and 3 territories (Aysen and Magallanes) and the aggregate area is estimated at 285,100 square miles. In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000.

The population in June, 1936, was estimated at 4,528,677. Included in the total are four racial divisions; (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1935 by 23,439 Spaniards, 11,070 Italians, 5,292 British, 10,861 Germans, 5,007 French, 1,345 Syrians, 1,374 Swiss, 4,064 Yugoslavs, 272 Danes and 1,343 Russians. In

1935, the births amounted to 34·1 per 1,000; marriages 7·3, and deaths 25·0 per 1,000.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipu* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), which superseded that of May 25, 1833, the President is elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 143 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, Chile pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is increasing yearly. Excellent wines are produced, and the Government is taking steps to develop their exportation. The live stock includes (1930) 2,387,940 cattle, 6,263,482 sheep, 788,831 goats, and 331,156 swine, 441,027 horses, 31,414 mules and 37,455 donkeys. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and manganese ore. The production of bar copper in 1935 was 259,930 tons, Chile being the second greatest copper producing country in the world. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, copper, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper, iron, manganese and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,899,936 tons of coal were mined in 1935). In 1932 the production of nitrate was 450,400 tons, the exports of this fertilizer being in the same period 269,800 tons. Early in 1930 a law was passed constituting a national nitrate company, to be called *Compania de Salitre de Chile* (*Cosach*), with a capital of £75,000,000 with State participation, to take over the whole of the nitrate industry, the export tax being abolished, and its place in the budget taken by a fixed payment to the Government during the first three years, and after that by the Government's share in the company's profits. By decree of Jan. 1, 1933, the dissolution of the *Cosach* was enacted, and on June 15, 1934, a new company came into existence, the Nitrate Company of Tarapacá and Antofagasta. This concern consists of 34 companies comprised in *Cosach*, and with the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation and the Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., constitutes the new organization of the Chilean industry. The sales of all these companies are effected through a central body known as the *Nitrate and Iodine, Sales Corporation*. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage, paper and cigarette factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to

Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, oats, borax, frozen meat, wheat, copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery, and motor vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1935) 5,471 miles of railway working, of which 1,703 miles are British controlled. In 1935 there were 15,718 miles of telegraph, 1,006 post-offices, and 4,690 miles of telephone, with 14 public wireless stations. The mercantile marine (1935) numbers 119 vessels (148,497 tons). In 1935 713 vessels (2,138,992 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 15,388 coasting vessels (18,050,918 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 19th to 45th year must serve in the army for a training period. The peace effective of the active army is 13,000 (1935). The Air Force has a peace strength of 70 machines with 249 officers and 2,250 other ranks. The navy consists of 1 battleship (recently renovated), 1 ironclad, 3 cruisers, 11 destroyers and 10 submarines, with a complement of 632 officers and 7,217 other ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory; there are 4,301 schools, attended by 479,761 children out of a total on the registers of 662,706. There are 3 Universities (2 in Santiago and 1 in Concepcion). The National Library contains about 450,000 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic.

Revenue.....	*\$1,408,644,392
Expenditure.....	*1,290,958,168
Internal Debt (Dec. 31).....	*1,608,805,343
External Debt (Dec. 31).....	U.S.\$432,704,131
Total Imports.....	†\$303,000,000
Total Exports.....	†473,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	†57,400,000
Exports to U.K.....	†87,000,000

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1936) 819,930. Other large towns are:—Valparaíso (193,205), Concepcion (77,589), Talca (45,020), Iquique (46,458), Chillan (39,511), Antofagasta (53,591), Temuco (35,748), and Viña del Mar (49,488).

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No. 152, Santiago.)  
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,  
 His Excellency Sir Joseph Addison, K.C.M.G.  
 (1936).....£4,200  
 1st Sec., Victor Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck.  
 3rd Secretary (Local rank), A. Goodden.  
 Commercial Secretary (Grade II, with local rank of Grade I), J. M. L. Mitcheson.  
 Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Mack, R.N.  
 Air Attaché, Group-Capt. K. R. Park, M.C., D.F.C.  
 Asst. do., Sqdn. Ldr. P. C. Wood.  
 Archivist, F. Walker.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul (holds local rank of 3rd Secretary), A. Goodden.  
 Pro-Consul, L. Borax.

° Paper Pesos (about \$31 = £1).

† Pesos of 6d. Gold.

Antofagasta—Consul, R. J. Fowler.  
 Arica—Vice-Consul, L. C. Richards.  
 Iquique—Vice-Consul, N. T. M. Clarke, M.C.  
 Talca—Vice-Consul, A. Campbell.  
 Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.  
 Valparaíso—Consul-Gen., H. H. Cassells, C.B.E., M.V.O.

„ Vice-Consuls, T. J. E. Haskoll; P. M. Johnston (acting).

Concepcion, Coronel and Lota—Consul, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.

Coronel and Lota—Pro-Consul, James Monks.

Coyquimbo—Vice-Consul, W. M. Somerville.

Magallanes—Vice-Consul, T. S. Boyd (acting).

Osorno—Vice-Consul, Sydney Smith.

Taichuvano, Tomé and Penco—Vice-Consul, Alfred E. Cooper.

Tenanco—Vice-Consul, George H. Caistor.

Valdivia and Corral—Vice-Consul, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Blanco No. 869, Valparaíso.

Valparaíso is distant 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit 30 to 35 days. *Via* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

#### CHINA.

(Ta Chung-Hua Min-Kuo—The Great Chinese Republic.)

President, Lin Sen, assumed office Dec. 27, 1931.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—KUO-MIN CHENG-FU.

The National Government Council consists of National Government Councillors, among whom are the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the five Yuan (Councils). The President is *ipso facto* Chairman of the National Government Council.

President, Executive Yuan, Chiang Kai-Shek.

Do., Legislative Yuan, Sun Fo (Sun K'E).

Do., Judicial Yuan, Chu Cheng.

Do., Examination Yuan, Tai Chi-Tao.

Do., Control Yuan, Yu Yu-Jen.

#### Executive Yuan—Cabinet.

(Hsing Cheng Yuan Hui.)

The Cabinet consists of the President and the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and the following Ministers:—

Vice-President and Minister of Finance, H. H. Kung.

Interior, Chiang Tso-Pin.

Foreign Affairs, Chang Chun.

War, General Ho Ying-Chin.

Navy, Admiral Chen Shao-Kwan.

Industry, Wu Ting-Chang.

Communication, Ku Mong-Yu.

Railways, Chang Chia-Ao.

Education, Wang Shih-Chieh.

Justice, Wang Yung-Fu.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Quo Tai-chi, 49 Portland Place, W.1.

Counsellor, Wei-Cheng Chen.

1st Secretaries, Tan Pao-Shen; Linh Chieh.

2nd Secretary, Chien Tsui-Tien

3rd Secretary, Chao Hui-Mu.

Naval Attaché, Commander Tseng Yeo-chu.

Attachés, Loh Ming-Sin; Tien Fang-Cheng; Wu

Lien-Hwei; Tao Yung.

Consul-General, London, Tan Pao-Shen, 49 Portland Place, W.1.

## \*ESTIMATED AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China .....	2,083,000	482,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Mongolia .....	1,360,000	3,000,000
Sinkiang (Turkestan) .....	551,000	3,000,000
Tibet .....	463,000	3,000,000
Total.....	4,457,000	491,000,000

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1931: British, 13,344; Japanese, 260,621; Russian, 56,479; American, 8,637; Portuguese, 2,368; German, 3,444; French, 8,651; the total being 370,393. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French (in 1923). The total number of Chinese abroad is estimated (1930) at 6,372,043.

Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world, and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-12, by which the autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government. For more than 2,000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State legislating by edict in matters great and small. In the seventeenth century the *Ming Dynasty* was overcome by the *Manchus* from the north, who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the Manchus, but for many years the civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district administration. Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. At the close of the year 1911 the party of the reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the *Hutukhta Khan* as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic.

\* Estimates of the populations of China vary considerably. The *League of Nations Annuaire Year Book*, 1926, gives a total for China (including Manchuria and Jehol, Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet) of 420,000,000.

On Oct. 1, 1930, *Wei-hai-wei*, the island of *Liu Kung* and certain other islands, leased to Great Britain in 1898, were restored to China. The area comprised in the lease was about 285 square miles, with a population of about 170,000. On Jan. 15, 1931, the Belgian concession at Tientsin was also formally restored to China.

The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, but from his death in 1916 until June 1928 his subordinates and their successors fought for supreme power. Presidential elections were held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. The Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) was stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital in 1924, and such government as existed in 1927 was centred in Peking (for Northern China), while the *Kuomintang* (People's National Party) was represented by a Nationalist Government at Canton (for Southern China). In June 1928 Peking was captured by the Nationalists, and the capital of the country was transferred to Nanking, and on October 10, 1928 (the anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang in 1911), Chiang Kai-shek, the commander-in-chief of the victorious Nationalist armies, was installed as President of the Republic. The constitution promulgated in 1928 provides for government by five Councils (*Yuan*) Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Control.

EDUCATION.—In 1924 there were 190,000 schools in operation, with 6,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The foreign trade of China is stated as follows in *Standard Dollars*.

Year.	Net Imports.	Net Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1930	2,041,000,000	1,394,000,000	647,000,000
1931	2,234,000,000	1,416,000,000	818,000,000
1932	1,632,000,000	768,000,000	864,000,000
1933	1,245,000,000	612,000,000	733,000,000
1934	1,029,000,000	535,000,000	494,000,000
1935	919,211,000	575,809,000	343,402,000

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

## External Trade, 1935.

In Standard Dollars = 0.715 Haikwan Taels.

Country.	To China.	From China.
Great Britain .....	\$98,232,000	\$49,463,000
India .....	25,480,000	20,345,000
Hong Kong .....	20,259,000	94,893,000
Malaya .....	10,313,000	12,907,000
France.....	13,352,000	29,245,000
Germany.....	103,385,000	28,926,000
Japan .....	139,593,000	62,959,000
U.S.A. ....	174,930,000	136,410,000
U.S.S.R. ....	7,000,000	4,238,000



The principal imports in 1935 were:—

Article.	Standard Dollars.
Metals and Ores .....	\$7,443,000
Machinery .....	65,853,000
Raw Cotton, &c. ....	45,184,000
Dyes and Paints .....	37,612,000
Chemicals .....	37,443,000
Cotton goods.....	20,603,000
Woolens.....	20,415,000
Fishery products .....	19,028,000
Tobacco .....	11,301,000
Coal and Fuel .....	9,200,000

The principal exports in 1935 were:—

Article.	Standard Dollars.
Animal products and Poultry .....	80,256,000
Oils, Tallow and Wax .....	57,280,000
Seeds .....	49,001,000
Metals and Minerals .....	43,575,000
Raw Silk .....	36,142,000
Tea .....	29,624,000
Hides, Skins, &c.....	23,629,000
Raw Cotton .....	21,732,000

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communication and travel are difficult and dangerous. In the remaining districts the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, and from N. to S. by the Great Canal.

**Railways.**—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey.

**Shipping.**—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1932 the total tonnage of the 161,592 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 135,409,496 tons. Of ocean shipping entered and cleared in 1935 (73,000 vessels, 48,106,000 tons), 13,341 (8,542,000 tons) were British; 5,105 (9,197,000 tons) Japanese; and 1,557 (3,711,594 tons) U.S.A. In 1935 the shipping entered at the port of Shanghai was 17,417,540 tons; cleared 16,609,263 tons.

**Telegraphs** connect Peiping with Europe and Tibet and the line being extended to Lhasa. There are about 53,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, Municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

**Maritime Customs.**—The Chinese Maritime Customs consists of about 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of whom are British subjects, and some 8,000 Chinese, all under the control of the *Inspector-General* (Sir Frederick Maze). By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed; but the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the *Inspector-General*. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service is responsible for the payment of the Indemnities and foreign Loans secured on the Customs; it also manages the Lighthouse Administration, is closely associated with conservancy operations, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The *China Customs Revenue* in 1935 was

\$315,519,712 (£23,335,312). The *Salt Revenue* in 1935 was \$184,209,300.

**Post Office.**—The Chinese Post Office was established by Imperial Decree in 1866 and placed in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, the great *Inspector-General*, who developed it on modern lines. It remained a branch of the Maritime Customs until the death of Sir Robert Hart in 1911, when it was transferred to the Ministry of Communications and a Foreign Co-Director. Letters can be sent all over China at the uniform rate of 5 cents per 20 grammes. The number of Post Offices and Agencies (1932) was 12,828. In 1932, 738,979,000 postal packets and 6,000,000 parcels were handled.

#### BUDGET (1934-1935).

	Standard Dollars.
Ordinary Expenditure .....	\$773,470,000
Ordinary Revenue .....	751,687,000
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1931) .....	£153,000,000

At Jan. 1, 1935, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total internal debt was \$871,237,000 (including arrears of capital and interest).

#### OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

**Mongolia**—estimated area about 1,360,000 square miles—population 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 (of whom the greater number are Buddhists).

In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledges the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia.

**Outer (North-West) Mongolia** covers an area of about 360,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtysh and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides and skins, and gold. The chief centres are Urga (Kuren), or Ulan-Buotr-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight"; Uliassutai, and Kobdo, all of importance as trading centres on the main caravan routes. Part of Outer Mongolia has declared itself independent of its suzerain as the Republic of *Tannu Tuva*. The districts affected lie between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital of the Republic being Chem Belder (or Krasny, "Red Town").

**Inner Mongolia** covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles and includes the *Gobi* ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang-ho river. In the north-east of Inner Mongolia rises the Keru-luu, which flows into the Dalai Nor in Manchuria. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The

centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kuku-khoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Keru-Jun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

*Tibet* (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India. (See p. 790.)

*Chinese Turkestan* (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes *Zungaria* and Chinese *Tartary*, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi. (See p. 790.)

The *Paracels*, a group of islets and reefs in the South China Sea (about 150 miles E. of Cochin China) and the *Pratas*, a cluster of islands to the S.E. of the Paracels, are Chinese-dependencies.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Nanking. Population (1931), 1,300,000.

*Nanking*, selected as the capital of China in 1928 in place of Peking, is the principal city in the province of Kiangsu, and the seat of the provincial government of Kiang-nan (embracing the three provinces of Kiang-su, Kiang-si and Ngan-hui). About 1000 A.D. it was named Kiang nan, but in 1368 this was changed to Nanking ("Southern Capital.") The city is built on the south bank of the Yangtse Kiang river, about equidistant from Canton and Peiping, and is connected by railway (102 miles) with Shanghai. *Peiping*, the former capital, had an estimated population of 1,300,000 in 1921.

*Shanghai* comprises (a) the *International Settlement* administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council (for the defence of which British Forces were despatched), the estimated population being (1934) 1,148,821 (Foreigners, 48,325; Chinese, 1,100,496); (b) the *French Concession*, an independent administration, population (1934) 498,193 (Foreigners, 28,899; Chinese, 479,294); and (c) the *Shanghai City, Chapei and Nantao* areas surrounding these settlements, population (1934) 1,902,762, (Foreigners, 10,474; Chinese, 1,892,288)—a grand total for Shanghai of 3,550,376.

The population of the principal ports and trade marts is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 240,000; Canton, 870,000; Changsha, 700,000; Chefoo, 250,000; Chingkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 700,000; Foochow, 400,000; Hangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Han-yang), 800,000; Ichang, 110,000; Mengtsz, 200,000; NANKING, 1,300,000; Ningpo, 300,000; Shanghai, 3,550,376; Shasi, 150,000; Soochow, 300,000; Swatow, 200,000; Tientsin, 1,400,000; Tsingtau, 400,000; Wansien, 300,000; Wenchow, 700,000; Wuchow, 100,000; Wuhu, 140,000.

FLAG: Red, with blue canton bearing a white sun.

BRITISH EMBASSY, PEIPING (Peking).

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, K.C.M.G. (1936) £5,250 *Counsellor* (*Charge d'Affaires*), R. G. Howe. 1st Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C. 2nd Secretary, B. E. F. Gage. 3rd Secretary, G. P. Young. *Chinese Counsellor*, Sir E. Teichman, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

*Commercial Secretary* (Grade II), J. C. Hutchison, O.B.E. *Commercial Secretary* (Grade II), (*Hong Kong*), G. C. Felham. *Financial Adviser*, E. L. Hall-Patch. *Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. B. Rawlings, O.B.E., R.N. *Military do.*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Lovat Fraser, O.B.E. *Air Attaché*, Wing-Commander H. S. Kerby, D.S.O., A.F.C. *Chaplain*, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D. *Consul*, N. Fitzmaurice, C.I.E. *Chinese Sec.*, A. L. Scott (*acting*). *Accountant*, E. Williams. *Archivist*, A. T. Cox, M.B.E. *Clerical Officers*, A. Veitch; E. L. Watkins; P. A. North. *Cypher Officers*, C. M. Alport; K. O'B. Harding; H. Tubb. *Commandant, British Embassy Guard*, Major Dennis Chesney, O.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—*Consul*, A. J. Martin.  
Canton—*Consul-Gen.*, H. Phillips, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
" *Consul*, F. S. Gibbs.  
" *Consul* (Grade II), H. Braham (*acting*).  
" *Vice-Consul*, F. F. Garner.  
" *Clerical Officer* (and *Pro-Consul*), C. W. Martin.  
Changsha—*Consul*, S. L. Burdett, M.O.  
Chefoo—*Consul*, S. G. Beare.  
Chungking—*Consul-General*, E. W. P. Mills (*acting*).  
" *Vice-Consul*, H. D. Bryan.  
Foochow—*Consul*, G. E. Stockley.  
Hankow—*Consul-General*, G. S. Moss, C.B.E.  
" *Consul*, H. A. F. B. Archer, O.B.E.  
" *Vice-Consul*, J. P. Reeves.  
" *Pro-Consul and Clerical Officer*, W. H. Spring.  
Ichang—*Consul*, A. Price (*acting*).  
Kashgar—*Consul-General*, Maj. K. C. Packman.  
" *Vice-Consul*, M. G. Gillett.  
Nanking—*Chinese Secretary* (with local rank of 1st Sec.), H. I. Prideaux-Brune, O.B.E.  
" *Consul* (vacant).  
" *Clerical Officers*, T. McDonald, M.B.E.; W. H. Williams.  
Peiping (Peking)—*Consul*, N. Fitzmaurice, C.I.E.  
" " *Vice-Consul*, W. G. C. Graham; G. W. Creighton.  
Shanghai—*Judge of Supreme Court*, A. G. Mossop.  
" *Commercial Counsellor*, L. Beale, C.B.E.; *Assistant*, I. C. Mackenzie.  
" *Commercial Secretary* (Gr. II.), A. H. George.  
" *Consul-General*, Sir J. F. Brennan, K.C.M.G.  
" *Assist. Judge*, P. G. Jones, C.B.E.  
" *Consul*, J. W. O. Davidson, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
" *Crown Advocate*, V. Priestwood.  
" *Registrar and Coroner*, C. H. Haines, M.B.E.  
" *Consuls*, C. R. Lee; L. H. Lamb; E. W. Jeffery.  
" *Vice-Consul*, E. B. Boothby.  
" *Accountant*, W. C. Scott.  
" *Chief Clerk*, I. T. Morris.  
" *Assistant Clerk*, A. Ricketts.  
" *Archivist*, A. J. Evans.  
" *Passport Office*, R. S. Heaney.

Shanghai—Clerical Officers, S. E. Faithful; W. C. Tice.

" Judge's Clerk, E. G. Abbot

" Marshal, J. J. McGeeown.

" Usher, J. J. Dawe.

Swatow—Consul, W. S. Toller, O.B.E.

Tengyueh—Consul, R. A. Hall.

Tientsin—Consul-General, J. B. Affleck, O.B.E.

" Consul, G. A. Herbert, M.O.

" Consul, J. P. Coghill.

" Clerical Officer and Pro-Consul, H. C. Rabbetts.

Tsinan-fu—Consul, C. E. Whitmore.

Tsingtao—Consul-General, H. F. Handley Derry, O.B.E.

" Consul, F. A. Wallis.

" Vice-Cons., J. C. A. Alexander.

Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, W. P. W. Turner, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" Clerical Officer and Pro-Consul J. W. McLaughlin.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Chiukiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, and Tsinan-fu.

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

## COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia).

President (1934-1938), Dr. Alfonso Lopez, born Jan. 31, 1885, assumed office Aug. 7, 1934.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England (vacant).

Legation, 26 Loundes Street, S.W. 1.

Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), Señor Don Saturnino Restrepo.

Counsellor, Señor Don Jorge Garcés.

Consul-General (ad interim), Señor Don Saturnino Restrepo, 12 Cadogan Place, S.W. 1.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Señor Don Antonio Salgar de la Cuadra, North House, North John Street.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1928) of 7,851,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic. There is a Congress of two Chambers, Senate (56 members) and Chamber of Deputies (112 members).

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous Minima Gorge of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or Inca's Bridge, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great Fall of Tequendama, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in enormous quantities, and in the year 1935 the output was 17,562,000 barrels; it is possible that new oilfields will shortly be opened near the Venezuelan frontier. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, petroleum, gold, bananas, and hides.

The standing army consists of about 10,000 men. Railroads are in their infancy, about 2,040 miles being open in 1934, with 23,206 (1931) miles of telegraph; there are also (1934) 2,980 miles of national roads, in addition to departmental (some macadam) and "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). There is a daily passenger and mail service between Bogotá and Barranquilla and a bi-weekly service in concert with Pan-American Airways to the U.S. New York can be reached in 2 days and mail is delivered in England 9 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellin, Cali and Cúcuta.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion, but all religions are tolerated.

Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue (Budget).....	PEROS 62,489,964
Expenditure .....	61,092,152
Debt, Dec. 31, 1935*:-	
National .....	\$184,590,201
Departmental .....	59,989,500
Municipal .....	22,149,900
Mortgage Banks .....	37,322,000

	1934.	1935.
Total imports .....	\$87,559,297	\$106,854,058
Total exports .....	\$123,891,170	\$123,601,879
Imports from U.K. ...	\$15,255,066	\$17,878,888
Exports to U.K. ....	\$2,911,391	\$2,025,182

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population (1928), 235,421; Medellin (120,044), Barranquilla (139,974), Cartagena (92,494), Manizales (81,091), and Cali (122,847).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

\* \$16,051,332 of the National Debt is in the form of a short term loan by a banking group (Nat. City B of N.Y., First Nat. B. of Boston, and Lazard's of Paris and London). Colombia suspended payment of interest on the National foreign debt in March, 1933, but resumed service in July, 1933, on the basis of current year's coupons to be paid one-third in cash and two-thirds in scrip, which is to be amortized in 4 years, and is non-interest bearing.

§ Average exchange (1934) 21/4 = £1; (1935) 22/11 = £1.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. B. T. Paske Smith, C.B.E.

(1936) £ 3,000

Air Attaché, Group Captain K. R. Park, M.C.

1936.

Asst. do., Squadron-Ldr. P. C. Wood.

Consul, with local rank of Commercial Sec. (Grade II) and local rank of 1st Secretary, T. J. Anderson.

Archivist, T. W. Glover.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Consul (local rank of 1st Secretary), T. J. Anderson.

Barranquilla—Vice-Consul, H. N. Burley.

Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, C. F. Patterson.

Cali—Vice-Consul, A. C. Thompson.

Cartagena—Vice-Consul, H. L. Tyler.

Manizales—Vice-Consul, A. S. Hamilton (acting).

Mariquita (Honda)—Consular Agent, A. Kippen.

Medellin—Consul, C. M. Davidson.

Paso—Vice-Consul, Alfonso A. Woodcock.

Santa Marta—Vice-Consul, G. H. White.

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá (via New York) 18 days.

## COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1936-40), León Cortés Castro. Assumed office May 8, 1936.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manuel Francisco Jiménez.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General, London, Virgilio Chaveri Ugalde, 33 36 King William Street, E.C. 4.

Consul, John C. Eggers.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (Jan. 1, 1936) of 577,833. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America. Under the Constitution of 1927 there is a single chamber Congress of 43 members, elected for 4 years.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1935) are coffee (£1,130,665), bananas (£304,756), cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit and timber. The imports (in 1935, 38·6 per cent. from United States, 10·57 from United Kingdom, 22·6 per cent. from Germany) are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the bulk of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1935, 495 vessels (1,265,807 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 420 miles of railroad were open in 1929. In 1934 there were

215 post offices and 215 telegraph offices (12 wireless), with (1930) 2,612 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1934.	1935
Public income .....	£1,231,910	£933,245
Public expenditure ..	1,208,911	1,084,765
Foreign debt.....	3,902,908	2,852,619
" .....	*Fcs.5,811,000	*Fcs.5,811,000
" .....	U.S.\$7,198,000	U.S.\$8,676,076

	U.S.\$	U.S.
Railway " Electric- cation .....	\$1,883,900	\$2,057,900
Internal debt .....	£1,484,236	£1,260,607
Total imports .....	1,728,621	1,451,076
Total exports .....	1,732,817	1,683,468
Imports from U.K. ...	246,762	152,834
Exports to U.K. ....	£23,094	494,176

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1934), 58,242 (with suburbs, 68,724); Heredia 8,422 (with suburbs, 14,318); Limon, 16,203; Alajuela, 9,782; Cartago, 17,890; Puntarenas, 8,127.

Flags: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

## BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Frederick Edward Fox Adam (1934) (resident at Panama, q.v.).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox, M.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, Alex. Murray.

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, R. C. Johnston.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days; Air Mails (via New York) 11 or 12 days from London.

## CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez. Assumed office, May 20, 1936.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Don José Manuel Cortina.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Pedro Martínez Fraga.

Legation, 20 Wilton Crescent, S.W. 1.

1st Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Roberto Gonzalez de Mendoza.

Consul, Señor Don Julio A. Brodermann.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor Don Antonio A. Ross.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 88° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 3,961,725 (Dec. 31, 1933).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by in-

\* Pre-War Gold Francs.



ternal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 37 members elected for 9 years and a Chamber of 128 Deputies elected for 6 years. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1935) 2,500,000 acres under sugar, about 500,000 acres under tobacco, sweet potatoes and ~~bananas~~. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1935) 2,554,267 tons; the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges. 3,800 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 2,200 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1934 '35.	1935 '36.
Revenue .....	\$70,610,000	\$68,211,989
Expenditure .....	69,773,000	76,460,171
External Debt (a) .....	153,512,500	144,732,789
Internal Debt (b) .....	57,717,000	97,667,300
	1934.	1935.
Imports .....	\$73,388,154	\$99,929,927
Exports .....	102,746,409	130,770,343
Imports from U.K. ....	3,941,149	4,105,045
Exports to U.K. ....	14,498,311	13,987,659

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1935, 550,088); other towns are Santiago (103,961), Holguin (135,202), Camaguey (133,309), Cienfuegos (89,225), and Matanzas (70,377).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

(a) Including Public Works Loans and Sugar Stabilization Loan.

(b) Including Floating Debt—about \$90,000,000.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle B y 15, Vedado, Havana.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Thomas Maitland Snow, C.M.G. (1935) ..... £4,125  
For Nav. and Mil. Attache's, see U.S.A.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Consul (with local rank of Consul-General and also 1st Secretary), T. Ifor Rees (San Pedro No. 4, Havana).

Vice-Consuls, L. Barnett; J. T. Weir; W. H. Bunbury.

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Arthur E. Standen.

Santiago de Cuba—Vice-Consul, L. Haydock-Wilson, M.B.E.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Dr. Eduard Beneš, born May 28 1884; assumed office Dec. 18, 1935.

## MINISTRY.

(March, 1936.)

Prime Minister, Dr. M. Hodařa.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Krofta.

Education, Dr. E. Franke.

Finance, Dr. J. Kalfus.

Interior, Dr. J. Černý.

Justice, Dr. Ivan Dérer.

Posts, Dr. J. Tučný.

Agriculture, Dr. V. Zadina.

Social Welfare, J. Nečas.

Public Works, Dr. J. Dostalek.

Commerce, Dr. J. V. Najman.

Railways, Rudolf Bechyně.

Unification, Monsignor Dr. J. Šrámek.

Public Health, Dr. L. Czech.

Defence, F. Machník.

Without Portfolio Dr. F. Spina; Erwin Zajiček.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Dr. Vilém Černý.

Counsellor (Press), Dr. J. Kraus.

1st Secretary, Dr. Jan Gerke.

Commercial Attaché, Dr. V. Jansa.

Consul, Josef Bujnáč, 8 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the Národní Výchor (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are Austria and Hungary on the S., Germany and Poland on the N., Germany on the W., and Poland and Rumania on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1930) as under:—

Bohemia .....	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia .....	3,565,010
Slovakia .....	3,329,793
Subcarpathian-Russia .....	725,357

Total..... 14,729,536

Of the total population it is estimated that 65·5 per cent. are Czechs and Slovaks, 23·3 per cent. Germans, 5·5 per cent. Magyars, 3·4 per cent. Ruthenians, and 0·5 per cent. Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate (150 members) and a Chamber of Deputies (300 members), is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 80 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

By the Peace Treaty Czechoslovakia acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead are all mined, while the whole country is rich in mineral and thermal springs. Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs the country is now almost self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of 10½ millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Except in Slovakia and Ruthenia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *via* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget) .....	1936.	*Kč. 8,033,500,000
Expenditure (Budget) .....		8,032,000,000
Debt Jan. 1, 1936:—		
Internal Debt .....	39,773,390,000	
External Debt .....	8,160,400,000	
Bank Note Debt .....	2,000,000,000	
	1935.	
Total Imports .....	Kč. 6,743,174,000	
Total Exports .....	7,946,649,000	
Imports from U.K. ....	366,826,000	
Exports to U.K. ....	547,145,000	

CAPITAL, Praha (Prague), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population (1935) of 520,000; other large towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (pop. 263,346);

Moravska-Ostrava (pop. 125,347); Plzen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 114,150); Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 128,852); and Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad) on the Töpel, famous for its hot springs (25,000).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white and red; blue triangle based on staff with apex in centre of flag.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Thunovská ulice 12, Prague III.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (1936) ..... £4,100

1st Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.

Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), H. Kershaw, O.B.E.

Mil. Attaché, Maj. H. C. T. Strougo, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché, Squadron Leader F. Beaumont.

Archivist, M. E. Taylor.

Translator, T. H. Kadlicik.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Prague—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Pro-Consul, L. C. Pettitt.

Bratislava—Vice-Consul, R. J. Lochhead.

Brno (Brünn)—Vice-Consul, W. V. Neumark.

Pro-Consul, Otto Neumark.

Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad)—Vice-Consul, R. Moser.

Pro-Consul, Dr. K. Moser.

Liberec (Reichenberg)—Vice-Consul, P. Pares; S. P. Elliott.

#### DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The International Danube Commission (Headquarters, Vienna) was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Württemberg, and Yugoslavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemberg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the European Commission of the Danube (Headquarters, Galatz), created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); a new and deeper canal is under construction to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where trans-shipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin (where a bridge is projected which will link Rumania with Yugoslavia) and Orsova (Iron Gates), in Rumania; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in Bulgaria; Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia; Buda-Pest, the capital of Hungary; Bratislava in Czechoslovakia; Vienna (the seat of the Commission), and Linz, in Austria;

\* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak Crown or Koruna (Kč.), replacing the former Austrian crown.

Passau and Regensburg, in Bavaria; and Ulm, in Württemberg.

The financial situation of the European Commission is shown below:—

	Gold francs
Receipts during 1934 .....	6,128,361
Expenditure, 1934 .....	4,085,127

#### THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

*British Delegation*, D. W. Keane (*Delegate*); J. W. Taylor, M.B.E. (*Asst. Delegate*).

#### EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

*British Delegates*, D. W. Keane (*Plenipotentiary Commissioner*); T. B. Wildman (*Deputy Commissioner*).

### DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 400,000) was set up as a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate of 12 members and an elected Legislature of 72 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are coal, timber, cereals, cement, bacon, eggs, mineral oils and sugar, and the imports herrings, iron ore, machinery, scrap-iron, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1935 was 2,843,757 tons, and of those cleared 2,858,714 tons.

The language of the State is German.

FLAG: Red, with gold crown over two white crosses near staff.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Danzig*—*Consul-General*, L. M. Robinson.

" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. M. A. Popham.

### DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

*King*, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue two sons.

*Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), b. March 12, 1899; *married*, May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid, daughter of H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden.

#### CABINET.

(Oct. 1936).

*Prime Minister*, Th. A. M. Stauning.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. P. R. Munch.

*Justice*, K. K. Steincke.

*Education*, J. P. L. Jørgensen.

*Commerce, Industry and Navigation*, J.

Kjaerbol.

*Worship*, J. T. C. Hansen.

*Public Works*, N. P. Fisker.

*Finance*, H. P. Hansen.

*Social Affairs*, L. V. Christensen.

*Agriculture*, K. M. Bording.

*Interior*, B. Dahlgaard.

*Defence*, A. Andersen.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt Laurvig, G.C.V.O., 1, Cadogan Square, S.W.

*Legation*, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.

*Counsellor*, Lars Tillitse.

*Secretary of Legation*, Count E. Knuth.

*Agricultural Adviser*, Søren Sørensen.

*Press Attaché*, C. E. Aagaard.

*Consul-Gen. in London*, Ch. M. Rottbøll, 7

Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

*Vice-Consul*, Sigurd Christensen.

*Consulates at* Bristol, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 45' N. lat. and 8° 5'—15° 12' E. long., with an area of 16,576 square miles, and a population (Nov. 5, 1935) of 3,706,000.

The throne is hereditary in the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. There is a Diet (*Rigsdag*) of two Chambers, the Senate (*Landsting*) of 76 members, elected for 8 years, and the Folketing of 149 members, elected for 4 years.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

One-third of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about one-half by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter; manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. The principal imports are coals, mineral oils, timber, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, coffee, tea, cereals, feeding stuffs, oil seeds, and colonial produce. In 1935, 1,335,000 hectares were under corn crops, 50,000 sugar beet, 388,000 forage roots, and 386,500 hay crop. In July, 1935, the live stock numbered 521,000 horses, 3,072,000 cattle, 179,000 sheep, and 3,036,000 swine. The crops in 1935 included 10,719,000 hkg. (hkg. = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 11,074,000 of barley, 2,839,000 rye, 8,517,000 mixed corn, and 3,993,000 of wheat. The chief exports are agricultural produce, including barley, bacon, hams, butter, eggs, hides, skins, horses and cattle. Sea-going mercantile marine (1935) 563 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 629,107. There are (1935) 5,156 kilometres of railway and 21,095 km. of telegraph line.

**DEFENCE.**—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1934-35 amounting to Kr. 32,000,000. The Navy consists of 3 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 3 small cruisers, 20 torpedo-boats (built and building), 8 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1934-35, Kr. 22,000,000.

**EDUCATION** is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen and Aarhus.

	1933-34.	1934-35.
Revenue .....	Kr. 376,499,000	Kr. 410,970,000
Expenditure .....	393,066,000	392,737,000
Public debt .....	Kr. 1,292,224,000	Kr. 1,250,861,000
Imports .....	1,354,211,000	1,330,151,000
Exports .....	1,234,368,000	1,267,478,000
Imports from U.K. ...	407,092,000	470,209,000
Exports to U.K. ...	740,469,000	732,743,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1935), 666,269 (with suburbs, 843,168). Other centres are Aarhus 90,898; Aalborg 48,132; Odense 76,116; Horsens 29,856; Randers 30,254; and Esbjerg 30,714.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.C.M.G. (1935) £4,500

1st Secretary, A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.

Hon. Attaché, Lt.-Col. N. N. Craig, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), E. G. Cable.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., W. N. Storey.

Naval Attaché, Capt. T. H. Troubridge, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. F. E. Hotblack, D.S.O., M.C.

Asst. do., Maj. R. A. Hay, R.E.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander H. N. Thornton, M.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. A. R. A. Watsou, M.A.

Archivist, J. M. Turner.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, E. G. Cable (with local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II).

„ Vice-Consul, Johan B. Dano, M.B.E.

„ Pro-Consul, Leslie E. Tudor.

Aalborg—Vice-Consul, N. H. Hansen.

Aarhus (Jutland)—Vice-Consul, H. von der Hude.

Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.

Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup, M.B.E.

Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.

Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff, M.B.E.

Lemvig—Vice-Consul, S. A. Kier.

Odense (Funen)—Vice-Consul, Thorbjørn E. G. Muus.

Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted

Farøe (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

DANISH-BRITISH ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT, Vesterport, Copenhagen, V.

BRITISH IMPORT UNION (*Dansk Forening af Importører af Britiske Varer*), Rådhuspladsen 45 (Absalonsgaard), Copenhagen—Sec., S. Weikop.

#### Outlying Possessions.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have about 43,000 inhabitants. The FARØE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m., pop., 1935, 25,700), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 25 members, and send representatives to the *Landsting and Folketing* at Copenhagen. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 34,000 sq. m., total area about 838,000 sq. m., population, 1930, 16,866), is divided into 3 provinces (South, North and East). South Greenland (cap., Godthaab) has a *Landsraad* of 12, and North Greenland (cap., Godhavn) of 11 members. The trade of Greenland is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President, General Don Rafael L. Trujillo, sworn in, Aug. 16, 1930; re-elected 1934.

Vice-President, Señor Dr. Don Jacinto B. Peynado.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Dr. Don Max Henriquez-Ureña, 67 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Chancellor of Legation, Señor Don Hernán Henriquez.

Consul-General, Robert H. Kulka, Sheli-Mex House, 3 Savoy Place, W.C.2.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians almost to the point of extermination for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti, and this accounts for the present large proportion of negroid blood in both countries. A short time after its discovery Santo Domingo became the "jumping-off point" for other adventurers proceeding from Spain to the newly-found mainlands of the western hemisphere, thus greatly diminishing the importance of the island and causing an exodus to those places.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out in 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives, and has so remained except for an interregnum of two years (1861-1863) when the Spaniards again took possession, but were eventually forced to withdraw.

On November 29, 1926, American military forces landed in Santo Domingo and a Military Government was proclaimed. From October 21, 1922, a Provisional Dominican Government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official. Congress consists of a Senate of 12 members, elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members, also elected for 4 years.

The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population of 1,478,121 (Census of 1935). An extensive system of motor highways, totalling nearly 900 miles of first-class roads, has been built, and as a result of recent repairs they are now in excellent condition for motoring. There are about 1,400 miles of second-class roads and cart roads. The streets of the capital (the name of which was changed in January, 1925, from Santo Domingo to Ciudad Trujillo) have been repaired and asphalted. There is a direct road from Ciudad Trujillo City



to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey from capital to capital to be made in one day. There are about 150 miles of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the towns of the republic. There are six wireless stations, and the All America Cable Company maintains an efficient service with all parts of the world. Radio Communications of America have a wireless station in Ciudad Trujillo.

Sugar, cocoa beans and coffee are the most important crops, and tobacco is grown in fair quantity. Other products are mahogany, furniture woods, lignum-vitæ, log-wood, dividivi, cotton, wax, honey, maize, hides, turtle-shell and starch.

Of the total import trade in 1935, 48.44 per cent. came from the United States, 4.56 per cent. (rice) from British India, and 6.81 per cent. from the United Kingdom. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with the U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants and industrial undertakings, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1933. (U.S. \$)	1934. (U.S. \$)
Receipts.....	8,415,430	8,638,000
Payments .....	8,333,365	7,905,000
Debt (Dec. 31) .....	16,320,500	16,292,500
Imports .....	9,322,688	10,574,344
Exports .....	9,625,473	12,894,636
Imports from U.K. ....	586,652	761,243
Exports to U.K. ....	2,844,325	4,140,374

**CAPITAL**, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), on the Ozama, founded in 1495 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1935) estimated at 70,000. Santo Domingo City was partially destroyed by hurricane September 3, 1930: rebuilding proceeded rapidly and the effects of the storm have almost disappeared. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (30,000) and San Pedro de Macoris (20,000). The language of the country is Spanish.

**FLAG**: Red and blue, with white cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Apartado No. 596, Ciudad Trujillo.)

*Minister Resident and Consul*, A. S. Paterson

(1935). *Chargé d'Affaires and Acting Consul*, W. A. Elders.

*Military Attaché*, Col. W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Ciudad Trujillo—Consul*, A. S. Paterson.

" *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.

" *Vice-Consul*, William A. Elders.

*La Romana—Vice-Consul*, D'A. A. Wetherall.

*Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul*, J. M. Doorly.

*Sanchez—Vice-Consul*, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.

*San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul*, Rev. A. H.

Beer, M.B.E.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 18 to 21 days.

#### ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

*Provisional President of the Republic*, Señor Don Federico Paéz, assumed office, 1935

*Minister in London*, (vacant).

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London*, Sr. Eduardo Wright, 21 Cavendish Square, W. 1.

*Attaché*, Señor Hernán Palares Zaldumbide.

*Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 5' S., and between 60° 20' and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). Under the Constitution of 1929 there is a bi-cameral legislature, Senate (33 members) and Chamber of Deputies (56 members).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,500,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Illimiza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,600 ft.), and Sincholaque (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. The *Witch-broom* disease, which appeared (1921) in the cocoa plantations, has had a disastrous effect on the agricultural wealth of the country. The average yearly output previous to 1921 was one million quintals (of 100 lb.) as compared with 335,052 quintals in 1929, 387,424 in 1930, 283,183 in 1931, 300,468 in 1932, 239,227 in 1933, and 350,930 in 1934.

Its chief products are cocoa, petroleum, rice, vegetable ivory, bananas, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, petroleum, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textile machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) Islands (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

In October, 1926, an American Financial Mission arrived in the country and their recommendations have been enacted as laws. A new customs tariff, prepared by the Mission, came into force on July 1, 1927, and produced (in thousands of Sucres):—1928, 19,638; 1929, 19,869; 1930, 16,365; 1931, 13,387; 1932, 9,418; 1933, 9,797; 1934, 15,326; 1935, 31,274. Several amendments were made to the Tariff in 1935 increasing the duty on numerous articles by 50 per cent., and surcharges are imposed on goods from countries with unfavourable trade balance. Preferential tariffs were also established.

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm secured the exclusive right to import and manufacture matches in Ecuador

for a period of 25 years in return for a loan of 8,800,000 *sucre*s, which sum was applied towards the establishment of a Mortgage Bank. Congress of 1931 rescinded this contract, and the monopoly is now administered direct by the Government.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1935 <i>Sucre</i> s.
Revenue .....	66,486,114
Expenditure .....	65,034,221
Internal Debt (Jan. 1936) .....	13,272,900
External Debt (Jan. 1936) .....	U.S. \$23,622,874
Imports .....	97,094,318
Exports .....	113,497,657
Imports from U.K. ....	£12,380,032
Exports to U.K. ....	8,528,203

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1931) 92,000; Guayaquil (120,000) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca, 40,000; and Riobamba, 30,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Esquina Ponce y Piedrahita Ciudadella Urrutia, Quito).

Minister-Resident and Consul-General H. Stanford London, F.S.A.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Mack, R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. K. R. Park, M.C., D.F.C.

Asst. do., Squadron Ldr., P. C. Wood.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Vice-Consul, Alfonso Teran, M.B.E.

Guayaquil—Consul, Cecil C. A. Lee.

„ Vice-Consul, Alexander H. Ashton.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

#### EGYPT.

(Misr).

King of Egypt, His Majesty Farouk, born Feb.

11, 1920; succeeded his father, April 28, 1936.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Mohamed Ali

Tewfik, cousin of the King, born 1877.

Council of Regents.

H.R.H. Prince Mohamed Ali Tewfik

Aziz Ezzat Pasha, G.C.V.O.

Sherif Sabry Pasha.

Ministry (May, 1936).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and

of Health, Mustafa El-Nahas Pasha.

Justice, Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha.

\* Waqfs, M. Safwat Pasha.

Education, A. Z. Orali Pasha.

Foreign Affairs, Wacyf Ghali Pasha.

Finance, Makram Ebeid Pasha.

Commerce and Industry, A. Gomaa Pasha.

Agriculture, H. Seif El-Nasr Pasha.

War, Ali Sidky Pasha.

Egyptian Ambassador in London (vacant).

Offices of Embassy, Bute House, 75 South

Audley Street, W. 1.

Counsellor, Abd El Rahman Hakky Bey.

Secretary, A. Kerim Safwat.

Attaché, Mohamed Hamada.

Commercial Attaché, Dr. E. M. Eweis.

Archivist (vacant).

Probationer do., Rashad Mourad.

Consul, Hussein Mohamed.

\* A *Waqf* is an institution of Muhammadan Law similar to the "trust" of English Law. When property is made *Waqf* it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is "The Public Trustee."

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Galatin and Zebargel (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollüm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at Uweinat Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddäns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddäns* (1,039 sq. miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddäns* (13,470 sq. miles); but within the boundaries above-mentioned is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles. The population (Census of 1927) numbered 14,168,756, distributed as under:—

Division.	Population.	
	1927 Census.	1927 Census.
<b>LOWER EGYPT:—</b>		
Alexandria.....	444,617	570,314
Cairo .....	750,939	1,059,824
Canal .....	91,090	133,677
Damietta .....	30,984	34,812
† Desert, Southern.....	25,859	25,392
† Desert, Western.....	11,868	50,252
Red Sea Coasts.....	4,684	2,133
Sinai.....	5,430	14,742
Suez .....	30,996	39,166
Beheira.....	892,246	973,917
Daqahliya.....	986,643	1,077,701
Gharbiya.....	1,659,313	1,786,896
Minufiya.....	1,072,636	1,102,240
Qalûbiya.....	528,581	557,302
Sharqiya.....	955,497	1,012,382
Total .....	6,094,916	6,510,438
<b>UPPER EGYPT:—</b>		
Aswân.....	253,340	266,542
Asyût.....	981,197	1,077,109
Beni Suef.....	452,893	506,830
Faiyum.....	507,617	552,521
Girga.....	864,746	965,660
Giza.....	524,352	589,902
Minya.....	763,922	837,404
Qena.....	838,805	896,516
Total .....	5,186,872	5,692,544
Nomads.....	32,663	35,462
TOTAL.....	12,750,918	14,168,756

Of the total population in 1927 males numbered 6,369,517 and females 6,348,738; in 1927, males numbered 7,036,298 and females 7,096,996 (Nomads being excluded in each case).

(†) Dahkla and Kharga Oases. †† Including Siwa Baharia and Farafra.

**Physical Features.**—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouth. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. (A new pyramid, making 4 in all, was discovered by Prof. Selim Hassan in Feb. 1932). Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main wadis from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 50 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the wadis, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

**Native Population.**—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 926,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and

107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Faym. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

**Foreign Population.**—At the Census of 1927 the foreign residents were 225,600, of whom 76,264 were Greeks, 56,462 Italians, 34,169 British, 24,332 French and Tunisians, and 38,373 others.

**Religions.**—At the Census of 1927 there were 12,969,260 Muhammadans, 1,181,910 Christians (Roman Catholics 116,660, Orthodox Church 999,170, others 66,080; the Coptic Church numbered 890,892, of whom 24,015 were R.C. and 870,877 Orthodox), 63,550 Jews and 3,144 other religions. The chief Muhammadan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-yâr el Masriya*.

**Government.**—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*) assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation.

During the Great War a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, and died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed king of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of the present King, Egypt became a sovereign state by the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty*, signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were to be duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo. Provision was made in the Treaty for a reconsideration of its terms in 1956.

#### Rulers of Egypt since 1811.

Name.	Born.	Reigned.
Mohammed Aly ( <i>Vali</i> ) .....	1769	1805-1848
Ibrahim ( <i>Vali</i> ) .....	1789	1848
Abbas I " .....	1813	1848-1854
Said " .....	1822	1854-1863
Ismail ( <i>Khedive</i> ) .....	1830	1863-1879
Mohammed Tewfiq ( <i>Kh d'ue</i> ) .....	1852	1879-1892
Abbas II ( <i>Khedive</i> ) .....	1874	1892-1914
Hussein Kamel ( <i>Sultan</i> ) .....	1853	1914-1917
Fuad I ( <i>King</i> ) .....	1868	1917-1936
Farouk I ( <i>King</i> ) .....	1920	1936-

**Legislature.**—Legislative power is exercised by the King in concurrence with the Parliament within the limits laid down in the Constitution established by Royal rescript of April 19, 1923, and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which first assembled March 15, 1924. Parliament (*Barlaman*) consists of a Senate (*Maglis Al-Shuyukh*) of 100 members of whom three-fifths are nominated by the King, the remainder being elected (for 10 years) on the basis of 1 Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants; and of a Chamber of 150 Deputies (*Maglis Al-Nuwab*) elected (for 5 years) on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants.

**Executive.**—The executive power is exercised by the King through his Ministers within the limits of the Constitution, the Ministry being held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

**Local Government.**—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhāfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudiriya*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *namāz*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganised in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

**Defence.**—The Army comprises 3 Infantry Brigades (11 battalions), 2 squadrons of Cavalry, 4 Artillery batteries, 1 Company of Garrison Artillery, 1 motor machine gun battery and 1 Engineer company. Service is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt and exemption may also be purchased for £Eao, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army. The effective strength of the Army in 1935 was 12,405. There is a small Air Force of 2 squadrons (18 aeroplanes). Under Article 8 of the Treaty of 1936 the defence of the Suez Canal Zone is maintained by British Troops until such time as the Contracting Parties agree that the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure by its own resources the liberty and entire security of navigation of the Canal.

There is no Navy in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The Egyptian Police (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 359 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

**Education** on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1932-33 there were 1,369 *Maktab*s (indigenous native schools) under Government inspection, with 135,316 pupils. The Government primary

schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There are Colleges of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Fine Art, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo, and evening classes for workmen. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. The State University, founded in 1908, had 2,949 students (267 of them women) in 1933-34.

**Agriculture.**—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile. In 1934 the land was held as to 5,317,000 *faddāns* by 2,330,000 native owners, and as to 520,000 *faddāns* by 6,740 foreign owners. The principal crops grown during *Saif* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saif*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chilwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersem (a variety of clover) and mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. The total cotton crop exported in recent years:—

Year.	Kantars.	Year.	Kantars.
1924-25	7,273,974	1930-31	8,015,400
1925-26	7,964,645	1931-32	6,212,401
1926-27	7,652,189	1932-33	4,844,512
1927-28	6,041,499	1933-34	8,411,068
1928-29	8,070,000	1934-35	8,197,832

**Live Stock.**—In 1934 the cattle numbered 924,208, buffaloes 887,566, horses 33,798, mules 17,601, donkeys 762,216, sheep 1,400,000, goats 688,361, and camels 155,271.

**Minerals.**—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

**Manufactures and Industries.**—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

**Railways.**—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shaila, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wādī



Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1933, was 3,422 miles (including 155 miles of branch line and 778 miles of siding). 34,556,928 passengers and 5,402,092 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1933-34, the gross receipts being £5,046,700 and the working expenses £3,339,700. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 883 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

**Caravan Routes.**—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

**Shipping.**—For the SUEZ CANAL see page 934.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Ior, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurgahda in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez. In 1934, 9,012 mercantile steamers (32,222,376 tons) entered Egyptian ports.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were in 1934 4,520 post offices and stations. There were on March 31, 1931, 223,000 miles of telegraph and 220,000 of telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Revenue .....	£31,661,500	£32,215,000
Expenditure .....	31,632,431	28,056,000
	1934.	1935.
Imports .....	£29,304,000	£29,233,000
Exports .....	31,056,000	35,604,000
Imports from U.K. ...	£6,754,000	7,870,000
Exports to U.K. ...	11,470,000	12,738,000

**Debt.**—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment

of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a reserve fund (£1,800,000), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 30, 1934 and 1935:—

Debt.	1934.	1935.
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent. ....	£3,071,000	2,846,500
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. ....	30,633,980	30,633,980
Unifid Debt, 4 per cent. ....	55,250,460	55,250,460
Total .....	88,955,440	88,730,940

The Cost of the Debt (in the Budget for 1935-36) inclusive of £594,626 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £4,195,079.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1927, 1,064,567), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population 1927, 573,023), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Alexandria now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1927 the towns of Tanta (90,014), Port Said (104,603), Mansura (63,696), Assiut (57,132), Faiyûm (52,372), Zagazig (52,351), and Damanhur (51,709), also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

The language of the country is Arabic.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with a white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.  
(The Embassy, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1936) ..... £10,400

Counsellor, D. V. Kelly, C.M.G., M.C.

Oriental Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor), W. A. Smart.

1st Secretary (Head of Chancery), J. C. Sternad-Bennett, C.M.G., M.C.

1st Secretary, Arthur Yencken, M.C.

1st Secretary, H. L. d'A. Hopkinson.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I), G. H. Selous, O.B.E.

Assistant Oriental Secretaries with local rank of 1st Secretary), H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny, O.B.E.; A. N. Williamson-Napier.

2nd Secretary, F. K. Roberts.

Assistant Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), T. C. Ravensdale.

*Commercial Sec. (Grade II), A. J. N. Cumberbatch, M.B.E.*  
*Temporary Secretary, F. Pattman, M.B.E.*  
*Hon. Attaché, Maj. D. McCallum, M.C.*  
*Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. G. A. D. Taylor; Flight-Lieut. J. Heber Percy.*  
*Liaison Officer, G. W. Courtney.*  
*Archivist and Accountant, H. E. R. Warton.*  
*Clerical Officer (acting Temporary Secretary), F. Pattman, M.B.E.*  
*Assistant Archivist, H. L. B. Coe.*

## CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Alexandria—Consul-General C. E. Heathcote-Smith, C.M.G., C.B.E.*  
*Consul, W. L. C. Knight.*  
*Vice-Consuls, J. M. Walsh; P. Cassar, M.B.E.*  
*Medical Adviser, Dr. J. Mitchell.*  
*Cairo—Consul-General, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.*  
*Consul, A. H. King.*  
*Vice-Consul, G. Farwagi, M.B.E.*  
*Pro-Consul, R. S. Lewis.*  
*Medical Adviser, Dr. C. H. G. Pochit.*  
*Port Said—Consul, N. P. Cowan.*  
*Vice-Consul, Joseph W. Caruana, M.B.E.*  
*Pro-Consul, P. P. Caruana.*  
*Suez—Vice-Consul, D. J. N. Irving.*

There are *Consular Agents* at Assiut, Aswan, Beni Suef, Damanhour, Ismaïlla, Mansura, Mehalla Kebir, Minia, Sohag, Tanta, and Zagazig.

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT  
 (sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).

*Judge, Sir Wasey Sterry, C.B.E., (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).*  
*Crown Prosecutor, C. H. Perrott.*

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT,  
 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and  
 5, Rue Borsa el Gedida, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

## ESTONIA.

(Eesti Vabariik.)

*Head of the State, M. Konstantin Päts, born Feb. 11, 1874; appointed Oct. 21, 1933.*  
*Foreign Affairs, Dr. Friedrich Akel.*

*Minister in London, M. August Schmidt. Legation, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.*  
*Counsellor of Legation, Otto Artur Grant.*  
*Commercial Counsellor, V. Raud.*

Estonia, the most northerly of the Baltic States, was proclaimed an independent Republic Feb. 24, 1918, and was recognized by the Supreme Council of the Allies Jan. 26, 1921. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea, and on the E. by Lake Peipus and the U.S.S.R. (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. The total area is about 18,632 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with the U.S.S.R.), with a population (Jan. 1, 1936) of 1,129,801 (80 per cent. Lutherans, 18 per cent. Orthodox Catholics). Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief industries, engaging 59 per cent. of the population. The value of the agricultural production in 1934-35 was

£7,500,000, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon, and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including cotton, woollen, paper, timber, matches and distilling. There were (1935) 451 miles of broad gauge and 420 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

The Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (*Riigikogu*) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Head of the State. (The Constitution is in process of change.) The supreme organ of the Judiciary is the State Court of Justice in Tallinn.

There is a University at Tartu and a Technical Institute at Tallinn.

Revenue .....	1935-36.
Expenditure .....	Estonian Kronas 69,500,000
	69,500,000
External Debt (April 1, 1935):—	
International Debt (under League of Nations) .....	\$3,641,000
To Great Britain .....	£1,045,825
To U.S.A. ....	\$16,466,012
To Sweden .....	Kronor 461,835

	1934.	1935.
Imports .....	Kr. 55,275,000	Kr. 68,757,000
Exports .....	68,973,000	80,128,000
Imports from U.K. ....	9,071,000	13,052,000
Exports to U.K. ...	27,894,000	30,066,000

CAPITAL, Tallinn (Reval), pop. (1936) 142,993, an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Tartu (58,931), the seat of the University; Narva (24,560), the chief manufacturing centre; and Pärnu (20,944), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white, in horizontal stripes.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

(Lai Tanav 17, Tallinn.)

*British Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John Monson, Bt. (1934).*  
*Chargé d'Affaires, W. H. Gallienne, C.B.E. (1935).*

*Naval Attaché, Capt. T. H. Troubridge, R.N.*  
*Military Attaché, Maj. C. S. Vale, M.C., R.A.S.C.*  
*Air Attaché, Squadron-Leader, F. M. F. West, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. M.C.*

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Tallinn—Consul, W. H. Gallienne, C.B.E.*  
*„ Vice-Consul, J. E. P. Leslie*

## FINLAND

(Suomi.)

*President, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, born 1861, assumed office, March 1, 1931.*  
*Prime Minister, Kyösti Kallio.*  
*Foreign Affairs, R. Holsti.*

*Minister in London, G. A. Gripenberg.*  
*Legation, 37 Smith Square, Westminster, S.W. 1.*  
*Counsellor of Legation, P. O. I. Hjelt.*  
*Naval Attaché, Commander H. Gröndahl.*  
*Commercial Secretary, R. Smedslund.*

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent

sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 149,926 square miles, with a population (1934) of 3,762,026, of whom 89·4 per cent. were Finnish-speaking, 10·1 per cent. Swedish-speaking, 0·2 per cent. refugees and 0·3 per cent. others (mainly Lapps, leading a nomadic life in the north). Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 557 square miles, population about 27,850), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo); the university of Helsinki (founded 1640 at Turku and removed to Helsinki in 1828) had 6,632 students (1936). There are 1 technical and 3 commercial high schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of sawn timber in 1935 being 1,036,221 standards; wood pulp, cardboard and paper, and dairy produce are also exported. There are (1935) 3,350 miles of railroad and a well developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connexion with Sweden and U.S.S.R., and passenger boat and aeroplane connexion with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone connexion with most countries of the world. The merchant fleet (1935) consists of 543 steamers (424,873 gross tons), 160 motor vessels (29,590 gross tons) and 210 sailing vessels (68,058 gross tons).

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 25,000 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people; but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finland was for some years a Prohibitionist country, the only one in Europe, but after popular vote Prohibition was repealed by law as from April 5, 1932.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue ..... *Marks	4,135,700,000	4,559,346,440
Expenditure .....	4,100,700,000	4,533,454,306
Debt (Dec. 31) .....	3,311,800,000	3,166,007,704
Imports .....	4,776,400,000	5,344,394,158
Exports .....	6,226,000,000	6,240,505,242
Imports from U.K.	1,089,747,323	1,290,910,524
Exports to U.K. ...	2,896,732,475	2,904,586,009

\* The Finnish Mark was stabilised on a gold basis in 1926, 1932 *FM* = £1 sterling at par; Finland went off the gold standard Oct. 13, 1931. The mark is now pegged to sterling at the rate of 227 *FM* = £1.

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1935) 272,427; other towns are Turku (Åbo) 69,466, Tampere (Tammerfors) 59,184, Viipuri (Viborg) 72,154, Vaasa (Wasa) 29,198, Oulu (Uleaborg) 25,638, and Kuopio (24,279).

FLAG: white with blue cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Södra Esplanadgatan 18, Helsingfors.)  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, H. A. Grant Watson, C.M.G.

(1935) ..... £3,320  
*1st Secretary*, K. T. Gurney.

*Commercial Secretary (Grade II)*, R. K. Jopson, M.B.E.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. T. H. Troubridge, R.N.

*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Engr.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Maj. C. S. Vale, M.C., R.A.S.C.

*Air Attaché*, Wing-Commander F. M. F. West, F.C.

*Archivist*, R. F. K. Dexter.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Helsinki (Helsingfors)*, Unionsgatan, 7—(*Consul for Finland*), J. A. Waite.

—*Vice-Cons.*, William Bamford.

*Hanko (Hangö)*—*Vice-Cons.*, H. E. Hutton (acting).

*Kokkola (Gamlakarleby)*—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Smedlund.

*Kotka*—*Vice-Cons.*, V. S. Syrén.

*Kuopio*—*Vice-Cons.*, L. Hallman.

*Oulu (Uleaborg)*—*Vice-Cons.*, B. Weckman.

—*Pro-Consul*, J. F. H. Aström.

*Porl (Björneborg)*—*Vice-Cons.*, F. W. Rosenlew.

*Tampere (Tammerfors)*—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Cooke.

*Turku (Åbo)*—*Vice-Cons.*, S. Silanders.

*Vaasa (Wasa)*—*Vice-Cons.*, V. Bruun.

*Viipuri (Wiborg)*—*Vice-Consul*, A. R. Wilson.

#### FRANCE.

(République Française.)

*President of the Republic (1932-1939)*, Albert Lebrun, born Aug. 29, 1871, assumed office May 20, 1932.

MINISTRY (June 5, 1936).

*Prime Minister and President of the Council*, M. Léon Blum.

*Ministers of State*, M. Camille Chautemps; M. Paul Faure; M. Maurice Violette.

*Vice President of the Council and Minister for National Defence*, M. E. Daladier.

*Minister for Air*, M. Pierre Cot.

*Minister for Marine*, M. Gasnier-Duparc.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Yvonne Delbos.

*Minister for Justice*, M. Marc Rucart.

*Minister for Finance*, M. Vincent Auriol.

*Minister for Interior (vacant)*.

*Minister for National Education*, M. Jean Zay.

*Minister for National Economy*, M. Charles Spinasse.

*Minister for Commerce*, M. Paul Bastid.

*Minister for Public Works*, M. Albert Bedouce.

*Minister for Colonies*, M. Marius Moutet.

*Minister for Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs*, M. Jardillier.

*Minister for Agriculture*, M. Georges Monnet.

*Minister of Pensions*, M. Albert Rivière.

*Minister of Labour*, M. J. B. Lebas.

*Ambassador in London*, Monsieur Charles Corbin, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.

*Counsellor*, M. Roger Cambon.

*1st Sec.*, M. J. de Margerie.

*2nd Sec.*, M. de Castellane.

3rd Secretary, M. de Charbonnière.

Attaché, M. Jacques Roux.

Military Attaché, General Lelong.

Asst. do., Colonel Cuny.

Naval Attaché, Commandant du Tour.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Barreton.

Air Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette Albertas.

Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouët.

Financial Attaché, M. Monick.

Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.

Consul attached to the Embassy, M. G. Boughnet.

Consulate-General, 51 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Consul-General, M. Billeraud.

Consul-General at Liverpool, M. Nicault.

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from  $42^{\circ} 20'$  to  $51^{\circ} 5'$  N. lat., and from  $7^{\circ} 45'$  E. to  $4^{\circ} 45'$  W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 307,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March, 1931) of 41,834,923 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine).

#### Births and Deaths.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1927 .....	741,708	676,666
1928 .....	745,375	675,110
1929 .....	728,530	741,104
1930 .....	748,911	649,125
1931 .....	730,349	680,710
1932 .....	723,246	660,882
1933 .....	682,680	661,082
1934 .....	677,365	634,525

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1931) 2,890,893 were resident there, including (in 1921) 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 20, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the Senate of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the Chamber of Deputies of 615 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the Legislature receive 62,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, oats, potatoes,

beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production is shown in the following table:—

	Production (Metric Tons).	
	1934.	1935.
Wheat .....	9,211,000	7,587,000
Rye .....	838,000	736,000
Barley .....	1,140,000	1,110,000
Oats .....	4,160,000	4,700,000
Potatoes .....	15,700,000	...

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,700,000,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1934), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1934 amounted to 510,000,000 gallons. The live stock (1934) included 15,700,000 cattle, 9,530,000 sheep, 7,050,000 pigs, 2,840,000 horses, and 1,400,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Under Article 50 of the Treaty of Versailles, the coalfields of the Saar Basin were ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants decided by a plebiscite to return to Germany. In 1931 the coal mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, and the production of the enlarged area reached 47,607,000 tons of coal in 1934. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The National Army of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. The peacetime strength of the Metropolitan Army (1933-34) was 352,057 all ranks, including the (Military) Air Force (39,984). The Naval Air Force (for Coast Defence) is included in the Naval personnel. In the War of 1914-1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco). The French Navy was manned in 1932 by 57,527 officers and other ranks. For strength see p. 414.

Armistice Monument.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a Carrefour de l'Armistice, from which the Clairière de la Victoire leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Marshal Foch, and bears the inscription  *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. Central Administration comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. Local



*Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with primary education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregational institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some being taken under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp. and free.* Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For women, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association are well known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) There are 17 *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (1409), Algers, Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432), Clermont (1808), Dijon (1722), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyon (1808), Montpellier (1225), Nancy (1572), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230), with 83,000 students in 1933.

*COMMUNICATIONS.*—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1931 was 49,809 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of (1932) 6,190 miles. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *côncédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on January 1, 1933, was 26,076 miles, of which 1,263 miles are electrified. The length of telegraph wires (1933) was 224,000 miles, and of telephone lines 134,000 miles, with 1,350,000 subscribers.

*Shipping.*—The French mercantile marine in 1935 consisted of 1,479 vessels of 3,025,136 gross tons. During the year 1934 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 52,582,973 tons, of which 13,925,978 tons were French; while the total clearances amounted to 44,242,004 tons, of which 12,260,605 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Le Havre, Cherbourg, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Rouen, Calais and Nantes. The Rhône is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

## FINANCE.

## French Budget (1936).

Revenue:—	Francs.
Taxes.....	34,040,503,000
Monopolies &c. ....	306,531,000
State Lands .....	261,811,000
Miscellaneous.....	5,785,997,000
Extraordinary .....	26,675,000
Algeria .....	28,370,000
Total Francs ...	40,449,887,000
= Sterling ...	£539,330,000

## Expenditure:—

	Francs.
Debt Service and Finance Min.	19,691,452,000
Army.....	4,370,830,000
Navy.....	1,372,255,000
Air.....	913,612,000
Education .....	3,248,610,000
Foreign Office.....	215,255,000
Labour and Health .....	2,414,085,000
Agriculture .....	464,289,000
Public Works.....	2,723,803,000
Colonies .....	705,514,000
Miscellaneous .....	4,328,103,000
Total Francs ...	40,437,868,000
= Sterling ...	£539,170,000

## French Debt.

Internal (Sept. 30, 1935) ... Francs 334,694,000,000

External Debt (Aug. 31, 1934):—

U.S. ....	\$3,863,650,000
Sterling.....	£755,875,000
Argentine .....	\$4,006,400

## COMMERCE.

The principal imports are wine, coal and coke, wool, cotton, cereals, petroleum, chemicals, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, caoutchouc, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine, soaps and perfumes and glass.

## French Foreign Trade (1935).

Imports:—	Francs.
Food and Drink .....	6,230,350,000
Raw Materials .....	11,181,515,000
Manufactures .....	3,533,386,000
Total .....	20,945,251,000
Exports:—	
Food and Drink .....	2,472,921,000
Raw Materials .....	4,254,152,000
Manufactures .....	8,745,541,000
Total .....	15,472,614,000

Imports and Exports, 1935.  
(In millions of Francs.)

To France from		From France to
1,579 .....	Great Britain .....	1,612
404 .....	Argentina .....	374
1,406 .....	Belgium .....	1,815
348 .....	Brazil .....	107
1,733 .....	Germany .....	1,050
405 .....	Italy .....	583
334 .....	Spain .....	301
507 .....	Switzerland .....	1,037
1,774 .....	U.S.A. ....	717

## Trade with Great Britain.

Year.	Imports from Great Britain.	Exports to Great Britain.
1928	£25,157,000	£60,621,000
1929	31,663,000	56,549,000
1930	22,692,000	49,186,000
1931	32,115,000	40,883,000
1932	26,787,000	19,070,000
1933	25,956,000	19,085,000
1934	23,479,000	19,258,000
1935	23,517,000	21,637,000

*Alsace-Lorraine.*—High Commissioner, M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10,

1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1931, was 1,898,376. Principal towns, Strasburg (pop. 181,465), Mulhouse (99,534), and Metz (78,767).

**Algeria.**—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council of 15 official members and a Superior Council of 60 members. The three departments of Algeria send each one Senator and three Deputies to Paris. Algeria lies between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1931) of 6,553,451, of whom 920,788 were Europeans and 5,632,663 natives. The revenue in 1933 was estimated at francs 1,035,423,000, and the ordinary expenditure at francs 1,242,031,000. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1932 to francs 3,340,000,000 (total exports fr. 3,747,000,000), and the imports from France to fr. 3,065,000,000 (total imports fr. 3,747,000,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1932 there were 3,026 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1932 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 4715, of a net tonnage of 7,485,143 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (municipal population, 1931, 257,122), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran (163,743), Constantine (104,902), Bona (68,778), Sidi-bel-Abbas (45,902), Phillipville (47,750), Mascara (31,449), and Tlemcen (46,060). Governor-General, M. Jules Carde (1930).

**CAPITAL.** Paris, on the Seine. Population (1934), 2,891,020; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1931—Marseilles 800,881, Lyons 579,763, Bordeaux 262,990, Nice 219,549, Lille 201,568, Toulouse 194,564, St. Etienne 191,088, Nantes 187,343, Strasburg 181,465, Le Havre 165,076, Toulon 133,263, Rouen 122,957, Nancy 120,578, Roubaix 117,190, Clermont-Ferrand 103,143, Reims 112,820, Mulhouse 99,534, Limoges 92,577, Dijon 90,869, Grenoble 90,748, and Amiens 90,211 exceed 90,000, and 34 others exceed 50,000.

**FLAG:** The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. VIII.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, G.O.M.G., C.B. (1934).....£14,900  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, H. Lloyd Thomas, C.V.O.

*1st Secretaries*, J. V. Perowné; C. B. P. Peake, M.C.

*2nd Secretaries*, M. R. Wright; A. R. Dew.

*3rd Secretary*, F. H. R. Maclean.

*Hon. Attachés*, R. I. Baird; Capt. J. W. L. Crawshaw; J. Mallet.

*Press Attaché*, Sir C. Mendl.

*Commercial Counsellor*, Sir R. Cahill, Kt., C.M.G.

*Commercial Sec. (Grade II., with local rank of Grade I.)*, A. H. S. Yeames.

*Financial Adviser*, E. Rowe-Dutton, C.M.G.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. C. F. Hammill, R.N.

*Asst. Do., Engr.-Com.* R. Cobb, R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt, M.C.

*Asst. Do., Capt.* C. A. de Linde, R.E.

*Air Attaché*, Wing-Commander D. Colyer, D.F.C.

*Superintending Archivist*, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.

" (*Assistants*), E. J. Moignard; W. F. Redmond.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

**Paris**—Consul-General, G. D. N. Haggard, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consuls*, N. D. W. Steward; E. T. Lambert; T. C. Sharman (*acting*); F. C. Everson (*acting*); F. C. Mason (*acting*).

" *Pro-Consuls*, Horace J. Dorey; C. W. Griggs.

" *Rheims*—*Vice-Consul*, G. H. Olliver.

**Ajaccio**—Consul, Maj. W. Follett Routley.

" *Pro-Consul*, H. Zoppi.

**Bastia**—*Vice-Consul*, A. Bezert.

" *Pro-Consul*, S. H. Bezert.

**Algiers**—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, B. Metz.

" *Pro-Consul*, L. J. A. Parish.

**Bône**—*Vice-Consul*, G. C. Bowker.

**Oran**—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. L. L. Webb.

" *Pro-Consul*, J. F. Franklin.

**Antananarivo**—Consul, J. Helm Smith.

**Majunga**—*Vice-Consul*, Albert Rowntree.

**Tamatave**—*Vice-Consul*, A. Rollo (*acting*).

**Bordeaux**—Consul, C. K. Ledger.

" *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy.

" *Pro-Consul*, J. Lambert.

**Bayonne**—*Vice-Consul*, Paul Schoedelin.

**La Pallice**—*Vice-Consul*, F. Link.

**Paré et Tarbes**—*Vice-Cons.*, H. A. C. Hewetson.

**Pauillac**—*Vice-Consul*, Maurice Adde.

**Tonnay Charente**—*Vice-Consul*, Richard M. G. Williamson.

**Toulouse**—*Vice-Consul*, G. W. Huggins.

**Congo**—Consul-General (Leopoldville), H. C. Swan, O.B.E.

**Libreville**—*V.-Cons.*, A. Leonard Smith, M.O.

" *Pro-Consul*, D. E. Mackenzie.

**Dakar**—Consul-General, V. V. Cusden.

" *Vice-Consul*, R. T. C. Woods, R.N.

**Duala**—*Vice-Consul*, W. Darwall.

**Guadaloupe**—Consul, Louis Devaux.

**Guiana (French)**—Consul, J. P. Macgregor. (resides at Caracas, Venezuela).

**Harre**—Consul, H. W. Border.

" *Vice-Consul*, John P. Beecher, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, A. T. Iredale.

**Cherbourg**—*V.-Cons.*, Maj. W. H. Fox.

**Lille**—Consul, S. H. Gudgeon.

" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. C. T. Morrow, M.B.E.

**Amiens**—*Vice-Consul*, Stuart Oswald, M.O.

" *Pro-Consul*, Oscar Sydnev Gadsby.

**Boulogne**—*Vice-Consul*, Frederick J. E. Carter.

" *Pro-Consul* (vacant).

**Calais**—*Vice-Consul*, J. G. Hartshorn.

**Dunkirk**—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred Scott.

" *Pro-Consul*, Gawin Wild.

**Lyons**—Consul, G. H. Bullock.  
*Vice-Consul*, E. G. King.  
**Aix-les-Bains**—*Vice-Consul*, P. E. L. Bramley.  
**Grenoble**—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred J. Swannell.  
**Marseilles**—*Consul-General*, L. E. Keyser.  
*Vice-Consuls*, H. E. Beard; W. Miller.  
**Montpellier and Sète**—V.-G., N. B. R. Brown.  
**Toulon**—*Vice-Consul*, Charles H. Thomas.  
*Pro-Consul*, Percy Trim.  
**Martinique**—*Consul*, Henry J. Meagher.  
**Nantes**—*Consul*, W. C. Graham.  
*Vice-Consul*, F. Percy-Bush.  
**Brest**—*Vice-Consuls*, Col. J. F. Foulkes, D.S.O.;  
A. Mignon.  
**Lorient**—*Cons. Agent*, Henry Joubert, M.B.E.  
**St. Malo**—*Vice-Consul*, V. M. Ferrers.  
*Pro-Consuls*, W. H. Tinsley; J. W. Thomas.  
**St. Nazaire**—*Vice-Consul*, A. Raffin.  
*Pro-Consul*, J. F. Raffin.  
**Tours**—*Vice-Consul*, Ian Macdonald.  
*Pro-Consul*, R. G. A. Morand.  
**New Caledonia**—*Consul*, W. Johnston.  
**Nice**—*Consul-General*, Major J. H. H. Dodds,  
C.M.G.  
*Vice-Consul*, Col. C. B. Stokes, O.I.E., D.S.O.,  
O.B.E.  
**Cannes**—*Vice-Consul*, J. G. Taylor.  
*Pro-Consuls*, Walter Gray Taylor; A.  
P. Cunningham.  
**Mentone**—*Vice-Consul*, A. S. Dean.  
**Monaco**—*Consul*, (see Nice).  
*Vice-Consul*, W. M. L. Ainslie.  
*Pro-Consul*, Reginald A. Noakes.  
**Pondicherry (India)**—*Consul-General*, Lt.-Col.  
R. C. F. Schomberg, D.S.O.  
*Vice-Consul*, Thomas Rogers.  
*Pro-Consul*, M. Papouraya Mudaliar.  
**Réunion**—*Consul*, M. Gaud.  
**Rouen**—*Consul*, E. C. Buxton.  
*Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill, M.B.E.  
**Dieppe**—*Vice-Cons.*, Maj. R. W. Lamb, M.C.  
**Saigon**—*Consul-General*, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E.  
*Vice-Consuls*, Alexander Denholm; L. A.  
Scopes.  
**Haiphong**—*Vice-Cons.*, T. L. Christie, M.C.  
**St. Pierre and Miquelon**—*Consul-General*, Sir G.  
Campbell, K.C.M.G. (resides at New York).  
**Somaliland (French)**—*Consul*, W. L. Bond (re-  
sides at Addis Ababa).  
**Jibuti**—*Vice-Consul*, J. E. Lowe.  
**Strasbourg**—*Consul-General*, W. S. Edmonds,  
O.M.G., O.B.E.  
*Vice-Consul*, A. H. Douglas.  
**Tahiti**—*Consul*, F. G. Gorton.  
*Vice-Consul* (vacant).  
**Tunis**—*Consul-General*, Sir H. E. Satow, K.C.M.G.,  
O.B.E.  
*Vice-Consul*, A. C. Oppenheim.  
**Sfax**—*Vice-Consul*, R. Farrugia.  
*Pro-Consul*, Armand Farrugia.  
**Susa and Kairouan**—*Vice-Cons.*, Harry Engerer.  
*Pro-Consul*, Louis Caruana.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**, 6 Rue Halévy,  
Paris, IXème. *President*, C. J. Henderson.

There is also a British Chamber of Commerce  
at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit,  
6½ hours; by Air, 3½ hours.

## THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Group.	Sq. miles.	Population.
India.....	200	300,000
Indo-China.....	205,000	22,000,000
Algeria, see p. 938 ..	222,000	6,560,000
Tunis .....	45,000	2,500,000
Morocco .....	200,000	4,230,000
West Africa .....	1,974,000	17,000,000
Equatorial Africa.....	787,000	2,600,000
East Africa .....	9,000	70,000
Madagascar, &c. ....	230,000	4,000,000
America .....	35,200	450,000
Oceania.....	10,000	100,000
Total .....	3,717,520	59,810,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanam, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles, with an estimated population (1931) of 300,000. The trade of Pondicherry and Karikal in 1933 was valued at Fr. 108,615,000 for imports, Fr. 127,418,000 for exports.

*French Indo-China* (Administrative Capital, Saigon) comprises the possession of Cochinchina and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. *Governor-General of French Indo-China*, M. René Robin, appointed Feb. 27, 1934.

*Cochin-China*, a French Colony, ceded to France by the King of Annam in 1868, has an estimated area (including the Condor Islands) of 24,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 4,500,000. The capital and principal seaport is Saigon (124,000). The trade was valued in 1932 at 553,300,000 francs (imports) and 812,000,000 francs (exports). *Governor*, M. Pagés, appointed 1934.

*Cambodia*, a French Protectorate since 1863, has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 2,800,000. The capital is Pnom Pneh (100,000). The trade was valued in 1932 at £1,750,000 (imports) and £2,350,000 (exports). *King of Cambodia*, Sisowath Monivong, b. 1875, acceded Aug. 9, 1927. *French Resident-Superior*, M. Silvestre, appointed 1933.

*Annam*, a French Protectorate since 1884, has an estimated area of 58,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 5,130,000. The capital is Hué (40,000), the seaports being Tourane (27,000) and Qui-Nhon. *Emperor of Annam*, Bao Dai, b. 1913, acceded Nov. 6, 1925. *French Resident-Superior*, M. Graffeuil, appointed 1934.

*Tonkin*, a French Protectorate since 1883, has an established area of 43,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 8,000,000. The capital is Hanoi (124,000), the principal seaport being Haiphong (122,000). The trade was valued in 1932 at 363,000,000 francs (imports) and 180,000,000 francs (exports). *French Resident-Superior*, M. A. Tholance.

*Laos* (which includes the protected Kingdom of Luang Prabang), a French Protectorate since 1893, has an estimated area of 100,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 950,000. The capital is Vientiane (10,000). *French Resident-Superior*, M. Eutrope.

*Kwang Chou-Wan*, leased from China for 99 years in 1898 (territory increased in 1899), has

area of about 250 square miles and a population (1931) of 200,000. The capital is Port Bayard (10,000). The trade was valued in 1932 at £1,030,000 (imports) and £690,000 (exports). *French Resident-Superior*, M. Des Tastes, appointed 1934.

**IN ASIA MINOR.**—The French mandatory sphere of Syria has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 987-8).

**IN AFRICA.**—*Algeria* (see p. 938) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (see pp. 967-8) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

*Tunis* has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and a population (Census of 1931) of 2,410,622 (Europeans 195,293, including 91,247 French civilian population, 91,178 Italians). The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1932 the imports were valued at 1,771,500,000 francs and the exports at 861,000,000 francs. Tunis, the capital, has a municipal population of 202,405 at the Census of 1931; other towns are Sfax (39,970), Bizerta (23,206), Susa (25,324), and Kairwan (21,532).

*Bey of Tunis*, Sidi Ahmed Bey, b. 1862, succeeded July 10, 1929.

*French Resident-General*, M. Peyrouton, appointed July 23, 1933.

The *Federation of French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,799,159 square miles and a population (Census of 1931) of 14,575,973 (Europeans 21,088). The capital of the Federation is Dakar (Senegal), which had a population (1931) of 53,982 (Europeans, 6,559). The trade of the Federation of French West Africa in 1932 was 575,049,000 francs (imports) and 447,337,000 francs (exports), the principal exports being ground-nuts (almost entirely from Senegal), palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, cabinet woods, bananas, gold and cattle. French West Africa consists of *Senegal* (77,814 sq. miles, pop. 1,638,255), capital, St. Louis; the trade of Senegal in 1932 was 330,299,000 francs (imports) and 108,021,000 francs (exports), the principal exports being ground-nuts; *Mauritania* (322,344 sq. miles, pop. 323,819); *French Guinea* (96,805 sq. miles, pop. 2,236,968); *Ivory Coast* (189,023 sq. miles, pop. 3,878,232); *Dahomey* (47,144 sq. miles, pop. 1,112,000); and the inland colonies of *French Sudan* (582,437 sq. miles, pop. 3,564,159) and the *Niger* (483,526 sq. miles, pop. 1,821,226). The territory of Upper Volta was appportioned in 1934 to French Sudan, the *Niger Colony* and *Ivory Coast*. *Governor-General of French West Africa*, M. J. Erevié, ppta. 1930.

**Mandated Territories.**—Between Dahomey and the Gold Coast Colony lies the French sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (20,464 sq. miles, pop. 750,000), and between (British)

*Nigeria* and the French Congo the French sphere of the former German colony of *Kamerun* (143,415 sq. miles).

*French Equatorial Africa* (capital, Brazzaville), consists of the *Gabon* (106,181 sq. miles, pop. 387,000), capital, Libreville (pop. 4,500); *Middle Congo* (93,000 sq. miles, pop. 661,000), capital, Brazzaville (pop. 4,000); *Ubanghi-Shari* (190,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,200,000) capital, Bangui (pop. 13,500) and *Chad* (482,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,202,000) capital, Fort Lamy (pop. 6,000). The chief ports of French Equatorial Africa are Port Gentil, Libreville and Pointe-Noire, the trade of 1932 being valued at 222,000,000 francs (imports) and 121,000,000 francs (exports). A railway connects the Atlantic port of Pointe-Noire with Brazzaville. *Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa*, M. Silvestre, appta. 1935.

*French East Africa* consists of *French Somaliland* (9,000 sq. miles, pop. 70,000, including 700 Europeans), capital, Jibuti (pop. 11,500). French Somaliland is separated from the *Adeu Protectorate* by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and occupies the coast of N.E. Africa round the Gulf of Tadjura, extending about 80 miles inland (Ethiopia). A railway from Jibuti crosses the S. boundary and runs *Wid* Dire-dawa to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

*Madagascar* (228,000 square miles, pop. 3,853,293), 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa, is the third largest island in the world and has been a French Protectorate since 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and Queen Ranavalona III. (born 1861, died 1916, who had reigned since 1883) was exiled to Algeria, the administration being entrusted to a Governor-General. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 102,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port) 23,000, Majunga, 22,000, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andoveranto and Vohémar. The trade of Madagascar was valued (1933) at *Fr.* 374,298,000 (imports) and *Fr.* 320,098,000 (exports). The local revenue and expenditure (1934) were balanced at *Fr.* 270,530,000. There is a debt of about *Fr.* 32,219,000. *Governor-General of Madagascar*, M. Léon Cayla, appta. Feb. 10, 1930.

Dependencies of Madagascar are the *Comoro Archipelago* (capital, Zanzizi), consisting of the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and of certain islets, the total area being about 800 sq. miles, with a population (1931) of 130,000. In the Mozambique Channel are *Juan de Nova*, *Europe Island* and *Bassas da India*, the last being uninhabited. Other dependencies are *La Réunion* (formerly *Ile de Bourbon*), about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, in occupation since 1643. Area about 1,000 sq. miles, population (1931) 200,000; capital St. Denis (27,000); trade (1933) *Fr.* 146,139,000 (imports) and *Fr.* 117,085,000 (exports). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of *St. Paul* (2 sq. miles), *New Amsterdam* (27 sq. miles) and *Kerguelen* (with Macdonald and Heard Islands), containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The *Crozet Islands* (200 sq. miles) and *Adelie Land*, in the Antarctic Zone, are also dependencies of Réunion.



IN AMERICA.—Off the south coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. Included in Cayenne is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ile du Diable) known as Iles du Salut. On *Devil's Isle* Major Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894-1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 450,000.

SOUTH CHINA SEAS.—In April, 1933, France occupied certain small islands (Spratly, Amboina Cay, Itu-Abu, Deux Iles group, Loaita and Thi-Tu) between  $7^{\circ} 52' - 11^{\circ} 29'$  N. lat. and  $111^{\circ} 55' - 114^{\circ} 25'$  E. long.

IN OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. miles, pop. 50,500, capital Noumea) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvée, &c.), the Huon Islands and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c., capital Papeete) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hivasa, &c.), 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500; Leeward Isles (Huahiné, Raiatée, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raiavavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; Clipperton Island; and Maiao Island.

### GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

*Leader (Führer) and Chancellor of the German Reich, Adolf Hitler, born April 20, 1889; assumed office, Aug. 2, 1934.*

*Representative of Leader, Herr Hees.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Freiherr von Neurath.*

*Interior, Dr. Frick.  
Air, Hermann Goering.  
Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels.  
Agriculture and Food, Dr. Darré.  
Justice, Dr. Gürtner.  
Economy, Dr. Schacht (acting).  
Posts and Communications, Freiherr von Eltz-Rübenach.  
Labour, Herr Seldte.  
Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk.  
Defence, Marshal Freiherr von Blomberg.  
Science and Education, Herr Rust.  
Church, Herr Kerrl.*

*Ambassador in London, Herr von Ribbentrop.  
Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace S.W. 1.  
Counsellor, Prince Otto von Bismarck.  
1st Secretaries, Dr. Harald Bielfeld; Baron Adolf Marschall von Bieberstein.  
2nd Secretaries, Dr. Wolfgang Gans Edler Herr zu Putlitz; Dr. Eduard Brucklmeier.  
3rd Secretary, Herr Oscar Schlitter.  
Attaché, Dr. H. Sigismund Sizzo Fitz Randolph.  
Military Attaché, Major-General Leo Freiherr Geyr von Schweppenburg.  
Asst. do., Major Horst Kitschmann.  
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Erwin Wassper.  
Air Attaché, Major-General Ralph F. A. Weninger.*

*Assistant Commercial Attaché, Dr. Walter Maria Weber.*

*Attaché, Herr Friedrich Wilhelm Achilles.*

*Consular Department of the Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.*

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of Germany is approximately 132,200 square miles, as against 208,800 square miles in 1914. By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Danzig and territory became a Free State. After a plebiscite, part of Upper Silesia passed to Poland. Memel and district went to Lithuania. After a plebiscite, the Saar district was returned to Germany in 1935. The Colonies, which had extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,200 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000—were renounced; and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions to Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The population of Germany on June 16, 1933, was 66,030,000 (with Saar district), of whom 32,086,000 were males and 33,944,000 were females. Births in 1935 numbered 1,261,273 and deaths 791,912, births being 13.9 per 1,000 of population, deaths 11.8 per thousand. Religious confessions in the present area were in 1933:—Protestants 40,865,151, Roman Catholics 21,172,087, Jews 499,682, others 2,646,614. On June 16, 1933, 40.4 per cent. of all persons with earning occupations were engaged in industry, 28.9 per cent. in agriculture, 18.4 per cent. in trade and communications, 8.4 per cent. in the public services, the professions, &c., and 3.9 per cent. in domestic service. There are (1933) 53 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, with a population of 19,931,000, or 30.2 per cent. of the total population.

NATURAL RESOURCES.—Forests cover 12,917,976 hectares, consisting to about three-quarters of coniferous trees, and are the basis of a flourishing wood and wood-products industry. Although a great part of North Germany is sandy and infertile, natural conditions in general favour agriculture. Grown are rye, wheat, spelt, oats, barley, buckwheat, maize, potatoes, beans, leguminous and root plants, including sugar-beet, hops, vegetables, fruits, vines, flax, hemp, rape, and tobacco. The livestock and dairying industries have attained a high degree of perfection. Mineral wealth includes coal, iron, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, quicksilver, gold, silver, sulphur, antimony, cobalt, arsenic, bismuth, wolfram, uranium, graphite, alum, boracite, pyrites, petroleum, potash, amber, semi-precious stones, and china clay; and salt, brine-springs, and medicinal waters are abundant. The minette iron mines of Lorraine were lost by the Peace Treaty of 1919, and as the remaining iron ore is low-grade and in part technically unsatisfactory, Germany is mainly dependent upon import.

**CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS.**—At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, Germany was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor." On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consisted of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate states. Ministries were dependent upon the support of parliamentary majorities. The people had the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economic questions or social issues arising thereout were first to be submitted to an advisory Economic Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*), which was, however, abolished, and was replaced in 1935 by a Reich Economic Chamber.

Between the Revolution of 1918 and 1932, the government of the Reich and of most of the states was almost continuously conducted by Cabinets supported by the middle and moderate-Left parliamentary parties, of which the Social-Democrats and the Catholic Centre were the largest. The extreme Conservative-Nationalist parties and the Communists were in opposition. Successive elections practically obliterated the moderate-Conservative People's Party and the Democrats, while the Centre and Social-Democrats remained relatively stable, and the Communists gained. Largely at the expense of the middle parties, the National-Socialistic (Hitlerite) party rapidly increased, gaining its first successes at the Reichstag Election of Sept. 1930. In June, 1932, an ostensibly non-party (in reality ultra-Conservative) Cabinet was formed with Herr Franz von Papen as Chancellor. Under a form of martial law the Socialist-Centre Cabinet of Prussia was expelled from office, and the Reichstag was twice dissolved. In an election of July 31 the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or *Nazis*) gained 230 seats, but in the later election of November 6 their number fell to 196. Papen was succeeded in November by General von Schleicher. On January 30, 1933, a joint Nazi-German-National Cabinet was formed with Adolf Hitler as Chancellor, Papen as Vice-Chancellor, and the German-National leader Hugenberg as Minister of Economy. This Cabinet change rapidly took the dimensions of a "National Revolution" of exclusively National-Socialist colour. Hugenberg and his party associates were driven from office, and Herr Hitler's Cabinet, after a victorious Reichstag election in March, pursued a radical policy consisting of abrogation of the Constitutional guarantees, expulsion from office of non-Nazis and monopolisation of all well-paid official posts by Cabinet partisans, expulsion of non-Nazis from profitable positions in private business and replacement with Nazis, persecution of and violence against Jews, Liberals and Socialists, and centralisation of control over the states by the creation of "statthalterships." Elections of

plebiscite character in 1933 and 1934 yielded governmental majorities of approximately nine-tenths, and the competences of the federated states were further restricted in 1934, and finally the states' sovereignty was transferred to the Reich. Manifestations of discontent, and an anti-governmental plot, led in June, 1934, to the deaths of over 70 persons, thereamong a member of the Cabinet, Herr Roehm, the former Chancellor General Schleicher and his wife, the ex-Prime Minister of Bavaria, and several generals. President von Hindenburg died on August 2, 1934, and the presidential office was fused with the Chancellorship, Herr Hitler taking the title of "Leader" (*Führer*). Serious conflicts between the government and the Evangelical and Roman Catholic Churches occurred in 1934 and 1935. In 1936 domestic politics fell into the background, and were replaced by international issues arising out of the Reich's denunciation of the Locarno Pact, Rearmament, and the violent propaganda feud with Russia. An agreement designed to remove causes of misunderstanding with Austria was concluded. Active official propaganda was conducted for the return of the colonies.

**EDUCATION.**—Education is in the competence of the states, and according to the Constitution is in principal compulsory until the eighteenth year, but this principle is not uniformly in force. Since 1933 educational policy has been decided exclusively by the Reich. Public elementary schools number (census of 1931-32) 52,961, whereof 29,032 evangelical, 15,259 Catholic, and 8,287 mixed, with 7,590,073 pupils. Intermediate schools (9 to 10 years course) number 1,472, with 229,671 pupils; continuation and special occupational schools, 29,652, with 2,507,000 pupils; superior schools (between elementary-intermediate school class and universities), 2,858, with 822,600 pupils. For higher education are 25 universities; also high schools: 10 technical, 2 forestry, 3 agricultural, 2 veterinary, 2 mining, 5 commercial, 11 pedagogic, and 19 philosophic-theological, with (1928) 112,300 students, whereof 13,100 women. There are 12 high schools and academies for the graphic arts, and 10 high schools and academies for music.

**DEFENCE.**—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, was not to comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers were to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918), and was interned in Scapa Flow, where it was scuttled by its crews. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*. After prolonged negotiations for international regulation of armaments, Germany, on Oct. 14, 1933, withdrew from the Disarmaments Conference and from the League of Nations. The increase of the regular Army and Navy and the construction of an Air Fleet proceeded secretly during the first two years of

\* Under the so-called *Aryan Paragraph*, which grants full citizen rights only to Aryans.

Nazi rule, and in March 1935, Germany denounced the Treaty regulations, and declared her intention to maintain a conscript army of 36 divisions. The reconstruction of the German Air Force was also officially admitted. An agreement establishing a ratio between German and British naval force, was later concluded. In 1936, the term of compulsory service was lengthened from one to two years.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the Railroads at end of 1933 was 58,184 kilometres, of which 53,694 kilometres, whereof all except 917 kilometres were full-gauge, belonged to the German Railroads Corporation, which under the *Daves Reparation Scheme* of 1924 acquired all the lines taken over by the Republic from the states in 1921. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1936) was 945,083, motor cycles 1,184,081, and motor lorries 270,992. Since 1933 1,000 kilometres of new motor-roads have been opened to traffic. Length of Telegraph and Telephone Lines (1934), 384,000 kilometres; telegrams transmitted 21,812,000; post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 63,129; telephone subscribers, 3,044,900; letters carried, 5,569 millions; value of cash-on-delivery orders, 1,611 mill. m.; money orders, 2,245 mill. m. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 362,850. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17'65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons; 1929, 357,600 tons; 1933, 62,600 tons, 1935, 210,900 tons. In September, 1936, 627,200 tons were under construction. On January 1, 1935, shipping had increased to 3,727,000 gross tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic; Emden on the Ems; and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Arrivals at all ports were: 1913, 34,396,691 net tons; 1935, 40,337,000 net tons. Traffic in the Kiel Canal in 1934 was: vessels 43,842, net tonnage 16,352,000. Air communication is in the hands of a German Lufthansa Co., a German-Russian Air Communications Co., and, for trans-oceanic voyages, a German Zeppelin Co., in which the Lufthansa Co. participates. Total traffic on regular routes in 1931 was: distance flown 15,956,600 kilometres, against 14,263,200 kilometres in 1934; passengers carried 209,875, against 164,846; freight 3,892 tons against 3,218 tons; mails 1,401 tons, against 772 tons.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, laundresses, dressmakers, semp-

stresses, housekeepers, overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices, schoolmasters, school-mistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A law establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for all persons subject to Sickness Insurance and also for seamen, which is financed by equal contributions from employers and employed, came into force on Oct. 1, 1927. During the industrial depression 1930-32 Social Insurance finance suffered badly owing to the decline in receipts and the increase in cost of unemployment relief. Premiums were correspondingly increased and benefits reduced. By 1935 the main branches of Insurance again showed surpluses of revenue over expenditure. The National Socialistic government replaced the Trades Unions and the Employers' Associations with a "German Labor Front"; introduced in June, 1935, Compulsory Labour Service for men and (in principle) for women; and partly restricted the right of choice of occupation and residence.

PUBLIC FINANCES.—The state financial structure was radically altered after the War. The Reich appropriated the chief direct taxes, including income tax, which had formerly been collected by the states and municipalities; and the states lost the profits from their railways, which were taken over by the Reich. The Reich was thereby compelled to contribute to the state and municipal revenues, mainly out of the yield of income and turnover taxes. The promised definitive regulation of the Reich and state financial relations has not been effected, but the Reich's subventions to the state were reduced in 1936. Between 1918 and 1924 all public budgets were in confusion in consequence of the currency depreciation. The currency reform of Nov., 1923, reacted favourably on Finance, and the Reich Budget of 1924-25 was balanced, having been materially relieved by the automatic wiping-out of the internal Debt by currency depreciation. Under a later valorisation law, holders of public loans were partially compensated, getting 12½ per cent. of the original gold value when they had acquired before July, 1920, and 2½ per cent. when they had acquired later. The latter ("new") holdings were converted in 1934 into Reich interest bearing bonds. Since 1926-27 all Reich budgets have closed with deficits. The net Budget Estimates for 1934-35 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were:—

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Revenue .....	6,458
Expenditure .....	6,458

The Budgets for 1935-36 and 1936-37 were sanctioned by the Cabinet in regular form, but the totals and the details were kept a secret.

### The German Debt.

The debt of the Reich, home and foreign, was returned at 14,735 million reichsmarks on June 30, 1936. It is officially admitted that this figure, which shows an increase of only 3,233 million marks since Jan., 1933, when the Nazi Party attained power, is incorrect. It omits very large extra-budgetary liabilities contracted for rearmament and work-creation. The real debt is conjectural. Official and Press utterances put it at between 5,000 and 7,000 million marks above the scheduled 15 milliards; private estimates are very much higher. This supplementary debt mainly consists of bills, the liability for which has been obfuscated by interposing semi-public credit institutions between the Reich and its armaments contractors, as well as corporations entrusted with the conduct of public works for the reduction of unemployment. For Oct. 31, 1935, the whole public debt was returned at 16,661 million marks, whereof: Reich 14,142 million marks, states 2,284 million marks, Hanse city-states 605 million marks, and municipalities 936 million marks, but the Reich figure includes no extra-budgetary debts.

The suspension of Reparation payments at the initiative of President Hoover from July 1, 1931 on, materially relieved the Reich Budget. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for annual payments rising to 2,500 million gold marks. In 1930, by an agreement come to at the Hague, Reparations were again revised. Germany agreed to pay during a term of 37 years annuities averaging 1,989 million marks, and thereafter until 1987-88 annuities varying between 1,711 million and 898 million marks. Under a further agreement, concluded at Lausanne in July, 1932, Reparations were abolished, with the exception of a conditional German liability to deliver 3 milliard marks of 5 per cent. bonds.

**FOREIGN DEBTS.**—A short-term foreign debts crisis began in July, 1931, owing to sudden withdrawals of credits to German banks, for which the Reichsbank was unable to deliver gold or exchange. Under a "standstill agreement" of February, 1932, Germany was protected against any further substantial withdrawals of credits, but she was to pay and transfer the interest thereon. A Government census for February 29, 1932, showed public and private indebtedness to abroad at 20,623 million marks, whereof 10,153 millions short-term (maturing before March, 1933), and 10,470 millions long-term. In addition were foreign claims in the shape of holdings of German domestic securities and real property, which brought the total indebtedness to an estimated 25½-26½ milliard marks. Of the 20,623 millions debt proper, 3,125 millions were liabilities of the Reich (mainly Dawes and Young loans), 1,215 state and municipal debts, 6,706 millions bank debts, and 8,785 millions debts by Agriculture,

Industry and Communications. The chief creditor countries were:

	Total Claims. Marks.	Whereof Long-Term. Marks.
U.S.A. ....	8,392,000,000	5,165,000,000
Netherlands .....	3,575,000,000	1,974,000,000
Switzerland .....	2,761,000,000	1,146,000,000
Great Britain.....	2,415,000,000	1,129,000,000
France .....	956,000,000	482,000,000

As consequence of repayments and of depreciation of the creditor-countries' currencies, the foreign debt had declined by Sept. 30, 1933, to 14,841 m.m., whereof 7,436 m.m. long-term and 7,405 m.m. short-term; and the service for 1934 had fallen to 834 m.m. interest and 309 m.m. amortisation. By Jan. 1936, the debt had fallen to 13 milliard marks, half of which was long-term, half short-term. Of the total debt decline in 1930-35 4 milliards was due to currency depreciations. The devaluation of gold-bloc currencies in Sept., 1935, led to a further debt reduction of approximately 1,200 million marks. In June, 1932, Germany defaulted on her whole foreign long-term debt by prohibiting transfer into foreign currencies for its service. In July an agreement was come to with the bondholders whereunder 50 per cent. of the interest but no amortisation instalments should be transferred until the end of 1933, the full service of the Dawes Loan, however, being maintained. In June, 1934, was again declared a default on transfer of the service of the whole foreign long-term debt, but on threats of reprisals Germany consented to continue transfer of the interest of the Dawes and Young loans. The debt service was also in part secured by Clearing or Payment agreements with individual foreign countries, including Great Britain.

**CURRENCY AND CREDIT.**—In 1919-23 the mark currency rapidly depreciated. In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold mark. The Reichsbank was reconstituted under the Reparations settlement of 1924. Currency conditions were satisfactory until the debts-withdrawal crisis of July, 1931, which led to restriction on payments to abroad. The nominal stability of the reichsmark at gold parity was maintained; but the Reichsbank's reserves (gold and foreign exchange) fell between May, 1931, and October, 1936, from 2,576 to 69 million marks. Owing to the foreign and home run, the Darmstaedter-und-National and some other banks failed. In 1932 confidence began to return. Bankruptcies, after reaching a maximum of 1,425 in October, 1931, declined by September, 1936, to 176 and the number of bill protests fell heavily. Prices began to recover after April, 1933, the wholesale-prices index in September, 1936, being 104'3, the cost-of-living index 124'4.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Employment is subject to sharp seasonal fluctuations. In 1922, under the influence of the inflation-activity of industry, the number of unemployed fell to 16,000. After the currency stabilisation, unemployment in general increased, but in the prosperous year 1927 fell to 250,000, after which it rose rapidly to 6,128,000 in February, 1932. In September, 1935, it was down to 1,714,000, in September, 1936, to 1,035,000.



**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture is the leading German occupation. The cultivated area in 1936 (omitting forests) was 28,747,100 hectares, of which 4,513,916 h. were rye, 2,084,340 h. wheat, 2,778,479 h. oats, 1,635,189 h. barley, 2,792,572 h. potatoes, and 399,914 h. sugar-beet. The meadow area was 5,359,629 h. Owing to high wheat duties and other protective measures, the area under and yield of wheat have greatly increased, whereas cultivation of rye has declined. As against an average wheat crop of 3,700,000 metric tons in 1911-14 (on the present area), the estimated crop of 1936 was 4,622,500 tons; and in wheat Germany is now self-sufficing. Area under orchards is 103,742 h., vineyards 82,110 h. The livestock census of December, 1934, showed: horses 3,360,423, cattle 19,198,358, pigs 23,169,598, sheep 3,482,605. Agriculture has been financially weakened by the price-fall, and has debts totalling 12,500 million m. Owing to the failure of the fodder crop of 1934 and to restriction of import, a serious scarcity of pork, bacon, butter, margarine, lard and eggs occurred in 1935 and 1936.

**INDUSTRY.**—Industry is highly developed in all the larger German states. Prussia leads in coal-mining, iron and steel, metalwares, machinery, and electro-technical articles, but manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as chemicals and brewing. Bavaria produces machinery, jewellery, scientific instruments, pottery, wood-products, paper, leather, textiles, and beer. Special manufactures of Saxony are machinery, yarns and cloth, knitted goods, hosiery, furs, pottery, glass, and musical instruments. Württemberg has manufactures of textiles, paper, leather, firearms, clocks, and tobacco; Baden of chemicals, jewellery, and cigars. The toys industry of Thuringia is important.

A policy of self-sufficiency in industrial raw materials is being pursued. The consumption of imported materials is being reduced by compelling the use of synthetic materials (light oils, fibre textiles, &c.), or home-produced natural substitutes (aluminium, &c.) and the production of materials is being encouraged by means of state credits, bounties, monopolies and price regulation. Between 1933 and 1936 the area under flax rose from 4,900 hectares to 44,100 h.; under hemp from 200 h. to 5,700 h. Output of fibre textiles material rose from 7 million kilos in 1934 to an estimated 40 million k. in 1936, and will reach 70 million k. in 1937.

Intense industrial activity prevailed during the inflation years 1919-23, and after a reaction a new high level was reached in 1927, after which production in the finishing branches somewhat declined, while the heavy branches, including iron and steel, enjoyed prosperity throughout 1928 and 1929. In 1930, under the influence of the world-depression, a rapid decline in the output of all branches began. At the beginning of 1932, industrial production was 40.9 per cent. below that of the last prosperity years. A trade revival began in September, 1932, and made rapid progress. Production figures are:—

	1927. Metric Tons.	1935. Metric Tons.
Coal.....	153,597,600	143,014,941
Pig-iron.....	13,102,500	12,539,415
Ingot steel.....	16,305,300	16,095,653

The year 1936 witnessed a pronounced boom in the heavy industries, in particular iron and steel, and in motor-cars and machine-tools. In the autumn steel production could not keep pace with the demand.

**FOREIGN TRADE.**—Foreign-trade policy has been increasingly Protectionist. Immediately after the War, import duties on many articles were sharply raised; and in 1925 a new part tariff increased the duties on numerous industrial articles, and restored the foodstuffs duties, which had been suspended in August, 1914. Thereafter the duties on foodstuffs were repeatedly raised, and supplemented by compulsion to mill native grain, and by import prohibitions and restriction and price-regulation. The Nazi Government created a Reich Nutrition Corporation, which has powers of regulation and control.

In consequence of the depletion of the Reichsbank's reserves and of inability to finance import fully, the import of raw materials was put under state control in March, 1934; and in September state control was extended to all import. For the different groups of goods were created 26 "supervision boards," which examine proposed import transactions and on approving, issue "exchange certificates" guaranteeing foreign currency for payment of the exporter. The boards also control internal trade in, and prices of, imported goods. This system was made more rigorous in July, 1935, since when import without certification is for most goods impossible.

Germany's chief imports, in approximate order of value, are: oil-fruits, fruit, cotton, wool, dairy products, yarns, mineral oils, coffee, fodder, hides, eggs, cloth, tobacco, copper, furs, iron-ore, and wood. Chief exports: heavy iron and steel goods, textiles and clothing, machinery, chemicals and dyes, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal-wares, paper and wares thereout, leather and wares thereout.

The foreign-trade balance was increasingly passive until 1927, whereafter import surpluses declined. Equilibrium was reached in 1929. The years 1930 and 1931 witnessed large and increasing active balances, causes being the cessation of credit-financed import, the reduced demand, owing to the depression, for foreign raw materials, the increasing independence of foreign foodstuffs, and the repayments of foreign debt. The years 1927-31 witnessed a shift of £350,000,000 gold from the passive to the active side of the trade balance. In 1934 the balance was passive, but in 1935 and 1936 export surpluses were again attained. The movement of imports and exports (including Reparation deliveries in kind) was:—

	Imports. Marks.	Exports. Marks.
1927 .....	14,228,000,000	10,801,000,000
1931 .....	6,632,000,000	9,600,000,000
1933 .....	4,203,000,000	4,871,000,000
1934 .....	4,451,000,000	4,167,000,000
1935 .....	4,159,000,000	4,270,000,000

Trade with Great Britain:—

	1934. Marks.	1935. Marks.
Imports from .....	205,700,000	256,200,000
Exports to .....	382,900,000	347,900,000

**SECURITIES MARKETS.**—All stock exchanges were closed between July 11 and Sept. 3, 1931, and between Sept. 18, 1931, and April 12, 1932.

The official securities index, based on 100 for average quotations of 1924-26, showed for Aug., 1936: for stocks, 101.79; for fixed-interest securities, 96.05.

## FEDERATED STATES.

## PRUSSIA.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on June 16, 1933, including the Saar, since regained, of 40,745,550. *Heligoland* (an island of 130 acres, with a population of about 4,000 in 1933), which had been taken from Denmark by a British naval force September 5, 1807, was ceded to Germany (in exchange for rights in East Africa) June 18, 1890; the island forms part of the Schleswig Holstein Province of Prussia.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1936-37 .....	1,936
Debt (Dec. 31, 1935) .....	1,211

The whole of the old *Funded Debt* of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

**CAPITAL**, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin (340 sq. miles) with a population on June 16, 1933, of 4,242,501.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (756,605), Breslau, on the Oder (625,198), Essen, on the Ruhr (654,461), Frankfurt, on the Main (555,857), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (498,600), Hanover, on the Leine (443,920), Dortmund, on the Emscher (540,875), Wuppertal (408,602), Gelsenkirchen (332,545), Königsberg (316,072), Bochum (314,546), Magdeburg (306,895), Stettin (270,747), Altona (241,970), Kiel (218,335), Halle, on the Saale (209,169), Oberhausen (192,345), Kassel (175,179), Krefeld-Urdingen (165,305), Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) (162,774), Wiesbaden (159,755), Hagen (148,314), Erfurt (144,879), Solingen (140,162), Mülheim, on the Ruhr, (133,279), Hindenburg (130,433), München-Gladbach (126,631), Saarbrücken (130,686), Münster (122,210), Bielefeld (121,035), Harburg (112,593), Gleiwitz (111,062), and Reimschell (101,188).

## BAVARIA.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N. lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1933 (excluding Saarpfalz), 7,681,584. The Thuringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1935-36 .....	564

**CAPITAL**, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1933), 735,388. Other large towns are Nurnberg, N.W. of Munich (410,438), Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (176,575), and Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine (107,344).

## SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1933, of 5,196,652. Its chief towns, after the capital, are Leipzig (pop. 713,470) the

great book-market; Plauen (pop. 113,855), and Chemnitz (pop. 350,734), the Manchester of Saxony.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1935-36 .....	402
<b>CAPITAL</b> , Dresden. Pop. (1933), 642,143	

## WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1933) of 2,696,324, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1935-36 .....	198
<b>CAPITAL</b> , Stuttgart. Population (1933), 415,028.	

## MINOR STATES.

State.	Area sq. m.	Population.	Capital.
<i>Baden</i> .....	5,819	2,412,951	Karlsruhe
<i>Land-Thüringen</i> —			
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach,			
Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-			
Altenburg, Schwarz-			
burg-Rudolstadt,			
Schwarzburg-Sonders-			
hausen, Reuss-Greiz,			
Reuss-Gera and			
Gotha .....	4,541	1,659,510	Weimar
<i>Hesse</i> .....	2,968	1,429,048	Darmstadt
<i>Mecklenburg</i> .....	5,068	805,213	Schwerin
<i>Oldenburg</i> .....	2,479	573,853	Oldenburg
<i>Brunswick</i> .....	1,418	512,989	Brunswick
<i>Anhalt</i> .....	905	364,415	Dessau
<i>Lippe</i> .....	470	175,538	Detmold
<i>Schaumburg-Lippe</i> ...	130	49,955	Bückeburg

The *Free Hanse Cities* are *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 136,413), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 371,558), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 2,128,447).

**FLAG**: The flag of the Reich is the N.S. Party's swastika (*Hakenkreuz*).

**CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REALM**, BERLIN.

## BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Phipps, G.C.M.G., G.V.O. (1933).....£8,400

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, B. C. Newton, G.M.G.

*1st Secretary*, I. A. Kirkpatrick.

*2nd Secretary*, C. E. Steel, M.V.O.

*3rd Secretary*, M. J. Cresswell.

*Press Officer (with local rank of First Secretary)*,

T. F. Breen, C.B.E., M.C.

*Commercial Counsellor*, E. C. Donaldson

Rawlins, G.M.G., C.B.E.

*Commercial Secretary (Grade II., with local rank of Grade I.)*, J. H. Magowan, C.B.E.

*Financial Adviser*, G. H. S. Pinsent, G.M.G.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. T. H. Trounbridge, R.N.

*Asst. do., Eng.-Com.* R. Cobb, R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Col. F. E. Hotblack, D.S.O., M.C.

*Asst. do., Maj.* R. A. Hay, R.E.

*Air Attaché*, Group Capt. F. P. Don, C.B.E.

*Asst. Air Attaché*, Flight Lt. W. E. Coope.

*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. G. T. Miller, M.A.

*Archivist and Accountant*, J. K. O'Donoghue, M.B.E.

*Asst. Archivists*, J. Robertson; H. F. A. Gates; C. H. F. Hardy.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, G. Lyall.  
 „ Vice-Consul, Henry E. Pomeroy.  
 Breslau—Vice-Consul, R. F. Bashford.  
 Stettin—Vice-Consul, A. T. H. Evans.  
 Bremen—Consul, T. B. Wildman.  
 „ Vice-Consul, Harry Bullock.  
 Cologne—Consul-General, J. E. Bell.  
 „ Vice-Consul, A. G. Fallowfield.  
 „ Essen—Vice-Consul, E. Harle.  
 Dresden—Consul, H. B. B. Livingston.  
 „ Vice-Consul, C. J. Girling.  
 „ Pro-Consul, H. G. Hopkirk.  
 Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.  
 Leipzig—Vice-Consul, F. C. Robinson.  
 Frankfurt-on-Main—Consul-General, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.  
 „ Vice-Consul, A. E. Dowden; W. Sander.  
 Stuttgart—Vice-Consul, R. M. Bowden Smith.  
 Hamburg—Consul-Gen. Douglas F. S. Filliter.  
 „ Vice-Consuls, A. M. Williams; Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.; L. G. Baylis; G. E. J. Hoblyn.  
 Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.  
 Lübeck—Vice-Consul, H. G. Stoiterfoht.  
 Munich—Consul-Gen., D. St. Clair Gainer, O.B.E.  
 „ Vice-Consuls, J. C. O'Dwyer; F. Fulham; C. J. Phillips.

BRITISH BOARD OF COMMERCE, Schopenstehl  
 20 & 21, Hamburg.

## GREECE.

(Hellas.)

King of the Hellenes, George II., G.C.M.G., born July 20, 1890; acceded Jan. 11, 1923 (on the abdication of his father, King Constantine I.); deposed March 25, 1924; restored to the Throne (after a Plébiscite) Nov. 3, 1935; married Feb. 27, 1921, Princess Elisabeth of Rumania (born Oct. 12, 1894), who was granted a divorce at Bucharest, July 6, 1935, on the ground of desertion.

## THE MINISTRY (Oct. 12, 1936).

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
 Minister of War, Marine, and Air, General J. Metaxas.  
 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance,  
 M. K. Zavitsianos.  
 Minister of Interior, M. Th. Skylakakis.  
 Public Assistance and Hygiene, M. A. G. Koryzis.  
 Communications, M. A. Oeconomou.  
 Justice, M. G. Logothetis.  
 Agriculture, M. G. Kyriakos.  
 Public Instruction, M. K. Georgacopoulos.  
 Railways, M. Spyridonos.  
 Public Safety, M. Maniatakis.  
 National Economy, M. A. Hadjikyriakos.  
 Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs,  
 M. N. Mavroudis.  
 Under-Secretary of Press and Tourism, M. Th. Nikoloudis.  
 Governors-General:—  
 Macedonia, N. Tsiouras.  
 Thrace, Kavdas.  
 Epirus, Kyrimis.  
 Crete, M. Sfakianakis.

Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Charalambos Simopoulos.

Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.  
 Counsellor, M. A. G. Politis.

Sec. of Legation, M. A. Romanos.

Hon. Attaché, M. P. Argenti.

Commercial Counsellor, M. S. Z. Constantinidi.

Press Attaché, M. Chr. S. Hourmouzios.

Consul-General, M. Tryphon Triantafyllakos,  
 7, Park Lane, W. 1.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 50,271 sq. miles and a population (census of May 15, 1928) of 6,204,684.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. On Oct. 11, 1935, it was again declared a Kingdom, and a plébiscite held on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1935, caused the return to the Throne of King George II. Prior to Aug. 4, 1936, the legislature consisted of a Senate (*Gerousia*) of 120 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Vouli*, or *Boule*) of 250 members elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage, women being electors for local government purposes only. On Aug. 4, 1936, owing to political difficulties and the menace of Communism, dictatorial powers were assumed by General Metaxas and his Cabinet, parliamentary government being thus suspended.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain Aegean Islands increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of Thrace (including the monastic republic of Mount Athos), and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. Greece received under the Treaty of Sevres a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of Smyrna, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population, the most important product being tobacco, which accounts for nearly half the total exports of Greece. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are

cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of tobacco, wine, olives, olive oil, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, sponges and carpets.

*Defence*.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consists of 1 armoured cruiser, 1 cruiser minelayer, 8 (4 modern) t.-b.-d., 7 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with 5 patrol vessels (small torpedo boats).

*Education* is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

*Finance*.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*. On March 31, 1935, the total was stated at 44,985,383,411 *drachmæ*, (375 dr. to £1). The amount provided for fractional payment of the service in the budget of 1935-36 was 1,624,257,881 dr.

*Communications*.—There were (1928) 1,993 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 5,000 tons. The post offices number 1,146, telegraphs, 4,960 miles. The mercantile marine consists (1934) of 584 steamships (1,522,577 tons) and (1933) 701 sailing ships (56,064 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Calamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canca (Crete).

#### Budget, 1935-36.

Estimated Revenue.....	<i>Drachmæ</i> 10,812,994,000
Estimated Expenditure .....	11,165,110,000

	1934.	1935.
Total imports...	Dr. 8,792,000,000	Dr. 10,769,480,000
Total exports...	5,474,000,000	7,027,697,000
Imports from U.K.	£3,010,000	£3,207,000
Exports to U.K.	2,287,000	2,069,000

*CAPITAL*, Athens. Population (1928), 452,920. Other large towns are Salonica (244,680), Piræus (251,659), Patras (64,636), Corfu (34,193), Candia or Heraklion (39,231), Canca (32,240), Volo (48,000), Cavalla (50,000).

*FLAG*: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(2 Odos Loukaniou, Athens.)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Sir Sydney Waterlow, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1933).....£4,050

1st Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.

3rd Secretary, John Cheetham.

*Commercial Secretary* (Grade II.), S. P. Jordan.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. R. H. Bevan, R.N.

*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Engr.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Capt. A. Ross.

*Air Attaché*, Wing Commander G. B. Dacre, D.S.O.

*Translator*, A. E. P. Sloman.

*British Delegate on International Financial Commission* (vacant).

*Chaplain*, Rev. R. R. Kaymer, O.M.G., D.S.O.

*Archivist and Accountant*, J. I. H. Barrance.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Athens*—Consul, E. G. Sebastian, D.S.O.

" *Vice-Consul*, Maj. G. S. Blake, M.B.E.

*Candia*—*Vice-Consul*, M. N. Elliadi.

*Canca*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Petychakis.

*Mithylene*—*Vice-Consul*, C. N. Gonatas.

*Piræus*—*Vice-Consul*, C. N. Ezard.

" *Pro-Consul*, N. Evangelidis.

*Samos*—*Vice-Con.*, Gregory D. I. Marc, M.B.E.

*Syra*—Consul, Commander J. M. Chaplin, R.N.

*Patras*—Consul, F. A. G. Cook.

" *Pro-Consul*, T. W. A. Wood.

*Corfu*—*Vice-Consul*, P. Papadachi, M.B.E.

*Zante*—*Vice-Consul*, G. H. Sargent.

*Salonica*—Consul-General, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consuls*, H. M. Laurie; C. N.

Halkias.

*Volo*—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).

Athens, transit, 3 days for letters; for parcels, 2 to 6 weeks.

#### GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

*President* (1931-1943), General Jorge Ubico, born Nov. 10, 1878, assumed office Feb. 14, 1931. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Licenciado Alfredo Skinner Klée.

*Minister in London* (vacant).

*Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in London*, Señor Dr. Don Francisco A. Figueroa, 344 Maudslow House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

1st. Sec., Señor Don Francisco Azurdia Soto.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. Long. from 88° 12' 49' to 92° 13' 43', and comprises an area of 45,452 square miles, and an estimated population (March 31, 1934) of 2,245,593. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 67 members and a Council of State of 7 members. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and very malarious near the coast, temperate but enervating in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. 737 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1932. There were 4,079 miles of State telegraph and 4,172 of State telephone working on Dec. 31, 1934. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides, honey, timber and gold. Spanish is the language of the country.

- 1936-37.

Estimated Revenue.....	* <i>Quetzals</i> 9,225,000
Estimated Expenditure .....	" 9,225,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1935) .....	£1,490,820
(do.) .....	(Q. 7,533,883)
Internal Debt (do.) .....	(Q. 3,231,103)
Floating Debt (do.) .....	(Q. 4,242,852)

1935.

Imports .....	£1,919,805
Exports .....	2,494,266
Imports from U.K. (1933) .....	201,447
Exports to U.K. (1933) .....	6,867

\* At par 1 *Quetzal* = \$1 U.S. Mean rate of exchange 1935 £1 = Q. 4.90.



CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1934) 134,400; other towns are Quetzaltenango (30,125), Coban (26,774), and Zacapa (18,094).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(8A Calle Poniente, No. 35, Guatemala.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, John Henry Stopford Birch (1933) ..... £3,200  
Military Attaché, Col. W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), A. S. Fordham.

Vice-Consul, J. H. Vinter.

Puerto Barrios—V. Consul, A. Papadopolos.  
Quetzaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.

San José—Vice-Consul, Leonard Summerhayes.

Transit to New York by direct S.S., or via New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 5 to 10 days.

#### HAITI.

(République d'Haiti.)

President, Stenio Vincent, assumed office Nov. 18, 1930; re-elected May 15, 1936.

Foreign Affairs, M. Georges N. Leger.

Minister in London, M. Ernest G. Chauvet.

Consul, W. Haines, 23 Denmark Street, W.C.2.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands. Formerly a French colony it was proclaimed independent on Jan. 1, 1804, and is governed under a Constitution ratified in 1932. The legislature consists of a Senate (15 members) and a Chamber of Deputies (36 members). The President is elected by the legislature for a period of six years. In 1925 a treaty was entered into with the U.S.A. whereby certain public services of the Republic were to be controlled by U.S. officials. The Treaty expires in 1936. On Oct. 1, 1931, the U.S. officials in charge of Public Health, Public Works, and the Agricultural Technical Service, were withdrawn, and the *Garde d'Haiti* was completely Haitianised and turned over to Haitian officers on Oct. 1, 1934. The last Company of the U.S. Marines left Haiti Aug. 15, 1934, after an occupation of 19 years. The financial service remains under U.S. control; there is a Fiscal Representative and a Deputy Fiscal Representative appointed by the President of Haiti upon the nomination of the President of U.S.A.; the Fiscal Representative has under his control the customs service, and may employ not more than 18 Americans. The internal revenue service was turned over Oct. 1, 1934.

The area of the Republic of Haiti is estimated at 10,204 square miles, with a population estimated (Jan. 1, 1927) at 2,300,200 inclusive of white foreign residents and military forces of the United States. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sisal, sugar, honey, gums, and oil-seeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost

annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain are piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. There are about 135 miles of railway. In 1933-34 the entries and clearances at Port-au-Prince were 718 vessels (1,743,392 tons). French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Revenue .....	*Gourdes 30,091,641
Expenditure .....	\$42,355,011
Total debt (Sept. 30, 1935) .....	54,930,600
Total imports .....	41,161,621
Total exports .....	35,629,205
Imports from U.K. ....	3,770,925
Exports to U.K. ....	7,956,910

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Place Geffrard, Port-au-Prince.)

Minister Resident and Consul, F. M. Shepherd, M.B.E. (1932).

Charge d'Affairs and Acting Consul, Edmund D. Watt, M.B.E.

Military Attaché, Col. W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.  
Transit, 15 days.

HEJAZ, see Arabia.

#### HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President (1933-1937), Dr. Tiburcio Carías Andino, assumed office Feb. 1, 1933.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Basilio de Telepnef, 15 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C.2.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° 10' and 16° N. and long. 83° 40' and 88° 40' west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast some 60 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous to those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 44,375 square miles and a population of 961,650 (census 1935) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong negro element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the revised Constitution of 1936 the Legislature consists of a single Chamber Assembly of 39 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of one deputy per 25,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Council of six Ministers. The Republic is divided into 17 departments and one territory, La Mosquitia, which is

\* 5 Gdes. = \$1 (U.S.).

† Includes Gdes. 5,000,000, representing purchase price of the capital stock of the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti.

inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas which constitute about 80 per cent. of the total exports of the country. The number of stems exported in 1935 amounted to 13,829,880, valued at U.S. \$6,914,940. Other agricultural products include coffee, coconuts, tobacco, sugar, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is practised in the districts of Olancho and Yoro, and it is estimated that the country carries 500,000 head of horned cattle. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, though still largely unexploited. Silver, which is the chief mineral, to the value of U.S. \$1,450,250 and gold valued at U.S. \$430,338 was extracted in 1935.

893 miles of railway are in operation on the North Coast and serve chiefly the banana plantations in that area and the Caribbean ports. Apart from a few hundred miles of roughly metalled motor highways the roads are for the most part tracks fit only for mule and ox-cart. Aviation on the other hand is highly developed. There is an airport at the capital and some 70 landing fields throughout the country. A local air-line maintains passenger and freight services between the principal towns of the Republic. There are some 5,000 miles of telephone lines, 4,000 miles of telegraph lines and 550 post-offices.

The chief ports are Puerto Cortés, La Ceiba, Tela and Truxillo on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the banana trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1933-34.	1934-35.
Revenue .....	£1,013,992	£1,082,490
Expenditure .....	1,273,598	1,201,065
*Foreign Debt .....	761,871	700,537
+Internal Debt .....	2,104,271	2,077,129
Exports .....	2,479,925	2,101,670
Imports .....	838,208	1,197,144
Imports from U.K. ...	90,433	117,768
Exports to U.K. ....	188,771	25,308

75 per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), which has a value of 50 cents, U.S.

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1934), 47,000; other towns are San Pedro Sula (34,425), La Ceiba (13,073), Choluteca (12,248).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Avenida Lempira, Tegucigalpa.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, J. H. S. Birch (resident at Guatemala).

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa—Consul and *Chargé d'Affaires*, D. G. Rydings, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, H. T. Darlington.

Amapala—Vice-Consul, R. de Lavergne.

\* In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years, and these payments are regularly made.

† Bearing 3 per cent. interest.

La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, Melville Graham.

Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.

Pro-Consul, Hanno Griffith.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *via* New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; *via* Panama Canal, 19 days; *via* Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

#### HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Regent, H.S.H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya, born, June 18, 1868; elected March 1, 1920.

#### MINISTRY.

(Oct. 12, 1936.)

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Kálmán Darányi.

Foreign Affairs, Koloman de Kánya.

Interior, Nicolas Kozma.

Commerce and Industry, Géza Bornemisza.

National Defence, General Vilmos Röder.

Justice, Dr. Andor Lázár.

Public Worship and Education, Dr. Bálint Hóman.

Finance, Dr. Tihamér Fabinyi.

Minister in London, M. Constantin de Masirevich, 35 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Offices of Legation and Passport Office, 46 Eaton Place, S.W. 1

By unanimous vote of the National Assembly, Hungary was re-constituted a Kingdom in 1920, after having been declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918. The area of present-day Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugoslav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (*q.v.*). The population (almost entirely Magyar) was 8,683,740 (Dec. 1930). The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N., Yugoslavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count M. Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workers' Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Feidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 1, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy of Nagybánya was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 22 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but

there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis; a land-reform bill aiming at "a more equitable distribution of landed property," was carried out in 1920-1925, reducing by 10 per cent. the total area of large estates.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920), was replaced in Dec., 1926, by a Parliament composed of a Chamber of 245 Deputies (*Képviselet*) elected by universal suffrage, and an Upper Chamber (*Felsőház*) of 241 members, which corresponds in a modified form to the Chamber of Magnates as it existed before the revolution of 1918.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 689 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

#### Pengős.

	1934-35.	1935-36.*
Revenue .....	1,084,590,000	1,183,711,000
Expenditure .....	1,150,710,000	1,205,650,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1935) .....	...	1,723,057,000
	1934.	1935.
Imports .....	344,754,000	397,350,000
Exports .....	405,336,262	457,689,000
Exports from U.K. ...	17,966,851	20,216,000
Exports to U.K. ....	31,471,476	36,841,000

**CAPITAL:** Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of (1935) 1,060,720. The other large towns are: Szeged (140,000), and Debreczen (123,000); there are 10 other towns with a population over 50,000.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use.

**FLAG:** Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(1 Verböczy Utcza., Budapest I.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Geoffrey G. Knox, K.O.M.G. (1935) ..... £4,050

1st Secretary, A. D. F. Gascoigne.

3rd Secretary, H. A. F. Hohler.

Commercial Secretary (Grade 11.), R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

Military Attaché, Major K. V. B. Benfield, D.S.O., M.O.

Archivist, F. G. Redward.

Assistant Archivist, W. Hair.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(Ostrom Utcza 5, Budapest.)

Budapest—Consul, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

Vice-Consul, B. Bracher.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

\* Provisional.]

#### ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (see Denmark).

Prime Minister, Hermann Jonasson.

President of Althing, Jon Baldvinsson.

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated at 115,870 in 1935.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1904 the assembly (*Althing*) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1935): £1,923,250; exports, £1,981,083. Iceland is in direct telegraphic and wireless short wave telephonic communication with Great Britain.

**CAPITAL,** Reykjavik. Population, 34,321.

Other towns are Isafford, Siglufjord, Akureyri, Seydisfjord, Nordfjord and Westmann Islands.

**FLAG:** Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reykjavik—Consul General, John Bowring.

" Consul, S. B. Sigurdsson.

Vice-Consul, H. A. Sigurdsson.

Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Arthur Gook.

Isafford—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson.

Nordfjord—V. Consul, P. G. Thormar.

Westmann Islands—V. Con., Viggo Björnsson.

Transit, 4 days.

#### IRAN.

Shah of Iran, H.I.M. Reza Shah Pahlevi, born

March 16, 1878 (24 Esfand, 1255); appointed

Oct. 31, 1925; crowned Shah, April 25, 1926.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Shahpoor Mohammed

Reza, born Oct. 26, 1919; appointed Crown

Prince Feb. 25, 1926.

#### CABINET (Oct., 1936).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior,

Mahmoud Djam.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Anatyollah Samiy.

Finance, Ali Akbar Davar.

Roads and Communications, Madjid Ahi.

Posts and Telegraphs, Nezameddine Hekmat.

Education, Ali Asghar Hikmat.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-

tiary in London, Hussein 'Alā.

Legation, 26 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Counsellor, F. Nabil.

Secretary, Hussein Zanjāni.

Honorary Commercial Attaché, Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian.

Consulate-General, 50 Kensington Court, W. 8.

Iran—as Persia is now called—comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1933 at 15,000,000, of whom about 2,000,000 are nomads.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. Caravans and pack-animals are also being superseded by motor transport of passengers and goods on all main roads. There are 334 miles of railway open, including 80 miles in the North from Aliabad Shahi to Bander Shah, and 159 miles in the South from Bander Shahpur to Salehabad.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Iran have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced, but several cotton spinning mills and sugar factories have recently been installed as well as a jute factory, a cement factory, and a modern silk spinning and weaving mill. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Iranians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Bahaism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education were formerly based on the precepts of the Koran, but efforts are being made to approximate them more closely to European models. Iran is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution, which set up a Legislature of 2 houses, a Senate of 60 Members (half nominated, half elected) and a Constituent Assembly of 136 Members, elected for a year. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasir-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H. H. Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government was re-established over almost the whole country by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 23,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars. On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah Sultan Ahmed, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan Pahlavi. On Dec. 13, 1925, the Constituent Assembly elected Reza Khan Pahlavi, Shah of Persia. The Shah took the oath on Dec. 15 and was publicly proclaimed, and was crowned on April 25, 1926.

The revenue is mainly derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, duties and from monopolies of sugar, opium, matches, tea and tobacco. The oil royalties are kept apart from the general revenue. Part of the proceeds from the sugar and tea monopolies is earmarked for the construction of railways; the actual expenditure out of the fund for administration and

construction of the North to South Railway was stated at *Rials* 642,917,562 on March 20, 1934. British commercial interests in Iran exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India) and Iran amounting to 39.5 per cent. of the total trade of the country (1933-4), inclusive of oil.

The leading imports into Iran are cotton fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material and industrial machinery; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, opium, gum, fruits, cotton and rice. All foreign trade was in Feb. 1931 declared to be a State monopoly, and restrictions on imports and on exchange transactions were imposed; the control on foreign exchange transactions was removed in 1933.

	1935-36.
Revenue (Budget) .....	<i>Rials</i> 751,123,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	750,827,000
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1934).....	£1,048,351

	1933-34.
Imports.....	<i>Rials</i> 841,736,350
Exports .....	1,817,257,421
Imports from Brit. Empire .....	342,160,822
Exports to Brit. Empire .....	708,102,355

*Defence.*—Iran now possesses an army, well equipped on modern lines, of approximately 80,000 all ranks and a small fleet in the Persian Gulf.

*Foreign Relations.*—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the U.S.S.R. which provided (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restored to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annulled all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, handed over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancelled all Persian debts to Russia, denounced all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolished the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounced all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia. Further treaties were signed in 1927 and 1931.

In 1922 the Iranian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Mills-paugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides were made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved; Dr. Mills-paugh's contract came to an end in 1925. A State Bank was started in 1929 under German control; a certain number of Belgians have been employed from time to time in the Ministry of Finance and in the Customs Administration. In 1933 the German manager of the State (National) Bank was replaced by an Iranian and in 1934 the appointments of Belgians in the Customs Administration was terminated. An Agricultural and Industrial Bank was recently inaugurated by the Government for the purpose of encouraging and assisting industrial and agricultural activities.

In May, 1928, the capitulatory régime came to an end; at the same time a new Tariff



Convention was signed, giving Iran Tariff autonomy.

CAPITAL, Tehran, population (1933) 360,351; other large towns are Tabriz (219,949), Isfahan (100,140), Meshed (139,350), Shiraz (120,000), Kerman (60,000), Resht (20,000), Hamadan (100,000) and Yazd (55,000).

FLAG : White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Tehran.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. J. Seymour, C.M.G.

(1936)..... £4,750  
(Counsellor (Chargé de Affaires), N. M. Butler, C.V.O. (acting).

2nd Secretary, P. N. Loxley.

3rd Secretary, D. P. Reilly.

Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), A. C. Trott.

Assistant do., F. H. Gamble.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II), S. Simmonds, M.B.E.

Military Attaché, Maj. G. D. Pybus, I.A.

Physician, D. S. Davies, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Archivist, R. E. Bishop.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Consul (with local rank of 1st Secretary), C. H. Summerhayes, M.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, C. A. Gault.

Ahwaz—Consul, A. J. Gardener.

Mohammerah—Vice-Cons., Capt. J. E. A. Bazalgette, M.B.E.

Bushire—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E.

" Consul, Major C. C. L. Ryan.

" Vice-Consuls, F. H. Todd; Maj. H. J. H. Symons, M.C., I.M.S.

Kerman—Consul, Maj. C. H. Lincoln, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Kermanshah—Consul, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.

Meshed—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. C. K. P. Daly, C.I.E.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. A. C. Stewart.

Shiraz—Consul, A. E. Watkinson.

" Vice-Consul, W. H. Young (acting).

" Pro-Consul, Abdul Ahad Khan, Khan Bahadur Wazizadeh.

Tabriz—Consul, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.

Zabul—Vice-Consul,

Birjund—Vice-Consul, Jemadar Fazal Haqq.

Zahedan—Vice-Consul, Maj. H. G. Rivett-Carnac.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Bushire and Mohammerah.

Transit to Tehran, 6 days by rail *via* U.S.S.R. ; 7½ days by rail *via* Istanbul and Nisibin (and on by car) ; 18 days by sea to Beirut (and on by car) ; 4 days by air to Baghdad (and on by car).

#### IRAQ.

(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Ghazi I., born March 21, 1912, acceded (on the death of his father King Faisal I.) Sept. 8, 1933; married, Jan. 25, 1934, Princess Aliyah, daughter of King Ali of the Hejaz.

Crown Prince, H. R. H. Prince Faisal, born May 2, 1935.

#### CABINET.

(After Coup d'Etat, Oct. 30, 1936.)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Seyyid Hikmat Suleiman.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Seyyid Naji al Asil.

Finance, Seyyid Jafar Abu'l Timman.

Economic Affairs and Communications, Seyyid Kamil al Chadirchi.

Defence, Brigadier Abdul Latif Nuri.

Justice, Seyyid Salih Jabur.

Education, Seyyid Yusuf Izz-ed-Din Ibrahim.

Minister in London, Seyyid Ali Jawdat al Ayoubi.

Counsellor of Legation, Seyyid Ata Amin, C.V.O.

Legation, 22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Bagdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration was entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov. 1920 and in Aug. 1921 the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Bagdad, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies of 108 members elected by manhood suffrage. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925. An application for admission to the League of Nations came before the Assembly in 1932, and Iraq was freed from all Mandatory control through admission to the League on October 3, 1932. On June 30, 1930, a new Treaty was signed at Bagdad by the High Commissioner and the Prime Minister. This Treaty is of 25 years' duration from the entry of Iraq into the League, and regulates the relations between Great Britain and Iraq during that period on the basis of an alliance between two equal and independent States.

On Oct. 30, 1936, a successful military coup d'état led to the resignation of the Cabinet of Yashin el Hashimi, and the King called upon Seyyid Hikmat Suleiman to form a Ministry. A manifesto issued to the people was signed by Al Fariq Bekir Sidqi, as "Commander of the Nationalist Reform Force."

The total area of Iraq is about 116,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south

to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. Population (estimated 1931):—

Bagdad vilayet .....	1,356,231
Basrah vilayet.....	760,740
Mosul vilayet .....	740,106

Total ..... 2,857,077

Bagdad includes the Bagdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions (*Liwas*); Basra includes the *Liwas* of Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and Mosul includes Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1931 1,029,833 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,612,533 Shiite Muhammadans, 110,885 Christians, 72,783 Jews, and 31,043 other religious.

The country is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and during the British occupation notable improvements were effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes, but plans are in preparation for several large works of development on both rivers, the cost to be met from oil royalties receivable from the Iraq Petroleum Company. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 461b. per acre, barley 621b., and rice over 1,000lb. Cotton growing has proved a disappointment after a promising beginning, and the area now under cotton is negligible. Much headway has been made in popularising the local use of the indigenous tobacco plant. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Bagdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company (now the Iraq Petroleum Company), in March, 1925, and was extensively revised in 1931. The Company, which is International in construction, completed two pipe lines to the Mediterranean in 1934. One terminal is at Haifa and the other at Tripoli. The first section of the line was opened by the King of Iraq on Jan. 14, 1935. The total length from Kirkuk to Haditha, and of the branches to the terminals on the coast at Tripoli (Syria) and Haifa (Palestine) is 1,150 miles, and the cost is estimated at £10,000,000. The field went into production late in 1934. For the year ending March 31, 1936, royalties amounting to £598,000 were paid to the Iraqi Government. Another concession has been granted covering the West of the Tigris to the B. O. D. Company, with effect from April 20, 1932. The Khanaquin Oil Company (a subsidiary of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company) holds a concession which is confined to the Transferred Territories (an area on the N.E. frontier transferred from Persia to Turkey in 1913-14), which is an adaptation of the D'Arcy concession held by the A.I.O.C. The Khanaquin Oil Company have opened a refinery near to Khanaquin town which produces sufficient petrol, kerosine and crude oil for the needs of Iraq.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (425 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlü Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

*Communications and Trade.*—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. The port of Basra is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all sea-borne trade. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. The desert route between Bagdad and the Mediterranean was opened up in 1923 and is now a main traffic artery. Surveys have been completed for a projected railway line between Bagdad and Haifa. The chief imports are textiles, sugar and tea, and the chief exports are dates, wool and grain.

*The Bagdad Railway.*—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *via* Bagdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Iraq), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates at Jerablus and is open to goods and passenger traffic as far as Tell-Kochek on the Syro-Iraq frontier. Railheads at Tell-Kochek and Kirkuk are connected by a motor service, and through bookings by this route from Europe to Bagdad are obtainable. The first through train from Basra to Bagdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920; since the War lines have been laid from Bagdad to Kerbala and Bagdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul. The total length of line now open is 922 miles.

*Capital.*—The chief city is Bagdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Bagdad has an estimated population of over 261,000, other towns being Basra, 52,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 97,000.

Total revenue .....	1934-35	1935-36
.....	£5,009,369	£5,328,966
Including Customs .....	1,867,051	2,077,188
Total expenditure .....	4,164,425	5,406,109
Total Imports .....	6,104,844	7,239,672
Total Exports .....	4,785,338	5,248,522
Imports from U.K. ....	1,541,732	2,058,025
Exports to U.K. ....	1,504,052	1,119,705

## BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Bagdad.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*,  
 Sir Archibald J. Kerr Clark Kerr, K.O.M.G.  
 (1935) ..... £7,985  
*Counsellor*, C. H. Bateman, M.C.  
*1st Secretary*, H. E. L. Montgomery, M.C.  
*3rd Secretary*, P. M. Crosthwaite.  
*Hon. Attaché*, J. Kirkwood.  
*Oriental Secretary* (with local rank of 1st Sec.),  
 Capt. V. Holt, M.V.O.  
*Commercial Secretary* (Grade III), J. P. Summer-  
 scale.  
*Archivist*, E. Farmer, M.B.E.  
*Clerical Assistants*, A. J. T. Allen; R. D. Joshua.  
*Asst. Archivist*, J. Lamb, M.B.E.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Bagdad*—*Consul*, C. A. W. Were.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, E. P. Wiltshire.  
 „ *Pro-Consuls*, E. C. Rose; T. H.  
 Quraishi.  
*Basra*—*Consul*, D. F. H. Brickell, M.B.E.  
 „ *Pro-Consul*, G. Davies.  
*Mosul*—*Consul*, L. B. Graftey-Smith, O.B.E.  
*Diana Rowanduz*—*Vice-Consul*, J. P. G. Finch.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, Bagdad  
 and Strand Road, Basrah.

Bagdad is 340 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt.  
 Motor convoys carrying mails run twice weekly  
 between Bagdad—Haifa (the normal route for  
 letter post).

## ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

*King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia*,  
 Victor Emmanuel III, born November 11,  
 1869; married, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of  
 Montenegro; succeeded to the throne July 29,  
 1900.

*Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of  
 Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904; married, Jan. 8,  
 1930, Princess Mary of Belgium.

CABINET (June 30, 1924; reconstructed 1925,  
 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936).

*Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, War,  
 Navy, Air and Corporations*, \*Signor Benito  
 Mussolini (Il Duce).

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Count Galeazzo  
 Ciano di Cartellazzo.

*Colonies*, Onorevole Mario Lessona.

*Justice*, Prof. Senatore Arrigo Solmi.

*Finance and Treasury*, Senatore Paolo Thaon  
 di Revel.

*National Education*, Senatore Cesare de Vecchi  
 di Val Cismon.

*Public Works*, Onorevole Giuseppe Cobolli-Gigli.

*Agriculture and Forests*, Onorevole Edmondo  
 Rossoni.

*Communications*, Onorevole Stefano Antonio  
 Benli.

*Press*, Onorevole Dino Alfieri.

*Ambassador in London*, His Excellency Dino  
 Grandi, 4 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.  
*Counsellor*, Signor Guido Crolla.

\* Signor Benito Mussolini (born 1874) is the leader of  
*Fascism* (which has been in power since the "March to  
 Rome," Oct. 22, 1922), the *Fascisti* representing a revolu-  
 tionary movement against the inactivity of post-War  
 Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a  
 black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or  
 band (cf. the *fascies* of the Roman lictor) in which the  
 movement was organised.

*1st Secretary*, Nobile Cristoforo Fracassi dei  
 Marchesi di Torre Rossana.

*2nd Secretaries*, Don Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi  
 di Prezenzano; Signor Aubrey Casardi.

*3rd Secretaries*, Signor Alberto Brugnoli; Signor  
 Michele Lanza.

*Attaché*, Nobile Gaetano De Facci Negrati.

*Naval Attaché*, Commander Bruno Brivonesi.

*Military Attaché*, Colonel Umberto Mondadori.

*Air Attaché*, Capt. Colonnello Attilio Calderara.

*Commercial Counsellor*, Signor Giovanni Battista  
 Ceccato.

*Chancellor*, Signor Giuseppe De Grossi.

*Royal Consul-General*, Signor Andrea Rainaldi,  
 68 Portland Place, W. 1.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting  
 of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and  
 Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor  
 islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter  
 noted). It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland  
 and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean,  
 on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, &c.,  
 and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and  
 Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom  
 of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by  
 the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy  
 gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino  
 (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about  
 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was  
 estimated (Dec. 1927) at 119,743 square miles,  
 with a population at the census of April 21,  
 1931, of 41,176,671 (estimated at 42,438,104  
 in August, 1936). There is a large settled and  
 floating population of Americans and English in  
 Italy, and it is estimated (1933) that 10,000,000  
 Italians are resident in other countries.

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the  
*Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugo-  
 slavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the  
 Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy  
 acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume,  
 together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy  
 agreed to lease to Yugoslavia the Thaum di Revel  
 quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the  
 railway station being established as an inter-  
 national frontier station. Fiume is now the  
 capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del  
 Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provin-  
 cial town.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout  
 its length by the chain of the Apennines; the  
 Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from  
 France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo-  
 slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest  
 peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps,  
 but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa  
 (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to  
 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the  
 Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accom-  
 plished under the House of Savoy, after an  
 heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the  
 great patriots Mazzini (born 1805, died 1872) and  
 Garibaldi (born 1807, died 1882) were the  
 principal figures. It was completed when Lom-  
 bardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice  
 in 1866, and through the evacuation of the  
 Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the  
 King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was  
 declared to be the capital. The government  
 was that of a constitutional monarchy with a  
 legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385  
 life members appointed by the King), and the

**Chamber of Deputies** of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). Under the reforms instituted by Signor Mussolini an entirely new and complex form of government has been built up—the Fascist “syndical-corporative” state. The Senate and Chamber are retained, but the latter are called the “National Assembly of Corporations” and are elected *en bloc*, a list being drawn up by the Fascist Grand Council and submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection as a whole. The basis of the composition of the list is roughly equal representation of capital and labour, the essence of the “syndical-corporative” idea being that the State should take charge of the economic development and functioning of the country.

**PRODUCTION.**—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives, chestnuts and rice) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are produced in the South, chiefly in Apulia; while fruit abounds and is largely exported; wheat production has been greatly stimulated under the Fascist régime. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Italy is poor in mineral resources. The production of sulphur is important and among other minerals produced are ironpyrites, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. Marble is quarried in considerable quantities. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The principal exports are rayon fibres and waste, cotton tissues, lemons, cotton yarns, cheeses, almonds, fresh fruit, hemp, tomato preserves, wollen tissues, rice, raw thrown silk, rayon tissues, oranges and mandarines, motor vehicles, wines. The imports chiefly consist of coal, cotton, wool, machinery and apparatus and their parts, timber, raw hides, wheat, oleaginous seeds, coffee, cellulose, fresh and prepared fish, iron and steel scrap, copper, mineral oils and residues. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, rayon hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, iron and steel and their products, ship-building, gloves, motor vehicles, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

**DEFENCE.**—The Army is organised into 13 Army Corps, and consists of 30 Infantry Divisions, 3 Mobile Divisions, 3 Motorised Divisions and a Mechanised Brigade. In addition there are 5 Alpini Divisions, several Regiments of Bersaglieri and 4 Tank Regiments as Army and Corps Troops. In the autumn of 1936, owing to extra classes called up for the period of the East African campaign not having yet been demobilized, the peace strength was approximately 750,000. Signor Mussolini announced on August 30, 1936, that in time of war a total of 8 million could be called to the colours. This total includes the Navy, the Air Force and the National Militia. The National Militia forms part of the Land Forces of Italy. It is in process of reorganisation and considerable expansion. Its rôle includes the reorganisation of the territorial defence of Italy, the supply of Blackshirt units to regular Army Corps, and the pre- and post-military training of, theoretically, every able-bodied male Italian.

On May 24, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-

Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,220,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The Navy includes 2 old Dreadnought battleships, 17 modern and a number of old cruisers, 15 flotilla leaders, 78 destroyers and torpedo boats, 8 ocean-going, 5 mine-laying, 24 medium and 30 small submarines, 4 mine-laying destroyers, a large number of small high-speed motor torpedo craft and a variety of gunboats and auxiliary vessels. In addition Italy has under construction 2 battleships of 35,000 tons, 2 cruisers, 4 large and 10 smaller destroyers and 17 small submarines, while 2 old Dreadnought battleships are undergoing extensive reconstruction. The peace-time personnel of the Italian Navy is about 52,000 all ranks. Spezia, Pola and Taranto, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are strongly fortified. The Air Force consists of bombing, battle and reconnaissance flights, &c., with (June 30, 1934) a total of 1,861 aeroplanes. The personnel for 1935 was 25,861 (all ranks), the expenditure for 1933-34 being 780 million lire.

On October 3, 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia, and on May 5, 1936, entered Addis Ababa, the Emperor having fled.

**EDUCATION.**—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—On June 30, 1935, there were 10,672 miles of railway open for traffic, 1,545 being electrified and 933 in course of electrification; the post-offices (1935) numbered 11,352, and there were (1935) 41,300 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1935) consisted of 1,059 steamers (2,288,722 gross tons), 217 motor vessels (515,340 gross tons), 1,471 sailing vessels (89,176 gross tons) and 746 sailing vessels with auxiliary motor (54,160 gross tons). In 1934 225,888 ships (90,300,786 net tons) entered Italian ports; the clearances were 224,546 (89,754,158 net tons).

Revenue (Budget).....	1936-37.	* Lire 20,311,000,000
Expenditure (do.).....		20,291,000,000
External debt (June 30, 1935)		993,995,073
Internal " " "		105,389,000
Imports.....	1934.	
Exports.....		
Imports from U.K.		
Exports to U.K.		

**CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber.** Population (1936), 1,183,441. Other towns are Milan (1,118,731), Naples (877,305), Genoa (630,058), Turin (638,572), Palermo (417,862), Florence (331,379), Bologna (279,244), Venice (267,103), Trieste (252,303), Catania (244,415), Messina (195,958), Bari (197,181), Verona (162,914), Livorno (128,722), Reggio (118,649), Brescia (127,860), Ferrara (119,649), Spezia (111,748), Taranto (137,555), Cagliari (111,187).

**FLAG:** Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

\* Paper Lira. For exchange value, see p. 573.



## BRITISH EMBASSY.

(84 Via Ventì Settembre, Rome.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L. (1933) ..... £8,225  
*Counsellor*, E. M. B. Ingram, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
*1st Secretary*, P. B. B. Nichols, M.C.  
*2nd Secretary*, A. N. Noble.  
*3rd Secretary*, P. F. Grey.  
*Hon. Attaché*, A. H. B. Schofield.  
*Press Officer* (with local rank of *Counsellor*), Sir W. K. McClure, Kt., C.B.E.  
*Commercial Counsellor*, R. L. Nosworthy, C.M.G.  
*Commercial Secretary* (Grade II.), J. G. Lomax, M.B.E., M.C.  
*Asst. to Commercial Counsellor* (with local rank of *Commercial Secretary*, Grade III.), W. Harpham.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. R. H. Bevan, R.N.  
*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. G. Stone, D.S.O., M.C.  
*Air do.*, Capt. B. C. Davey, R.E.  
*Air Attaché*, Wing Commander G. B. Dacre, D.S.O.  
*Archivist and Accountant*, G. D. Baker, M.B.E.  
*Asst. Archivist & Accountant*, F. W. Coldham.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Rome*—*Consul*, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.  
 " *Vice-Consuls*, H. D'A. Johnson, M.B.E.; L. A. Colmore.  
*Florence*—*Consul* (vacant).  
 " *Vice-Consul*, W. P. Henderson.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, Federigo Lelli.  
*Genoa*—*Consul-General*, A. G. Major.  
 " *Vice-Consuls*, Donald Cameron; Lewis S. Leadley (acting); J. H. Wright (acting).  
*Bordighera*—*Vice-Consul*, A. E. Turton.  
*San Remo*—*Vice-Consul*, Meysey Turton.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, Attilio Pedemonte.  
*Savona*—*Vice-Consul*, Angelo Aschiero.  
*Spezia*—*Consul*, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, R. A. G. Stafford.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, Edgar G. Guattari-Stafford.  
*Leghorn*—*Consul* (vacant).  
 " *Vice-Consul*, F. B. Lamb.  
*Milan*—*Consul-General*, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, R. J. P. Sedgwick.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, F. C. England.  
*Bologna*—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).  
*Naples*—*Consul-General*, G. A. Fisher.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, C. G. Kemball.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.  
*Brindisi*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Lloyd-Taylor.  
*Castellammare*—*Vice-Consul*, E. S. Albanese.  
*Palermo* (Sicily)—*Consul*, D. J. Rogers, O.B.E.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Clark.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, Luigi Tripiclaio.  
*Catania*—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. Frank, M.B.E.  
*Messina*—*Vice-Consul*, S. W. Garbutt.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, Antonio Prinzi.  
*Rhodes*—*Consuls*, C. D. Wakefield Harvey; Edward Perkins.  
*Trieste*—*Consul*, A. E. R. Browne.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, C. R. Waddell.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, P. Salcher.  
*Tripoli*—*Consul*, H. C. McClelland.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlandò.  
 " *Physician* (Hon.), Dr. Angelo Mizzi.  
*Benghazi*—*Vice-Consul*, Antonio Ellul.

*Turin*—*Consul*, L. H. Leach.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, Vittorio Gallo.  
*Venice*—*Consul*, Alan Napier.  
 " *Pro-Consul*, J. A. Fraser.

*Addis Ababa*—*Consul* (with local rank of *1st Secretary*), William L. Bond.  
 " " *Vice-Consul*, A. S. G. R. Trapman (acting).  
 " *Pro-Consul*, T. D. A. Iyer.  
*Gorei*—*Consul*, Capt. E. N. Erskine, M.C.  
*Harar*—*Consul*, E. A. Chapman-Andrews, O.B.E.  
*Mega*—*Consul*, Gerald Reece.  
*Maji*—*Consul*, Capt. R. C. R. Whalley, C.B.E.  
 BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY,  
*Via Manzoni 5, Milan* (Branches, *Piazza della Annunziata, Genoa*; *Scali d'Azeglio, Leghorn*; *Via A. Depretis 31, Naples*; *Piazza dell'Unità 6, Trieste*).  
 Rome, transit, 44 hours.

## ITALIAN COLONIES, &amp;c.

*Libia Italiana*.—Tripoli and Benghazi, on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to the King of Italy. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. Libia Italiana has a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000; Oueinat, the highest peak in the colony, was ascertained (1933) to exceed 6,000 ft. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be expected every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; a four-sided arch erected to the Emperor Severus and a Roman market place were uncovered in Leptis Magna in 1931-32. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 60,000), and of Cyrenaica (or Barca), Benghazi (population 35,000). The trade of Tripolitana was stated in 1933 at 185,083,000 lire (imports) and 29,711,000 lire (exports) and of Cyrenaica at 125,000,000 lire (imports) and 10,250,000 (exports). *Governor of Libia*, General Italo Balbo, *apptd.* Nov. 1933. *Lieut. Governor of Cyrenaica*, General Rodolfo Graziani, *apptd.* March, 1930.

*Italian East Africa* consists of Abyssinia (annexed after conquest in 1936), Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

*Abyssinia* is an inland country in North Eastern Africa, bounded on the North by the Italian Colony of Eritrea; on the South by Kenya and Uganda; on the West by the Sudan; and on the East by French and British Somaliland, the northern and eastern neighbours cutting it off from access to the Red Sea, from which it is distant about 40 miles along the greater part of the Eritrean boundary. The area is estimated at 250,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 6 to 8 millions, of whom less than one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east. Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous, with several lofty peaks, the highest being Mount Kollo (14,100 ft.) and Abuna Josef (13,780 ft.), with many others above 10,000 ft. The country is reputed to contain some mineral wealth; iron is not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while mica, platinum, salt, salt-peter, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, coffee, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding, the chief exports being coffee, civet, wax, hides and gold. A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa are Dire Dawa, Harar, Goré, Jimma, Debra Markos (the capital of Gojam), Adua (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Sayo, Aksum, Antaló, Dembecha and Ijube. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober.

*Viceroy of Abyssinia*, Marshal Graziani.

*Eritrea* is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demoiira, 10° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 640,000, of whom about 3,500 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara (pop. 23,000), Massowa (pop. 15,000) being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. A railway from Massowa runs to Asmara and thence inland to Keren and Agordat, with projected extensions towards the S.E. boundary. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia. The trade of 1932 was valued at 173,000,000 lire (imports) and 60,000,000 lire (exports).

*Somaliland*.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 12° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by

the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu), transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 900,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean. The trade of 1932 was valued at 135,000,000 lire (imports) and 142,000,000 lire (exports).

*Tientsin*.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

*Aegean Dependencies*.—Rhodes, Egea and the Dodecanese (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey, viz.:—Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callipno, Lero, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipsos). The seat of administration is at Rhodes (Rodi) and the total population is about 100,000.

*Other Dependencies*.—The ancient kingdom of Zara, on the Dalmatian coast, has been an Italian province since 1923. Area, 42 sq. miles, pop. 20,000. The *Lagosta* and *Pelagosa* Islands (20 sq. miles, pop. 1,800) are dependencies of Zara.

*Pantereia Island*, in the Straits of Sicily (part of Trapani Province), has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,000.

The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampidus, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles and a population of 3,000.

*Saseno Island*, in the Bay of Vallona, area 2 sq. miles, is a Naval Station.

## JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

*Emperor of Japan* (Dai Nippon, Teikoku Tenno), His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1925), and has issue two sons and three daughters:—*Heir-Apparent*, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, Crown Prince, born Dec. 23, 1933.

*Brothers of the Emperor*:—

- (1) H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, born June 25, 1902, married Sept. 28, 1923, Setsuko Matsudaira (born Sept. 9, 1909).
- (2) H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, born Jan. 3, 1905, married Feb. 4, 1930, Kikuko Tokugawa, grand-daughter of the late Shogun Tokugawa.
- (3) H.I.H. Prince Takahito Mikasa, born Dec. 2, 1915.

## CABINET.

*Prime Minister*, K. Hirota.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, H. Arita.  
*Minister for Home Affairs*, S. Ushio.  
*Minister of Finance*, E. Baba.  
*Navy*, Admiral O. Nagayo.  
*War*, General H. Terauchi.  
*Justice*, R. Hayashi.  
*Education*, T. Hirao.  
*Commerce and Industry*, G. Ogawa.  
*Agriculture and Forestry*, T. Shimada.  
*Communications*, K. Tanomogi.  
*Railways*, Y. Maeda.  
*Overseas Affairs*, H. Nagata.

*Ambassador in London*, Shigeru Yoshida,  
K.O.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

*Chancery of the Embassy*, 37 Portman Sq., W. 1.

*Counsellor*, Baron Shu Tomii.

*1st Secretary*, Teruo Hachiya.

*2nd Secretary*, Taro Terasaki.

*3rd Secretaries*, Motokichi Hasegawa; Akira Kotaki.

*Attaches*, Koh Chiba; Shinjiro Tsumura;  
Yoshio Kasuya; Kijiro Miyake.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Eiichi Tatsumi.

*Asst. Military Attaché*, Capt. Sei Matsutani.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Risaburo Fujita.

*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Lt. Mochifumi Namgo,  
I.J.N.; Commander Yoshio Yamamoto.

*Financial Attaché*, Yutaro Tomita.

*Commercial Counsellor* (15 St. Helen's Place,  
E.C. 3), Shinjiro Matsuyama.

*Chancellors* (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Shigeo Harada; Teijiro Asahina; Kaji Omori; Isamu Nisakawa.

*Consul-General (London)*, Shinjiro Matsuyama,  
15 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

*Consul (Liverpool)*, Jitsunosuke Noda.

" (*Manchester*), Maj. W. P. Groves (*hon.*).

" (*Middlebrough*), Alfred W. Bulmer (*hon.*).

" (*Cardiff*), R. H. Evans (*hon.*).

" (*Glasgow*), U. F. Burrell (*hon.*).

" (*Dublin*), Maj. J. B. Hollway (*hon.*).

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugarn Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Kiu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 260,783 square miles, with a population (1935 Census) of 97,624,628. (49,240,659 males and 48,453,969 females). The population of the mainland only on Oct. 1, 1936, was 70,258,200. In 1935 births in Japan proper numbered 2,190,681, deaths 1,162,058. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-no-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also, liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*; the *Paulownia imperialis* is largely used for fancy boxes and

works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 347,500,000 bushels being consumed annually in Japan proper (home-grown crop 1933, 12,894,000 metric tons). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

*Government*.—Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy is hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. The Diet (*Taishoku-Gikwai*) consists of the House of Peers (*Kizokuin*) of 404 members and the House of Representatives (*Shuguin*) of 466 members, elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage. Members of both houses receive 3,000 yen annually and travelling expenses.

*Commerce and Industry*.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn, earthenware, lacquered ware, matches, paper, glass, cement, chemicals and fertilisers, sugar, brushes, flour, insulated electric wire, woollen fabrics, rubber goods, soap, porcelain, mats, matting, hemp-brails, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S.A., Egypt, and China; wheat from Canada, Australia and U.S.A.; oil cake from Kwantung Province and China; wool from Australia; crude rubber from Malaya; lumber from U.S.A.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; kerosene oil from U.S.A. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, matches, coal, camphor, straw-plaits, porcelain, earthenware, marine products, paper, glass and toys.

*Communications*.—There were 13,726 miles of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) on Dec. 31, 1932, in addition to 2,700 miles open in Korea, 955 miles in Formosa and 302 in Saghalien. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1933 of 2,019 steamers and motor vessels of 4,258,160 gross tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered at the chief ports in 1932 was 17,395 vessels (56,038,100 tons), the clearances being 17,307 vessels (55,719,000 tons). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first-named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1934, there were 11,832 post offices dealing with about 4,500,000,000 postal packets annually, and 232,000 miles of telegraph line carrying 60,000,000 messages.

*Defence*.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40.

The Army is divided into a first line (*Gen-eki*), and its reserve (*Yeto*), a second line (*Ketsu*), and its reserve (*Ketsu-in*), with a third line to make good the wastage of war (*Hon*). The peace strength of the first line (1934) is 19,400 officers and about 310,000 other ranks. The military Air Force is organized in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps. The Navy, the service consists of 17 shore-based squadrons, in addition to machines carried by aircraft-carriers and other ships, with 4 small air-ships and a balloon section. The Army (1934) includes 9 battleships, 7 armored cruisers, 31 cruisers, 4 aircraft carriers, 108 fast mines and 63 submarines.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and require for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the normal and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokyo (2), Kyoto, Fukuoka, at Sendai, Hokkaido and Kyushu (1), and 15 municipal universities.

## FINANCE.

Budget 1935-37.

Revenue —	
Ordinary .....	Yen 1,451,842,000
Extraordinary .....	826,288,000
EMERGENCY —	
Ordinary .....	Yen 1,357,200,000
Extraordinary .....	920,929,000
1934-1935 (March 31, 1935) —	
Internal .....	Yen 7,687,511,000
External .....	1,402,943,000
Floating Debt .....	689,950,000

Total ..... Yen 9,779,804,000

## TOTAL TRADE OF JAPANESE EMPIRE.

	1934	1935
Imports ..	Yen 2,400,000,000	Yen 2,617,000,000
Exports ..	2,258,000,000	2,603,000,000
Imports from U. K.	2,397,400,000	2,413,000,000
Exports to U. K.	2,092,000,000	2,827,000,000

**Formosa.** The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. On the E. coast of the island are the highest known sea cliffs in the world, 8,000 feet sheer above the water. Its total area is 13,800 square miles, with 4,592,537 inhabitants (1930). Imports, Yen 164,408,000; exports, Yen 240,728,000. In 1932, the colony has been self-supporting since 1906, produced 41,468,971 bushels of rice in 1933, and it is the principal source of the world's camphor supply. Estimated rev. and exp. (1934-35) Yen 111,000,000. Capital, Taihoku (Taipei). Pop. (1932) 2,660,000.

**South Karafuto.**—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of about 14,000 sq. miles with a population (1932) of 293,176. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1934-35) Yen 26,000,000. Capital, Toyohara. Pop. 33,000.

The **Kwantung Peninsula**, which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,440 sq. miles; population (1933) 1,004,439. The port of Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1933) Yen 374,781,000; exports, Yen 330,151,000. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1934-35) Yen 22,911,000. Capital,

Port Arthur (Ryojunko); chief port, Dairen; pop. (1930) 369,757.

The **Pescadores (Bokoto)** consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population (1928) of 62,000.

**Korea (Chosen).**—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long. and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Jeju. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population 20,599,870 (1932). The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; fruit-growing is making progress and sericulture is thought to have a bright future. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision at Sengdo (Kangdo), and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. There are extensive forests in the extreme north. The principal exports are rice, beans, silk, fish, fish oil and marine, iron and iron ore, raw cotton, livestock and hides. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, but are growing, including cotton yarn, silk-reeling, sugar, paper, artificial fertilisers, cement, flour (output at present small in each case). The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. Estimated rev. and exp. (1935-36), Yen 200,267,000. Debt (1935) Yen 498,831,000. Capital, Seoul (Keijo); pop. (1935) 383,000.

Imports into Korea, 1935 ..... Yen 659,400,000  
Exports from Korea, 1935 ..... „ 550,800,000

**Pacific Islands.**—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are (1) *The Marshall Islands* (pop. 9,708), with seat of government at Jaluit; (2) *The Caroline Islands* (pop. 39,718), with seats of government at Truk and Pohnpe (Eastern group) and Palau and Yap (Western group); (3) *The Line Islands, or Marianas Islands* (pop. 69,530), with seat of government at Saipan. Estimated rev. and exp. (1932-33) for the Pacific Islands, Yen 5,629,000.

**CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.** Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 5,875,000 (1935). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, but the work of reconstruction is now completed. The chief cities are—

Tokyo (1935) .....	6,085,800	Fukuoka .....	291,000
Osaka (1936) .....	3,101,900	Nagasaki .....	212,000
Kyoto (ancient capital) .....	1,081,000	Sendai .....	220,000
Nagoya .....	1,083,000	Hakodate .....	207,000
Kobe .....	912,000	Kure .....	231,000
Yokohama .....	704,000	Yawata .....	203,000
Hiroshima .....	310,000	Shizuoka .....	207,000

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).



## BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 2. Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo.)  
*British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon.*  
 Sir Robert Henry Clive, G.C.M.G. (1934) £6,000  
*Counsellor of Embassy, J. L. Dodds (acting).*  
*1st Secretary, H. A. Clarke.*  
*2nd Secretary (local rank), H. R. Sawbridge.*  
*3rd Secretary, G. W. Harrison.*  
*Counsellor (local rank), W. B. Cunningham.*  
*Commercial Counsellor, Sir G. B. Sansom,*  
 K.C.M.G.  
*Commercial Secretary (Grade II, with local*  
*rank of Grade I), H. A. Macrae, M.B.E.*  
*Financial Adviser, E. L. Hall-Patch.*  
*Naval Attaché, Capt. H. B. Rawlings, O.B.E., R.N.*  
*Asst. do., Lieut.-Commr., A. D. Merriman, R.N.*  
*Military Attaché, Maj.-Genl. F. S. G. Piggott,*  
 D.S.O.  
*Air Attaché, Wing Commander R. W. Chap-*  
 pell, M.C.  
*Archivist, J. M. Tabor.*  
*2nd Archivist, J. M. Clague.*

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, L. H. Foulds.*  
*Higher Clerical Officer, A. W. R. Taylor.*  
*Kobe—Consul, A. R. Owens, M.B.E.*  
*Consul (Grade II), H. A. Graves, M.O.*  
*Shipping Clerk, J. S. Waddell.*  
*Nagasaki—Consul, F. C. Greatrex.*  
*Vice-Consul, Frederick E. Ringer;*  
 Sidney A. Ringer.  
*Shimonoseki—Consular-Agent, W. H. Sainton*  
*(acting).*  
*Osaka—Consul-General, O. White, C.M.G.*  
*Consul (Grade II), H. H. Thomas.*  
*Seoul—Consul-General, G. H. Phipps.*  
*Clerical Officer, J. R. Donaldson.*  
*Chemulpo—Consular-Agent, W. G. Bennett.*  
*Tamsui (Formosa)—Consul, C. H. Archer.*  
*Tokyo—Consul, W. J. Davies, O.B.E.*  
*Yokohama—Consul-General, R. McP. Austin.*  
*Consul (Grade II), D. W. Kermodie.*  
*Vice-Consul, W. W. McVittie.*  
*Shipping Clerk, W. J. Ham.*  
*Hakodate—Consular-Agent, A. G. Denbigh.*  
*Otaru—Consular Agent, S. H. Dawes.*  
 Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38  
 days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, 16 days).

## LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

*President and Prime Minister, Karlis Ulmanis,*  
*assumed office, April 11, 1936.*  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vilhelms Munters.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-*  
*tiary in London, Karlis Zarins, 87 Eaton*  
*Place, S.W. 1.*

*1st Secretary, M. Pauls Alberts.*

*Agricultural Adviser, Monsieur Emils Zol-*  
*manis.*

*Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.*

\* A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern  
 shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the  
 Russian Empire, its area being about 25,000  
 sq. miles, with a population of about  
 2,000,000. Latvia was proclaimed an inde-  
 pendent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers  
 are common with Estonia, Russia, Poland and  
 Lithuania. The constitution is that of a  
 democratic republic, with universal suffrage  
 and proportional representation. Parliament  
 (*Saeima*), a single chamber of 100 members, was  
 suspended in 1934.

The surface of the country is generally flat  
 with marshy areas, interspersed with many  
 lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the  
 principal occupations of the people, and there  
 are many flourishing industries. The fisheries  
 are also of importance. The chief exports are  
 flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief im-  
 ports are agricultural machinery and implements  
 and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of  
 ships entered in 1935 was 1,045,029 tons. The  
 chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1935  
 there were 2,015 miles of railway in operation.

Estimated Revenue: .....Lats 159,611,466  
 Estimated Expenditure ..... 159,498,569  
 External Debt (April 1, 1936):—  
 U.S. dollars ..... \$12,889,189  
 Sterling ..... £1,925,000  
 French Francs ..... 4,500,000  
 Internal Debt (April 1, 1936) .....Lats 20,000,000

Imports .....Lats 100,900,000  
 Exports ..... 98,700,000  
 Imports from U.K. .... 20,582,000  
 Exports to U.K. .... 29,804,000

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina  
 (Daugava) river, population 337,699; other  
 centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk  
 (Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 33,048, and  
 Windau (Ventspils) 17,253.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

(5 Jura Alunana iela, Riga.)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-*  
*tiary to Latvia (also to Estonia and Lithuania),*  
 Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John  
 Mounson, Bt. (1935) .....£3,385

*2nd Secretary, P. W. S. Y. Scarlett.*

*Naval Attaché, Capt. T. H. Troubridge, R.N.*

*Assist. do., Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.*

*Military Attaché, Maj. C. S. Vale, M.C.,*

R.A.S.C.

*Air Attaché, Squadron-Leader F. M. F. West,*

W.F., M.C.

*Archivist, T. H. Frobelius.*

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Riga—Consul (with local rank of Commercial*

*Secretary, Grade II), J. P. Trant.*

*Vice-Consul, W. G. Hall.*

*Pro-Consul, Hugh Espeut.*

*Libau—Vice-Consul, R. J. Madge.*

## LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

*President, Hon. Edwin Barclay, born Jan. 6,*  
 1882; assumed office Jan. 1, 1932; installed (for

further term of 8 years), Jan. 6, 1936.

*Vice-President, James Smith.*

*Secretary of State, C. L. Simpson.*

*Treasury, Gabriel Dennis.*

*Attorney-General, Monroe Phelps.*

*Postmaster-General, Dixon B. Brown.*

*Wur, H. R. Cooper (acting).*

*Interior, H. R. Cooper (acting).*

*Public Works, (vacant).*

*Education, Rev. G. W. Gibson.*

*Financial Adviser, Charles I. McCaskey.*

*Minister Resident in London, Baron de Lynden.*

*Consul (London), J. R. Valois.*

*Consul-General (Liverpool), Henry F. Cooper.*

An independent Negro Republic of Western  
 Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North  
 Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E.,  
 and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles,  
 with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and

extending to the interior to latitude  $8^{\circ} 50'$ , a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory, kola nuts and some rubber. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for eight years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 20 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 21 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 400 men. In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, of which one-half has been issued. The previous 1912 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on customs revenues and head moneys. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials and additional experts to be employed by the Liberian Government. There are 11 ports of entry, including 3 river ports. In 1934, 545 vessels (1,306,807 gross tons) entered; of these 185 (501,898 gross tons) were British.

	1935.
Revenue .....	U.S. \$632,386
Expenditure .....	515,650
External Debt (Bonds) outstanding	
Dec. 31, 1935 .....	1,877,000
Do. (Accrued Interest) ..	278,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1935) .....	466,929
Imports .....	3,063,358
Exports .....	629,431
Imports from U.K. ....	442,591
Exports to U.K. ....	52,994

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 9,700.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General, A. E. Yapp, M.C. (1934).

Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by German, Netherlands and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A.

#### LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Franz, I., b. Aug. 28, 1853; suc. Feb. 11, 1929; married 1930 Princess Elsa, b. Jan. 6, 1878.

Administrator, Dr. Joseph Hoop (appointed July 28, 1924).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland; area 59.61 square miles, pop. (1930) 10,213. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1935), 1,357,709 Swiss francs; expenditure 599,192 Swiss francs; debt 4,154,989 Swiss francs.

FLAG: Blue and Red.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,710.

British Consul-General, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E. (resides at Zurich).

#### LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, Antanas Smetona, born Aug. 10, 1874; assumed office Dec. 20, 1926; re-elected for 7 years, Dec., 1931.

Prime Minister, J. Tubelis.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, S. Lozoraitis.

Minister in London, His Excellency Monsieur Bronius K. Balutis.

Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.

Counsellor, H. Rabinavicius.

and Secretary, J. Zmuidzinis.

Agricultural Attaché, K. Gineitis.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. and E. by Poland, and on the W. by Germany and the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,400,000. Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug. 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 38,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seimas*), elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. After an interval of 9 years elections to the *Seimas* were held in the summer of 1936, and the Assembly met in September.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products of the Republic being rye, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; the exports are bacon, dairy produce, cellulose, timber, flax and livestock; the chief imports are herrings, cement, coal, metals, textiles and machinery.

	1934.	1935.
Revenue .....	*L257,598,400	*L260,366,700
Expenditure .....	251,760,300	267,686,000
Imports .....	138,690,100	128,579,000
Exports .....	147,245,300	152,268,500
Imports from U.K. ....	35,075,500	47,938,400
Exports to U.K. ....	62,699,800	61,513,700

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 110,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeda) on the Baltic (38,000), and Shavli (17,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Keistuchio gatve 19 Kaunas [Kovno].)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John Mounson, Bt. (resident at Riga, Latvia).  
*Chargé d'Affaires*, T. H. Preston, O.B.E.  
Naval, Military and Air Attachés (see Latvia).

\* At par 48.85 Lits = £1 sterling.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER.

*Kovno* (Keistuchio gative, 19 Kaunas)—*Consul*,  
T. H. Preston, O.B.E.  
Vice-*Consul*, Percy Gent.  
*Memel*—Vice-*Consul*, E. Hoepfner.  
Transit, 2 days.

## LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

*Grand Duchess*, H. R. H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921.  
*Minister of State*, Joseph Bech.

*Consulate-General* in London, Moorfields House, Tenter Street, E.C. 2.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1930) 299,993, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 54 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 6 years, one half renewable every 3 years. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1935 was estimated at 317,694,094 francs, expenditure 315,257,567 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1935) 773,650,060 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The capital, Luxemburg (population 54,250), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1934) (*Ambassador at Brussels*).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Luxemburg*—*Consul*, Paul List.

## MANCHURIA.

(Manchoukuo.)

*Emperor* (Ko-tei) of *Manchuria*, Henry P'u Yi (styled Emperor K'eng Teh), born Feb. 7, 1906 (succeeded as Chinese Emperor, Nov. 10, 1909; decree of abdication by Dowager Empress, Feb. 12, 1912). Installed as President (Chih-cheng = Administrator) of Manchuria, at Changchun (Hsinking), March 9, 1932; enthroned as Emperor, March 1, 1934.

*Prime Minister*, Chang Ching-hui.

Manchuria, a Republic independent of China since Feb. 18, 1932, and an Empire since Jan 8, 1934, lies north-east of China proper, and is bounded north and north-east by Siberia, west by Inner and Outer Mongolia, south-east by Cho-sen (Korea), and south by the Gulf of Pechihli, the Yellow Sea and "The Great Wall

of China." The Empire comprises the following provinces:—

Province and Capital	Sq. Miles.	Est. Population.
Antung (Antung).....	19,000	2,784,000
Chientao (Yenchu).....	11,300	597,000
Chinchow (Chinchow).....	15,440	3,269,000
Fengting (Mukden)...	35,200	9,496,000
Heiho (Heiho).....	42,470	53,000
Jehol (Chengtch).....	39,400	2,611,000
Kirin (Kirin).....	34,750	4,774,000
Lungkiang (Tsitsihar).....	48,260	2,163,000
Pinkiang (Harbin).....	55,600	4,196,000
Sankiang (Chiamussa).....	41,300	912,000
East Hsingan (Chalantun).....	41,630	57,000
West Hsingan (Lapanshang).....	31,360	402,000
North Hsingan (Hailar).....	63,540	43,000
South Hsingan (Wangyehmaio).....	30,830	588,000
Total.....	508,080	31,945,000

The above 11 Provinces were demarcated in 1931, largely with reference to the main lines of communications, i.e., the Yalu and Amur rivers and certain trunk railways. Certain racial factors have also been considered, for the Chientao contains a high proportion of the Korean immigrants, while four-fifths of the Mongols, who total about 600,000, are to be found in Hsingan. In 1935 the population of Manchuria was stated to have been composed as follows:—

Chinese and Mongols .....	30,190,526
Japanese .....	629,417
Koreans .....	552,103
Other Nationalities .....	98,431

Total..... 31,470,477

Under the Constitution promulgated March 9, 1932, the Head of the State publishes and sanctions enactments of the legislature (*Fuan*) and has also the power of issuing decrees (having the force of law) with the consent of the Council of State. The Cabinet is nominated by the Emperor.

Manchuria consists mainly of fertile agricultural land, and about half the cultivable land is worked, principally under soya beans and other pulse, kaoliang (the main food of the people) millet, maize, wheat and rice; cotton and tobacco are also grown. The live stock (1933) included 1,645,000 cattle, 3,257,000 horses, 2,661,000 sheep and 8,650,000 pigs; wool and furs are largely exported, and lumbering is an important industry. Mineral products include salt, coal, iron ore, lead, copper, gold and manganese. Apart from the Kuantung Leased Territory, factories have recently been established in large numbers at Mukden for the manufacture of a wide range of consumption goods, including textiles, beer, and metal products, and at Newchwang and elsewhere. There are important flour and oil mills at Harbin and other towns. At Anshan and Fushun, near Mukden, important steel and shale oil factories have commenced operations. These projects and the construction of the new capital have resulted in a building boom. The principal articles of export are soya beans, bean cake, coal, millet, ground nuts, cotton yarn, maize, sulphate of ammonia, hemp seed salt, bean oil, wild raw silk and pig iron. The principal imports are flour, cotton fabrics, tobacco leaves, raw cotton,

gunny bags, sugar, iron and steel, vehicles, machinery and tools, silk goods, electrical appliances, paper, rice and woollens. Manchoukuo State Railways have a total length of nearly 7,000 miles, owing to the present energetic construction policy.

The principal towns are: Mukden, with a population estimated in 1935 at 500,000, Harbin (482,000) HSINKING, the capital (230,000), Antung (164,000) Kirin (141,000) and Newchwang (137,000). Dairen is the most important port for Manchurian trade, the chief ports in Manchoukuo itself being Newchwang (Yingkow), Antung and Hulutao. Three ports are being constructed in North Korea which will greatly improve communication between North Manchoukuo and Japan.

	1936.
Revenue (Budget est.) .....	M\$231,553,077
Expenditure " .....	173,684,375
	1935.
Imports .....	M\$604,149,000
Exports .....	421,078,000
Imports from U.K. ....	9,482,000
Exports to U.K. ....	24,221,000

In 1935 the Imports from Japan were valued at M\$434,228,000, and the Exports to Japan at M\$183,523,000.

CAPITAL, Hsinking.

NATIONAL FLAG: red, blue, white, black, yellow.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

- Mukden—Consul-General, P. D. Butler.  
 „ Consuls (Grade II.), C. C. Morland ;  
 J. F. Brewis (acting).  
 Harbin—Consul-General, E. G. Jamieson, C.B.E.  
 „ Consuls (Grade II.), M. E. Denning,  
 M.B.E. ; G. R. Turrell (acting).  
 Newchwang—Consul, R. L. Cowley.

There is a BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE at Harbin.

#### MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President, General Lázaro Cárdenas, assumed office Dec. 1, 1934.

#### CABINET.

- Minister of the Interior, Señor Licenciado Silvestre Guerrero.  
 Foreign Affairs, General Eduardo Hay.  
 Finance, Lic. Eduardo Suárez.  
 Communications, Gen. Francisco Múgica.  
 Industry Commerce and Labour, Gen. Rafael Sánchez Tapia.  
 Agriculture, Gen. Saturnino Cedillo.  
 Education, Lic. Gonzalo Vázquez Vela.  
 War, Gen. Andrés Figueroa.

Minister in London, Señor Licenciado Narciso Bassols, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.  
 Consul-General in London, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri, 8, Halkin Street, S.W.1.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 28 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population (1935) of 18,500,000. Mexico is rich in archaeological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the

earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico are a number of pyramids built to a great extent with boulders from the river beds. The *Pyramid of the Sun* (now called "Tonatiuh") is 761 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* (now called "Mextli") is 426 feet X 511 feet, and rises to 150 feet. The staircases vary in construction between terrace and terrace and are found to be intact. Other places of interest are near Oaxaca, Papantla, Zempoala on the Continent, and Uxmal, Chichen-Itza and other points on the E. side of Yucatan.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the execution of the Emperor gave rise to the

\* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.



new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Díaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Díaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 25, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by *de la Huerta* as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connexion with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration. General Obregon was afterwards assassinated. In 1925 relations between Great Britain and Mexico were re-established, and an Anglo-Mexican Special Claims Commission has since met and concluded its labours in February, 1932.

Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (amended 1933 and 1934) Congress consists of a Senate of 58 members, elected for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 173 members elected for 3 years.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico are the chief ports on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, and Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas on the Pacific. There were 14,400 miles of railroad open on Sept. 1, 1936, and (1926) 54,670 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. Improvements and new construction are now being undertaken (1936), in various parts of the Republic, on the National lines. The Highway Commission of Mexico has constructed 2,378 miles of road, finished with asphaltic treatment, and there is in addition a total of some 4,000 kilometres of roads in the Republic which are passable. There is a network of 50,000 kilometres of old roads, of which about 12,000 are impassable. The Federal Governments' Six-years Plan (promulgated in 1934) calls for the construction of further asphalted roads. The international highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City, which is part of the projected Pan-

American Highway, has been completed and was formally opened July 1, 1936. It is passable at all seasons. The city of Mexico is linked with all the larger towns by telephone; the line is now extended to the U.S. border and thence is connected to Canada and Europe. The city is connected by wireless to U.K. and Europe. The principal air routes from Mexico City are to Brownsville, to Los Angeles (*via* El Paso) to Mérida (with connexion to Havana and Miami) and to Tapachula (with connexion to Guatemala, Central American Republics and Panama).

The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguery, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines, and Mexico produced 40,234,902 barrels of petroleum in 1935. Domestic consumption of petroleum products is increasing year by year, especially that of gasoline. The mineral production is stated at:—

Mineral.	Kilograms.	
	1934.	1935.
Gold .....	20,572	21,223
Silver .....	2,306,168	2,351,087
Lead .....	166,333,000	184,193,186
Copper .....	44,268,000	39,372,877
Zinc .....	125,188,000	136,321,457
Mercury .....	158,000	216,392
Antimony .....	2,668,000	4,509,675
Arsenic .....	7,680,000	9,950,386
Graphite .....	3,888,000	6,975,324

#### Petroleum Production.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1927	64,120,000	1932	32,802,285
1928	50,151,000	1933	34,000,830
1929	44,688,000	1934	38,171,946
1930	39,600,000	1935	40,234,902
1931	33,050,000		

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports consist very largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and of chemical products. Only textiles of the finest quality are now imported. Of the exports 20 per cent. consist of silver and gold, while 35 per cent. represents the value of petroleum and its derivatives, mainly shipped from Tampico. Other important exports are copper, lead and zinc, also sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, cotton, resins, fresh vegetables and dried vegetables.

The monetary system has now been placed on a basis of managed currency and since November, 1933, the *peso* has been pegged at 3'60 = U.S. \$1. The silver *peso* was reintroduced into circulation on Aug. 31, 1936; this did not affect exchange rates. In Sept., 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold

*pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. However, this agreement with the International Commission of Bankers was amended in 1925, after the Government had found it necessary to suspend the service of the debt in June, 1924. The effect of the 1925 agreement was to eliminate the debt of the National Railways of Mexico from the public debt, thereby reducing this from 1,561 million Mexican gold *pesos* to 800 millions, as at Dec. 31, 1925. Furthermore, the 1925 agreement provided for the postponement of payment of the 75 million *pesos* (which had not been met in 1924 and 1925) until 1928-1935. Service of the debt was resumed in 1926, but again suspended: a further agreement was signed on Dec. 22, 1931, providing for resumption of payments on Jan. 1, 1934; this agreement was not approved by the Mexican Congress and so is not operative. A total sum of \$45,000,000 has been received by the committee of bankers. The total debt, funded and floating and interest, was stated to be \$1,253,105,699 as at Dec. 31, 1928, and has not varied greatly since that date, except by the addition of accumulated interest. The External Debt is (Sept., 1936) the subject of negotiation between the Ministry of Finance and the International Bankers Committee.

The official language of the country is Spanish, but about 50 Indian dialects are also spoken.

Estimated revenue ..... (1936) \$286,000,000  
Estimated expenditure ..... (1936) 287,198,785

	1934.	1935
Total Imports.....	\$333,973,908	\$406,137,055
Total Exports.....	643,710,297	750,292,000
Imports from U.K.....	£1,600,000	£23,433,958
Exports to U.K.....	3,100,000	76,029,763

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1930), 1,029,068  
Other towns are Guadalajara (175,539), Puebla (114,793), Monterrey (132,577), Merida (91,937), San Luis Potosi (74,000), Leon (70,000), Vera Cruz (67,500), Torreón (66,000), Aguas Calientes (63,000), Saltillo (46,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle del Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtemoc, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, John Murray, C.M.G. (1935).....£4,050  
1st Secretary, R. A. Gallop.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. C. Bradley, R.N.  
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.

Archivist, R. J. Kirwin.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, Joseph Pyke (Avenida Francisco I Madero 2, Mexico City).

„ Vice-Consuls, J. D. Murray; C. G. Rickards.

Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, T. Dale.

Guadalajara—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.

„ Vice-Consul, A. T. Williams.

Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.

Merida and Progreso—Vice-Consul, T. E. Dutton.

Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. D. Reynolds.

Orizaba—Vice-Consul, J. Harrison.

Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.

Progreso—Vice-Consul (see Merida).

Puebla—Vice-Consul, E. O. Ehlinger.

Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.

Saltillo—Vice-Consul, H. C. Barnes (acting).

Tampico—Consul, Robert G. Pulford.

„ Vice-Consul, L. C. H. Chase.

Tapachula—Vice-Consul, A. R. Gehrke.

Torreón—Vice-Consul, S. Dutton-Pegram.

Vera Cruz—Vice-Consul, J. H. Drake.

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Apartado 900, Mexico, D.F. Secretary, Mrs. MacGregor Mills (acting).

Transit, about 14 days.

#### MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, born July 12, 1870, acc. June 26, 1922.

Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), born Sept. 30, 1898; mar. March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, born Dec. 28, 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, born May 31, 1923.

Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Bouilloux-Lafont.

Secretary of State, M. Henri Mauran.

Consul-General in London, C. Nuthall Foreman.

„ Bruton House, Bruton Street, W. 1

Chancellor, Charles E. Isbell.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1933) 22,994 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. Monaco has a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is an Assembly of 12 elected members and a Council of Government of 3 ministers. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Monaco—Consul-General, Maj. J. H. H. Dodds, C.M.G., T.D. (resides at Nice).

„ Vice-Consul, William M. L. Ainslie.

„ Pro-Consul, R. A. Noakes.

#### MONTENEGRO. See Yugoslavia.

#### MOROCCO.

(Moghreb el aksa "The Farthest West")

French Protectorate, and Spanish and International Tangier Zone.

Sultan, Sidi Mohamed, born 1911; proclaimed Nov. 20, 1927.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40' W. long., with a total area estimated at 270,280 square miles, and a population of over 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the

dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast. The country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from November to April, but the summer-heat figures at all the intervening ports (Larache, Port Lyautey-Mehedia, Rabat-Sale, Fedalah, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Safi) are markedly higher; the last-named port being the hottest. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

**Government.**—Morocco is divided into three zones—the *French Zone*, the *Spanish Zone*, and the *International Tangier Zone*. France is the paramount power, and represents the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relationships. Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence" which extends over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier. In this sphere occurred the joint Franco-Spanish military operations against Abd el Krim, the Rif leader, which culminated in the surrender of Abd el Krim in May, 1926, and the final pacification of the French and Spanish zones in the following year. Ceuta (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the Peñon (Rock) of Alhucemas, Peñon de Velez, and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for Tangier before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. A new Convention instituting the *International Zone* of Tangier was, however, signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec. 18, 1923, and was brought into force on June 1, 1925. The Convention was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris, July 25, 1928, by the three Powers and Italy, who thereby adhered to the Convention. Both instruments have been adhered to by Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, but the United States have not yet (Aug., 1935) signified their acceptance, and therefore retain their Capitulatory rights in the International Zone. The Convention provides for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs, which are reserved to the Sherreefan authority.

**Production, Industry, &c.**—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the

northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges, and grapes, the latter growing also in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the egg industry is of importance. Important deposits of coal, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, as well as other minerals in smaller quantities, have been prospected, but their exploitation awaits transport facilities; the discovery of what may prove to be an important oil deposit was made at Jebel Tseifat (French zone) in the spring of 1934 and gypsum has been located in the Spanish zone. Gold and silver are also found. Phosphates are exported in increasingly large quantities and constitute a great source of wealth for the French zone. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Japan. The chief imports are cottons, sugar, motor vehicles, petroleum, building materials, soft goods, candles, tea and edible oils; the exports are chiefly grain, phosphates, eggs, hides and skins and wool. The Spanish zone exports iron ore, lead (from Melilla neighbourhood) and cork. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan franc, which is closely allied to the French franc, while in the Tangier zones the Moroccan franc is the lawful currency, while the Spanish *peseta* is legal tender and the *Hassani peseta* is tolerated, in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies are current.

**Communications.**—The French Protectorate authorities are engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and (Dec. 1932) 1,600 kilometres of normal and 872 kilometres of narrow gauge track are in working order. In addition, the completion of the Tangier-Fez full gauge system gives through service between Tangier and the principal towns of the French zone, and a normal gauge line links Fez to the Algerian frontier at Oudjda. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Rio Martin, Melilla, Tarifa and Oran, also between Casablanca and Brest. There are wireless stations at Tangier, Ceuta, Melilla, Tetuan (military), Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French connecting all important places in their zone, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line is being extended to Tangier. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta *via* Tetuan, linking Melilla to the International Bridge (French zone), and the Tetuan-Melilla road, *via* Targuist and Villa Alhucemas, in the North; and to Arzila, Larache, and the French zone in the South. The French zone is well equipped with good main and secondary roads. *Air Services* are maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse (daily), and Casablanca and Dakar (weekly).

The principal *Harbours* are Casablanca, and Ceuta (for Tetuan), Melilla (for eastern part of Spanish zone), Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Mazagan, Safi, Port Lyautey and Mogador; and Agadir (for South Morocco).

**External Trade.**—The imports into the *French Zone* in 1935 were valued at 1,319,138,000 francs, and exports from French zone, 1935, 621,380,000 francs. The imports into the *Spanish zone* were valued at 64,004,657 pesetas in 1935, and the exports at 26,178,393 pesetas. The

imports into the *Tangier Zone* (1934) were valued at 129,013,638 francs and the exports from the zone at 12,866,417 francs.

CAPITAL of French zone, Rabat, population 52,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South being the old capitals of the Sultans).

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 48,000 (principal ports, Larache and Rio Martin, for Tetuan).

CAPITAL of International zone, Tangier, population 45,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (107,843), Marrakesh (193,582), Meknes (56,770), Salé (25,821), Casablanca (161,113), Rabat, with Salé (77,821), Mazagan (19,601), Saffi (26,158), and Oudjda (29,220).

FLAG: Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Tangier*—Consul-General (with personal rank of Minister Plenipotentiary), E. A. Keeling.

„ Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, R. G. A. Meade.

*Rabat*—Consul-General, Leonard H. Hurst.

„ Vice-Consul, H. G. Jakins.

„ Vice-Consul,

*Casablanca*—Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consuls, R. G. Dundas; J. W. Blanch.

„ Registrar, S. N. Dempster.

*Marrakesh*—Consul, E. C. Hole.

*Mazagan*—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney, M.B.E.

*Fez*—Vice-Consul, R. E. Ellison.

*Saffi*—Vice-Consul, W. A. Evans.

*Tetuan*—Consul, G. E. A. C. Mouck-Mason.

„ Pro-Consul, Albert F. Morillo.

*Larache*—Vice-Consul, L. Forde.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES. Sec., H. Leahey, Tangier.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca). Sec., Louis Brawnne-Lindon.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 4 days by sea; 3 by land;  $\frac{1}{2}$  by air.

NEPAL. See p. 789.

#### NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; mar., Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. the late Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg (born April 19, 1876; died July 3, 1934).

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909; betrothed (1936) to Prince Bernhard of Leipe-Biesterfeld (born June 29, 1911).

MINISTRY (July 31, 1935).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Colonies, Dr. H. Colijn.

Interior, Dr. J. A. de Wilde.

Finance, Dr. P. J. Oud.

Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff.

Social Affairs, Dr. M. Slingenberg.

Defence (ad interim), Dr. H. Colijn.

Public Works, Jonkheer O.C.A. van Lidth de Jeude.

Education, Science and Art, Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine.

Justice, Dr. J. H. R. van Schaik.

Trade and Industry, Prof. Dr. H. C. J. H. Geilissen.

Agriculture, Dr. L. N. Deckers.

Minster in London, Jonkheer Maitre R. de Mares van Swinderen, 21 Portman Square, W. 1.

Chancery, 21A Portman Square, W. 1.

First Secretary, Jonkheer Dr. P. D. E. Teixeira de Mattos.

Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Com. A. de Booy.

Agricultural Adviser (40 Cleveland Square, W. 2.), B. Gerritzen.

Chancellor, M. L. Zaanberg.

Consul-Gen., Th. H. de Meester, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.

Consul, G. P. Luden.

Vice-Consul, A. Furnée.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat.  $50^{\circ} 46' - 53^{\circ} 34'$  N. and long.  $3^{\circ} 22' - 14^{\circ} 14'$  E., consisting of 12 provinces, and containing a total area of 13,514 square miles, with a population Dec. 31, 1935, of 8,474,409. The majority, about 55 per cent., belong to the several Reformed Churches, and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 115,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The highest point is at Vaals, 656 ft. above mean sea level, but almost half the country is below the mean level of the sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, sugarbeet, chicory, flax, hemp, bulbs and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, sugar, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, bicycles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, iron and steel, wireless sets and parts works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, cardboard, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Coal production (1934) 12,340,000 tons. Diamond-cutting, and at one time, employed numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Government.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands was constituted by the Treaty of London (June 14, 1814) under a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 13th Century. The States-General comprises the *Eerste Kamer* of 50 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* of 100 members, elected for 4 year by men and women voters of 25 years and upwards. Members of both chambers are paid.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 25,232 men, producing a first-line army of 113,400, or (including reserves) 270,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consists of 12 protected and 60 unprotected vessels.



**Education.**—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Tilburg (Commercial).

**Communications.**—The total extent of navigable rivers and canals is 4,687 miles, and of first-class roads 1,250 miles. There were 2,235 miles of railroad open in 1934, 504 miles of telegraph cable, and 7,441 miles of telephone cable. Air services connect Amsterdam and Rotterdam with Groningen, Enschede, Eindhoven and Flushing. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1936, consisted of 823 steam and motor vessels of 5,518,000 cubic metres gross. In 1934 20,465 vessels entered and cleared at the ports.

An Act for the damming and draining of parts of the Zuider Zee was passed in 1918. The first reclamation is almost fully developed and plans have been published to reclaim a further portion in the north-east region. The dam was completed in 1932.

Revenue (Budget) .....	1936.	
Expenditure (Budget) .....	1936.	
Funded Debt (Jan. 1, 1935) .....	1935.	
Floating Debt (Jan. 1, 1936) .....	1936.	
Imports .....	1935.	
Exports .....	1935.	
Imports from U.K .....	1935.	
Exports to U.K....	1935.	

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague. Pop. (1936), 482,406.

**CAPITAL**, Amsterdam, population (1936), 781,643; other large towns are Rotterdam, population 595,448; Utrecht (161,095), Groningen 125,187 Haarlem 131,257 and Eindhoven.

**FLAG**: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Hooge Westeinde 12, The Hague.)

**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary**, Sir Hubert Montgomery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1933)... £5,570  
**1st Secretary**, J. H. Le Rougetel, M.C.  
**Commercial Secretary (Grade I.)** (21 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, C.B.E.  
**Naval Attaché**, Capt. C. F. Hammill, R.N.  
**Asst. Naval Attaché**, Engineer-Commander R. Cobb, R.N.  
**Military Attaché**, Maj. D. K. Paris, M.C., R.A.  
**Air Attaché**, Sqdn. Ldr. H. N. Thornton, M.B.E.  
**Archivist**, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.  
**Asst. Archivist**, B. L. Sleight.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

**Amsterdam**—Consul-General, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.

Consul, C. J. Laming.

Pro-Consuls, Stanley W. Simpson; J. W. Lee.

**Rotterdam**—Cons.-Gen., F. G. Rule.

Vice-Consuls, I. Garrett (acting); Frederick W. Cresswell.

Pro-Consul, William E. B. Newenham.

**Dordrecht**—Vice-Consul, Jacobus J. Vriesendorp

**Flushing**—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, S. Minderhoud.

\* fl. 12' 106 = £1 (normal).

**The Hague and Scheveningen**—Vice-Consul, St. John Turner.

Pro-Consul, W. E. Ransom.

#### Netherlands' East Indies:—

**Batavia (Java)**—Consul-General, H. Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Consul, H. R. Bird.

Vice-Consul, A. J. S. Pullan.

Commercial Agent and Consul, L. B. S. Larkins.

Asst. to Com. Agent, G. N. Carey, M.B.E.

**Macassar (Celebes)**—Vice-Consul, C. M. David.

**Medan (Sumatra)**—Consul, H. B. Henderson.

Vice-Consul, J. McQueen.

Pro-Consul, H. Gillespie.

**Padang (Sumatra)**—Vice-Consul, H. Levison.

**Samarang (Java)**—Vice-Consul, W. F. London.

Pro-Consul, L. Kemper.

**Sourabaya (Java)**—Consul, H. F. C. Walsh, O.B.E. (resident at Saigon).

Vice-Consul (vacant).

Pro-Consul, M. L. Bevan.

#### Netherlands West Indies:—

**Aruba**—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.

**Willemstad, Curaçao**—Vice-Consul, B. Maduro.

Transit from London to the Hague, 8 hours.

#### NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

##### I. Netherlands' East Indies:—

**Governor-General**, Jonkheer Dr. A. W. L. Tjarda van Hakenborch Stachouwer, appointed 1936.

"Netherlands' India" comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the *Riouw-Lingga Archipelago* (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of Banka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the *Molucca Islands* (Ternate, Halmahera, Burn, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of *New Guinea*, part of *Timor Island*, and the islands of Bali and Lombok, with a total area of 730,000 sq. miles, and a population estimated at 53,000,000. The administrative capital is Batavia (pop. about 260,000).

Java and Madura (51,000 sq. miles, pop. 1930, 40,000,000) furnish sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, rubber, and other products for exportation. Certain parts of the "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1929) a colonial army of 1,293 officers and 37,100 men. The colonial revenue for 1934 was estimated at fl. 447,900,000 and the expenditure at fl. 563,400,000. The trade of Netherlands India was valued in 1930-31 at fl. 798,000,000 for exports and at fl. 609,000,000 for imports. The trade with Great Britain in 1933 was valued at £2,191,397 for imports from, and at £3,408,585 for exports to Great Britain.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR NETHERLANDS E. INDIES**, Batavia, Java (and Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

##### II. Netherlands' West Indies:—

"Netherlands' West Indies" comprise the mainland colony of Surinam ("Dutch Guiana") in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the "Colony of Curaçao" (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Dutch Guiana is about 67,000 sq. miles, with a population (1934) of 164,085; area of Curaçao, 436 sq. miles, population (1934) 79,395. The administration capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (pop. 52,000); the capital of Curaçao is Willemstad (pop. 21,000).

## NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President Señor Doctor Don Carlos Brenes Jarquin.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Don Manuel Dehayle.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Constantino Herdocia.

Legation, 21 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.  
Vice-Consul, F. V. Cock, 25 Union Court, E.C. 2.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'—15° N lat. and 83° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (1930) of about 750,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest of pure Spanish descent and Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 20, 1921 (amended 1923) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years. Congress comprises a Senate of 24 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 43 members.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are (1923) 200 miles of railway, 2,842 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May–Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas, on the E. coast, are mainly concerned with the shipment of bananas and timber to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1933.	1934.
Public revenue .....	*C\$2,843,579	*C\$3,724,793
Public expenditure ...	2,843,579	3,724,793
External debt (Feb. 1, 1935) .....	...	£467,880
Internal debt (Dec. 31) *C\$1,067,000		*C\$965,000
Imports .....	3,814,261	4,620,130
Exports .....	4,862,496	5,230,236
Imports from U.K. ....	492,861	549,064
Exports to U.K. ....	353,540	365,314

\* Officially, \$1 U.S. = C\$1 and 10 centavos. An Exchange Control Commission in operation has retarded foreign payments for 9 to 18 months, with the result that an illegal exchange has come into being on which \$1 U.S. is quoted at C\$1.55 to C\$1.65.

Figures include Consolidated debt only and do not include claims presented to the Mixed Claims Commission, and other debts which amount to approximately C\$14,500,000, the awards on which have been reduced to U\$950,000.

CAPITAL, Managua. Population 45,000; León, 35,000; Granada, 18,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

## BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen. (resident at Guatemala), J. H. Stopford Birch (1933).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Managua—Chargé d'Affaires ad interim and Acting Consul-General for Nicaragua, W. M. Gurney, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, H. I. Thompson.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, A. W. Griffith.

León—Vice-Consul, Frank A. May.

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. C. Potter.

Puerto Cabezas—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Distance 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

## NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (b. Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. the Crown Prince Olav, b. July 2, 1903; married March 21, 1929, Princess Martha of Sweden.

## CABINET (March 20, 1935).

Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works, J. Nygaardsvold.

Foreign Affairs, H. Koht.

Finance, A. Indrebø.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, N. Hjeltnet.

Social Affairs, K. Bergsvik.

Defence, F. Monsen.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, A. Madsen.

Justice, T. Lie.

Agriculture, H. Ystgaard.

Minister in London, His Excellency Erik Andreas Colban.

Offices of Legation, Norway House, 21–24 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, H. C. Berg.

Secretary, G. F. C. Collin.

Consul-General, G. Couradi, 26–27 King Street, E.C. 2.

Consul, Jacob Gregg.

Norway, an independent kingdom in the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. There is a bi-cameral legislature (*Storting*) of 150 members, of whom one-quarter from the Upper Chamber (*Lagting*) and the remainder the Lower Chamber (*Odelsting*), in which all legislation arises.

Norway is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 124,455 sq. miles with a population (1935) of 2,884,300. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about

one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, manufactures, fisheries and shipping. Agriculture and forestry give employment to one-third of the population. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 9,200,000 kw., of which 14 per cent. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of Great Britain. The Norwegian merchant fleet ranks fourth among the mercantile fleets of the world. The most important articles imported are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits, beverages and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, stone, cement, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, nitrate of lime, zinc, cyanide, &c.

**Defence.**—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory, about 14,000 being trained annually for a period of 84 days. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 19 torpedo-boats, 3 destroyers, 9 submarines, and several mine-layers. There are 60 seaplanes and aeroplanes.

**Education** is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo was attended in 1935 by 3,905 students.

**Communications.**—The total length of railways open in 1935 was 2,464 miles, of which 229 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1935 was 35,410 miles (State, 23,130) with 651,970 miles of wire (State, 466,560 miles). The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1936, consisted of 3,941 vessels, of 4,070,860 gross tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1934 to about 404,400,000 kroner.

#### Budget, 1936-37.

	Kroner.
Ordinary Revenue .....	395,692,000
Extraordinary do. ....	64,476,000
Ordinary Expenditure .....	373,462,000
Extraordinary do. ....	86,706,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1935) .....	1,467,771,000

Total imports.....	Kroner 825,092,000
Total exports .....	605,077,000
Imports from U.K. ....	147,363,000
Exports to U.K. ....	145,629,000

CAPITAL, Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1930), 253,124. Other large towns are Bergen (98,303), Trondheim, (54,458), and Stavanger (46,780).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer, M.V.O. (1934) ..... £4,800

and Secretary, R. J. Bowker.

Hon. Attachés, Hon. G. Dutton; G. A. Barnett, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II, local rank of Grade I), C. L. Paus, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. T. H. Troubridge, R.N.

Asst. do., Engr.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. C. S. Vale, M.O., R.A.S.C.

Asst. do., Major R. A. Hay, R.E.

Air Attaché, Sqdn. Ldr. H. N. Thornton, M.B.E.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, O.B.E., M.A.

Archivist and Translator, Miss N. Bing, M.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Oslo—Consul, N. Vorley, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, J. C. Aird.

" Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.

Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sveaas.

Fredrikstad and Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Oscar

This, M.B.E.

Halden—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.

Kristiansand—Vice-Consul, Berut Reinhardt.

Larvik—Vice-Consul, R. C. Nielsen.

Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.

Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt.

Porsgrunn—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.

Sandefjord—Vice-Consul, A. C. Olsen.

Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland.

" Pro-Consul, C. P. Wiinsnes.

Tønsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waalmann.

Bergen—Consul, G. L. Rogers, M.C.

" Vice-Consul (vacant).

" Pro-Consul, C. B. Christensen.

Aalesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm.

Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Nissen.

Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor,

M.B.E.

Kristiansund—V.-C., J. C. Loennechen.

Lofoten Is. (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, G. Berg.

Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.

Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.

" Pro-Consul, P. L. Nielsen.

Tromsø—Vice-Consul, C. S. Saether, M.B.E.

Trondheim—Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E.,

M.V.O.

" Pro-Consul, Carl R. Kjeldsberg.

Vardø—Vice-Consul, Leif Bugge Olsen.

Oslo, 656 miles; transit, 50 hours; Bergen, 33 hours.

#### SVALBARD.

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island.)

By Treaty (Feb. 2, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-81° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stordil Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. The principal mineral is coal. In 1935 the coal export was 614,257 tons. The wintering force in 1934-35, was 1,838 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

Svalbard revenue (1936-37) ..... kroner 156,500

do. expenditure (1936-37)..... " 156,500

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from

Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean ( $70^{\circ} 49'$ — $71^{\circ} 9'$  N. lat. and  $7^{\circ} 53'$ — $9^{\circ} 5'$  W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

BOUVET ISLAND, in the Antarctic ( $54^{\circ} 26'$  S. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 24'$  E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST'S ISLAND, in the Antarctic ( $68^{\circ} 50'$  S. lat. and  $90^{\circ} 35'$  W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

OMĀN. See Arabia.

## PANAMA.

(República de Panamá.)

President (1935-1940), Señor Dr. Don Juan Demóstenes Arosemena; assumed office Oct. 1, 1936.

Minister in London, Señor Don Galileo Solís.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Eligio Ocaña, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.

Vice-Consul, L. J. Lopez.

Chancellor, F. Wright.

Panama, on the Isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature meeting every two years and now consisting of 32 elected members. The area of the Republic is 31,800 square miles, the population 467,459 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one-half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. \$ bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

\*1935-36.

Budget Revenue .....\$12,614,007

Budget Expenditure .....12,614,007

\*1935.

Imports .....\$15,945,779

Exports .....4,149,395

Imports from U.K. ....1,084,430

Exports to U.K. ....72,869

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1930), 82,827.  
Colon (1930) 33,460.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

## BRITISH LEGATION.

(Avenida de Inglaterra, Panama.)

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Frederick Edward Fox Adam (1934)

(also to Costa Rica) .....£3,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. C. Bradley, R.N.

Asst. do., Eng.-Com. A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.

Archivist, P. C. Pell.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Consul (with local rank of 1st Secretary), C. F. W. Andrews.

Vice-Consul, F. B. Butler.

Pro-Consul, F. B. Wright.

° Biennial Budget period.

Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.

Colon—Vice-Consul, D. O. Fynes-Clinton.

Pro-Consul, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every 10 days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (via Trinidad) fortnightly, 21 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

## THE PAPAL STATE.

(Stato Città Vaticana.)

Sovereign Pontiff (66th), His Holiness Pope

Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), born at Desio, March 31, 1857, elected Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846-1878) the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognised the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power.

## LIST OF POPES FROM 1591.\*

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Innocent IX.	Fachinetti	1591
Clement VIII.	Aldobrandini	1592
Leo XI.	Medici	1605
Paul V.	Borghese	1605
Gregory XV.	Ludovisi	1621
Urban VIII.	Barberini	1623
Innocent X.	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII.	Chigi	1655
Clement IX.	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X.	Altieri	1660
Innocent XI.	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII.	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII.	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI.	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII.	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII.	Orsini	1724
Clement XII.	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV.	Gaetanelli	1769
Pius VI.	Braschi	1775
Pius VII.	Chiaromonte	1800
Leo XII.	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI.	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII.	Pecchi	1878
Pius X.	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV.	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI.	Ratti	1922

\* Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at St. Albans; elected Pope on the death of Anastasius IV. 1154; died 1159.



## BRITISH LEGATION,

(Palazzo del Drago Via Quattro Fontane 20,  
Rome 5.)

*British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See*, Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, O.M.G. (1935).

*1st Secretary*, W. I. Mallet.

*Temporary Secretary*, Roger Thynne, M.B.E.

## PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

*Provisional President*, Don Rafael Frano, assumed office, Feb. 18, 1936.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Juan Stefanich.

*Minister in London*, (vacant).

*Consul-General in London and Chargé d'Affaires*, Señor Dr. Don Rogelio Espinoza, 12 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°–6° 30' S. lat. and 54°–62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population estimated in 1934 at about 902,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840–1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The country is at present ruled by a Provisional Government, which seized the power as the result of a *coup d'état* Feb. 17, 1936. Congress has been dissolved, but elections are to be held and the constitution (adopted in 1870) is to be amended.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war in Sept., 1932, but an armistice was signed with Bolivia June 12, 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is

now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugarcane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba Maté* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 51½ hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asuncion (3 to 5 days). The language is Spanish.

	1934. Gold Pesos	1935. Gold Pesos
Revenue .....	\$7,463,595	\$6,287,476
Expenditure .....	75,615,111	75,710,942
Foreign Debt:—		
English Loan .....	3,288,886	3,288,886
Argentine Loan .....	56,856	56,856
Internal Debt .....	3,381,477	3,219,340
Floating Debt .....	1,704,325	1,690,757
Other Debt .....	525,585	443,801
Imports .....	11,340,744	11,630,390
Exports .....	12,377,761	11,396,050
Imports from U.K. ....	1,141,864	505,505
Exports to U.K. ....	14,845	45,644

*Currency*.—The value of the currency is dependent on the Argentine Exchange and is now fixed at 78/5454.

*CAPITAL*, Asuncion. Population (1930), 90,000. *FLAG*: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

*British Minister Plenipotentiary*, Sir N. M. Henderson, K.C.M.G. (1935) (*Resident at Buenos Aires*).

*Air Attaché*, Group Capt. K. R. Park, M.C., D.F.C.

*Asst. do.*, Squadron-Leader P. C. Wood.

*Asuncion*—*Consul* (with local rank of 1st Secretary and is *Chargé d'Affaires* in absence of Minister), G. H. Middleton (Villa "Maria Luisa" Avenida Espana, Asuncion).

" *Vice-Consul* (with local rank of 3rd Secretary) (vacant).

PERSIA. See Iran.

## PERU.

(República del Perú.)

*President*, General Oscar R. Benavides, assumed office, April 30, 1933.

*CABINET* (Oct. 8, 1935).

*President of the Council and Minister of Education*, Gen. Montagne.

*Government and Police*, Gen. Rodriguez.

*Justice*, Señor Dr. Don Arias Schreiber.

*War*, Gen. Hurtado.

*Marine and Aviation*, Captain Mercado.

*Finance*, Señor Manuel Ugarteche.

† Exclusive of War expenditure.  
§ Actual.

(b) Including £3,435,800 sterling.

*Air Attaché*, Group Captain, K. R. Park,  
M.C., D.F.C.  
*Asst. do.*, Sq. Ldr. P. C. Wood.  
*Archivist*, Harold W. Speck, M.B.E.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Lima*—*Consul (with local rank, of Commercial Secretary, Grade I)*, A. H. Marlow.  
*Vice-Consuls*, C. E. King (*acting*); G. E. Sellé, M.B.E.  
*Arequipa*—*Vice-Consul*, T. McMillan.  
*Callao*—*Vice-Consul*, C. B. G. Wilson.  
*Mollendo*—*Vice-Cons.*, Cecil John Bowes.  
*Puyta*—*Vice-Consul*, R. Antram.  
*Iquitos*—*Consul*, J. W. Massey.  
*Lima*, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York & Colon, 21–27 days; *via* Liverpool & Colon, 17 to 26 days.

## POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

*President*, Monsieur Ignacy Mościcki, born Dec. 1, 1867; elected June 1, 1926; re-elected May 8, 1933.

*Inspector-General of the Army*, Marshal E. Rydz-Śmigły.

## MINISTRY.

(May 15, 1935).

*Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*, Felicjan Sławoj-Skłodowski.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Józef Beck.  
*War*, Tadeusz Kasprzicki.  
*Justice*, Witold Grabowski.  
*Finance*, Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski.  
*Agrarian Reform and Agriculture*, Juljusz Ponia-towski.  
*Industry and Commerce*, Antoni Romer.  
*Communications*, Juljusz Ulrich.  
*Posts and Telegraphs*, Emil Kaliński.  
*Social Welfare*, Marjad Zyndram-Kosiński.

*Ambassador in London*, Count E. Raczyński.

*Embassy*, 47 Portland Place, W. 1.

*Counsellor*, Antoni Jazdzewski.

*1st Secretary*, Count R. Michałowski.

*2nd Secretaries*, J. Tomaszewski; A. Baliński.

*Commercial Counsellor*, Z. Merdiuger.

*Financial Counsellor*, W. Zbijewski.

*Consul-General*, London, K. Poznański, 2 Thorn-haugh Street, W.C. 1.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This State extended in the year 1772 over an area of about 285,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political boundaries of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, Germany (East Prussia), and Lithuania, in the N.; Czechoslovakia in the S.; Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 150,000 sq. miles, with a population (Jan. 1, 1935) of 33,418,000 (of whom in 1931 22,208,076, or 69.1 per cent., were Poles, and 9,924,860, or 30.9 per cent., other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign, and Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms.

*Government*.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. Under the new Constitution of 1935 the Legislature (*Zgromadzenie Narodowe*) consists of a Senate of 96 members and of a Diet (*Sejm*) of 208 Deputies. The original Constitution voted in 1921 was very liberal, but a new Constitution was introduced in April, 1935, shortly before the death of Marshal Piłsudski, considerably restricting the powers of the Legislature, especially of its Lower Chamber, and investing the President of the Republic with quasi-dictatorial authority in many respects. The Diet (*Sejm*) is still elected by universal (male and female) suffrage as in the 1921 Constitution, but candidates can only be nominated by electoral committees composed of representatives of local authorities and of various commercial, industrial, agricultural, professional and labour organizations. One-third of the Upper Chamber (Senate) is appointed by the President, and the remaining two-thirds are chosen by electoral colleges elected by a restricted franchise.

*Production*.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, sugar, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); iron, zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1935) was 514,673 metric tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports are principally coal, timber, spelter, agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

*Defence*.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

*Education*.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

*Communications*.—There are about 12,500 miles of railway and over 16,100 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 3,100 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Warta, Dniester, Prut, Prypec, Niemen and Dzuina, of which about 1,250 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed. A purely Polish port has been constructed at Gdynia, north of Danzig, with a total water area of 790 acres,

and a capacity of over 7 million tons a year. During 1935 Gdynia handled 6,252,606 tons of goods. Direct railway communication is being built linking Gdynia with Upper Silesia and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and with Rumania and the Black Sea on the other.

Revenue .....	Zlotys	1,957,828,000
Expenditure .....		2,204,948,000
Internal Debt (April 1, 1936) .....		1,698,900,000
External Debt .....		3,308,900,000
1935-36.		
Imports .....	Zlotys	860,645,000
Exports .....		925,040,000
Imports from U.K. ....		116,665,000
Exports to U.K. ....		181,437,000

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges), contains many fine buildings; population 1935, 1,220,000. Other large towns are Lodz (608,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (317,000); Poznan or Posen, on the Warta (257,000); Kracow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediaeval Poland (233,000); Wilno (207,000); Katowice (130,000); Lublin (114,000); Sosnowiec (116,000); Czestochowa (128,000); Bydgoszcz (124,000), and Bialystok (92,000).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY. (No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*  
His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Howard  
William Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1935)

£5,750

*Counsellor*, A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.

*2nd Secretaries*, R. M. A. Hankey; R. L. Speaight.

*Commercial Sec. (Grade I)*, C. B. Jerram  
(Frascati, 2, Warsaw).

*Asst. to Comm. Secretary*, A. F. Merry, M.C.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. T. H. Troubridge, R.N.

*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb,  
R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Major J. T. Godfrey, R.E.

*Air Attaché*, Group Capt. F. P. Don, O.B.E.

*Asst. Air Attaché*, Flight-Lieut. W. E. Coope.

*Archivists*, B. C. Flynn; Miss H. M. Bird.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Warsaw (No. 10 Aleja Róz)—*Consul*, F. Savery,  
O.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consul*, N. J. F. Leggett.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Kazimierz Prauss.

Gdynia—*Vice-Consul*, C. H. Jeffrey.

Katowice—*Vice-Consul*, L. G. Holliday.

Lwow—*Vice-Consul*, B. Taylor.

Lodz—*Vice-Consul*, E. Gilbert.

Poznan—*Vice-Consul*, B. W. A. Massey.

#### PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

*President of the Republic (1928-1932)*, General  
Antonio Oscar de Fragozo Carmona, born  
November 24, 1869; *assumed office* March 25,  
1928.

#### CABINET (1935).

*Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and  
Minister of War*, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira  
Salazar.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Armando R. Monteiro.

*Marine*, Commander Manuel Ortins de Betten-  
court.

*Colonies*, Dr. Francisco Vieira Machado.

*Education*, Dr. Carneiro Pacheco.

*Justice and Religion*, Dr. Manuel Rodrigues.

*Interior*, Dr. Mario Pais de Sousa.

*Commerce and Industry*, Dr. Teunio Pereira.

*Works and Communications*, Major Joaquim  
Abranches.

*Agriculture*, Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque.

*Ambassador in London*, His Excellency Dr.  
Alberto d'Oliveira.

*Embassy*, 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

*1st Secretary*, Senhor Henrique Gabriel da Silva.

*2nd Secretary*, Senhor Vasco Vieira Garin.

*3rd Secretary*, Senhor Antonio Rato Potier.

*Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General*  
(London), Senhor Luis Ferreira de Castro,  
8 Chester Place, W.C. 2.

*Commercial Attaché*, Senhor Joaquim de Barros  
Ferreira da Fonseca.

Portugal lies between 36° 58'—42° 9' 12" N. lat.  
and 6° 11' 48"—9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles  
in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in  
breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal con-  
tains an area of 34,500 square miles, with a popu-  
lation in 1930 of 6,826,000, and the Portuguese  
Colonies a total area of 802,700 square miles, with  
a population estimated at 8,245,000.

From the close of the eleventh century until  
the year 1910 the government of Portugal was a  
monarchy, and for many centuries included the  
Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its in-  
dependence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in  
Lisbon drove the \*King and Royal family into  
exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21,  
1911, sanctioned a Republican form of govern-  
ment. Under the Constitution of 1933 the  
President is elected for seven years by direct  
vote of the electors. The Prime Minister is  
appointed by the President, who also appoints  
the other Ministers on the recommendation of  
the Prime Minister. The Government is re-  
sponsible only to the President. There is a single  
Chamber Legislature (*Assemblea Nacional*) of 90  
members elected by direct vote of the electors.  
In practice the candidates are exclusively those  
put forward by the Government party. There  
is also a "Corporate Chamber" consisting of  
representatives of local authorities and in-  
dustrial, commercial and other "Corporations"  
(organisations of employers and employees), to  
which all bills introduced into the Chamber  
must be submitted for its opinion. The Legis-  
lature is in session for three months in the year.  
In the recess the Government legislates by  
decree-laws. Both men and women enjoy the  
franchise; but there are certain educational or  
tax-payment qualifications.

The chief agricultural products of continental  
Portugal are wheat (now grown in more than suffi-  
cient quantity to provide for the requirements of  
the country), barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp,  
and the vine in elevated tracts; in the low-  
lands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs,  
vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests  
of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the culti-  
vation of the vine and the olive being among  
the chief branches of industry; the rich red  
wine known to us as "port" is shipped from  
Oporto. Its mineral products are important—  
copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese,  
iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its

\* Ex-King Manoel, of the House of Braganza, was  
born Nov. 25, 1809, and succeeded on the assassination  
of his father Feb. 1, 1908; died at Fulwell Park, Trick-  
enharn, Middlesex, July 2, 1932.



hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 25 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, tin, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The mercantile marine (1933) numbered 46 steam vessels (above 1,000 tons), with a tonnage of 188,400. Railways 2,106 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1932, and there were 5,496 miles of telegraph line in 1932.

**Defence.**—Military service is compulsory, but only about 25% of those coming to military age each year are taken. The numbers serving with the colours in Portugal are about 4,000 officers and 45,000 other ranks. The mobilisation strength of the army amounts to some 7,000 officers and 400,000 men. The navy consists of approximately 700 officers and 3,700 ratings, manning a total of nearly 40 destroyers, sloops, submarines and gunboats, of which 5 destroyers, 6 sloops, and 3 submarines are of modern construction. The total number of Service aeroplanes is about 100.

**Education** is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and about 52 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycæums, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra, Lisbon and Oporto.

Revenue (estimate) .....	1936.
Expenditure (estimate).....	£23,532,000
National Debt (Dec. 31, 1935):—	23,497,000
Consolidated .....	£17,819,000
Amortizable, Interest .....	8,451,000
"    External .....	29,740,000
Bank of Portugal .....	9,516,000
	£65,526,000
Less Floating Debt Surplus..	£5,611,000

	1934.	1935.
Imports .....	£17,820,000	£20,863,000
Exports .....	7,797,000	8,397,000
Imports from U.K. ....	4,075,000	5,191,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,953,000	1,903,000
CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1930) 524,395.		
Oporto, 232,280.		

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon.)

*Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary,*  
His Excellency Sir Charles John Fitzroy  
Rhys Wingfield, K.C.M.G. (1935).....£5,000  
*Counsellor,* C. E. S. Dodd (*acting*).  
*3rd Secretary,* W. L. Gorell-Barnes.

*Hon. Attaché,* F. Ricardo.

*Commercial Secretary (Grade II.)* (Rua do  
Ferregial de Baixo, 33, Lisbon), A. H. W.  
King, O.B.E.

*Naval Attaché,* Capt. C. F. Hammill, R.N.

*Asst. Naval Attaché,* Eng.-Com. R. Cobb,  
R.N.

*Military Attaché,* Lieut.-Col. F. G. Beaumont-  
Nesbitt, M.C.

*Asst. do,* Maj. C. A. de Linde, R.E.

*Air Attaché,* Wing-Commander D. Colyer,  
D.F.O.

*Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary),*  
T. J. F. Kenney, M.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Lisbon—Consul (with local rank of Commercial  
Secretary, Grade II),* A. H. W. King,  
O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consuls,* W. M. Carse; Charles  
Broughton.

*Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul,* Candido P.  
dos Santos.

*Portimão—Vice-Consul,* José P. d'Azevedo.

*St. Jago—Vice-Consul,* A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

*St. Vincent (Cape Verde)—Vice-Consul,* Capt.

J. L. Sands, M.B.E., R.N.

*Pro-Consul,* S. Wyndham.

*Setúbal—Vice-Consul,* Joaquim P. Fryxell.

*Villa Real de Santa Antonio—Vice-Consul,* M.  
D. M. Falconer.

*Funchal (Madeira)—Consul,* J. B. Browne, O.B.E.  
*Vice-Consul,* B. England.

*St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul,* R. T. Hayes.

*Fayal—Vice-Consul,* S. H. Ryall.

*Loanda—Consul-General,* Francis O'Meara.

*Vice-Consul,* George F. Hudson.

*Lobito—Vice-Consul,* A. E. Williams.

*Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General,* S. E. Kay,  
M.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul,* W. G. R. Howell.

" *Pro-Consul,* Dennis Boam.

*Beira—Consul* A. G. Ponsomby.

*Macao (China)—Consul-General,* The Consul-  
General at Canton, China.

*Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul,* J. M.  
Tew.

*Oporto—Consul,* J. K. V. Dible.

" *Vice-Consul,* Henry W. Coverley.

*Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General,* V. V.  
Cusder. (resident at Dakar).

*Timor—Consul-General,* H. Fitzmaurice, O.M.G.,  
M.B.E. (Batavia).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL,  
4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at  
15 Rua Costa Santos, Oporto, and 81 Rua dos  
Netos, Funchal, Madeira).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

#### MADEIRA AND THE AZORES.

Madeira and The Azores are administratively  
parts of Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the  
Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon,  
and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 unin-  
habited islands (Desertas). The total area is  
314 square miles, with a population of 212,601  
(1930). Funchal in Madeira, the largest island  
(270 square miles), is the capital, with a popula-  
tion of 31,352; Ponta do Sol (6190), Machico  
(8,619).

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (Flores,  
Corvo, Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa,  
São Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic  
Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and  
a population of 253,935 (1930). Angra, in Ter-  
ceira, the capital of the group, had a population  
of 10,642 in 1930; Ponta Delgado (18,022), Horta  
(7,643).

#### PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of  
Africa, consists of two groups of islands, Wind-  
ward (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia,  
São Nicolau, Boa Vista and Sal) and Leeward  
(Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total  
area of 1,516 square miles and a population

of 150,553. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1936 £170,420; imports (1934) £438,536; exports, £31,050; shipping entries (1934) 757 vessels. Capital, Praia (6,000). Coaling centre, Sao Vicente.

SAO THOMÉ and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population 59,060). Estimated revenue and expenditure (1936), £82,130; imports (1935), £168,370. exports, £289,420; shipping entries (1935) 138 vessels. Capital, Sao Thomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of Sao Thomé.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA has an area of about 476,000 square miles and a population of about 4,600,000. Portuguese West Africa, or Angola, with present capital St. Paul de Loanda, (pop. 40,000) and capital designate Nova Lisboa, includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Estimated revenue and expenditure (1935) £1,505,210; imports (1934), £1,518,390; exports, £2,200,220 at 110 Angolas (area=£1). Shipping entries (1934), 820 vessels.

A transcontinental railway from *Benquella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Quillmane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyassa, together with the territory of Manica and Sotola administered by the Mozambique Company under a charter expiring in 1941, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population of 4,028,746. Capital, Lourenco Marques (43,000). Estimated revenue and expenditure, £2,980,490; imports (1936), £2,258,444; exports, £1,599,540; shipping entries (1934), 2,731 vessels.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,636 square miles, with a population of 579,969, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1936), £482,580; imports (1935), 14,185,250 rupees; exports (1935), 2,570,210 rupees; shipping entries (1934) 519 vessels.

MACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population of 157,175. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1936), £395,111; imports (1934), 23,950,458 patacas; exports, 8,571,482 patacas; shipping entries (1934), 2,647 vessels.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population of 474,363. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1936), £128,177; imports (1934), 568,570 patacas; exports (1934), 574,725 patacas; shipping entries (1934) 50 vessels.

#### RUMANIA. (România.)

King, Carol (Charles) born Oct. 13, 1893, succeeded June 8, 1930.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Mihai (Michael), Grand Voevode of Alba-Julia, born Oct. 25, 1921, succeeded his grandfather as King, July 20, 1927 (until the return of King Carol).

#### CABINET.

(Aug. 30, 1936.)

President of Council and Minister of Armaments, George Tatarescu.  
Vice-President of Council, I. Inculet.  
Foreign Affairs, Victor Antonescu.  
Finance, V. Antonescu.  
Home Office, D. Luca.  
Agriculture, V. Sasu.  
Justice, Prof. Mircea Djuvara.  
Communications, R. Franasovici.  
Health and Labour, Dr. I. Costinescu.  
Education, Dr. C. Angelescu.  
National Defence, General P. Angelescu.  
Commerce and Industry, Valer Pop.  
Cults, V. Iamandi.  
Co-operation, M. Negura.  
Without Portfolio, A. Lapedatu.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, (vacant).

Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.  
Chargé d'Affaires, M. Constantin Laptew  
(Minister Plenipotentiary).

Counsellors of Legation, M. Dèmeetre Ciotori;  
M. Dèmeetre Buzdugan.

Interpreter, M. Frederic Francke.

Military and Naval Attaché, Com. I. Dumitrescu.

Asst. Mil. Attaché, Capt. C. Marinescu.

Air Attaché, Com. Ernill Gheorghiu.

Commercial Secretary, Alexandre Bianu.

Consul-Gen. (Hon.), M. G. N. Gologan, 5-7 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The kingdom is divided into the 7 Provinces of The Banat, Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Muntenia, Oltenia and Moldavia. Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobrujda* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobrujda) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 123,000 sq. miles, and the 1915 population of 7,897,321 has been increased to 19,033,363 (1935 census). *Insula*

*Serpilor* (Isle of Serpents) in the Black Sea, ceded by Turkey in 1878, carries a lighthouse maintained by the Danube Commission; area about 50 acres, with about 8 inhabitants.

The dominating religion of Rumania is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate of 56 members, elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Camera Deputatilor*) of 385 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

**PRODUCTION.**—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. The wheat crop for 1934 was 2,083,000 metric tons, rye 211,000, maize 4,846,000, barley 871,000, and oats 563,000 metric tons. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of crude oil was 1,885,225 metric tons in 1913, 3,669,354 metric tons in 1927, 4,300,000 metric tons in 1928, 4,827,278 metric tons in 1929, 5,792,311 in 1930, 6,750,044 in 1931, 7,339,486 in 1932, 7,376,604 in 1933 and 8,473,355 in 1934. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

**DEFENCE.**—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Arms of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumanian-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small Navy on the Black Sea and on the Danube (30 vessels).

**EDUCATION** is free and nominally compulsory, there being 14,900 primary schools with 1,451,800 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—In 1932 there were 7,364 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the

shipping ports. There are 23,000 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza; the latter is linked with the interior by a railway. Bucharest is connected by air routes with all her neighbours, except U.S.S.R.

Budget revenue .....	lei 20,686,836.533	1935-36.
Extraordinary do. ....	26,277,814.860	1935.
Budget expenditure .....	20,686,836.533	
Extraordinary do. ....	14,339,562.472	
Public Consolidated debt (April 1, 1935) .....	99,390,760.013	

Imports.....	lei 13,208,543,000	1934.
Exports.....	13,655,734,000	1934.
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,759,262	£1,263,832
Exports to U.K. ....	£3,424,664	£3,215,443

**CAPITAL**, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with population (Census of 1935) of 631,288. Other towns are Chisinau (117,016), Cernauti (111,147), Ismail (26,123), Jassy (102,595), Galatz (101,148), Timisoara (92,000), Braila (68,000), Oradea Mure (82,000), Arad (77,000), Cluj (99,000), Ploesti (77,000), and Craiova (62,000).

**FLAG**: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Reginald Hervey Hoare, K.O.M.G. (1934) .....	£3,800
1st Secretary, H. L. Farquhar.	
3rd Secretary, J. E. Coulson.	
Hon. Attaché, Maj. M. R. Childson, M.B.E., R.A.	
Commercial Counsellor, (Strada Alexandru Lahovary, 23 B), A. A. Adams, C.B.E.	
Naval Attaché, Com. H. Clanchy, R.N.	
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. T. Godfrey, R.E.	
Archivist, A. J. Johnson.	

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, C. H. A. Marriott.	
Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.	
Bucharest—Consul, A. W. Robertson.	
Pro-Consul, D. G. Ingleasis.	
Braila—Vice-Consul, Jack Corbu.	
Cluj—Vice-Consul (vacant).	
Constanza—Vice-Consul, G. L. Blakeney.	
Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. B. Marshall.	
Timisoara—Consul, Dr. Emil Szeues.	

Transit, 3½ days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bucharest.

RUSSIA, see U.S.S.R.

#### SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador.)

President, General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, assumed office 1935.	
Foreign Affairs, Education, and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Miguel Angel Aranjó.	
Interior Development, Agriculture, Labour, Health, and Charity, General José Tomás Calderón.	
Finance, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce, Señor Dr. Don Rodrigo Samayoa.	
War, Marine and Aviation, General Andrés Ignacio Menéndez.	

Consul-General, Señor Don Samuel Jorge Dawson, 7 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles,

with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated (Dec. 1, 1934) at 1,574,495. It is divided into 14 departments.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The government is based upon a written constitution (1864-1886). The President is elected for 4 years by direct vote. There is a single chamber National Assembly of 42 members, elected annually, and a Council of Ministers appointed by and responsible to the President.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being volcanoes. The highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8,300 feet). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of Salvador, the most recent being that of 1919, when great damage was done to the capital and other towns.

The principal river is the Río Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while further away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924, but on account of the ravages wrought by insects it was practically abandoned after two seasons; after a lapse of some years it is now (1935) being cultivated once more. In the lower altitudes towards the east henequen is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags. The principal exports are coffee (sometimes over 90 per cent. of total value), sugar, indigo, balsam, henequen, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, flour, iron and steel goods, lard, motor cars, manures, chemical products, cement, petrol, thread. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. A line from the port of La Unión (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922. Two new lines were opened in 1927, one from the capital to Santa Lucia, a suburb of Santa Ana, tapping the upper Lempa Valley; the other from the coffee centre of Ahuachapán to Santa Lucia. A new line from Santa Lucia to Zacapa (in Guatemala) was opened to traffic in 1930 and affords continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Barrios. During 1924-26 the re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital were com-

pleted, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now impassable during the rainy season. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible in the dry season between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923. The Pan-American Airways maintain regular services connecting San Salvador with the U.S. *via* Guatemala-Mexico-Brownsville, and *via* Havana-Miami, and connecting with Panama *via* Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

There are 202 post-offices and 257 telegraph offices. There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1926 a broadcasting station was inaugurated.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Revenue (Budget) .....	Colones	1936-37.
Expenditure (Budget) .....		21,338,980
Funded Debt (June 30, 1936) ..		20,686,413
Floating Debt (June 30, 1936) ..		4,058,283
Internal Debt (June 30, 1936) ..		1,858,796
Imports .....	Colones	1934.
Exports .....		1935
Imports from U.K. ....		21,651,000
Exports to U.K. ....		22,883,000
		21,730,000
		3,072,000
		719,000

Par of Exchange 973 Colones = £1, and 2 Colones = 1 U.S. \$.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. 98,555. Other towns are Santa Ana (78,321), San Miguel (41,453), San Vicente (26,121), Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (31,450).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (see Guatemala).

Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), A. J. H. Hill.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

San Salvador—Consul, A. J. H. Hill.

Vice-Consul, Sydney M. Stadler.

Acajutla—Vice-Cons., Capt. L. R. J. C. Dale, M.C.

Cutuco—Vice-Consul, Capt. John E. Griffiths. Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

#### SAN MARINO.

(Repubblica di San Marino.)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain,

Grand-Off. Melvill A. Jamieson, 163

Kingsbridge, S.W. 7.

Vice-Consul, Comm. Giovanni Sovrani.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century. It was formerly under Papal protection, but by the Treaty of Rome (June 28, 1867) is under the *Amicizia protettrice* of Italy. The Republic is governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is 38 square miles, the population 14,222. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utiliza-



lion and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899. An electric railway runs from Rimini (55 minutes).

The revenue and expenditure 1935-36 balanced at 4,390,205 lire; there is no debt. The capital, San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, C. O. Wakefield-Harrey, (resides at Florence, Italy).

SAUDI ARABIA. See Arabia.

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia.

#### SIAM.

(Muang Tai.)

King, Ananda Mahidol, born Sept. 20, 1925; succeeded March 2, 1935.

Council of Regency, Prince Aditya; Choa Phya Yomarat; General Chao Phya Bijayendra Yodhin.

Foreign Minister, Luang Pradit Manudharm.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Vice-Admiral Phya Rajawangsan, C.B.E., 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Tai, "Land of Free Men" (area about 200,150 square miles; population, 1936, 13,502,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. Until the middle of 1932 the King was an absolute monarch, but in June, 1932, a successful *coup d'état* was carried out in the capital and the King invited to rule in future as a constitutional monarch. A temporary Constitution Act was promulgated on June 27, 1932, a modified version of which was later made permanent and signed by the King on December 10. The Constitution provides that the King, as head of the State, shall exercise legislative power by and with the consent of the People's Assembly, executive power through the State Council (the Ministers of State), and judicial power through the Courts duly established by law. The People's Assembly is composed of 156 members, half of whom are elected and half nominated; provision is also made whereby, after a period of 10 years, all the members shall be elected by the people (i.e., from 1942).

An armed rebellion, organized by a reactionary faction against the leaders of the new régime, occurred in October, 1933. On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated and the present King was proclaimed, a Council of Regency being appointed to act during the King's minority. There is an army of nearly 20,000 men. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and about 2,300 Europeans and Americans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 264 Government schools and 6,882 schools of all kinds, attended by 788,846 children. There are 2 Universities.

The northern part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Thirty-two per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is in the hands of the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore

and Hong Kong. Norwegian shipping holds the lead in tonnage, followed closely by British. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation and by rail and road extensions, bringing the provinces into closer touch with the capital. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1935-36 rice constituted 78 and teak 4 per cent. of the exports from Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. On March 22, 1936, a new Customs Tariff came into force, imposing specific rates on many classes of goods hitherto subject to *ad valorem* duties. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 2,925 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Varindr (357 miles N.E.), (Chiangmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Aranya Prades (159 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border, where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. The E. coast line to Sungai Golok (Kelantan) has also been opened to traffic. A branch line from Korat to Kon Kaen is being extended to Nong Kal. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 5,858 miles of telegraph lines.

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Ordinary Revenue.....	*£7,814,678	*£9,185,639
Ordinary Expenditure.....	7,823,540	9,180,121
Public debt (March 31, 1936).....		7,402,119
	1934-35.	1935-36.
Total imports.....	*£9,247,884	*£9,883,218
Total exports.....	15,248,690	14,373,841
	1934.	1935.
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,086,146	£1,204,402
Exports to U.K. ....	153,548	113,120

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1929), 694,697; Ayuthia had 272,000 inhabitants in 1929.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Bangkok.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E., (1934)..... £3,350  
 Naval Attaché, Commander G. R. G. Allen, O.B.E., R.N.  
 Military Attaché, Maj. H. W. M. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C.  
 Archivist, W. C. Brayne.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-General (local rank of Counselor in Diplomatic Service), John Bailey.  
 „ Consul (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. W. Meiklereld.  
 „ Vice-Consuls (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), W. K. Smith.  
 „ „ (with local rank of 3rd Secretary), A. G. Gluchrist; A. H. Ballantyne.

\* At Ticals 120 = £1.

Bangkok—Probationer Vice-Consul (with local rank of 3rd Secretary), A. J. Edden.  
 Chiangmai—Consul, W. W. Coultas.  
 Nakawn-Lampang—Consul, A. T. Oldham.  
 Senggora—Consul II, R. Whittington (acting).

## SPAIN.

República Española.]

President of the Republic, Don Manuel Azaña, born 1880, elected May 10, 1935, sworn in May 11, 1935.

## POPULAR FRONT CABINET (Nov. 2, 1936).

Prime Minister and Minister of War, Señor Don Francisco Largo Caballero.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Julio Alvarez Del Vayo.

Justice, Señor Don García Oliver.

Labour, Señor Don Anastasio de Gracia.

Industry, Señor Don Juan Peyro.

Health, Señorita Federica Montseny.

Commerce, Señor Don Juan Lopez.

Propaganda, Señor Don Carlos Esplá.

Marine and Air, Señor Don Indalecio Prieto.

Interior, Señor Don Angel Galarza.

Education, Señor Don Jesús Hernandez.

Public Works, Señor Don Julio Justo.

Communications, Señor Don Bernardo Giner.

Agriculture, Señor Don Vicente Uribe.

Finance, Señor Don Juan Negrín.

Minister without Portfolio, Señor Don Jaime Aiguade.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don Pablo de Azcárate y Florez, 24, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Señor Don Antonio de la Cruz Marin.

1st Secretary (vacant).

2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Luis Plaza.

Naval Attaché, Captain Don Fernando Navarro Capdevila.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Daniel Fernandez Shaw.

Agricultural Attaché (vacant).

Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don Vicente Alvarez Builla.

Consul (vacant).

A Republic situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—5° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Dec. 1934, of 24,583,096—123 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—After the union of Aragon and Castile in the last quarter of the 15th century, Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-75), Alfonso XIII succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be

extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on June 28; the Assembly met on July 14 and passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government, and in December a Presidential Election was held. The Republican Assembly (Cortes) is a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province has an Assembly (Diputación Provincial), and with the approval of the Cortes Provinces may combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic. The Basque Provinces (Alava, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya) have formed the *Pais Vasco*, and the Catalan Provinces (Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida and Tarragona) have formed the *Generalidad de Cataluña*, with seat of administration at Barcelona.

In 1936 a General Election resulted in favour of the Coalition of the Left, with a clear majority of 57 over the Right and Centre Parties. President Zamora resigned in April and on May 10 Don Manuel Azaña was elected to succeed him. On July 18 a revolt broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain, with serious fighting between Government and rebel troops. The revolt is of an openly Monarchist nature, the principal leader being General Francisco Franco, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azafia Government. The rebel forces met with many successes, and in November, 1936, General Franco claimed that Madrid would soon fall into his hands.

Production and Trade.—Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead, but its mineral resources are only partially exploited. In 1934 the coal production was 6,300,942 tons, of which 5,336,769 were pit coal, 280,240 lignite, and 683,924 anthracite. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1929 there were 10,197 miles of railway open and 70,000 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1932, consisted of 1,313 steamers (1,232,251 tons) and 364 sailing vessels (43,803 tons). In 1933, 18,160 vessels of 31,891,829 tons entered and 18,104 vessels of 29,508,169 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

**Defence.**—In 1931 the Army was reduced from 16 Divisions to 8 Infantry Divisions and 1 Cavalry Division, having an authorized Peace establishment of 7,318 officers and 110,120 men for the Spanish Peninsular Army and of 1,409 officers and 32,230 men for the Army in Morocco.

The Navy consists of 12 battleships and 7 cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

**Education.**—Primary is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Secondary High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. Universities at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	Pesos/as.
Revenue (Budget, 1936).....	4,421,000,000
Expenditure (Budget, 1936).....	4,570,000,000
National Debt (1934) Gold.....	22,088,000,000
Total imports (1935).....	879,300,000
Total exports (1935).....	588,200,000
Imports from U.K. (1935).....	£5,766,000
Exports to U.K. (1935).....	£11,326,000
CAPITAL Madrid. Population (Dec. 1932), 993,646. Other large cities are Barcelona (1,041,865), Valencia (324,129), Seville (233,393), Malaga (195,281), Saragossa (174,000), Murcia (162,251), Bilbao (188,075), Granada (180,574), Cartagena (100,000), Cordoba (100,000) and there are 18 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.	

**FLAG:** Three equal horizontal bands (red, yellow and violet.)

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4.)

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency Sir Henry Chilton, G.C.M.G., (1935) ..... £6,625  
*Counsellor of Embassy*, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Förbes, C.M.G.

*1st Secretary*, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.

*3rd Secretary*, A. C. E. Malcolm.

*Hon. Attaché*, T. W. Dupree.

*Commercial Secretary (Grade I)* (Calle de Monte Esquinza, 23, Madrid, 4), A. J. Pack, C.I.E.

*Asst. to do.*, K. Unwin.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. C. F. Hammill, R.N.

*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt, M.C.

*Assistant Military Attaché*, Capt. C. A. de Linde, R.E.

*Air Attaché*, Wing-Commdr. D. Colyer, D.F.C.

*Chaplain*, Rev. F. J. Bailey, M.V.O.

*Archivist*, G. W. M. Harpley.

*Clerical Assistant*, Miss K. L. Holland.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

*Barcelona*—*Consul-General*, Norman King, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consuls*, G. E. Vaughan; J. W. Witty, M.B.E.

*Gandia*—*Vice-Cons.*, F. Romaguera.

*Palma (Bal. Is.)*—*Vice-Cons.*, Lt.-Commdr. A. Hillgarth, R.N.

" *Pro-Consul*, G. T. Seward.

*Port Mahon (Bal. Is.)*—*Vice-Cons.*, Carlo Moysi-Seuret.

*San Felix de Guixols*—*Vice-Cons.*, José Sibils.

*Tarragona*—*Vice-Consul*, I. Navarro.

*Valencia*—*Vice-Consul*, F. Harker.

" *Pro-Consul*, Arthur F. Baines.

*Bilbao*—*Consul*, R. C. Stevenson.

" *Vice-Consul*, James Innes, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, John H. Innes; A. Ojanguren.

*San Sebastian*—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. H. Goodman.  
*Pro-Consul*, Ernest Gilding.

*Santander*—*Consul*, Thomas Bates.

*Fernando Po*—*Consul-General*, A. E. Yapp, M.C.  
*Vice-Consul*, C. W. Chew.

*Madrid*—*Consul*, (Monte Esquinza, 16, Madrid), W. J. Sullivan.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. R. Milanes, M.V.O.

" *Pro-Consuls*, F. O. Tofield; E. R. Glaisher; W. Hall; J. Farrell; J. Maude; H. M. F. Stow.

*Malaga*—*Consul*, W. R. Mackness.  
*Vice-Consul*, J. G. Clissold.

*Almeria and Adra*—*V.-Cons.* M. R. Harrison.

*Cartagena*—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).

*Linares*—*Vice-Consul* Hugh C. Holberton.

*Seville*—*Consul*, F. G. Coultas.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby, M.B.E.

*Algeciras*—*Vice-Consul*, E. G. Beckingsale.

*Pro-Consul*.

*Cadiz*—*Vice-Consul*, H. W. Sanderson.

" *Pro-Consul*, Robert A. Black.

*Huelva*—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. J. Morrison.

" *Pro-Consuls*, Francis K. Haseiden; Robert M. Poole.

*Jerez*—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.

" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.

*La Linea*—*Vice-Cons.*, Captain A. Patron, J.P.  
*Pro-Consul*, J. Scaniglia.

*Teneriffe*—*Consul*, H. Pattison.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. L. Fox.

*Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz*—*Consul*, S. H. M. Head.

" *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.

*Oroclava*—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas M. Reid, M.B.E.  
*Vigo*—*Consul*, W. H. Oxley.

" *Vice-Consul*, Peter Cairns.

" *Pro-Consul*, Vicente Guillen.

*Corunna*—*Vice-Consul*, Henry Guyatt, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, Henry J. Guyatt.

*Gijón*—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN,

8 Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona (Branch,

9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, Madrid).

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The Balearic Isles, Ceuta, Melilla and the Canary Islands, are integral parts of Spanish territory.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, and Formentera; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1934) of 376,735. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 35,219.

MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492 and is an integral part of Spanish territory. The population is 50,170.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population (1934) of 599,712. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of

administration at Las Palmas in Gran Canaria; and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Tenerife, Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at Santa Cruz in Tenerife.

#### Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

**SPANISH GUINEA** (consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Rio Muni), a coastal settlement of West Africa, has a total area of about 10,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 140,000. Fernando Póo lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo.

**Annobon Island (Anno Bom)**, in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 35' E. long.; population 1,410.

**Rio Muni** is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

**Corisco Islands**, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

**WESTERN SAHARA**—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara extend from N. of Cape Blanco to S. of Cape Ifni, exclusive of Wadi Draa (Treaty with France, Nov. 27, 1912) but including the Ifni enclave. The Colony includes Rio de Oro, La Agüera and Ifni, and lies approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. Total area about 100,000 sq. miles (including part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs), total population about 32,000. Capital, Villa Cisneros, pop. about 250.

**SPANISH MOROCCO**.—Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (see "Morocco"), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

**Alhucemas** is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 356.

**Peñon de la Gomera** (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

**The Chafarinas** (or *Zaffarines*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

**The Suez Canal**.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* (1 Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from

the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1936, £88,391,590). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 60 metres (196 ft. 10 in.), the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 10.35 metres (34 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 11 hours 15 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 20 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

**British Commercial Directors**, T. Harrison Hughes (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Alan G. Anderson, G.B.E., M.P.; Sir John Cadman, G.O.M.G.; Sir August Cayzer, Bt.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.; Sir E. Wyldbore Smith; Sir Thomas Royden, Bt., C.H.

**Representing H.B.M. Govt.**, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.O.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.; The Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.O.L.E., G.O.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1926, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1926	4,980	26,060,377	57.4
1927	5,545	28,962,048	57.1
1928	6,084	31,905,902	56.8
1929	6,274	33,466,014	57.1
1930	5,761	31,668,759	55.58
1931	5,366	30,027,966	55.36
1932	5,032	28,340,290	55.47
1933	5,423	30,676,672	54.55
1934	5,663	31,750,802	54.29
1935	5,992	32,810,968	47.96

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1933; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; and 26,328,000 tons in 1935. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1935 are appended:—

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent (Tonnage)
British	2,775	15,734,818	47.96
Italian	1,302	6,077,376	18.52
German	448	2,692,792	8.21
Netherlands	336	2,316,430	7.06
French	273	1,774,295	5.41
Norwegian	268	1,389,362	4.23
Japanese	131	823,412	2.51
United States	86	541,340	1.65
Greek	150	444,272	1.35
Danish	80	429,806	1.31
Swedish	72	379,318	1.16
U.S.S.R.	34	111,962	0.34
Egyptian	13	37,778	0.12
Finnish	8	22,872	0.07
Spanish	6	13,713	0.04
Chinese	4	9,952	0.03
Yugoslavian	3	8,766	0.03
Irakian	1	1,225	0.004
Portuguese	1	1,100	0.003
Siamese	1	370	0.001
Totals	5,992	32,810,968	100.00



The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr. (gold), and in 1935, 857,220,253 fr. (paper).

The rate of transit dues as from July 1, 1936, is 78. or 34'125 piastres égyptiennes per ton for laden vessels, and 3s. 6d. or 17'0625 piastres égyptiennes per ton for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1935 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr. shares to 355 fr. 90 c. and on the Actions de Jouissance to 320 fr. 44 c.

The 5,992 vessels included in the total for 1935 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels (laden).....	2,935	14,672,149
Mail steamers.....	1,564	11,255,980
Warships and transports .....	477	2,178,245
Merchant vessels in ballast ...	1,016	4,704,594
	5,992	32,810,968

# SWEDEN.

(Sverige.)

*King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858; suc. December 8, 1907; mar. Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden (born August 7, 1862, died April 4, 1930) and has issue two sons.*

*Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889.*

CABINET (Sept. 28, 1936).

*Prime Minister, P. A. Hansson.*

*Foreign Affairs, R. J. Sandler.*

*Justice, K. G. Westman.*

*Finance, E. J. Wigforss.*

*Interior, F. G. Möller.*

*Defence, J. Nilsson.*

*Communications, J. A. Forslund.*

*Public Worship & Instruction, J. A. Engberg.*

*Commerce, P. E. Skold.*

*Agriculture, A. A. Pehrsson.*

*Ministers without Portfolio, K. S. Levinson; N. J. E. Quensel.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.O.V.O.*

*Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.*

*Counsellor of Legation, Baron A. W. C. Leijonhufvud.*

*Attaché, Baron L. C. De Geer.*

*Military and Air Attaché, Capt. L. G. Hägglöf.*

*Naval Attaché, Cmdr. G. F. Boldt-Christmas.*

*Agricultural Counsellor, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.*

*Press Attaché O. U. K. Thorsing.*

*Chancellor, J. N. Stille (Vice-Consul).*

*Chaplain, Rev. F. J. D. Holmgren.*

*Consul-General, E. G. Sahlén, 329 High Holborn, W. C. 1.*

*Vice-Consuls, Count F. C. L. Stackelberg; K. F. Almquist.*

*Attaché, Å. Holmberg.*

*Chancellor and Vice-Consul, O. K. J. Gad.*

*Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marblebone Road, W. 1.*

Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,345 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1935, of 6,249,489, nearly all Protestant.

Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with

amendments in later years) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, a Marshal of France, who succeeded Charles XIII in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammaren* of 150 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, and Hjälmaren. Nearly 35 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 304,000 being owners and 71,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining and agricultural; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, granite, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, manures, skins, copper, and yarn. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, matches, butter, and pork. In 1935 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 2,711,873 tons.

Roads 10,415 miles in length (of which 4,615 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1936; and 20,389 miles of telegraph (inclusive of 8,397 railroad telegraph), 128 control stations, and 1,847 railroad and 2,018 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 811,334 miles of telephone.

*Defence.*—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, about 24,500 being trained annually; war strength about 500,000. The Navy consists of 66 fighting vessels over 100 tons (354 guns), 10 being ironclads and 14 submarines. The Air Force consists of about 200 fighters and general-purposes aeroplanes.

*Education.*—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce, and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Uppsala, Lund, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Revenue (Bgt.)*	Kr. 1,055,999,300	Kr. 1,237,677,700
Expenditure (Bgt.)	1,055,999,300	1,237,677,700
Debt (June 1935 and 1936) .....	2,487,098,937	2,387,183,493
	1934.	1935.
Imports .....	*Kr. 1,304,748,000	*Kr. 1,476,316,000
Exports .....	1,302,404,000	1,297,448,000
Imports from U.K. ....	254,595,000	282,535,000
Exports to U.K. ....	326,265,000	318,208,000

\*At par, the Crown=1s. 1d. (18'59 Kronor=£1).

**CAPITAL**, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1935), 533,884. Other large towns are Gothenburg (258,387), Malmö (141,485), and Norrköping (63,021).

**FLAG**: Blue, with yellow cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary**, Charles Michael Palairot, C.M.G. (1934).

£5,000

**1st Secretary**, J. D. Greenway.

**Commercial Secretary (Grade I)**, (Hovslageratan 5B, Stockholm), H. A. N. Bluet, O.B.E.

**Naval Attaché**, Capt. T. H. Troubridge, R.N.

**Ast. do.**, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

**Military Attaché**, Maj. C. S. Yale, M.C., R.A.S.C.

**Ast. do.**, Maj. R. A. Hay, R.E.

**Air Attaché**, Sqd.-Ldr. H. N. Thornton, M.B.E.

**Archivist**, G. A. Urquhart.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

**Stockholm**—Consul, A. B. Hutcheon, M.B.E.

**Vice-Consul**, Capt. J. D. Loney.

**Gärle**—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.

**Kulmar**—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson, M.B.E.

**Luleå**—Vice-Consul, Capt. B. I. Lindström.

**Norrköping**—Vice-Consul, G. C. L. Beckman.

**Pro-Consul**, George Aberg.

**Orebo**—Vice-Consul, Paul R. E. Dahlman.

**Sundsvall**—Vice-Consul, Gustaf Göranson.

**Pro-Consul**, O. W. Asander.

**Umeå**—Vice-Consul, A. Unander-Scharin.

**Visby (Gotland)**—Vice-Consul, Carl G. Björkander.

**Gothenburg**—Consul, R. G. Goldie.

**Pro-Consul**, R. G. Becker.

**Borås**—Vice-Consul, Richmond Riley.

**Helsingborg**—Vice-Consul, C. C. G. W. Westrup.

**Karlskrona**—Vice-Consul, August André.

**Karlstad**—Vice-Consul, Otto Ziegler.

**Malmö**—Consul, Harry Castleton.

**Pro-Consul**, Hans H. S. Ekman.

**Stockholm**, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

#### SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

\* **President** (1936), Monsieur Albert Meyer.

**Vice-President** (1936), Monsieur Giuseppe Motta.

**Minister for Foreign Affairs**, M. G. Motta.

**Public Economy, &c.**, M. H. Obrecht.

**War**, M. E. Minger.

**Interior**, Dr. Ph. Etter.

**Justice**, Dr. J. Baumann.

**Finance**, M. A. Meyer.

**Posts and Railways**, M. M. Pilet-Golaz.

**Pres. of National Council** (1936), M. R. Reichling.

**Pres. of Council of States** (1936), W. M. Amstalden.

**Federal Chancellor**, Dr. George Bovet.

**Federal Tribunal, Lausanne** (26 members and 9 substitutes), **President** (1934-36), M. A. Couchepin.

**Director of International Offices in Berne**:—

**Posts**, M. E. Garbani-Nerini.

**Telecommunications**, Dr. F. von Ernst.

**Industry, Literature & Fine Arts**, Dr. F. Ostertag.

**Railway Offices**, Dr. R. Furrer.

**Minister in London**, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 21 Bryanston Square, W. 1.

**Legation Offices**, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W. 1.

\* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

**Counsellors**, M. Charles de Jenner; M. Walter de Bourg.

**1st Secretary in charge of Commercial Affairs**, M. Clemente Alberto Rezzonico.

**Chancellor (Vice-Consul)** M. Paul Hiltiker.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'—47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'—10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 23 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 4,066,400 in 1930, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent., Jews numbering 21,000, and others 43,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansch (Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. The Alps are a crescent-shaped system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland and Bavaria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is in France, and Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) is partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803), Breithorn (13,685), and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) in the Pennine Alps. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, straw-plait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches are the staple products of La Chaux de Fonds. In 1935 there were about 3,365 miles of railway in operation, 22,575 miles of telegraph and telephone line (270,032 telephone subscribers), and 3,999 post-offices. The total length of first-class roads was 10,000 miles, the number of motor vehicles being 124,214 (70,662 motor cars, 32,504 motor cycles and 21,048 commercial vehicles). The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 187 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 29,750 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 27,200 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for

four years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

**Defence: Militia.** Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 60-102 days. Subsequently 12-14 days per ann.; then Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., every other year, 11 dys. for dismt'd. branches only; then [Landsturm to age 48]. **War Strength**, Militia, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

A National Defence Loan was raised in 1936 for a general increase of armaments. The Loan was oversubscribed by 17,000,000 Swiss Francs (£5,518,869) which surplus has been retained as a special fund for Defence in case of need.

**Education.**—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary*: Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary*: Age 12-15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

#### Swiss Francs.

	1935. (Actual.)	1936. (Estimated.)
Public revenue .....	485,403,410	490,900,000
Public expenditure ...	503,995,513	437,600,000
Debt (Dec. 31, 1934) ...	1,752,855,000	...
Do. Floating .....	311,954,243	...

	1934.	1935.
Total imports .....	1,434,500,000	1,283,304,000
Total exports .....	844,300,000	821,960,000
Imports from U.K. ...	90,900,000	76,215,000
Exports to U.K. ...	83,600,000	77,934,000

**CAPITAL**, Berne. **Population** (1936), 121,183. Other large towns are Zürich (378,981), Bâle (161,220), Geneva (125,162), St. Gallen (63,500), Lausanne (86,000), and Lucerne (53,000).

**FLAG**: Red, with white cross.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(48 Thunstrasse, Berne.)

**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary**, Sir George Redston Warner.  
K.O.V.O., C.M.G. (1935) ..... £3,800  
**1st Secretary**, T. A. Shone.  
**Commercial Secretary** (Grade I, Local Rank), H. L. Setchell.  
**Mil. Attaché**, Maj. K. V. B. Benfield, D.S.O., M.C.  
**Air Attaché**, Wing Commander G. B. Ducre, D.S.O.  
**Archivist**, Miss M. C. Howden, M.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

**Bâle**—Consul, Douglas Young.  
.. **Pro-Consuls**, Alfred Fluhmann; Arthur R. Cackett.  
**Geneva**—Consul, Colin A. Edmond.  
.. **Vice-Consul**, R. A. L. Armstrong.  
.. **Pro-Consul**, J. O'Donnell.  
**Lausanne**—Consul, Alfred J. L. Galland, O.B.E.  
.. **Vice-Consul**, M. Galland.  
**Montreux**—**Vice-Consul**, Marcel Auguste Cuénod, M.B.E.  
**Neuchâtel**—**Vice-Consul**, Paul F. de Pury.  
**Zürich**—Consul-General, Charles Goodwin, M.B.E.  
.. **Vice-Consul**, Frederick J. Smith.  
**Berne**—Consul, Harald de Courcy Harston.  
.. **Vice-Consul**, A. Küpfer, M.B.E.  
**Davos**—Consul, W. G. Lockett.  
**Lucerne**—**Vice-Consul**, C. C. Verrinder.  
**Lugano**—**Vice-Consul**, Angelo Anastasi.  
**St. Moritz**—**Vice-Consul**, F. K. Naegeli.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND**, 8 Centralbahnplatz, Basle. (Branch at 3 Place St. François, Lausanne.)  
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

#### SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria, Lebanon, Latakia and Jebel Druze are states in the Levant, the administration of which was entrusted to France by a mandate of the League of Nations, April 25, 1920 (ratified by the Council of the League, July 24, 1922).

**Syria**.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and King of Iraq, 1921-1933) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beirut. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation was subsequently abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* were amalgamated into a single State, and the *State of the Alaouites* (now known as the *Government of Latakia*) again became independent. The *Jebel Druze* forms a small independent State. In March, 1936, following on a prolonged strike and considerable unrest in Damascus and other Syrian towns, a Syrian delegation proceeded to Paris and on Sept. 9 initialled a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the French Government. By the terms of the Treaty Syria becomes an independent Republic.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, its political neighbours being Turkey, Iraq and Palestine on the north, east and south, with a western coastline washed by the Mediterranean Sea. The estimated area is about 60,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,500,000 of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses; in the Lebanon, Christians of various creeds predominate. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen; oil prospecting operations are being pursued in the Deir-ez-zor region. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (310,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000).

Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommyayedes and the tomb of Saladin, and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca used to pass, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 12) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At *Baalbek* (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 x 17 x 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beirut to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *via* Homs, was reopened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Beirut to Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine and with Transjordan, and the Syrian railways link up with the Bagdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beirut and Bagdad, *via* Damascus, have been developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Bagdad is now within 24 hours of Damascus by car, and a weekly air service for mails and passengers is projected.

In the autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 18, and the city was bombarded by French artillery, when part of the Azm palace and parts of the "Street Called Straight" were destroyed by shell-fire or burned. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the High Commissioner (Gen. Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet. A long period of disorder followed, but in Sept., 1927, public security was practically normal. In June, 1930, the French High Commissioner promulgated a new republican constitution for the State of Syria. After somewhat difficult negotiations between the French and the Nationalists elections were eventually held in 1932 and the Parliament elected. Parliament has been suspended on account of internal disorders.

Beirut is the capital of the Lebanese Republic. Damascus was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new State of Syria. *Latakia* is the capital of the Government of that name, formerly known as the State of the Alaouites.

The *Lebanese Republic* (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), was declared a State under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, but the constitution was suspended as a measure of economy in 1932, M. Debbas remaining in control without the assistance of Parliament. In 1934 fresh elections to a smaller Parliament were held, and as a measure of economy the various Ministries were entrusted to Directors, and a Secretary of State was appointed. Grand Lebanon extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Febr (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Lebanese

Republic is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives; wheat, grapes, oranges, bananas, and mulberry trees. Great efforts are being made to develop the district as a summer resort. The capital is Beirut (pop. 150,000), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and the seat of the French mandate. Tripoli, the next important town and seaport, is one of the Mediterranean termini of the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipe line. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Trade of Syria, 1935.

Imports from :—	Syrian paper pounds.
France .....	£84,777,977
U.K. ....	3,191,259
Japan .....	2,912,523
U.S.A. ....	2,064,934

President of Syria, Mohamed Ali Bey El-Abed, elected June 11, 1932.

Prime Minister of Syria, Ata Bey al Ayoubi.

President of the Lebanese Republic, Emile Eddé, elected Jan. 20, 1936.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Beirut—Consul-General, G. T. Harvard, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consuls, G. W. Furlonge; R. de C. Baldwin; G. D. Spinney (acting); J. C. Wardrop (acting).

Pro-Consul, Maroun Arab.

Aleppo—Consul, R. Parr, O.B.E.

Pro-Consul, A. J. Akras.

Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni, M.B.E.

Damascus—Consul, Col. Gilbert Mackereth, M.C.

" Vice-Consul, F. C. Ogden.

" Pro-Consul, Joseph Teen.

TURKEY.

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic (Reisicumhur), His Excellency Kamal Atatürk born 1881, assumed office Oct. 29, 1923; re-elected Nov. 1, 1927; re-elected, May 4, 1931; re-elected March 1, 1935.

MINISTRY (1935).

Names as spell in new Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, General Ismet İnönü.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Rüstü Aras.

National Defence, General Kâzım Özalp.

Interior, Bay Sükrü Kaya.

Justice, Bay Sükrü Saracoğlu.

Finance, Bay Fuat Akrâli.

Public Instruction, Bay Saffet Arkan.

Public Works, Bay Ali Cetinkaya.

Public Health, Bay Refik Saydam.

National Economy, Bay Celâl Bayar.

Agriculture, Bay Muhlis Erkmen.

Customs and Monopolies, Bay Ali Rana Tarhan.

President of the National Assembly, Bay Abdülhalik Renda.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency

Bay Ali Fethi Okyar, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor, Bay Sedat Zeki Ors.

1st Secretary, Bülend Usaklıgil.

3rd Secretary, Hasan Nurelgin.

Commercial Counsellor, Nizamettin A. Sun-

gursud.

Archivist, Bay Galip Eldem.

Consul-General in London, İsmetullah Cemal

Ozkaya, 10 Lower Sloane Street, S.W. 1.

Chancellor, Dr. Fehmi Nuza.



The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the Great War.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

For two centuries preceding the Great War disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and during the Great War its boundaries were further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Attempts to wrest further territory were defeated by Gazi Mustafa Kemal (now known as Kamal Atatürk) who won a decisive battle over the Greeks at Afyon Karahisar, the results of which were confirmed at the Lausanne Conference.

Turkey now extends over an area of 470,000 sq. miles, from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq.

*Turkey in Europe* (23,975 sq. kilometres = 9,256 sq. miles) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

*Turkey in Asia* (738,761 sq. kilometres = 285,246 sq. miles) comprises the whole of Asia Minor or Anatolia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Iran, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq.

*Population.*—Census Oct. 28, 1927, 13,660,275. Census of 1935—total 16,188,767 (7,974,925 men, 8,213,842 women). The population of each of the 8 Regions into which the country is divided was given as follows (census of 1927):—

Region.	Sq. Kil.	Population.	Per Sq. Kil.
Black Sea .....	73,621	2,174,425	29
Marmora & Aegean	92,744	2,746,069	29
Mediterranean ..	56,279	753,639	13
Turkey in Europe	23,975	1,044,306	43
Western Anatolia.	71,180	1,303,114	18
Central Anatolia...	228,791	3,499,707	15
S.E. Anatolia .....	40,125	504,303	12
Eastern Anatolia	176,621	1,534,712	8
Total.....	762,736	13,660,275	18

*Government.*—Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,\* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (now known as Kamal Atatürk) President. On March 3, 1924, the Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering all members of the Ottoman dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Grand Assembly (*Büyük Millet Meclisi*) is a single-chamber legislature of 316 members, elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions.

*Religion and Education.*—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. On Nov. 1, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a bill establishing the neo-Latin alphabet in place of Turkish characters, and in 1934 it was stated that the percentage of Turks who can read and write had risen from 22 (1928) to 45 (1934). Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are primary, intermediate, secondary and vocational schools, universities at Istanbul and Ankara.

*Production.*—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aydin, Adana, and Mersin. The live stock (1935) was sheep, 12,436,000; goats, 6,778,000 (and mohair goats, 2,743,000); oxen; 5,370,000; buffaloes, 540,000; camels, 94,000; horses, 601,000; mules, 51,000; donkeys, 978,000. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, beet-sugar, nuts, olives, valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsun is the chief centre of the tobacco-growing industry, which is also of importance at Izmir (Smyrna), Ismit and Bursa (Brusa). The export of merchandise is considerable and consists principally of opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, hazel-nuts, raisins and figs. The forests have now begun to be scientifically exploited; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Bursa and Ismit, and this industry, which declined after the war, has revived. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver and arsenic, are among the minerals produced.

*Communications.*—Under the present Govern-

\* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

ment the following railway lines have been constructed, and are open for traffic:—

Line.	Kilometres.
Ankara-Kaiseri-Sivas .....	602
Samsun-Sivas .....	377
Kütahya-Balıkesir .....	253
Çiğli-Kışla-Kaiseri .....	173
Fevzi Paşa-Diyarbakır .....	510
İrmak-Filyos .....	396
Samsun-Çarşamba, narrow gauge .....	36
Izmir-Aydın .....	606
Izmir-Kasaba .....	677
Mudanya-Bursa (narrow gauge) .....	42
Erzeroum, Sarakamis .....	378
Oriental Railway (Thrace) .....	311

The following lines are under construction and projected (1936):—

Sivas-Erzuroum .....	520
Diyarbakır-Malatya .....	140
Afyon-Karahissar-Antalya .....	265

#### Proposed.

Filyos-Ereglia .....	70
----------------------	----

The total system includes the following lines, which existed prior to the present régime:—

Anatolian and Bagdad .....

There are electric trams in Istanbul and its suburbs and in Izmir. In 1933 the mercantile marine consisted of steam and motor vessels with a total tonnage of 149,889.

1935-36. 1936 37.  
Revenue (Budget) £T195,013,000 £T212,764,000  
Expenditure (do.) £195,011,053 £212,755,000

1935.  
Total Imports .....

Total Exports .....

Imports from U.K. ....

Exports to U.K. ....

National Debt (May 31, 1935):—

Internal .....

External .....

Floating .....

Note.—The National Debt figures include Turkey's share of the repartitioned Ottoman Public Debt. The agreement reached between the bondholders and the Turkish Government for the resumption of the services of the Ottoman Public Debt was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1928. This agreement has been revised (April 22, 1933) and now provides for the creation of new Turkish Debt bonds for the Capital amount of francs 962,636,000 (which is included in the above figures). The new bonds are of 500 franc denomination, bearing interest at 7½ per cent. A further agreement was reached on May 7, 1936, by virtue of which the majority of bondholders (French, British, Austrian, Belgian, Netherlander, Hungarian, Italian and Swiss) will receive half their annuities in Foreign currency, as regards the balance a repartitioned bond will be delivered to holders to establish their right to benefit from the proceeds of the sale in France of goods to be purchased in Turkey, with a corresponding amount in Turkish liras.

The Ottoman Public Debt is administered by a Council which sits in Paris (184, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris XVII):—

Delegates, S. C. Wyatt (British and Netherlands Bondholders); MM. F. de Closières and E. Regard (French); MM. E. Dartiguenave and de Cock (Alternative Delegate of French and Belgian Bondholders); K. Weigelt (German Bondholders); M. B. Nogara (Italian); Zekia Bey (Turkish); G. Boissière (Ottoman Bank).

Commissary of the Turkish Government, Ali Rıza Bey.

Administrative Manager, R. Maurel.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (Census 1935) of 123,314. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of Galatia Prima, and a marble temple (now in ruins) dedicated to Augustus contains the Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city is being laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. ISTANBUL (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and remained by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire A.D. 364; population (Census of 1935) 740,805. Other cities are Izmir (Smyrna) 170,546, Adana 76,306, Bursa (Brusa) 72,270, Konya 52,486, Gazi-Ayintap 50,861, Kayseri (Caesarea) 46,491, Elhrue (Adrianople) 35,942, Eskişehir 47,100, Diarbekir 35,000, Erzurum 33,000, Samsun 34,000, Urfa 31,000, and Manisa 31,000.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Ankara.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Percy Lorraine, Bt., K.O.M.G. (1933) .....

Counsellor (local rank), J. Morgan, O.M.G.

1st Secretary P. S. Scrivener.

3rd Secretary, P. J. Dixon.

Commercial Secretary, Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., N. S. Roberts, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

Military Attaché, Capt. A. Ross.

Chaplain, Rev. A. Oakley.

Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.

Clerical Officers, H. C. Birtles; F. W. Streater.

British Delegate on Straits Commission, Capt. M. S. Macdonald, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Ankara—Vice-Consul (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), G. H. Clarke.

Istanbul—Consul-General, W. Hough.

„ Consul, C. J. Cumberbatch.

„ Vice-Consul, T. R. Shaw (acting).

„ Pro-Consul, C. H. Page.

Izmir (Smyrna)—Consul-General, C. A. Greig.

„ Vice-Consul, R. E. Wilkinson.

„ Pro-Consul, E. A. Edwards.

Mersin with Trebizond—Consul, W. D. W. Matthews.

„ Pro-Consul, B. J. Catton, M.B.E.

Trebizond—Pro-Consul, J. G. E. Falanga.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, British Seamen's Home Building, Rue Cami, Kule Dibi, Galata, Istanbul.—Chairman, K. Whittall.

Secretary, T. Angus Swan.

#### URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1934-1938), Excmo. Señor Dr. Don Gabriel Terra, originally elected for period 1931-35, assumed office March 1, 1931.

Vice-President, Dr. Alfredo Navarro.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. José Espalter.  
*Interior*, Dr. César A. Bado.  
*Public Works*, Sr. Jorge Herrán.  
*Finance*, Dr. César Charlone.  
*Industries and Labour*, Dr. Zoilo Saldías.  
*Public Instruction and Social Welfare*, Dr. Eduardo Víctor Haedo.  
*National Defence*, General Mendivil.  
*Public Health*, Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier.  
*Agriculture*, Dr. César G. Gutiérrez.

*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London*, Señor Dr. Don Alberto Guani Cosío.

*Legation*, Mount Row, Berkeley Square, W.  
*Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires*, Dr. Don Roberto E. MacEachen.

*2nd Secretary*, G. A. Rey-Alvarez.

*Consulate-General*, 55 Harrington Gdns., S.W. 7 [Ken. 7268].

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Río de la Plata, situate in lat.  $30^{\circ}$ — $35^{\circ}$  S. and long.  $53^{\circ}$   $25'$ — $57^{\circ}$   $42'$  W., containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1935, of 2,042,387.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

Under the Constitution approved by the Constituent Assembly on May 18, 1934, the President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years, and is eligible for re-election for 4 years. The executive power is discharged by the President, assisted by a Council of Ministers over which he presides. The Council of Ministers is composed of 9 members chosen from the two political parties which have obtained the highest number of votes in presidential elections, the majority party being represented by 5 (or 6) members. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 Deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for 4 years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments, each with a Chief of Police and a Mayor. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the Río Negro (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Río de la

Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguarón, Santa Lucía, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is on the whole mild, but very cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (8,414,327 in 1934) and sheep (20,558,124 in 1930), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuiapirú, but they have so far not been worked commercially. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef, poultry and eggs; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,729 miles of railway open (1929), of which 1,564 miles are in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; 45 kilometres of the State line from San Carlos to Garzón have been opened and 73 kilometres from San Carlos to Rocha are now open to traffic; and (in 1930) 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 136,053,700 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1935.	1936.
Revenue.....	\$84,162,970	\$80,976,092
Expenditure.....	83,898,420	80,606,251
Total Debt (Dec. 31,		

1935)..... 371,047,503

	1933.	1934.
Total Imports .....	\$60,643,955	\$62,712,344
Total Exports .....	66,637,590	69,772,758
Imports from U.K.....	£1,800,000	£1,750,000
Exports to U.K. ....	3,465,000	3,177,000

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1935), 679,496. Other centres are Salto (37,000), Paysandu (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Avenida Jorge Canning 491, Parque Batlle y Ordoñez, Montevideo.)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, E. Millington Drake

(1933)..... £3,100

Hon. Attaché, C. H. Macmillan.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Mack, R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. K. R. Park, M.C., D.F.O.

Asst. do., Sqdn. Ldr. P. C. Wood.

Clerk, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevideo (Calle Misiones, 1517)—*Consul* (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), A. Murray-Simpson.

Vice-Consul, N. Leslie.

Paysandu—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Misiones, 1517, Montevideo.

Montevideo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 26 to 20 days.

## U.S.S.R.

Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*President of the Central Executive Committee (Tsik), M. I. Kalinin.*

*General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.*  
*Council of People's Commissars (Sovnarkom).*

*President, Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov (Scriabine), born 1890, assumed office Dec. 20, 1930.*

*President of State Planning Commission, V. I. Mezhlauk.*

*Chairman, Committee of Soviet Control, N. K. Antipov.*

*Foreign Affairs, M. M. Litvinov.*

*Internal Affairs, M. Yezhov.*

*Defence, K. E. Voroshilov.*

*Foreign Trade, A. P. Rosenholtz.*

*Internal Trade, I. Y. Veltzer.*

*Transport, L. M. Kaganovich.*

*Water Transport, N. I. Pakhomov.*

*Communications, G. G. Yezoda.*

*Heavy Industry, G. K. Orjonikidze.*

*Light Industry, I. E. Lyubimov.*

*Timber Industry, S. S. Lobov.*

*Food Industry, A. I. Mikoyan.*

*State Farms, M. I. Kalmanovich.*

*Agriculture, M. A. Chernov.*

*Finance, G. F. Grinko.*

*Justice, N. V. Krylenko.*

*Health, G. N. Kaminski.*

*Ambassador in London, Monsieur Ivan Maisky.*  
*Address of Embassy, 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8.*

*Counsellor of Embassy, M. Samuel B. Cahau.*

*2nd Secretaries, S. Stollar; A. Schuster.*

*Consular Department, 3 Rosary Gardens, S.W. 7.*

*Trade Delegation, Intourist and other Soviet State Offices, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 1.*

**The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**—On March 15, 1917, following a revolution in Russia (March 12, 1917), Nicolas II, Tzar of All the Russias, abdicated the throne. A Republic was declared, and on November 7, 1917, a military revolutionary committee seized control and transferred the government authority to the All Russia Congress of Soviets. The federal system was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on Dec. 31, 1922. On February 1, 1924, Great Britain recognized the government of the U.S.S.R. On September 16, 1934, the U.S.S.R. became a member of the League of Nations. The Soviet Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Soviet Union. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the Russian Empire of the Tzar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

Area and population (Jan. 1, 1933) of the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union are:—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow).	7,638,004	113,651,000
II. Ukraine (Kieff) .....	174,372	37,000,000
III. Transcaucasia (Tiflis)	71,899	7,111,000
IV. White Russia (Minsk)	49,041	5,440,000
V. Turkmenistan		
(Poltortsk)	188,609	1,270,000
VI. Uzbekistan (Tashkent)	63,640	5,000,000
VII. Tajikistan		
(Stalinabad)	56,108	1,333,000

8,241,673 165,805,000

The rural population forms 80 per cent. of the whole.

According to the latest census returns (Jan. 1, 1928) the total population was 146,964,366, of whom 71,000,659 were males and 75,953,707 females. The returns include 29,498 persons over 100 years of age (12,340 men, 17,158 women).

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee ("Tsik") of the Union once in 2 years. (No meetings were convened from 1926-1933). At the Congress of Jan. 1, 1934, *The Council of the Union* consisted of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. *The Council of Nationalities* is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative from each. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhazia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the Tsik meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium* of 21 members.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissars (*Sovnarkom*).

*The Council of Labour and Defence (Sovet Truda i Oborony, or S.T.O.)* is attached and subordinate to the *Sovnarkom*. and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts.

*The Supreme Court of the Union* is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal



legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, originally known as the *Cheka*, and from 1922 to 1935 as the *O.G.P.U.* (*Obiedinonnoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravleniye*) and renamed The State Security Department in 1935. It is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union and the Department is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated, the control of the legality of its acts is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

#### I. R.S.F.S.R.

Rossiiskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika.—The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

The R.S.F.S.R. consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces. *Autonomous Republics*: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkistan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces*: Chuvash, Kalmuck, Mari, Votjak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe - Circassian, Chetcheu. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

*Local Government* was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was exchanged for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that

of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

*Education*.—Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the Soviet Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. In 1931 there were stated to be 20,000,000 pupils in the schools as compared with 8,000,000 in 1914; the number of students attending higher educational centres was stated at 350,000 in 1931; there are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres.

*Religion*.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the *Bolsheviks* and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. But the law did not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar. A *Godless Five Year Plan* was embodied in a decree issued by the Council of Peoples' Commissaries in October, 1922, with the object "not to leave a single house of prayer on the territory of the U.S.S.R., and to extinguish in the minds of the people the very notion of God."

#### Soviet Union Budget, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1936.

Revenue.....	Roubles 73,715,000,000
Expenditure.....	" 78,715 000,000

*Debt*.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), may be stated as under:—

	Debt.
To Great Britain .....	£622,674,406
To France.....	Francs 3,950,000,000
To U.S.A. ....	\$282,000,000
To Japan .....	Yen 256,000,000
To Italy .....	Lira 36,123,836

Since the revolution various loans have been raised, and these were stated to amount on Jan. 1, 1933, to Roubles 10,100,000,000.

*Defence*.—The Red Army, recruited by universal military service, was at the following strength in April 1936:—

Regular Army .....	750,000
Reserves.....	600,000
G.P.U. ....	160,000
Transport .....	90,000

1,600,000

The army is equipped with 4,000 tanks. The Red Air Fleet was stated to comprise an organisation of 4,000 aeroplanes. The Red Navy is believed to consist of 4 battleships, 5 old cruisers, 17 destroyers, and 16 submarines. *Civil Aviation* statistics will be found on p. 692.

## The Five Year Plan.

**The Soviet Five Year Plan (1928-1933).**—The avowed object of the Five Year Plan was to increase the industrial and agricultural production of the U.S.S.R. so that it might overtake and outstrip all other nations. For this purpose the territory was equipped with factories, railroads, steamships, telegraphs, motor vehicles and tractors. The land was to be made to produce food, houses were to be built, and opportunities for recreation provided, so that the population might have these amenities in greater abundance than the peoples of capitalist nations. The Plan had the political aim of making the U.S.S.R. a far more powerful industrial, economical and political State, and the political aim was pursued at the expense of the people, the products of the soil being employed primarily in payment of imports required for industrial development, even if starvation was thus imposed on the people. The principal industries undergoing development are *asbestos* (at Azbest), *steel* (at Magnitogorsk), *manganese* (at Chiatursk), *tractors* (at Cheliabinsk, Stalingrad and Khar'kov), *wheat* (at Gigant and Verblud), *petroleum* and *crude oil* (at Baku), and *tea and oranges* (at Chakwa). The factories are to be provided with electric energy from Dniepostroy, where a dam is under construction, the work being under the superintendence of U.S. engineers. The political development of the Plan appears to be abreast, in most particulars, and in some directions ahead, of the time schedule; and in April, 1931, M. Kulbyshev, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, stated that the Five Year Plan would be completed in 1932 (one year ahead of the schedule), and the Government had therefore decided to begin work on a new Five Year Plan for 1933-1938.

**Agriculture.**—The Soviet Board of Statistics publish the following particulars of the harvests:—

Crop.	Metric Tons.	
	1933.	1934.
Rye .....	24,190,000	20,130,000
Wheat .....	27,730,000	30,410,000
Barley .....	7,850,000	6,840,000
Oats .....	15,410,000	18,900,000
Maize .....	4,800,000	3,843,000
Millet .....	4,820,000	4,166,000
Buckwheat .....	1,120,000	1,108,000
Potatoes .....	50,800,000	56,170,000

The Live Stock are stated at:—

Animals.		
	1934.	1935.
Cattle .....	42,400,000	49,200,000
Horses .....	15,600,000	15,800,000
Sheep and Goats .....	51,900,000	61,000,000
Swine .....	17,300,000	22,500,000

**Industry.**—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naphtha, and so on, are enormous. The value of the industrial output is stated at:—

Ores.	Metric Tons.	
	1933.	1934.
Iron .....	15,100,000	21,700,000
Manganese .....	1,040,000	...
Copper .....	...	2,081,000
Coal .....	76,330,000	93,600,000
Refined Oil (1934 and 1935) .....	21,000,000	21,380,000

**External Trade.**—The external trade of the U.S.S.R. for 1935 is stated as under in thousands of roubles:—

Exports from Russia to	Countries.	Imports into Russia from
86,255.....	Great Britain .....	43,382
3,026.....	India .....	...
20,424.....	Belgium.....	9,142
6,559.....	China.....	8,089
11,933.....	Mongolia.....	7,911
1,309.....	Czechoslovakia .....	5,906
6,433.....	Denmark.....	210
3,539.....	Finland.....	1,380
18,050.....	France.....	17,620
66,048.....	Germany.....	21,702
6,176.....	Greece.....	887
15,661.....	Iran.....	20,688
12,112.....	Italy.....	5,650
5,495.....	Japan.....	10,871
795.....	Latvia.....	1,029
1,680.....	Lithuania.....	2,718
16,127.....	Netherlands.....	19,525
2,493.....	Norway.....	1,825
3,354.....	Poland.....	2,617
2,785.....	Spain.....	109
4,360.....	Sweden.....	3,203
2,022.....	Switzerland.....	2,157
8,874.....	Turkey.....	4,188
613.....	Uruguay.....	1,521
26,544.....	U.S.A. ....	29,484
185.....	Yugoslavia.....	...

Board of Trade figures for transactions between Russia and Great Britain:—

	1934.	1935.
Imports from U.K. ....	£7,563,000	£9,711,000
Exports to U.K. ....	17,277,000	21,736,000

**Communications.**—Length of railroads in use:

Year.	Miles.
1925-6 .....	46,255
1926-7 .....	47,022
1927-8 .....	48,023
1928-9 .....	48,236
1930 .....	48,153
1931 .....	50,561
1932 .....	51,130
1933 .....	51,630
1934 .....	52,000

The principal railway lines are the main European network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals via Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Cheliabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the *Trans-Siberian line* thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the *Trans-Caspian system*. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and

Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *via* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the Soviet Union (1927) 228,600 miles of inland waterways, of which 54,500 are navigable by steam vessels, and nearly 110,000 miles by rafts. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamchatka.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1932 the post offices handled about 1,488,000,000 letters and postcards; the length of telegraph (and telephone) lines was stated at 826,500 miles.

**CAPITAL OF U.S.S.R.**—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1933 of about 3,570,000. **LENINGRAD** (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1933 of 2,840,000. Other centres are Saratov (338,000), Rostov (520,000), Samara (220,000), Nijni-Novgorod, re-named Gorky in 1932 (477,000), Voronezh (214,000), Kazan (267,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (150,000), Astrakhan (200,000), Orenburg (130,000), Irkutsk (104,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (170,000), Vladivostok (130,000); Archangel (128,000).

## II.—THE UKRAINE. (Ukraina.)

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917-18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic

alliance was concluded between Soviet Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of the U.S.S.R., and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but it has since been increased. In 1932, over a million hectares were under sugar-beet. The Ukraine contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. The value of State industrial production in the Ukraine (1932) was about 5,000,000,000 rouble; the number of workers employed exceeding 1,400,000.

**CAPITAL** (since 1934) Kieff. Population (1931) 573,000. Other towns: Kharkoff (the former capital), 650,000; Dniepropetrovsk, 233,000; Nikolaieff, 105,000; Odessa (Black Sea port), 481,000; Stalino, 200,000; Torgaurog, 150,000; Mariopol, 106,000; and Poltava, 92,000.

## III.—TRANSCAUCASIA. (Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics:

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Armenia .....	15,065	1,339,969
Georgia.....	25,470	2,135,933
Azerbaijan .....	33,570	2,463,998
	74,105	5,938,100

## Armenia, or Hyastan. (S.S.S.R.A.)

*President of the Council*, M. S. Hambartsumian.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Chorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's

## BRITISH TRADE WITH U.S.S.R., 1935.

IMPORTS FROM U.S.S.R.			EXPORTS TO U.S.S.R.		
Article.	Quantity	Value. (C.I.F.)	Article.	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.).
		£			£
Butter .....	503,192	1,669,721	Herrings (cured).....	cwt. 256,415	110,733
Wheat in grain .....	cwt. 6,904,110	2,192,298	Wool, imptd. & treated lb.	330,000	22,022
Barley in grain .....	cwt. 6,214,670	1,198,812	Wool, other descriptions	...	201,736
Oats in grain .....	cwt. Nil	Nil	Ferro-alloys .....	tons 1,945	483,141
Maize in grain .....	cwt. 119,258	23,634	Steel plates .....	tons 21,873	158,918
Poultry (dead).....	cwt. 13,974	71,293	Other Iron & Steel.....	tons 48,347	1,177,849
Petroleum Oils (refined)			Nickel.....	cwt. 38,058	348,050
gallons	79,983,000	1,174,108	Other non-ferrous manu-		
Wood and timber:—			factures .....	...	126,095
Hewn.....	loads 260,142	245,833	Cutlery &c. ....	...	68,407
Sawn, soft.....	loads 1,402,369	4,619,395	Machinery .....	...	825,326
Pitprops and pitwood			Chemicals, Drugs, &c. ....	...	71,981
loads	709,491	1,338,575	Tea.....	lb. 9,109,474	461,769
Salmon, canned.....	cwt. 302,263	1,041,493	Other Beverages .....	...	518,457
Flax .....	tons 6,871	527,981	Tin & manufs. of Tin.....	tons 3,925	884,006
Flax tow .....	tons 15,932	1,094,394	Not-ferrous manufactures		1,945,111

Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from Soviet Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 gold roubles. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church. Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 6th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the vilayet of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan; population (1933) 106,000. Leninakan, (formerly Alexandropol) 53,000. Georgia, or Sakartvelo. (G.S.S.R.)

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and Adjaria), and one autonomous Province (South-eastern Ossetia).

Georgia, a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Chikatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and of the tobacco produced (chiefly in Abkhasia) a great deal is imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe.

CAPITAL, Tiflis, which is also the Capital of Trans-Caucasia. Population (1933), 414,000.

Azerbaijan. (A.S.S.R.)

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south, and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), the district of Zakatalk and the autonomous territories of Nakhichevan and Nagorni-Karabach. More than 75 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 8,802,000 tons in 1928-29 and 12,000,000 tons in 1932. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1932. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku, population (1933), 650,000, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (75,000), Kuba (15,000) and Nucha (26,000).

IV.—WHITE RUSSIA. (Byelorussia.)

The independence of White Russia was recognised by Soviet Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghilev. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland on the west, and the Ukraine on the south. There is a University founded by the Soviet Government at Minsk.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population (1931), 177,000; Vitebsk, 110,000; Gomel, 108,000; Moghileff, 52,000.

V.—TURKMENISTAN. (T.S.S.R.)

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia, with Afghanistan as a south-eastern neighbour. Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Turkomans, with about ten per cent. Muhammadan Uzbeks and five per cent. Russians of the Orthodox faith. The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad). Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans-Caspian line.

CAPITAL, Poltaratsk, 74,000; Merv, 24,000; Krasnovodsk, 17,000.

VI.—UZBEKISTAN. (U.F.S.R.)

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Bokhara .....	50,000	2,000,000
Khiva .....	13,640	400,000
	63,640	2,400,000

Bokhara lies between Turkmenistan (on the W.), the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R. (on the N.), and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbeks. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia)



are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A Soviet Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921.

*Khiva*, or *Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R., and has a population of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp).

**CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN**, Tashkent, population (1933) 475,000. Other towns: Samarkand (136,000), Andijan (86,000), Bokhara (50,000), Kokand (76,000), Namangan (81,000). Khiva has about 20,000 inhabitants.

#### VII.—TAJIKISTAN.

*Tadzhik*.—The autonomous Soviet State of the Tadzhik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The inhabitants are largely nomads, and almost all are Muhammadans. The estimated area is 56,108 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

**CAPITAL**, Stalinabad, population (1931), 31,000. Other centres, Kojent 41,000, and Dura-Tube 25,000.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow.)  
*British Ambassador*, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Viscount Chilston, G.C.M.G. (1933) £6,250  
*Counsellor of Embassy*, D. MacKillop (acting).  
*2nd Secretary*, D. W. Lascelles.  
*2nd Secretary*, W. G. Hayter.  
*Commercial Counsellor*, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.  
*Naval Attaché*, Com. H. Clanchy, R.N.  
*Military Attaché*, Col. E. O. Skaffe, O.B.E.  
*Air Attaché*, Wing Commander A. C. Collier.  
*Archivist and Accountant*, G. W. Vincent, M.B.E.  
*Translator*, C. Dunlop, O.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Leningrad—Consul-General*, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.  
*Vice-Consuls*, H. McErlean; A. J. Caye.  
*Moscow—Consul* (with local rank of 1st Secretary), R. D. Macrae.

#### VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

*President*, General E. López Contreras, elected April 19, 1936, for 7 years.

*Interior*, General Régulo Olivares.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. E. Gil Borges.  
*Hacienda* (Treasury), Dr. Atilano Carnevali.  
*Pomento* (Public Development), Dr. Nestor Luis Pérez.  
*Public Works* (ad interim), Ingeniero Tomas Pacanins.  
*Education*, Dr. Alberto Smith.  
*War and Navy*, Colonel Isaias Medina.  
*Agriculture*, Dr. Alfonso Mejía.  
*Health*, Dr. Santos A. Dominici.  
*Communications*, Dr. Alejandro Lara.

*Envoy Extraordinary in London*, Dr. C. Parra Pérez, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.  
*Counsellor*, D. E. Arroya Lameda.  
*2nd Secretary*, J. Arrillaga.  
*Attaché*, L. Sosa Báez.  
*Commercial Agent* (vacant).  
*Vice-Consul*, C. Gurtubay.

*Consul*, London, José T. Falcón.

*Consul-General*, Liverpool, Alirio Parra Marquez.

*Consulates at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leith and Hull.*

*Consul*, Dublin Irish Free State, J. A. Calcaño Calcaño.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40' S. lat. and 12°26' N. lat. and 59°52'–73°15' W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1925 gave the population as 3,026,878; estimated at 3,261,734 in 1933.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. Under the constitution of July 9, 1931, the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years, and a Congress of 2 Chambers, a Senate of 40 members, and a Chamber of 85 Deputies, elected for 3 years by adult male suffrage.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border

the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usumaino enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroui from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal industries are agriculture and cattle raising. The oilfields are of increasing importance, the production being 118,770,000 barrels in 1931, 119,596,512 barrels in 1932, and 119,003,714 barrels in 1933.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are petroleum (140,410,240 barrels in 1935), coffee (45,639 metric tons in 1934), cacao (14,040 metric tons in 1934), goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

There are about 680 miles of railway in operation.

Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue (Budget).....	Bolivares	180,000,000
Expenditure .....		215,860,785
Internal Debt.....		Nil
* External Debt .....		Nil

\* On June 30, 1930, Venezuela paid off its entire external debt (23,757,634 Bolivares) in gold, as a token of homage to *Simón Bolívar*, the Liberator.

§ On May 31, 1935 President Gómez requested Congress to vote the sum of Bs. 12,337,994 for the redemption of the whole of the Internal Debt. Venezuela is thus entirely free from debt.

Total Imports.....	Bolivares	159,685,260
Total Exports .....		671,942,525
Imports from U.K., 1935 .....		£1,118,420
Exports to U.K., 1935 .....		£475, 60

The exchange at par = 25'25 Bs. = £ sterling.

**CAPITAL**, Carácas. Population (1933), 150,000; other principal towns are Maracaibo (74,767), Valencia (36,884), and Barquisimeto (23,109).

**FLAG**: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Villa Rodríguez, El Paraíso, Carácas.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, E. F. Gye, C.M.G. (1936) ... £3,220  
*Air Attache*, Group-Captain K. R. Park.  
 M.C., D.F.C.

Ast. do., Sqdn.-Leader P. C. Wood.

Archivist, C. F. Fladgate.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Carácas—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.

" Vice-Consul, C. Henderson.

" Pro-Consul, T. Menda.

Aruba (West Indies)—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.

Carupano—Vice-Consul, Vicente Blasini.

Ciudad Bolívar—Vice-Consul, G. Brewster.

La Guaira—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.

Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. A. H. Seagram, D.S.O.

Pro-Consul, E. Prada.

Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, L. W. George.

Willemstad—Vice-Consul, B. L. Maduro (Curacao).

Yrapa—Vice-Consul, Eric E. Lloyd.

YEMEN. See Arabia.

#### YUGOSLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Jugoslavije.)

King, Petar, born Sept. 6, 1923; acceded, Oct. 9, 1934.

#### COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, *The Prince Regent* (son of Prince Arsène of Yugoslavia), born April 15, 1893; Dr. Radenko Stanković; Dr. Ivo Petrović.

#### MINISTRY.

(March 8, 1936.)

Prime Minister, Dr. M. Stojadinović

Minister for the Interior, Dr. A. Korošec.

Communications, Dr. M. Spaho.

Agriculture, Sv. Stanković.

Justice, Dr. Nikola Subotić.

Social Politics and Public Health, D. Cvetković.

Commerce and Industry, Dr. Vrbanić.

Public Works, Dr. M. Kosul.

Forests and Mines, Dj. Janković.

Education, D. Stošović.

Finance, M. Leticia.

Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. B. Kaludjerčić.

War and Marine, General Lj. Marić.

Physical Education, Dr. J. Rogić.

Ministers without Portfolio, Dr. S. Behmen;

Dr. M. Krek; V. Djordjević.

Minister in London, His Excellency Dr. Slavko Gruitch.

Legation, 105 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7.

Counsellor of Legation (vacant).

Secretaries, Dr. Voyslav M. Radovanovitch; Ivan Babić-Gjalski.

Attache, Voin Popovitch.

Military Attache, Col. George S. Gilischitch.

Yugoslavia consists of the former Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and of Croatia and Slavonia, part of the Banat, Bosnia, Herzegovina, part of Carniola, and part of Styria, and has an estimated area of 248,987 square kilometres (96,135 square miles), with a population (1934) of 14,730,000. It is divided into 9 *Banovins*—Dravska, Savska, Vrbaska, Primorska, Drinska, Zetska, Dunavska, Moravska and Vardarska. Belgrade, Pančevo and Zemun are united into an independent administrative unit under the Ministry of the Interior.

Montenegro (*Crna-Gora*) was, before the Turkish occupation of the remaining territory, a province of the Serbian Empire. Its independent existence ended with the decision of its Parliament (Nov. 29, 1918) to depose King Nicholas and reunite with Serbia. The chief towns are Cetinje (pop. 5,000) and Podgorica.

Under the Constitution of Sept. 3, 1931, there is a Senate, partly elected and partly nominated by the King, and a Chamber of 305 Deputies (*Skupština*), elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage.

Pre-War Serbia had no seaboard, but the inclusion of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia gives access to the Adriatic down a lengthy coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Sušak, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Cattaro), and by an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Salonika. In 1936 there were 4,538 miles of normal gauge and 1,959 of narrow gauge railway in operation—total 6,497 miles. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other important shipping routes; the port of Belgrade is now the second busiest on the Danube. The Paris-Istanbul service of the French Aviation Company (*via* Prague, Vienna, Budapest) calls daily at Belgrade, which has also regular air services to Bucharest; the German Luft-Hansa service also calls daily at Belgrade on the Athens-Belgrade route; a national company connects the chief towns with the capital and maintains services with Vienna and Salonika. The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muhammadan and Judaic faiths are recognised by the State; nearly 47 per cent. of the population is of the Orthodox faith. Education is compulsory and elementary education is free. In 1931 there were 8,002 elementary schools, with 22,803 teachers and 1,184,505 pupils; about 20,000 attend continuation schools, and 75,986 receive instruction at technical colleges. There are Universities at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Skopje.

The principal industry is agriculture, over 75 per cent. of the population being engaged therein. In 1935 the yield of the principal cereals was: maize 2,359,711 tons, wheat 1,989,485, barley 375,527, rye 196,085 tons. Areas sown in 1935 were as follows:—maize 2,726,856 hectares, wheat 2,210,219 hectares, barley 433,377, rye 260,356. Other important crops are hemp, oats, vines, sugar-beet, flax, tobacco and pyrethrum. The live stock in 1934 included 3,989,941 cattle, 1,205,865 horses, 8,867,685 sheep, 2,791,592 pigs and 1,881,826 goats. The mineral output in

1935 included 3,450,362 metric tons of coal, 925,114 lignite, 592,130 copper ore, 747,286 lead ore, 219,825 iron ore, 190,057 bauxite, 79,820 pyrites, 60,407 tons of chrome ore and 43,552 metric tons of salt. The principal exports are maize, wheat, timber, live stock, meat, prunes, eggs, poultry, skins and minerals; the imports are chiefly textile manufactures, textile raw materials, machinery, and manufactured goods.

	1935-36. Dinars.	1936 37. Dinars.
Revenue (Budget)	10,364,000,000	10,307,000,000
Expenditure....	10,364,000,000	10,307,000,000

#### National Debt (Dec. 31, 1935):—

Internal.....	Dinars 6,000,000,000
External.....	„ 21,378,500,000
Floating Debt.....	„ 2,900,000,000
To Great Britain.....	£31,475,000
Do. (Relief Debt).....	£2,495,024

	1933. Dinars.	1934. Dinars.
Total Imports.....	3,573,297,932	3,699,774,517
Total Exports.....	3,878,203,123	4,030,360,017
Imports from U.K.....	331,273,000	373,445,181
Exports to U.K. ...	180,541,000	212,266,940

**CAPITAL**, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Sava and Danube, a city in rapid growth, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, museums, national library, old Turkish citadel, national theatre; population (Dec. 1934) 238,775. Other towns are Zagreb or Agram (185,581), Ljubljana (60,000), Subotica (100,000), Sarajevo (80,000), Novi Sad (64,000), Skopje (65,000), and Split (45,000). The language of the country is Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian.

**FLAG**: Blue, white, red.

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

(Zrinjskoga Ulica 20, Belgrade.)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, K.O.M.G. (1935).....£3,900

1st Secretary, J. Balfour.

2nd Secretary, M. R. Greiffenhagen.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II., with local rank of Grade I.), H. N. Sturrock, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. Bevan, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. R. Cobb, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. H. C. Stronge, D.S.O., M.C.

Archivist, C. A. Knight.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Belgrade—Consul, Count Stenbock.

Sarajevo—Consul, Mcl. E. Vibert.

Dubrovnik II (*Gruž*)—Vice-Consul, Capt. I. Hagjija.

Zagreb—Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.

Pro-Consul, P. N. Preisler.

Split (*Spalato*)—Vice-Consul, N. Perić.

Susak—Vice-Consul, A. E. Piggot.

Vis (*Lissa*)—Consular Agent, A. Topić.

# The International Institute of Agriculture.

(Villa Borghese, Rome.)

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome was founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations (including dependencies) subscribing to the Convention is over 70, and the Institute may be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions, and as the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent some 92 per cent. of the population of the world.

The following countries have subscribed to the Convention of 1905:

Argentina.	Irish Free State.
Australia.	Italy.
Austria.	Japan.
Belgian Congo.	Latvia.
Belgium.	Lithuania.
Bolivia.	Luxemburg.
Brazil.	Mexico.
Bulgaria.	Netherlands.
Canada.	Nicaragua.
Chile.	Norway.
China.	Panama.
Colombia.	Paraguay.
Cuba.	Pern.
Czechoslovakia.	Poland.
Denmark.	Portugal.
Ecuador.	Rumania.
Egypt.	San Marino.
Estonia.	Siam.
Finland.	Spain.
France.	Sweden.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Great Britain and	Turkey.
Northern Ireland	Union of S. Africa.
Greece.	United States.
Guatemala.	Uruguay.
Haiti.	U.S.S.R.
Hungary.	Venezuela.
Indian Empire.	Yugoslavia.
Iran.	

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the Convention and may be summarised as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets;

Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control;

Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions.

The Institute has its seat in Rome, in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through

the munificence of H.M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a General Assembly of Delegates of the Member Governments, meeting once every two years, and of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, mostly resident in Rome, acting as its executive and meeting every three months in March, June, October and December. Apart from the General Secretariat to which, in addition to the ordinary administrative offices, the Section of Agricultural Legislation and the Section of Forestry are attached, there are special bureaux dealing with General Statistics, Agricultural Science and Agricultural Economics, respectively.

The *Library of the Institute* is one of the best stocked of libraries specialised in agriculture, particularly on the scientific and economic side. The supply of books is maintained by regular purchases and exchanges, and it also receives a number of gifts from Governments, institutions and from private sources, while all the material is arranged and catalogued in accordance with modern methods. In 1934 the Library was transferred to special premises, provided by the Royal Commission, which administers certain properties on behalf of the Institute. The new Library is well equipped for its purpose, and its 300,000 volumes and 2,500 periodicals regularly received from all parts of the world are now most conveniently arranged. The work of consultation has been greatly facilitated by the provision in the new premises of a spacious reading-room in two divisions, one for periodicals and the other for the volumes of the special reference collection. The unique opportunities for the study of agricultural problems of all kinds that the Institute, through its Library, offers freely to all duly accredited students, as well as to the members of its own international staff, are highly appreciated. For 1935 the number of external readers was 1,722, while the total number of books lent was 6,920. The most important recent accessions to the Library are indicated regularly in the *International Review of Agriculture*. In addition, from 1932 onwards, the Library has compiled a current bibliography of all important studies, including articles and reviews relating to the economic and social aspects of agriculture in the various countries. This bibliography is issued as an appendix to the Review, *Berichte über Landwirtschaft* (P. Parey, Berlin), and ten numbers have already been published. Current work includes the preparation of an international list of agricultural libraries and documentation centres, and also an annotated list of all current bibliographies relating to agricultural and allied sciences.

Information on agricultural questions is supplied by the Institute mainly through its various publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in other languages. The regular publications have for many years included two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation*, as also the *International Review of Agriculture*, published monthly, and in four separate sections, dealing respectively with *Agricultural Statistics*, *Agricultural Science and Practice*, *Agricultural Economics and Sociology*, and *Plant Protection*.



The 1934-35 Economic Commentary on the Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics, the sixth of the series, has appeared in the form established last year under the revised title of *The World Agricultural Situation*. The material is divided into two parts, the first dealing with world agriculture and containing an introductory chapter on the trends in world agriculture in 1934-35, together with a summary of the position and tendencies of the international market for certain products of capital importance. The survey of world agriculture 1934-35 deals with *economic planning in operation* and discusses the consequences of national planned economy. The second part contains accounts of agricultural policy and conditions in the different countries.

In regard to statistical work in Farm Accountancy, it is now proposed to publish a final volume of the series, summarising the material of the five-year period 1927-28 to 1931-32. The work of collecting farm accountancy data is being continued and results are being published in the form of special monographs or special articles in the *International Review of Agriculture*.

The first volume (Europe and U.S.S.R.) of the second *International Yearbook of Forestry Statistics (1933-35)* has been published and the remaining volumes should be issued by the end of 1936. This second Yearbook represents a considerable advance upon its predecessor, both as regards the number of countries treated and the fullness of the data supplied in each case. Each volume of the Yearbook is divided, as before, into two parts, of which the first relates to the composition and production of the forests of some 80 countries, the second to the exports and imports of timber for those countries in which the international timber trade is most developed.

The publication is being continued of an international quarterly, entitled *Government Measures affecting Agricultural Prices*, which summarises the measures taken, in respect of cereals, meat and dairy products, whether relating to the consumption and production of these commodities or to the control of imports or exports. In the second year of issue the number of countries reviewed has been extended to 20.

Among other publications of the year is a monograph on the *Use of Leguminous Plants in Tropical Countries as Green Manure, as Cover and as Shade*, appearing in French and English.

The results of the First World Agricultural Census of 1930 have been brought out in a series of detailed reports for the individual countries to be completed by the end of 1936. A methodical study of the schedules and instructions to enumerators adopted for the 1930 Census has also appeared in English and French.

The various publications of the Institute may be obtained in London from Messrs. P. S. King and Son, Westminster, or may be ordered direct from the Institute or through any bookseller.

The economic work of the Institute comes under the purview of its expert *Agricultural Economic Committee*, which advises on the economic and statistical programme in its international aspects. Some reconstitution of this body was effected in 1936. The Institute has also the assistance of two further advisory bodies, viz., the *International Agricultural Scientific Council*, which, through the expert members of its various Commissions, is in a

position to advise on any purely technical questions that may arise, and the *Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations*, which provides means for ascertaining the views of practical agriculturists. At the same time liaison with other bodies interested in agriculture is maintained by the *International Commission for Co-ordination in Agriculture*.

By the mandate of the General Assembly of 1934, an important part of the work of the International Institute of Agriculture was to consist in reports prepared by the Bureaux in collaboration on world production and on international trade in agricultural staple commodities. This mandate has been so far carried into effect that studies of this order have been prepared during 1936 in respect of Cotton and Meat.

Another special study is connected with the problem of Nutrition. The Institute was represented at the first meeting (February 10-14, 1936) of the Mixed Committee for the problem of Nutrition, established by the League of Nations. At a subsequent meeting of a Subcommittee in Rome, it was recommended that the Institute should carry out a series of statistical studies on the production and consumption of a number of foodstuffs of particular importance for the work of the Mixed Committee. The initial stages of this enquiry have already been undertaken by the Statistical Bureau of the Institute with expert assistance. In connection with the studies of the Nutrition Problem at present in course, the Institute, at the request of the International Labour Office, also assisted in the preparation of a section (that relating to the evolution of world food production) of the Report on Nutrition and Social Policy, which was to be submitted to the International Labour Conference of the current year.

The XIIIth General Assembly was held from October 5 to 10 under the Honorary Presidency of Mr. H. Ramsbottom, Minister of Pensions, ex-Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Dr. H. C. Taylor (U.S.A.), being the President of the Assembly, and Dr. Walter (Germany) and Dr. Laur (Switzerland), the Vice-Presidents.

A meeting of expert statisticians, to consider the preparatory work for the 1940 Census in the light of the results obtained in the First Census of 1930, was held simultaneously with the Assembly.

Among the important resolutions adopted by the 1936 General Assembly were recommendations to the effect that the Institute should form constantly closer relations with organised agricultural groups, and also that, in view of the increasingly important place occupied in all countries by Agricultural Associations, regular publication of the investigations carried out by these bodies, in respect of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit, should be maintained as a special feature of the Institute's work. Subjects recommended for treatment in connexion with the series of studies of agricultural commodities, initiated by the 1934 Assembly, included fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin, and the utilisation of residues of human and animal foods as fertilisers and in agricultural industries.

The Assembly expressed its approval of the work thus far accomplished by the Institute in

connexion with the enquiry of the League of Nations into the Nutrition problem, and urged the continuance of this collaboration as a definite part of the Institute's programme of work, since, having regard to the basic purposes of agriculture, nutrition questions properly enter into its competence.

Other resolutions adopted dealt with finance and administration, one of the most important relating to staff conditions, and approving, in principle, the establishment of a scheme of pensions for the international staff, to take the place of the present system of allowances on retirement.

*President:* His Exc. Prof. G. Acerbo, Barone dell'Aterno (*Delegate of Italy*).

*Vice-President:* Dr. J. J. I. Van Rijn (*Delegate of the Netherlands*).

*British Delegate:* Mr. R. R. Enfield.

*Delegate of the Irish Free State:* Mr. J. Radcliffe.

*Delegate of the Indian Empire:* Sir Firoz Khan Noon.

*Delegate of Canada:* Mr. R. R. Enfield.

*Delegate of Australia:* Mr. F. L. McDougall, C.M.G.

*Delegate of the Union of S. Africa:* Dr. G. M. A. Heymaus.

*Delegate of the United States of America:* Mr. J. Clyde Marquis.

*Secretary General:* Prof. Alessandro Brizi.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN.

*Joint Presidents,* The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood; Monsieur Pierre Cot.

*International Treasurer and Vice-Chairman,* British National Committee, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, D.B.E.

*Congress Secretariat,* 48 Boulevard Botanique, Brussels.

The International Peace Campaign seeks to mobilise and render effective public opinion in all countries in support of Peace, Disarmament, and International Justice through a strong League of Nations.

It has four objectives:—

1. Recognition of the sanctity of Treaty obligations.
2. Reduction and limitation of Armaments by International Agreement, and the suppression of profit from the manufacture and trade in arms.
3. Strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the organisation of Collective Security and Mutual Assistance.
4. Establishment, within the framework of the League of Nations, of effective machinery for the remedying, by peaceful means, of international conditions which might lead to war.

The International Peace Campaign is no new society, but a co-ordination of the work for Peace through the League of Nations on the part of numerous existing bodies that adhere to the Four Points programme.

An initial step in the Campaign was the holding, in Brussels, from the 3rd to the 6th of September, 1936, of a *World Peace Congress*. This was attended by between 4 and 5 thousand delegates, from 35 countries. They came as representatives from 750 National and 40 International organizations, with an aggregate membership running into several hundred millions of persons. The field covered ranged from the Churches, Ex-Servicemen, Trade Union, and Co-operative movements to Intellectual, Feminine, Agrarian and Youth organisations. While there was no representation of political parties, as such, Conservatives, Liberals, Democrats, Socialists and Communists were all to be found amongst the delegates.

The British Delegation numbered 580 (with 60 additional persons who attended as observers). The League of Nations Union sent a strong contingent (55 branches, apart from headquarters, being directly represented).

Local Government Authorities represented numbered 10.

Peace Councils 55.

Trades Unions 23.

Co-operative Societies 7, for instance:—

The total of organisations represented in the British delegation was 200.

Apart from the public meetings, the work of the Congress was conducted in commissions (or groupings of the delegates according to function), each charged with the task of considering how best to gain the adherence of its own clientele for the Four Points, and to utilise its special knowledge and skill in the conduct of the campaign generally.

The Commissions were 13 in number, namely:—

Churches.	Arts, Letters and
Education.	Science.
Co-operative.	Sport and Physical
Aviation.	Education.
Agrarian.	Women's Organisations.
Youth.	Ex-Servicemen.
Trades Unions.	Commerce, Industry
Parliamentary.	and Finance.

A series of resolutions were passed by the Congress embodying the Four Points; these resolutions were later presented by a delegation of over 100 to a special session of the members of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on October 2.

The campaign is being conducted through National Committees in 40 countries, all co-ordinated through an International Office and secretariat that is being established at Geneva. The immediate task of these committees is to implement, in their own countries, the resolutions passed at the Brussels Congress.

## THE WEATHER OF 1935-36.

(1935) *October*.—Broadly speaking, the month was wet and dull, with frequent gales. The excess of rainfall and deficiency of sunshine were particularly remarkable in Scotland. The depression, which was centred over the south of Scotland on the 1st, moved away eastward, and between the 2nd and 6th there was a period of heavy local rain and thunderstorms. Unsettled conditions persisted in the west and north, but for the most part, rainfall was only slight in England between the 12th and 17th. The most intense depression of the month passed from the south of Iceland to the Baltic from the 18th to 20th, and caused widespread and severe gales in the British Isles. A spell of colder weather followed, with widespread sleet and snow in Scotland from the 20th to 22nd. On the 27th the British Isles came in the path of a broad stream of equatorial air and temperature rose decidedly. During the last two days a deep depression caused strong, squally winds and local gales in the British Isles. Mean pressure was below the average except at the Scilly Isles, the deviation at 7 h. ranging from +0.4 mb. at Scilly to -11.5 mb. at Lerwick. Strong winds and gales were more frequent than usual in October. Among the highest speeds recorded in gusts were 101 m.p.h. at Bell Rock, 92 m.p.h. at Abbotsinch, and 90 m.p.h. at Dunfanaghy Road on the 19th. Mean temperature was slightly below the average. The warmest spells were from 13th to 16th and 27th to 29th, while the coldest was from 20th to 26th. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 66° F. at Usk on the 6th and 27th, 15° F. at Rickmansworth on the 21st; (Scotland) 62° F. at Glenbranter on the 3rd and at Ruthwell on the 4th, 24° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 22nd; (Ireland) 66° F. at Glasnevin and Trinity College (Dublin) on the 15th and at Cork on the 26th and 29° F. at Glasnevin on the 21st. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881 to 1915 was 139, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 129, Scotland 183 and Ireland 119. In many parts of Scotland more than twice the average was recorded, while at some places, totals exceeded three times the average. At Inveraray it was the wettest month since before 1881. At some places measurable rain fell on each day of the month. Local thunderstorms were frequent. Among the heaviest falls in 24 hours were:—55 mm. at Stonehaven on the 3rd, 74 mm. at Mary Tavy (S. Devon) on 5th, 55 mm. at Lligwy on 9th, 99 mm. at Glenquoich on the 18th and 67 mm. at Dungeon Ghyll on the 28th. With the exception of eastern England, sunshine was generally deficient. At several places in Scotland it was the dullest October since records began. At Southport it was the dullest October since 1903. Local fog occurred at times, mainly from the 2nd to 8th, 14th to 17th, and 21st to 26th. *Aurora* was reported in Scotland on 11 nights and solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 13 days.

*November*.—The month was unsettled and wet, except in the north-west of Scotland. Serious flooding was reported over wide areas in England on the 17th and following days. The opening days were mild and unsettled.

Winds were mainly from some southerly point, and temperature reached 65° F. locally in England on the 3rd. There was heavy rain in England on the 7th. Very unsettled conditions prevailed until about the 21st. A secondary depression, which passed over England on the 17th and 28th, was deep and caused local gales and widespread heavy rain. A period of more settled weather occurred from about the 22nd to 25th. Temperature was rather low from the 23rd to 25th. General rain was again experienced in the west and north on the night of the 25th to 26th, and thereafter deep depressions situated northward of the British Isles maintained unsettled conditions for the remainder of the month, with rather squally south-westerly to westerly winds, reaching gale force at times in exposed places in the west and north. A widespread gale was experienced in England and Ireland on the 30th. Mean pressure was decidedly below the average generally. The deficiency at 7 h. varied from 4.9 mb. at Lerwick to 11.2 mb. at Valentia Observatory. Gales occurred on several days and among the highest gusts recorded were:—78 m.p.h. at Bidston Observatory on the 30th and 75 m.p.h. at Valentia Observatory on the 3rd. Generally speaking, mean temperature somewhat exceeded the average in Great Britain, and was slightly below the average in Ireland. The warmest spell occurred during the early days of the month, maximum temperatures reaching or exceeding 60° F. at many places. The coldest period occurred generally between the 23rd and 26th, minimum temperatures of 25° F. or less were registered at numerous stations on the mornings of the 24th or 25th. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 65° F. at Attenborough and Canterbury on the 3rd, 16° F. at Rickmansworth on the 25th; (Scotland) 61° F. at Turnberry on the 3rd and 4th, 19° F. at Eskdalemuir on the 24th; (Ireland) 59° F. at Armagh and Trinity College, Dublin, on the 3rd and 24° F. at Markree Castle, Foyines and Cork on the 25th and at Phoenix Park, Dublin, on the 17th. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal was 154, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 179, Scotland 114, and Ireland 132. The general distribution was rather erratic, for while in north-west Scotland a considerable deficiency occurred, more than twice the average was recorded over large areas in southern and central districts. The period 7th to 20th was excessively wet in England and flooding occurred in many places. At Shanklin, Calshot, Wakefield and Cranwell it was the wettest November since records commenced at these stations. Falls of 2 inches or more in 24 hours were recorded at several places on the 14th, 16th and 30th. Hail and local thunderstorms were reported frequently during the month. Sunshine aggregates, generally, exceeded the average in Ireland, south-west England and north of Scotland, and were, for the most part, below the average elsewhere. Local fog occurred at times, particularly between the 5th and 25th. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 10 nights, solar haloes at Oxford on 12 days, and a sun pillar at Worthy Down on the 21st.

*December.* The outstanding features of the month were the extremely cold spell from the 17th to 24th, excessive sunshine except in south-eastern districts, much fog from the 6th to 8th and 17th to 24th, and widespread flooding in England during the last week. The month opened with unsettled weather, which continued until the 8th. An anticyclone, which was centred off the west coast of Scotland on the 9th, moved eastward and maintained anticyclonic conditions over the United Kingdom for some days. Unsettled weather was re-established on the 14th by a depression centred over eastern Iceland. Local gales occurred in the west and north. Heavy rain fell locally in the west of Scotland on the 14th. Subsequently from the 19th to 24th a belt of high pressure extended across the British Isles between depressions situated over Scandinavia and off our south-west coasts. This was a period of intense frost, much fog and some snow. On the 24th and following days a deep Atlantic depression approached our western coasts and secondary depressions crossed the British Isles. There was a rapid rise of temperature and much rain fell in England. Monthly mean pressure was below the average in all districts, the deficiency being greatest in the south. At Kew Observatory at 7 h. it was  $-10.1$  mb. Local gales were recorded on several days, but on the whole the month was not a windy one for the time of the year. Among the highest gusts recorded were 84 m.p.h. at The Lizard on the 2nd, 80 m.p.h. at Bidston Observatory and 76 m.p.h. at Fleetwood on the 1st. Mean temperature was well below the average, the deviation ranging from  $-1.1^{\circ}\text{F.}$  in the Channel Isles to  $-4.2^{\circ}\text{F.}$  in western Scotland. The spell from the 17th to 24th was exceptionally severe, temperatures below  $15^{\circ}\text{F.}$  being recorded at many stations, while  $4^{\circ}\text{F.}$  was recorded at Braemar,  $7^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Balmoral, Mayfield and Rickmansworth on the 24th, and  $8^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Appleby, Buxton, West Linton and Peebles on the 23rd. This cold spell was immediately followed by the mildest spell of the month. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales)  $55^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Dungeness on the 28th,  $7^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Rickmansworth and Mayfield on the 24th; (Scotland)  $51^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Achnashellach on the 3rd,  $4^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Braemar on the 24th; (Ireland)  $53^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Dublin City and Hazelhatch on the 26th and  $12^{\circ}\text{F.}$  at Markree Castle on the 23rd. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average was 88, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 100, Scotland 72 and Ireland 72. The heaviest daily falls occurred generally during the last week and destructive floods resulted in many districts. Sleet or snow occurred frequently during the first 25 days. Thunderstorms were widespread on the 1st and 2nd. They were also reported on the 7th, 8th and 15th. A large excess of bright sunshine was enjoyed over the greater part of the country. The largest excess was recorded in northern and western Scotland: at Stornoway the total for the month, 54 hours, is the highest recorded in December since before 1881. Fog occurred very frequently: it was reported on 25 mornings at Nottingham and on 24 at Glasgow. During a thick fog on the 23rd Kew Observatory reported the greatest atmospheric pollution for nearly 11 years. *Aurora* was seen in Scotland

on 6 occasions, and solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 10 days. A waterspout was observed off Ferring, near Worthing, on the 28th.

*Year 1935.*—The weather of the year was very variable and many interesting features occurred. Among the most notable were the severe frost and unusual snowfall of mid-May; the warm, sunny and mainly very dry period during the summer holidays from about June 20th to August 22nd, the excessive and frequent rainfall of the three autumn months, the violent gales of September 16th to 18th and October 18th to 20th, and the severe frost and widespread fog from December 17th to 24th. *January.*—In most districts there was a deficiency of rainfall. Mean temperature was somewhat above the average, while sunshine was variable. *February* was very mild and wet, with frequent strong winds and gales. Sunshine was deficient on the whole, except in Ireland and parts of Scotland. *March* was unusually dry and very mild, except for a cold spell from the 8th to 11th. There was a fairly heavy fall of snow locally in south-west England around the 10th. Sunshine slightly exceeded the average for the country generally. *April* was mainly wet, excessively so in England and Wales and east and south-east Scotland. It was also dull, most districts recording less than average sunshine, but mean temperature was generally above average. *May.*—The outstanding features were the large deficiency of rainfall and the cold spell from the 12th to 19th, the latter causing much damage to trees, fruit and vegetables. Sunshine was generally in excess of the average, especially in western Scotland, north-west England and northern Ireland. *June* was a wet month, with frequent and sometimes severe thunderstorms. The first three weeks were very unsettled, rather cool and dull, with rain nearly every day. Mean temperature for the month was above the average. *July* was distinguished by an almost universal excess of sunshine, a large deficiency of rainfall at most places and an unusual number of warm days. At many places it was the driest July since records became available and at some places it was the sunniest July on record. *August* was warm and dry on the whole, though rainfall exceeded the average in parts of southern England, in north and west Scotland and isolated areas elsewhere. Sunshine was excessive in England and Wales and variable elsewhere. *September* was very unsettled and unusually wet, the general rainfall amounting to nearly 200 per cent. of the average. Severe gales prevailed from the 16th to 19th, the one of the 16th to 17th being very severe in the southern half of England. *October* was dull and wet, on the whole, particularly in Scotland where some places recorded more than three times the average. Strong winds and gales were more frequent than usual in October, the gale of the 18th to 20th being widespread and very violent, especially in the northern half of the country. In some places it was the dulllest October on record. *November* was the third successive month in which rainfall exceeded the average generally over the British Isles. Mean temperature somewhat exceeded the average in Great Britain and sunshine totals generally exceeded the average in Ireland, south-west England and



the north of Scotland, and for the most part below the average elsewhere. December had several outstanding features; an extremely cold spell from the 17th to 24th, much fog from the 6th to 8th and 17th to 24th, and widespread flooding in England during the last week. Rainfall was deficient in Scotland and Ireland, but more than the average fell over a considerable part of England. Mean pressure for the year was everywhere below the average, the deficiency at 7 h. varying from 0.4 mb. at the Scilly Isles to 2.1 mb. at St. Ann's Head and Aberdeen. Large variations occurred in individual months. There were several noteworthy gales during the year, those of September 16th to 17th and October 18th to 20th were outstanding. The highest hourly mean speeds were 66 m.p.h. at Scilly on September 16th and 68 m.p.h. at Bell Rock on October 19th, while among the highest gusts were 101 m.p.h. at Bell Rock on October 19th, 98 m.p.h. at Pendennis Castle, 96 m.p.h. at Scilly and 92 m.p.h. at The Lizard on September 16th. A feature of the year was the general mildness, all districts exceeding the average temperature. The long warm period from about June 21st to August 24th, and the two very cold periods of May 12th to 19th and December 17th to 24th are of particular interest. The extreme temperatures of the year were:—(England and Wales) 92° F. at Attenborough on July 13th, 7° F. at Mayfield and Rickmansworth on December 24th; (Scotland) 84° F. at Dunbar and Kelso on June 22nd, at Liberton on July 13th and at Gordon Castle on August 26th, 4° F. at Braemar on December 24th; (Ireland) 81° F. at Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, on July 13th and 12° F. at Markree Castle on December 23rd. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881 to 1915 was 110, the values for the constituent countries being, England and Wales 114, Scotland 109, and Ireland 98. Among the heaviest falls in 24 hours were: 153 mm. at Swainswick (Somerset) on June 25th, 109 mm. at Baltasound on July 20th, 108 mm. at Aberfeldy on June 23rd and 104 mm. at Kinlochquhoich on August 10th. Thunderstorms were rather more frequent than usual, occurring on 25 or more days at many stations. During the storm of June 25th, at Swainswick, over 6 inches of rain fell in 3 hours. Sunshine aggregates exceeded the average in most districts, the percentage of the average over the British Isles as a whole being 104. July was the outstanding month, at some places it was the sunniest July on record. More than 300 hours were registered at many stations in east and south-east England. The Aurora was observed in Scotland in each month except May, June and July, most frequently in October and November. Some remarkable displays of halo phenomena were observed in March and April. Waterspouts were seen at Teignmouth on May 17th, at Beachy Head on July 19th, at Bude on August 28th and off Ferring on December 28th. A line squall, which moved across the country on September 14th, was particularly severe at Sandbach, Cheshire.

(1936) January.—The mild, unsettled conditions persisted during the first ten days, in which period extensive flooding again occurred.

From the 1st to 8th rain fell almost daily and was heavy at times, though a temporary improvement occurred locally around the 3rd to 4th. The rainfall on the 9th was general, and heavy in many places, and widespread, rather severe gales were experienced between the 9th and 11th. The highest temperatures of the month occurred round about this period. Anticyclonic conditions then prevailed until the 15th, temperature fell decidedly, and fog was rather widespread in England. From the 16th to 18th weather continued cold, but with widespread snow and sleet. In the north a severe snowstorm occurred on the 19th to 20th, and rather widespread gales were reported on the latter day. On the 23rd and 24th Atlantic depressions moved slowly over the British Isles and filled up. Temperature rose gradually and rain fell generally on the 24th and 25th. After the 27th mild weather prevailed, with heavy rain at times, notably on the 28th. A noteworthy feature of the month was the exceptionally low mean pressure registered over the country generally. At Southport, in 65 years records, only December, 1876, was lower, and at Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, it was the lowest in January since before 1881. Several gales were recorded, that of the 9th to 10th being the most severe. A mean hourly velocity of 60 m.p.h. at Pendennis on the 9th and 62 m.p.h. at Kingstown on the 10th being recorded. At Bell Rock Lighthouse gales occurred on 10 days. Among the highest gusts of the months were 92 m.p.h. at Bidston, 91 m.p.h. at The Lizard, 89 m.p.h. at Southport and 88 m.p.h. at Fleetwood and Barton on the 9th. Mean temperature was below the average except in east and south-east England and the Channel Isles. The outstanding feature was the cold spell from the 12th to 23rd. During this period temperatures of 10° F. or below were registered at some places. On the grass, 0° F. was registered at Rickmansworth on the 18th, at Mayfield on the 19th and at Braemar on the 20th. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 58° F. at Stratford-on-Avon, Westminster, Llandudno and Bath on the 9th, 9° F. at Workop, Mayfield and Barton on the 19th; (Scotland) 52° F. at Peebles, Dumfries, Ruthwell and Douglas on the 9th and at Ayr on the 9th and 10th, 6° F. at Logie Coldstone on the 20th; (Ireland) 57° F. at Glasnevin on the 8th, and 18° F. at Newtownforbes and Aldergrove on the 19th. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881 to 1915 was 163, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 178, Scotland 140 and Ireland 148. With the exception of a part of Scotland, the excessive rainfall was general. It was the wettest January on record at some stations, at Aberdeen in a record going back to 1871. Among the heaviest falls in 24 hours were 85 mm. at Dalry, Forest Lodge, on the 9th and 66 mm. at Borrowdale, Cumberland, on the 4th. Snow fell rather frequently, the outstanding fall being that of the 19th to 20th. In Scotland, some villages were isolated for several days. At Bellingham, the snow was 12 inches deep on the 20th and 9 inches from 21st to 24th, and at Buxton it was 18 inches deep on the 22nd. Sunshine was generally below the average except in Scotland and north-east England. Fog was frequent during the month, being reported

at Nottingham on 19 mornings, Cranwell on 17 mornings, and Glasgow on 16 mornings. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 6 nights, and solar haloes at Oxford on 16 days. During a thunderstorm at Newbury (Berks) on the 10th there was a single flash of lightning; a 70 ft. tree was struck and many windows of houses nearby were blown out.

**February** was cold and wet in England, eastern Scotland, and in the extreme south of Ireland. A shallow depression centred off north-west Ireland on the 1st moved away eastward and, in its rear, cold northerly winds prevailed over the United Kingdom with rather widespread showers of snow and sleet. Cold and mainly dry conditions prevailed for the most part until the 13th, but a deep depression off our south-west coasts caused widespread gales on the 10th and heavy rain in south-west England and south Ireland. Unsettled conditions, with precipitation at times, then persisted until the 25th, when a wedge of high pressure passed southward over the country. From the 26th to 28th a deep depression moved southward from Iceland. Snow or sleet was rather widespread on the 28th and 29th; the falls were fairly heavy in north-east England and the south-eastern uplands of Scotland, and in the latter area the accompanying strong north-easterly winds caused deep drifts in places. For the sixth month in succession, mean pressure was below the average generally. The deficiency at 7 h. ranged from 0.8 mb. at Lerwick to 11.4 mb. at the Scilly Isles. Winds from some easterly point were more frequent than usual. Gales were fairly frequent and were reported on 9 days at Valentia Observatory, Baltasound and Lerwick and on 8 days at St. Ann's Head. The most widespread and severe gale in England and Ireland was the one around the 10th-11th; mean hourly speeds of 67 m.p.h., 64 m.p.h. and 60 m.p.h. were recorded at Pendennis Castle, The Lizard, and St. Mary's, Scilly, respectively on the 10th. Among the highest speeds recorded in gusts were 92 m.p.h. at Valentia, 90 m.p.h. at Pendennis and 88 m.p.h. at St. Mary's, Scilly, all on the 10th. Mean temperature was below the average in all districts, the deficiency being greatest in the Midlands and north-east England. The coldest spells were, as a rule, from the 3rd to 5th and the 8th to 14th, while generally the mildest spell was from the 17th to 21st. During the cold spells, many places recorded screen minima of less than 10° F. At Shoburyness on the 11th, a thin layer of ice formed on the sea and extended 20 ft. out, while 2 to 3 ft. of flaked ice was heaped up by the incoming mid-day tide. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 56° F. at Oundle on the 18th, 7° F. at Rickmansworth on the 12th; (Scotland) 51° F. at Auchincruive on the 18th and at Forbes on the 10th, 5° F. at Braemar on the 5th and 13th; (Ireland) 55° F. at Blacksod Point on the 6th, 21° F. at Aldergrove and Dublin (Phoenix Park) on the 4th. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal was 112, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 127, Scotland 87 and Ireland 93. The distribution was very variable for while at Fort William only about 40 per cent. was recorded, more than 200 per cent.

of the average fell in parts of England and Scotland, while three times the average fell at the Scilly Isles. Among the heaviest falls in 24 hours were: 79 mm. at Dunmanway, 63 mm. at Cork and 61 mm. at Scilly on the 10th. Broadly speaking, sunshine exceeded the average in England (except the south-west), in western Scotland and northern Ireland. On the whole, the first half of the month was the sunnier; the 20th was, however, the sunniest day of the month at many stations. Local fog occurred at times, particularly from the 4th to 6th, 8th, 12th to 13th, 15th to 18th, 22nd to 26th, and 28th to 29th. The most notable fog was that of the 15th to 16th, when it was both widespread and thick in places. The *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 8 occasions. Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 9 days. Glazed frost occurred at Farcham and at Niton, Isle of Wight, on the 11th.

**March.**—The month was distinguished by a marked deficiency of sunshine. Temperature was considerably above the average, while rainfall was deficient over the country generally, but an excess occurred in places, particularly in south-west England, the western Midlands and south-east Ireland. The month opened with cold northerly winds with snow or sleet in many places. Southerly gales blew in Scotland on the 4th, on which day fog was widespread in the east, south-east and central districts of England. An Atlantic depression on the 7th and 8th caused rain in most districts and milder conditions. On the 9th there was general rain over the British Isles and in Scotland snow and sleet. This was succeeded by a ridge of high pressure and weather became dry, and in the south very mild, temperature reaching 61° F. at South Farnborough on the 10th. Temperature fell again on the 11th, but, with anticyclonic conditions prevailing up to the 18th, mainly dry weather was experienced, while temperature rose during the latter part of this period. On the 19th a depression off south-west England was spreading north-east and, with air of warm southerly origin invading the country, temperatures rose high above the average March level and exceeded 60° F. at many places in the next few days. A trough of low pressure moved northwards on the 23rd, giving general rain and local thunderstorms. Conditions continued unsettled and very mild until the end of the month. Widespread rain fell on the 26th and 29th, and heavy rain occurred in south-west England and south-west Ireland on the night of the 28th. Mean pressure was much below the average in the south-west and somewhat exceeded the average in the north of Scotland, the deviation at 7 h. ranging from -5.9 mb. at the Scilly Isles to +3.9 mb. at Lerwick, Shetland. South-easterly or easterly winds were unusually prevalent and gales were, on the whole, infrequent for March. A rather widespread gale was reported in Scotland on the 1st, and gales occurred locally on the 2nd, 4th and 5th. They were also reported at isolated stations in the north and west on the 26th and 29th to 31st. Among the highest gusts recorded were 68 m.p.h. at Kirkwall and Bell Rock Lighthouse and 65 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 1st and 63 m.p.h. at St. Mary's, Scilly, on the 2nd. Mean temperature exceeded the average in all districts. The first four days were

cold, and a second rather cold spell occurred from about the 12th to the 15th. The latter half of the month was very mild, particularly after the 19th. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 65° F. at Kensington, Camden Square (London) and Cranwell on the 21st, 18° F. at Rickmansworth on the 4th; (Scotland) 65° F. at Fort William and Kelso on the 22nd, 11° F. at Braemar on the 3rd; (Ireland) 62° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 31st and 25° F. at Markree Castle on the 11th and at Glasnevin (Dublin) on the 3rd. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average was 85 and for the constituent countries England and Wales 90, Scotland 71 and Ireland 86. Thunderstorms were reported on each day from the 20th to 23rd. Among the heaviest falls of rain in 24 hours were:—55 mm. at Fofanny (Co. Down) on the 26th, 47 mm. at Fofanny on the 28th, 60 mm. at Snowdon and 47 mm. at Borrowdale (Cumberland) on the 29th. The most striking feature of the weather of the month was the exceptional deficiency of sunshine. At many places it was the dullest March on record. At Southport and Dublin (Phoenix Park), no previous March has had so little sunshine in records which go back to 1892 and 1881 respectively. Local fog occurred at times, particularly from the 3rd to 4th, 7th to 11th, 16th to 20th and 24th to 31st. The fog on the 4th was widespread in England and thick in many places. The *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 7 occasions, the display on the 24th being seen as far south as Edinburgh. Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 13 days.

*April.*—The weather of the month was distinguished by persistent cold northerly winds during the first three weeks, and by deficient rainfall and excessive sunshine in Scotland, northern England and north-east Ireland. The month opened with a depression off southern Ireland, moving east-north-east, causing rain in England and south Ireland, and on the 3rd a secondary depression over the Bay of Biscay moving east, caused more rain in southern districts. Meanwhile an anticyclone moved south-east from Greenland, and mainly dry weather prevailed from the 4th to 10th, with good sunshine records at times, particularly in the north and west. On the 11th, weather began to deteriorate, and during the next few days cold north-easterly winds prevailed with showers and snow in many places. Subsequently, pressure became high over Greenland and low over Germany and Scandinavia. The prevailing winds were from some northerly point and were accompanied by local wintry showers. Much sunshine was recorded from the 17th to 19th inclusive. Fairly heavy rain fell in the south on the 20th and 21st, but the 22nd was a sunny day. A change to mild, unsettled conditions with southerly to south-westerly winds occurred around the 23rd to 24th. A wedge of high pressure crossed the British Isles on the 27th, and subsequently the Azores anticyclone spread north-east over England, giving fair, rather warm weather over most of the country. Mean pressure for the month was generally somewhat above average, the excess being greatest in the north-west. Winds from some northerly point were unusually persistent during the first three weeks, but a mild south-westerly current set in on the 24th. Gales

were reported on the 3rd, 4th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 21st and 22nd. Among the highest gusts were 63 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 14th, 59 m.p.h. at Pendennis Castle on the 3rd and 58 m.p.h. at Dunfanaghy Road, Donegal, on the 24th. Mean temperature was below the average in all districts. The coldest spell generally was between the 12th and 23rd, and the warmest was during the last week. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 69° F. at Newport, Isle of Wight, on the 29th, 16° F. at Rickmansworth on the 23rd; (Scotland) 63° F. at Stirling on the 8th and at Perth on the 30th, 14° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 21st; (Ireland) 62° F. at Glasnevin and Trinity College, Dublin, on the 28th and at Foynes on the 30th, and 24° F. at Markree Castle on the 13th and 19th. The general precipitation of the British Isles, expressed as a percentage of the average was 81, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 96, Scotland 54 and Ireland 73. Although the deficiency was almost general, falls were usually excessive in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, southern and south-western England. Snow or sleet occurred at times, particularly between the 11th and 22nd, and thunderstorms were reported at a few stations, mainly between the 11th and 16th and on the 20th, 22nd, 25th and 26th. Among the heaviest falls in 24 hours were:—49 mm. at Fofanny (Co. Down) on the 23rd and 40 mm. at Swansea on the 3rd. A noteworthy feature of the month was the excessive sunshine in Scotland, northern England and at certain stations in northern Ireland. On the other hand, in southern and eastern England and southern Ireland, there was, on the whole, a deficiency. At Wakefield it was the sunniest April since 1921, at Incheith since before 1923 and at Aldergrove since before 1927. At Tiree, an average of rather more than 12 hours per day was enjoyed during the period 17th to 22nd. Fog was reported on several days. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 17 occasions and Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 7 days.

*May.*—The month was distinguished by a deficiency of rainfall. Sunshine was excessive in Scotland, Ireland and north-west England, but deficient, on the whole, elsewhere in England. On the 1st an anticyclone centred over the British Isles moved east, and mainly fair weather prevailed during the first four days, with good records of bright sunshine in many places. A depression moving south-east from the west of Ireland brought rain to western districts on the 5th and locally on the 6th. Thunderstorms occurred in some places on the 5th and 6th. Mainly fair weather prevailed from the 7th to 11th. A depression centred south-west of Iceland and a shallow trough moving south-east across the British Isles brought rain in the north-west and west late on the 11th and more generally on the 12th. During the next week rather unsettled conditions were general, with local thunderstorms between the 16th and 18th. Mainly fair weather prevailed on the 19th and 20th, and the 21st was bright with showers. Rain was fairly general on the 22nd, and occurred in many places in England on the 23rd, while a shallow depression spreading west from Germany caused heavy rain in north-east England on the 24th. Meanwhile, pressure became high northward of Scotland, and by the



27th an intense anticyclone was established south-west of Iceland and dominated conditions in the British Isles. Subsequently, a depression north of the Faroes moved south-east, and then east, and cool showery weather, with local thunderstorms, prevailed until the end of the month. Mean pressure exceeded the average generally, the excess being much greater in the north than the south. Winds from some northerly or easterly point greatly predominated. No outstanding gales occurred, and among the highest gusts recorded were:—57 m.p.h. at Valentia Observatory on the 14th, 56 m.p.h. at Kirkwall on the 16th and 52 m.p.h. at Lympe on the 20th, at South Shields and Spurn Head on the 21st, and at Eskdalemuir and The Lizard on the 24th. Mean temperature somewhat exceeded the average over the country as a whole. As is so often the case in May, there were marked fluctuations in temperature. Warm spells occurred around the 6th, from the 10th to 19th and around the 26th, while the cold spells included the 1st to 4th, 21st to 23rd and 28th to 31st. At Chelmsford strawberry and potato crops were caught by the frost on the 29th (grass minimum 24° F.), and at Street (Somerset) exposed beds of potatoes and beans were injured by ground frosts on the 29th and 31st. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 80° F. at Tunbridge Wells on the 17th and at Camden Square (London) and Reading on the 18th, 22° F. at Houghall on the 3rd; (Scotland) 73° F. at Ardnish and Ruthwell on the 10th, 26° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 1st; (Ireland) 73° F. at Cork on the 26th and 32° F. at Newtownforbes on the 31st. Rainfall was much below the average and expressed as a percentage of the average the values were British Isles 58, England and Wales 53, Scotland 65 and Ireland 61. An absolute drought was recorded at several places in south and east England. At Eastbourne it was the driest May since 1895, and at Totland Bay since 1896. Thunderstorms occurred at times, mainly on the 5th, 6th, 15th to 18th, 26th and 30th to 31st. During a severe thunderstorm in the Dunstable district on the 6th 53 mm. of rain fell in 45 minutes, and the hailstones were in some instances fully 1 inch in diameter. Sunshine was above the average in Scotland, Ireland, north-west England and the Channel Islands, and below in other parts of England. At Plymouth the month's total was nearly 49 hours more than the average. Fog occurred at times, particularly from the 5th to 13th, 17th to 20th and 25th to 26th. The *Aurora* was observed at Lerwick on the 12th. Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 11 days.

*June.*—The month was distinguished by frequent and sometimes severe thunderstorms, particularly in England and Wales and parts of Ireland. A secondary depression developed over the Hebrides on the 1st and moved southward to the Bristol Channel and then across England to Germany. Conditions were cool generally and very unsettled weather prevailed for a time. The 5th was a mainly fair day, though a little rain fell in the west and north. A period of rather unsettled weather ensued, with pressure high to the south-west of the British Isles and depressions moving eastward across Iceland. Between the 11th and 16th a series of disturbances

moved across the British Isles. On the 17th pressure began to rise over Scandinavia, and later the high pressure extended its influence to Scotland. Meanwhile a depression developed off the coast of Portugal, moved northwards and dominated conditions over the southern half of the British Isles. Temperature rose generally and widespread, frequent and locally intense thunderstorms occurred. Between the 25th and 27th pressure was relatively high over the British Isles and fair weather prevailed in many parts, though rain was reported in south-east England and locally in the Midlands on the 25th and 26th. On the 28th a secondary depression moved north-east over northern France and subsequently northward over Britain; unsettled weather was renewed generally with widespread thunderstorms, and torrential rain locally on the 29th and 30th. Mean pressure for the month slightly exceeded the average in the extreme north of Scotland, and was somewhat below average at most places elsewhere. A gale occurred locally in the north-west on the 14th, and a mean hourly velocity of 42 m.p.h. was registered at South Shields on the 3rd. Among the highest speeds recorded in gusts were 60 m.p.h. at Sealand on the 21st and 56 m.p.h. at South Shields on the 3rd, at Bidston Observatory on the 15th and at Calshot on the 19th. Mean temperature exceeded the average generally, the excess varying from 1° F. in southern Ireland and the Channel Islands to 2° F. in northern Scotland. The first week was unusually cool and some exceptionally low temperatures were recorded. The latter half of the month was, on the whole, much warmer than the average, the period 19th to 22nd being notably warm. The nights during this period were very warm. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 80° F. at London (Camden Square) on the 20th and 21st, 28° F. at Castleton on the 11th; (Scotland) 87° F. at Forbes on the 21st, 25° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 5th; (Ireland) 78° F. at Birr Castle on the 26th and 28° F. at Markree Castle on the 5th. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average was 124, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 151, Scotland 74, and Ireland 115. In England and Wales the excess was almost general except in south-west England. More than twice the average fell at numerous stations, while at Holyhead it was the wettest June since readings were first taken in 1871. The month was remarkable for the heavy rains which occurred chiefly during thunderstorms. Among the heaviest falls in 24 hours or less were:—101 mm. at Ciliau Aeron on the 20th, 101 mm. at St. Albans on the 21st, 81 mm. (in three hours) at Florencecourt (Co. Fermanagh) on the 30th and 80 mm. at Rothamsted, mainly in two periods of half and hour, on the 21st. During these storms many large hailstones were measured; at Horfield 1½ inches and at Malvern 1¼ inches in diameter. The excess of bright sunshine in the east and north of Scotland was exceptional. At Aberdeen, Craibstone, Stonehaven and Montrose the daily mean exceeded 9 hours, and at Aberdeen the total, 274 hours, was the highest monthly total ever recorded there since before 1881. On the other hand, in the extreme south-west of Scotland, the western districts of England and the Midlands there was a marked deficiency of sun-



shine. Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 16 days and a mirage was seen off the coast between Bexhill and St. Leonards on the 17th.

*July.*—Unsettled conditions prevailed throughout the month; the excessive rainfall was almost general and at several places it was the wettest July on record. During the opening days of the month a shallow depression off the north of Ireland moved slowly south-east and filled up. Rain fell at times and was heavy locally on the 1st and 2nd. There was a temporary improvement on the 5th, but heavy rain fell in south-west England on the night of the 5th to 6th. Thereafter until the 22nd depressions moved across the country mainly in some easterly direction. Rain fell frequently during this period, and was unusually heavy at times, while thunderstorms occurred locally on most days. A deep depression off our south-west coasts moved slowly north-east and caused widespread gales in southern England on the 18th. An intense depression approaching Ireland caused rain on the night of the 22nd to 23rd. Between the 23rd and 25th there was heavy local rain and gales in places. Thunderstorms were widespread on the 28th and occurred locally on the 29th, while further rain fell on the 30th and 31st, though the 30th was a fair day over most of southern England. Mean pressure for the month was substantially below the average, the deficiency at 7 h. varying from 5.4 mb. at Scilly to 8.2 mb. at Wick. The prevailing winds were from between south-west and north-west. Among the highest gusts were 64 m.p.h. at Holyhead on the 17th, 63 m.p.h. at Larkhill and 62 m.p.h. at Penderennis Castle on the 18th, and 60 m.p.h. at Valentia Observatory on the 23rd. Mean temperature appreciably exceeded the average in north and east Scotland and was, in general, below the average in southern districts of England and Wales and the Midlands. The absence of really warm days was a striking feature of the weather of the month. At Hampstead it was the coolest July since 1922. The warmest period was, on the whole, the first seven or eight days, but there was a brief warm spell in England around the 17th, and in east Scotland the 31st was a warm day. The lowest temperatures were registered generally on the 22nd or 27th. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 86° F. at Tunbridge Wells on the 17th, 33° F. at Rickmansworth on the 27th; (Scotland) 76° F. at Forres on the 2nd, 34° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 27th; (Ireland) 74° F. at Glasnevin and Trinity College, Dublin, on the 4th and at Rathfarnham on the 1st, and 41° F. at Markree Castle on the 8th, at Birr Castle on the 22nd and at Waterford on the 27th. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average was 182; the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 191, Scotland 150, and Ireland 197. At a number of places in England it was the wettest July since 1888, while the totals at Woburn and Wellingborough were the highest for any month since observations were first taken in 1883 and 1861 respectively. At Valentia, Bristol and Col-lumpton measurable rain fell on each day of the month and at several places on 30 days. Heavy local falls of rain in short periods of time were another feature of the rainfall, and among heavy falls in 24 hours or less were:—87 mm. at

Forrest Lodge, Kirkcudbrightshire and 74 mm. at Auchnafree (nearly all of which fell in under an hour) on the 17th, 78 mm. at Northwood, Middlesex, most of which fell in about 30 minutes on the 7th. Thunderstorms were unusually frequent; at Wakefield on 10 days and at Attenborough on 9 days. Sunshine was much below the average. A daily mean of more than 6 hours was recorded only in east Kent, at Sandown, at the Scilly Isles and at Jersey, while less than 3 hours a day was registered at some stations in central Ireland, central Wales, and the north-west of England. Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 8 days. A small whirlwind swept from Seaton up the Exe Valley in the early hours of the 28th and off Newhaven, waterspouts were observed on the 10th.

*August.*—The weather of the month was distinguished by a marked deficiency of rainfall, particularly over large areas in the southern half of England and Wales and the Midlands and in parts of southern Ireland. The first week was mainly cool, but from the 23rd onwards conditions were, on the whole, unusually sunny and warm. A trough of low pressure situated over the North Sea on the 1st and a depression which moved across Scotland to the Skagerrak between the 2nd and 4th maintained cool, unsettled weather, with rain at times during the opening days of the month. A fresh disturbance west of Ireland moving east caused heavy rain in the west on the night of the 5th to 6th and rain in England and southern Scotland on the 6th. The 7th was a cool, cloudy day in east and south-east England, but a wedge of high pressure moving south-east across the British Isles maintained fair, sunny weather over a large part of England between the 7th and 9th. There was rain locally at times between the 10th and 12th, while a depression moving slowly north-east from off north-west Ireland gave further rain at places in the west and north from the 13th to 15th. Subsequently pressure became high to the south and south-east of the British Isles, while a depression skirted our north-west seaboard. Rain fell at times in the west and north, but little or none occurred in the south-east. On the 19th, however, a small secondary depression moved rapidly across northern England, and rain fell generally in England. The Azores anticyclone spread north-eastward on the 22nd and thereafter dominated conditions over the greater part of the country. Some rain occurred at first in the west and north, but from the 25th to 28th inclusive, fair weather was general. Slight rain was again recorded locally in the west and north between the 29th and 31st. During the anticyclonic spell abundant sunshine was enjoyed and high day temperatures were recorded for the most part. Mean pressure exceeded the average generally, the excess at 7 h. varying from 2.9 mb. at Lerwick and Wick to 5.5 mb. at Valentia and 5.6 mb. at St. Mary's, Scilly. Gales were reported at a few stations on the 2nd, 3rd, 22nd, 23rd, 29th and 30th. Among the highest speeds registered in gusts were 54 m.p.h. at Bidston on the 4th, at Lerwick on the 23rd and at Kirkwall on the 30th. Mean temperature exceeded the average generally. The first week was cool and last week was, for the most part, really warm. The extremes for

the month were:—(England and Wales) 85° F. at Rickmansworth on the 29th, 34° F. at Rickmansworth on the 22nd and 29th; (Scotland) 81° F. at Gordon Castle and Logie Colston on the 27th, 36° F. at Balmoral on the 7th; (Ireland) 80° F. at Glasnevin on the 20th and at Cork on the 31st and 41° F. at Phoenix Park, Dublin, on the 11th and 28th. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal was 48, the values for the constituent countries being England and Wales 39, Scotland 70, and Ireland 45. At many places in the west and south of England it was the driest August on record, i.e., Barnstaple since 1857, Ross-on-Wye 1859, Falmouth 1871 and Teignmouth 1871. At Teignmouth the month's total was less than 1 mm. In contrast to this heavy rain fell in short periods during thunderstorms, i.e., 66 mm. in 75 minutes at Leatherhead and 50 mm. in 90 minutes at Leyland on the 10th. Sunshine was rather variable but exceeded the average for the country as a whole. During the week 22nd to 29th the daily mean of bright sunshine exceeded 10 hours at a large number of stations. Fog was reported locally on several days. Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 7 days.

**September.**—The weather of the month was distinguished by a marked deficiency of sunshine in most districts. Rainfall, though variable, exceeded the average for the country generally and thunderstorms were frequent, while temperature was high for the season except during the last five days. The month opened with fair, warm weather over most of England. Between the 2nd and 6th an Atlantic depression moved east and then north, causing unsettled weather with general rain and widespread thunderstorms. Further intense disturbances from the Atlantic on the 6th caused squally winds which reached gale force locally on the 7th and 8th. In the rear of the latter depression a belt of high pressure passed eastward across the British Isles and subsequently an anticyclone formed over southern Scandinavia. Meanwhile a depression was centred south of Iceland and secondary troughs moved over the British Isles. Warm, unsettled weather prevailed, with occasional rain, while thunderstorms occurred between the 12th and 14th. A wedge of high pressure, which was situated over Scotland and Ireland on the 15th, moved south-east and mainly anticyclonic conditions prevailed until the 19th, but a shallow depression over the North Sea moving south, gave rain and widespread thunderstorms in England on the 15th. Further widespread thunderstorms occurred in England on the 20th. Unsettled weather was renewed on the 24th by secondary depressions, which moved north-east from our

south-west coasts. Subsequently, an anticyclone over Iceland moved southward to the west of Scotland and a depression north of Iceland moved rapidly south-east, giving northerly winds, accompanied by a considerable drop in temperature on the 26th. Thereafter, the anticyclone spread over the British Isles, and mainly fair, cool conditions persisted until the end of the month. Mean pressure somewhat exceeded the average in Scotland and Ireland and was slightly below the average in most of England. The deviation at 7h. varied from -1.3 mb. at Kew Observatory to +4.9 mb. at Lerwick. A period of strong, squally winds occurred, particularly in England and Ireland, between the 6th and 8th, and a widespread gale was reported in these areas around the 7th. Isolated gales occurred outside this period; at Skye, on the 9th, at Kirkwall on the 12th, and at Fort Augustus on the 25th. Strong winds occurred in places on the 27th and a gale was recorded locally in North Wales. Among the highest gusts recorded were 68 m.p.h. at the Scilly Isles, 64 m.p.h. at Bidston, Spurn Head and the Lizard on the 7th, and 65 m.p.h. at Holyhead on the 8th. Mean temperature exceeded the average in all districts. The period 1st-25th was warm, the nights as well as the days being mild. At several stations night minima of 60° F. or over were recorded on several occasions. The mean minimum for the month at Oxford, 52.3° F., was the highest for September since records began in 1881. Temperature fell on the 26th and cool conditions persisted for the most part until the end of the month. The extremes for the month were:—(England and Wales) 81° F. at Newport, Isle of Wight, on the 1st; 27° F. at Rickmansworth on the 29th; (Scotland) 73° F. at Forres on the 3rd and 12th, 24° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 28th; (Ireland) 73° F. at Glasnevin and Trinity College, Dublin, on the 3rd, and 58° F. at Markree Castle on the 29th. The general precipitation of the British Isles, expressed as a percentage of the average, was 136, and for the constituent countries England and Wales 142, Scotland 119 and Ireland 140. Thunderstorms occurred frequently and were accompanied at times by heavy rain, and among the heavy falls in 24 hours were 91 mm. at Poolewe (Ross and Cromarty) on the 4th, and 79 mm. at Berkhamstead on the 20th. A notable feature of the month was the marked deficiency of sunshine in most areas, and at many stations it was the dullest September on record; at Kew Observatory and Oxford in records going back to 1880 and 1881 respectively. Local fog occurred frequently, mainly from the 1st-4th, 9th-25th and 29th-30th. The *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on five occasions, and at Oxford solar haloes were noted on 11 days.

### FACTS ABOUT "WHITAKER."

"WHITAKER" was first published in November, 1868 (for the year 1869). The founder and first Editor was Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., who was born May 4, 1820, and died May 15, 1895. From 1856-8 he was Editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, in which capacity he compiled a "Common-Place Book" of notes, extracts from Government Bluebooks, cuttings, &c., which he provided with an Index for ready reference. In 1858 he founded *The Bookseller*, the first periodical to be devoted to the interests of a particular trade, and ten years later it occurred to him that his "Common-Place Book," so useful to its compiler that it had been kept up to date, might be acceptable to others. The first issue contained 365 pages with an Index of 4 pages. The present issue extends to 1056 pages of which more than 70 are occupied by the Index.

(1935) *October 4.*—Violent storms, accompanied by heavy rain, caused havoc in South-eastern France, and many rivers were in flood. The Rhône, swollen by the rains, overflowed its banks at several points. 6. Many lives were lost in floods at Machengan, Northern Kiangsu. The water was kept out by dykes, but forced its way underground and burst into fountains inside the walls, the whole place being submerged in a few hours. 10. Brussels and its suburbs were visited by a severe storm. Trees and fences were blown down in many places, specially at the exhibition. The Imperial Airways' liner, *Syrinx*, was blown over by a violent squall. In a violent gale which swept the Rhineland and Western Germany, the transmission tower, about 530 ft. high, of the Cologne broadcasting station at Langenberg was blown down. 18. Heavy rain caused the rivers in Paraguay and Uruguay to overflow. South-east gales also drove the water into the estuary of the River Plate and up the Parana. Many people were driven from their homes and cattle were drowned. 21. Heavy storms swept over Southern Italy. In the Syracuse district several persons were killed and injured and in Naples the lower parts of the town were flooded. 22. A tropical hurricane passed across the eastern end of Cuba. It was accompanied by torrential rain, and the River Cauto overflowed its banks. Santiago de Cuba suffered heavy damage, principally to roofs, sky-signs and shop fronts. 23. A cloudburst near Simitli, in the Department of Petritch, caused two tributaries of the Struma to flood the railway lines and a camp of workmen, where 17 men were drowned. 27. The heaviest rains recorded since the Observatory was established swept Tokyo in a succession of brief but unprecedentedly severe showers, during which at times rain fell at the rate of nearly 3 ins. an hour.

*November 4.*—A hurricane crossed Southern Florida, passing out into the Gulf of Mexico, leaving a trail of havoc behind it. The wind at one point reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour and some areas near the beach were flooded to a depth of 3 ft. 6. Thunderstorms and rainstorms of unusual violence swept along the Riviera. 9. Mandalay was cut off from railway and road communication with Rangoon by widespread floods. 13. Storms in the south of France caused much damage. At Avignon a large part of the town was under 3 ft. of water and some 3,000 people had to leave their houses. Sixty hours continuous rain caused severe floods in Switzerland. They were the most severe since 1890. Near Geneva wide areas were under 2 ft. of water. 18. One of the worst storms in recent years lashed the Atlantic coast of New York. Damage estimated at several million dollars was caused. 21. Further storms and heavy rain caused the Rhône to rise again at Avignon. The damage since the beginning of the floods was estimated at 50,000,000 fs. A violent storm broke over Catanzaro, in Calabria, and caused much damage. Heavy rain also fell at Messina and some of the streets were flooded to a depth of 5 ft. There were 78 deaths and several hundred people were injured in these storms.

*December 1.*—A gale, accompanied by heavy rain, swept over most of France. It was especially severe in the Paris area. Severe floods were caused in Central France, in Brittany, the Gironde, the Vendée and the district of Belfort. 25. Heavy storms swept over Spain during the Christmas holidays. In the province of Avila eight people were drowned by floods. 29. Forty people lost their lives as the result of floods in Skutari (Albania) caused by the sudden rise of Skutari Lake, which broke its dykes that had stood for 50 years. Elbasson and Berat also suffered from floods and the road leading to Tirana was under water. Further heavy rains again aggravated the floods in France. 31. Heavy rain fell in many parts of Spain. The Douro rose 7 ft. above its usual level, and a large area was inundated. Further loss of life from flood occurred in the Province of Caceres, bringing the total up to over 20 during the week.

(1936) *January 3.*—Continued bad weather caused a steady increase of floods and landslips in various parts of France. A gale, accompanied by persistent rain on the west coast, created a new area of damage in Brittany. 4. Torrential rains fell in parts of South Australia, causing unprecedented floods over large areas. 8. Heavy rain fell in the Paris area and produced the expected recrudescence in the flooding of the Seine and its tributaries, which, after a momentary fall, rose sharply. 10. A thunderstorm and whirlwind broke over the Dusseldorf area. Two persons were killed and many injured. 19. The United States from the Gulf of Mexico to Chicago was swept by storms which caused loss of life and material damage in many parts of the country. 20. Violent whirlwinds accompanied a storm which broke over Florence, and among various objects which were seen spinning in the air were some big fish. 23. The most severe blizzard for several years raged over most of Eastern Canada.

*February 2.*—A great hailstorm followed by a cloudburst occurred at Johannesburg and many natives were killed. The most severe midsummer southerly gale experienced for many years disorganized communications on North Island and caused widespread damage. 4. A whirlwind, in the Tremolat district, near Bordeaux, stripped several roofs of tiles and uprooted trees. 8. The worst storm for 15 years swept over the Middle West from the Rockies to Illinois and isolated many towns and villages. 11. A fierce northerly gale, said to have reached a velocity of 100 m.p.h., followed by a heavy snowstorm, did great havoc in Constantinople and other parts of Turkey. 20. Continued rain caused the Douro, in the neighbourhood of Zamora, to flood a wide area for the second time this winter, and much damage was done to crops. 23. Violent rainstorms swept Portugal for several days and caused extensive flooding. At Rodam, on the Tagus, and Regua, on the Douro, the water rose more than 50 ft. above the normal level. 27. Lahore experienced an exceptionally heavy hailstorm. Hailstones weighing 11½ grammes fell, breaking much glass. Extensive damage was caused by a gale along the Algerian coast.

**March 4.**—After a series of heavy gales the sea dykes in the Médoc Peninsula, near Bordeaux, gave way and seawater covered about 3,000 acres of land, which will be barren for five years. 13. Widespread floods occurred in many parts of Nova Scotia. The rivers rose 6 to 8 ft. above their banks. Rapidly melting snow and heavy rain caused severe floods in many parts of America. More than 150 lives were lost and some 200,000 people were rendered homeless. Fourteen States were affected, as was many parts of Eastern Canada. The flood peak was not reached in some places until the 23rd. 23. A tornado wrecked 50 houses in South-western Missouri, while in Kansas, Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle there were stifling dust storms.

**April 6.**—A tornado swept across the South-eastern States from Arkansas to the Atlantic seaboard. Over 400 persons were killed and some 2,000 injured. At Gainesville the damage was so great that it was estimated that it would take the town 10 years to recover from the disaster. 14. The P. and O. liner *Ranpura* ran aground near Mayorga during a south-westerly gale. 16. Heavy rains and a gale which blew over the Upper Adriatic caused extraordinary scenes in Venice. The water rose very high and flooded the whole city. It was more than 3 ft. deep in St. Mark's Square. 27. During a violent snowstorm in the Black Forest, five London schoolboys lost their lives. 25. A cyclone hit the Kyaukpyu district of Burma. Thirty people were killed and 20,000 rendered homeless. The cyclone was followed by serious floods.

**May 10.**—A violent thunderstorm swept over Central Switzerland causing much damage, particularly in the Cantons Lucerne and Berne. Hail fell for over half an hour. 19. Serious floods were caused in many parts of Spain by torrential rain. 21. During a violent storm at Siena a thunderbolt struck the famous tower del Mangia. 22. A violent storm in the Gulf of Lyons delayed inward shipping to Marseilles for 10 hours. 30. Seven gypsies were drowned at Pakratz, in Croatia, when a sudden cloudburst caused a stream to overflow its banks and carried off their caravan. 31. Tura, the headquarters of the Garo Hills District in Assam, was struck by a cyclone travelling at

200 miles an hour, which damaged every building.

**June 29.**—A whirlwind in the Mouscron district, near the French frontier, did much damage and caused a panic among the inhabitants.

**July 1.**—Cloudbursts in South Texas caused the deaths of 21 people and did more than \$1,000,000 worth of damage to crops and buildings. 5. Heavy rain in Moldavia and South Bessarabia caused floods which washed away two railway bridges and several sections of the railway. 21. Seventy villages, over an area of 20 square miles, were submerged as a result of the flooding of the River Rapti in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces. A high wind and severe electrical storm injured 30 persons at the Texas Centennial Exhibition at Dallas and did material damage estimated at \$1,000,000. 28. A stretch of territory east of Ottawa was swept by a fierce storm, with hail and lightning which devastated market gardens and field crops.

**August 6.**—Many lives were lost and widespread damage done as the result of a terrific tornado which swept over North-east Poland. 9. Continuous heavy rains in Bihar, Bengal and Assam caused devastating floods of the Ganges and Brahmaputra and their many tributaries. 12. An unusually severe thunderstorm, with torrential rain, broke over Grenoble and did much damage to crops. 17. A severe typhoon swept Hong Kong. A wind speed of 131 m.p.h. was registered. 23 and 27. Typhoons swept Korea, causing the deaths of nearly 2,000 people. Some 40,000 houses were destroyed.

**September 3.**—As a result of a violent storm, which broke over Central Switzerland, a torrent from the Dent du Midi cut the Simplon railway line in the Rhône Valley near St. Maurice. 11. The first September snowstorm for 32 years occurred at Johannesburg. 17. A hurricane coming north from the West Indies struck Virginia and North Carolina. Maryland and New Jersey were swept by violent winds and New York was deluged with rain. The wind velocity varied from 60 to 90 miles per hour. The Concho River rose rapidly, flooding the town of San Angelo, in Texas.

#### VIOLENT DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1934.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Suicides..... Homicide..... Wounds of War..... Execution..... Accidents.....	3,839 109 83 8 10,420	1,711 117 — 1 5,409	5,550 226 83 9 15,829	(of which, 1,864 by gases, 807 by drowning, 786 by hanging, 749 by poisons) (12,366 crushing or falling, including 7,151 on roads, rails and in air, and 642 in mines and quarries; 1,238 by burns, 600 by drowning, 35 at games, 11 by lightning, 56 by excessive heat, 16 by excessive cold, 15 by hunger or thirst)
Open Verdicts, &c., .....	719	315	1,034	
Total.....	15,178	7,553	22,731	



**BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Blackpool from Sept. 9 to Sept. 16, under the presidency of Sir Josiah Stamp. The subject of his presidential address was "The Impact of Science upon Society." Widespread uneasiness existed, he said, among scientists and the general public, as regards possible ill effects of scientific research and its application. The field of the adjustments to change in social and economic affairs made necessary by the progress of science had up till now remained a no-man's-land, neglected by scientists, economists, and Governments alike. Here was a new and important field for scientific study. In the future, the impact of change due to science was likely to be more severe, since we should shortly be deprived of the economic safety-valve of an increasing population. Perhaps the rate of application of scientific discovery should be retimed. Put epigrammatically, birth-control for human beings may demand birth-control for their machines and other impedimenta. We had also to devise methods of ensuring that desirable applications of scientific knowledge which do not come within the scope of the profit motive should not be unduly delayed. This applied notably to the raising of the health of the people by proper feeding.

The Presidents of the various sections, and the subjects of their addresses, were as follows: *A*, Mathematics and Physics, Prof. A. Ferguson, "Trends in Modern Physics"; *B*, Chemistry, Prof. J. C. Philip, "Training of the Chemist for the Service of the Community"; *C*, Geology, Prof. H. L. Hawkins, "Paleontology and Humanity"; *D*, Zoology, Dr. Julian Huxley, "Natural Selection and Evolutionary Progress"; *E*, Geography, Brig. H. S. L. Winterbotham, "Mapping of the Colonial Empire"; *F*, Economic Science and Statistics, Dr. C. R. Fay, "Plantation Economy"; *G*, Engineering, Prof. W. Cramp, "The Engineer and the Nation"; *H*, Anthropology, Miss D. A. E. Garrod, "The Upper Palaeolithic in the Light of Recent Discovery"; *I*, Physiology, Prof. R. J. S. McDowall, "The Control of the Circulation of the Blood"; *J*, Psychology, Mr. A. W. Wolters, "Patterns of Experience"; *K*, Botany, Mr. J. Ramsbotham, "The Uses of Fungi"; *L*, Education, Sir Richard Livingstone, "The Future in Education"; *M*, Agriculture, Prof. J. Hendrick, "Soul Science in the Twentieth Century."

The evening discourses were: Mr. C. C. Paterson, "Science and Electric Lighting"; and Capt. F. Kingdon Ward, "Plant-hunting and Exploration in Tibet."

The meeting in 1937 will be held in Nottingham from Sept. 1 to Sept. 8, under the Presidency of Sir Edward Poulton. The Association will meet in Cambridge in 1938, from Aug. 17 to Aug. 24, and in Dundee in 1939.

**AIR CONDITIONING IN LIVING-ROOMS.**—A device for humidifying air to a degree suitable for breathing has been developed in Berlin. The water to be evaporated is contained in a tank in which is a frame with capillary pads of absorbent blotting paper overlapped and sewn together. The pads, which can be easily replaced, are saturated with water, the evaporation of which is accelerated by an electric fan

in the back wall of the protective case. With a temperature of 68° F. and a relative air humidity of 50 per cent., the apparatus evaporates about 7 oz. of water per hour. One filling of water is sufficient for eight hours operation. The apparatus has been found useful in living-rooms where the atmosphere is close, in offices where smoking is allowed, and in nurseries, hotels, and hospitals.

**AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES UNDER CONTROL.**—An important innovation in the control of Australian aborigines is announced. The Government has decided that in future the work of the police control in the south-west of the Northern Territory will be entrusted to Dr. Strehlow, an anthropologist who is familiar with the language and customs of the tribes. The district under the new officer will include the country of the Arunta, where Sir Baldwin Spencer and Mr. F. J. Gillen conducted their investigations. The change in administration is due largely to the protests by anthropologists, when certain aborigines were tried for murder on account of killings in accordance with tribal custom. It is also an advance in the method of dealing with native offences against the law of the white man.

**BIRDS IN THE SLUMS.**—Official statistics show that Liverpool's atmosphere possesses the heaviest annual deposit of solids in the country. The Liverpool Cathedral wild birds sanctuary of less than an acre, established in 1927 in an old cemetery in the midst of city slums, eight miles from open country, half a mile from the docks, and within a few minutes' walk of the busiest parts of the city, has proved not only that many migrants regularly visit it in spring and autumn on migration over the city, but 12 species of bird definitely nest there. The 34 species of bird recorded there are: nesters—house-sparrow, robin, blue-tit, hedge-sparrow, starling, song thrush, blackbird, wren, great tit, mistle-thrush, domestic pigeon, greenfinch. Visitors on migration are: willow warbler, goldcrest, chiffchaff, white throat, swift, wheatear, meadow-pipit. Winter visitors: grey wagtail, pied wagtail, redwing, herring and common gulls, rook, jackdaw, cole tit, linnet, chaffinch. Rare visitors: kestrel, nuthatch, yellowhammer, tawny owl. In summer the sanctuary is also visited by painted lady, red admiral, small tortoiseshell, large and small garden white and green-veined white butterflies and silvery moths.

**BIRDS USEFUL TO CROPS.**—In estimating the damage done to crops by birds too little attention is often paid to their beneficial effects, such as the destruction of weed seeds and harmful insects. In the Philippine Islands the weaver bird, *Munia cabanisi*, was regarded as a dangerous pest, and a menace to the rice crop, but closer study of it has shown that the rice in its menu amounts to 4 per cent. only, the remaining 96 per cent. being wood seeds. The figures are based on the examination of the stomachs of 800 adult birds.

**BRACKEN BREAKER.**—Captain V. H. Holt has invented a machine for the purpose of breaking and destroying the bracken which has now become a pest in many parts of the

country. The appliance consists of a heavy steel bar of square section, fitted with two bearings and shackles for attachment to horse traces. The bearings enable the bar to revolve as the implement is dragged over moorland by the horse. The bar revolves over rocks and other obstructions, and serves to break or bruise all young bracken shoots over which it passes and to damage them so as to prevent further growth. For demonstration hilly ground at Westerdale Moor, North Riding, was chosen, containing a number of rocks and a fair density of bracken. It was found unnecessary to return over land once traversed by the machine.

**BUTANE GAS.**—Mr. Theodore Rich, writing in "Engineering," gives an account of the development of the use of bottled butane gas ( $C_4H_{10}$ ) in rural areas with no gas or electricity supply in Great Britain, France, and the United States. Butane can be obtained from natural gas, crude oil, or coal, and liquefies under a pressure of 23 lb. per sq. in. at 60° F. It can be delivered to customers in comparatively light shell bottles, which in France contain 28.6 lb. of liquefied gas. The cost works out at about 3s. per therm. The gas is used particularly for cooking, one bottle containing sufficient gas to cook for a family of three for six or seven weeks. The gas (which is marketed in Great Britain as "Calor" gas) can be used for house lighting, gas fires, and geysers, and in three small towns it has been applied to street lighting.

**CANADIAN FOLK SONG.**—An unexpected source of evidence bearing on European cultural development has been brought to light by Mr. Marius Barbeau's study of Canadian folk songs. During fifteen years research he has discovered 6,700 versions of songs from Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and New England, where there are many immigrants from Canada. Ninety per cent. of these songs are of French origin and retain their traditional character, while the remaining 10 per cent. are purely Canadian. The true folk songs which form the bulk of the repertory were introduced between 1608 and 1673, and others in the true folk song vein were brought in after 1680 as marching and college songs by soldiers, priests, and teachers. It is suggested that the true folk songs came with the settlers from Normandy and the Loire valley.

**CAVE EXPLORATION IN AUSTRALIA.**—A party led by Captain Maitland Thompson has explored the caves in the treeless Nullarbour Plain, South Australia. The most impressive cave was the Koonalda Cave. Passing through a chamber 800 ft. in circumference the explorers penetrated for more than half a mile to a narrow passage leading to a subterranean well 50 ft. in diameter, near which an impression in the sand of the foot of an aboriginal was found. From the Weebubble Cave a tunnel was followed until a vast room, the back wall of which was 400 yards from the entrance, was reached. Here the water, 320 ft. below the surface, was at the level of the sea 14 miles away. At the entrance to the Murrawidginie Cave were found a number of imprints of the human hand, usually the left, in red on the surface of the rock, which was also daubed with red ochre.

It is suggested that the sign, which prevailed with the Bushmen and paleolithic man of Europe, was a taboo, especially as it is believed that the cave may have been used to store the churingas and other emblems used in tribal ceremonial.

**CLARENDON PALACE.**—Excavations were resumed, for the fourth successive year, at the site of Clarendon Palace, near Salisbury, which for five centuries was a favourite country seat of English kings, and the place where Henry II. assembled the barons to enact the "Constitutions of Clarendon." The palace seems to have consisted of a number of buildings built round a courtyard and connected by cloisters. In 1933 the general outlines were revealed; in 1934 the kitchens and smaller buildings were excavated; and 1935 was occupied chiefly by the exploration of the royal apartments to the east of the Great Hall. The programme for 1936 provided for the uncovering of the King's apartments and a smaller suite, probably that of the Queen. In one of the chambers in the Queen's departments was found a small angel's wing, exquisitely wrought in stone, on which the original gilding and red colouring is still plainly visible. It is good characteristic work of the middle of the thirteenth century, and so is easily dated. Another discovery was that of glazed floor tiles bearing a type of decoration not previously known in England. The design is in yellow on a red ground, and consists of a broad zigzag line bordered by rows of circles and roseates which are divided from one another by broad straight lines. No complete tiles have been discovered, but the excavators were fortunate in finding two large fragments which fitted into each other, although the original tile must have been broken centuries ago. Many other glazed floor tiles have also been found, some bearing a portrayal of Richard I. fighting on horseback.

**COSMIC RAYS IN ANTARCTICA.**—Admiral Byrd's book, "Antarctic Discovery," contains a note on the cosmic ray records made by his expedition near the South Magnetic Pole. In an aeroplane flight from Little America, 828 miles from the magnetic pole, a height of 12,000 ft. was maintained for three hours, while A. A. Zuhn made observations. They show that the intensity of radiation was 15 times greater at 12,000 ft. than at ground-level in Little America, and eight times greater than any recorded in the United States.

**DAYLIGHT STRENGTH.**—A study of the seasonal variations in the strength of daylight, based on ten years' observations, has been published by the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. The light measurements were made for the whole sky, and from each quarter of the sky, according to the compass. The daily variations are large, but by averaging over ten years the difference in natural illumination between the seasons may be estimated. It was found that the light from the whole sky at 9 a.m. on a morning in June or July is about nine times as much as at the corresponding time on a Jan. morning. The light at noon in June is about four times that at noon in Dec. or Jan., and at 3 p.m. on a June day is nearly ten times that at the correspond-

ing time on a Dec. day. The average illumination from the whole sky in Jan. is 405 foot-candles at 9 a.m., 850 at noon, and 390 at 3 p.m. These large variations, due in part to weather and cloudiness and smoke, besides seasonal change in the position of the sun, have important effects on plants and animals, and human physiology and psychology, and suggest that windows and the colour of the furnishing and decoration of houses are more important than is commonly supposed.

**ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**—A total eclipse of the sun took place on June 19, 1936. The shadow track passed over the Mediterranean across Greece, Turkey, South-east Russia, Central Siberia, and Northern Japan. In the British Isles the eclipse was only partial and happened about sunrise, and everywhere ended a few minutes after 5 o'clock. Dr. R. L. Waterfield took a party to the island of Chios. At Ak-Bulak, in Kazakstan, Prof. R. d'E. Atkinson was present with the Harvard College Observatory representatives; at Omsk Prof. Carroll, of Aberdeen University; and at Kamishari, near the north-east coast of Hokkaido, Prof. Stratton, Professor of Astrophysics at Cambridge University, with astronomers from England and the Dominions. The Russians sent out more than 20 expeditions, and some of them were in aeroplanes three or four miles up. At Chios the eclipse was observed in a transparent sky. A pearly-white corona, intermediate between the maximum and minimum types, with streamers longest in the region of the sun's equator, was seen, and four large flaming prominences were observed at the sun's rim. A brilliant temporary star near the boundaries of the constellations, Cepheus and Lacerta, was seen by observers in the Eastern Mediterranean, Heidelberg, and Bologna. At Omsk the British, Soviet and Japanese expeditions carried out their programmes completely. The only failures in Hokkaido—the northern island of Japan—occurred at Shimowakubetsu and Kanishari. In these places clouds formed on account of the lowering of the temperature and obscured the sun at the critical moment. Elsewhere, however, conditions were excellent, and 160 Japanese scientists had a perfect view of the phenomenon.

**EGYPT UNDER THE TWELFTH DYNASTY.**—An important discovery bearing on the relations of Ancient Egypt and Asia under the Middle Kingdom was reported from Toud (Tuphium), 25 miles south of Luxor, by an expedition of the Institut Français d'Archéologie Oriental. Four small bronze caskets were found in the foundations of a temple at Mont, which contained a tribute from Asia to Amenhemet II., a Pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty. The contents of the cabinets are lapis lazuli beads, amulets of a type unknown in Egypt, and ingots of gold, silver and lead. In addition to figures of Asiatic divinities a human-headed eagle and a winged lion, each of the boxes contained a cylinder with cuneiform inscriptions.

**ELECTRIC EYE.**—An electric tube device, sensitive to visible and invisible light, was demonstrated by Dr. Zworykin and Dr. G. A. Morton before the American Association for

the Advancement of Science. It comprises an electron image tube of high overall magnification fitted with a fluorescent screen which acts as an artificial retina. The cathode emitter is operated directly by the incident light, which need not be in the visible range. The image which becomes visible on the fluorescent screen may be the result of incident radiation in either the infra-red or the ultra-violet portions of the spectrum. It would therefore appear as though this electric eye will enable us to see in the dark, and also to provide a solution of the problem of navigation in fog on land and sea and in the air. It is also likely to be of exceptional value in the study of micro-organisms now only to be seen in the microscope by intense light or with the aid of special stains which often kill them.

**EVOLUTION ON PARALLEL LINES.**—A new theory of the origin of the races of mankind, termed by him "parallel evolution," was put forward by Sir Arthur Keith in his presidential address to the British Speleological Association. Hitherto, he said, anthropologists had been searching caves all over the world in the hope of finding among fossils of the middle part of the Pleistocene period, about 250,000 years ago, the remains of the common ancestor of the modern types of humanity—black and brown, white and yellow. Instead of accepting Noah as the common ancestor of the human race they had substituted a "mid-Pleistocene ancestral stock." But the discoveries which were being made were not in favour of that theory. Many extinct types of humanity had been discovered, but not one which was fit to serve as the common ancestor of modern races. No evidence of an outward migration from a common centre had been found. We were now tempted to believe that by the beginning of the Pleistocene period some half-million years ago—or more—the ancestors of the Mongol, of the Australian, and of the Negro were already in occupation of the continental areas where their descendants are now. Sir Arthur contended that at the date of separation into modern races each race was still "in the rough" and that after separation each underwent similar or "parallel" changes. In each race reduction of tooth and jaw set in, the brain continued to add to its size and complexity, and simian markings were replaced by human ones. In support of his theory he adduced Mongolian, Australian, and Negro characteristics in the skulls respectively of *Sinanthropus* from China, *Pithecanthropus* from Java, and Kanam man from East Africa. Clearly, he said, we had reached a point which compelled a radical re-orientation of our working theories. It was only when we accepted the independent evolution of the races of mankind during the whole length of the Pleistocene period that we could give a coherent explanation of the facts known to us. Throughout the Pleistocene period the separated branches of the human family had been unfolding a programme of latent qualities inherited from a common ancestor of an earlier period. We, too, had our inherited programme of latent qualities which the future would unfold—if our descendants survived.

**FOG EFFECT ON FLOWERS.**—A series of experiments have been made at the Royal



Botanic Gardens, Kew, with the object of protecting flowering plants from damage by London fogs. "Gloire de Lorraine" begonias were protected from the sulphuric acid in the fogs by putting a dilute solution of ammonia in trays on the floor of the glass-house. After this was done these begonias did not shed more leaves and petals than is usual at that time of the year. In Dec. the plants in the houses for the tropical begonias and orchids were protected by draughts made by electric fans. Under these conditions *Calanthe* flowers suffered no injury, while in a house without fans all the flower spikes were damaged. The fans were unable to withstand the combined effects of the fogs and snowstorms of Jan. This appeared to be due to excessive humidity in the houses, and the dampness enabled the injurious substances in the fog to come into closer contact with the plants.

**GOLD CUP OF THE BRONZE AGE.**—The King has placed on permanent loan in the British Museum three articles of great archaeological value which came into the possession of the Crown under the law of treasure trove. The oldest of the three dates from about 1400 B.C., the age immediately succeeding the building of Avebury and Stonehenge. It is a gold beaker with handle, standing about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. high, and weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Troy, which was found in 1837, with a bronze dagger and other objects, in Rillaton Barrow, on Bodmin Moor, Cornwall. Next in age is a gold torc of about the first century B.C., made of twisted strands of gold, which was found in Needwood Forest in 1848. The third exhibit is a pectoral cross and chain, known as the Clare reliquary, which was dug up at the side of Clare Castle, Suffolk, in 1866. It has a pearl at each angle, and is stippled with a representation of the crucifixion in front and a floral pattern behind.

**GREENWICH OBSERVATORY TIME SERVICE.**—Hitherto the time service maintained by Greenwich has suffered from a lack of precision, in so far as the absolute personal equations of the observers who observe clock corrections with the small reversible transit telescope are not known. A personal equation machine has therefore been constructed with the view of determining these personalities. The machine, carrying an artificial star, has been installed, and the movement of this artificial star will be observed with a telescope similar to that used in the observations for clock correction.

**HADRIAN'S WALL.**—Excavation of the fort on the Hadrian's Wall at Halton Chesters, by the University of Durham Excavation Committee, has definitely established the fact that the building of the Wall was completed in five years. A dedicatory tablet on the west gate of the fort bears the name of Platorius Nepos, the Governor of Britain in 122-126 A.D. As he directed the first stages of the building the whole erection was completed within his term of office. The excavation has also thrown much light on the planning and construction of the fort and on the Wall itself. The original plan was not always followed. For example, the original ditch fronting the Wall runs straight through below the existing fort, one of six, which projects 200 ft. north of the

Wall. The east and west gates of the fort are carried down the entire depth of the filled-in ditch and are built on massive foundations. After the Caledonian invasion the Emperor Severus rebuilt the fort about 205 A.D., erecting a monumental fore-hall in front of the administrative building, which is shown by its foundations to have been 160 ft. long by 30 ft. broad. About a century later the fort was increased in size by an enlargement towards the west behind the shelter of the Wall, which gave the fort the L-shaped plan that has long been a puzzle to archaeologists.

**INSECTIDE BY SHOT-GUN.**—In Science Service (Washington, D.C.) a patent is described, which embodies the application of insecticides by means of shells discharged from a shot-gun. It is claimed that shot-gun shells can be loaded with compressed wads of insecticide instead of lead shot. The force of the explosion ejects the wad like a bullet, and when it has travelled a certain distance, which can be easily calculated, it breaks into a cloud of ultra-fine dust over the tree or crop which it is desired to treat. The claim for this method of distributing insecticide is that the operator is safe from the effects of toxic dust, that cumbersome and explosive spray or dusting equipment are unnecessary, and that the insecticide may be distributed in otherwise inaccessible places.

**LEICESTER IN ROMAN TIMES.**—Excavation of Roman remains at Leicester has resolved an archaeological problem of long standing. The well-known Jewry Wall, one of the highest surviving Roman walls in Britain, has been variously regarded as a temple of Janus, a Roman bath building, a basilica, or a town gate; but according to recent exploration it was part of the external walls of the basilica in the forum of Roman Leicester, dating from about 100 A.D. The base of the Jewry Wall has been uncovered to some 10 ft. below the present surface, giving a total height of existing masonry of more than 35 ft. Two arched openings, previously thought to be doorways, were revealed as windows. Beneath the Jewry Wall timber and masonry were found associated with pottery and coins going back to the earliest occupation of Britain. To the west of the Wall is a courtyard 175 ft. wide, flanked by ranges of rooms or shops opening on to the courtyard by porticos. The plan indicates that this is the forum or market place of Roman Leicester, and that the Jewry Wall is in fact one of the external walls of the Roman basilica or town hall.

**LIGHTNING FLASHES STEP BY STEP.**—Flashes of lightning photographed by a cine-camera were exhibited at a meeting of the American Physical Society. The progress of the flash was shown to be similar to that of a nail gradually piercing a wooden board step by step under the successive blows of a hammer. The camera showed that the first flash extended half-way from the flash to the earth; a second flash followed the path of the first, but went six-tenths of the way; a third travelled seven-tenths of the distance; while the fourth reached all the way and struck the earth. Four other flashes from the cloud to the earth followed at intervals of approximately one-hundredth of a second.



**MAIDEN CASTLE.**—Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Keeper of the London Museum, has made a full report of the results of the excavation of the prehistoric earthwork at Maiden Castle, Dorchester, which has gone on for three years under his control. The knowledge gained relates not only to Maiden Castle itself, but to the earlier occupation of the hillside on which it is built. The first-known inhabitants lived there some time before 2000 B.C., in a town defined by three rings of entrenchment, hewn in the chalk with deerhorn picks. They possessed herds of cattle and sheep, and practised agriculture on a primitive scale. Some of their implements were made by stone obtainable in the Cornish peninsula, but not in Dorset. The early town came to an end at the opening of the Bronze Age, soon after 2000 B.C., a change in the climate having made the higher lands too dry for human habitation. In the fourth century B.C., as a result of various immigrations from the Continent, the first Maiden Castle was built. Considerable new light was thrown on it during 1936. It had elaborate defences. The eastern entrance had two gateways masked by an outer rampart rising steeply within inner and outer walls of timber, and the main defensive ditch was of unusual depth and steepness. When the timbering collapsed or decayed Maiden Castle was fashioned on a more ambitious scale, and round the main rampart ran a high stone rampart, which, in modern times, has been used for the building of cottages and field walls. Just outside the gate was an iron-working establishment, where cattle were shod, and hereabouts the burial of the minor inhabitants of the town took place. The stone-built shelter of the custodian of the gate was uncovered, and close inside the gate was an armoury of 5,000 sling-stones. The people, who included potters, weavers, farmers, and metal-workers, lived in small circular houses with storage pits, and also had cooking pits for baking wheaten bread, of which actual specimens have been found. On the summit of the hill stood the principal building of the city, oblong in plan, and built of timbers 2 ft. in diameter. A street, now worn hollow in the chalk, leads to it from one of the gates. The Roman Conquest marked the substantial demolition of the defences, particularly near the gates. Over the ruins of the gate, a new roadway of rough metalling gave access to the city while the new Roman Dorchester was being built. The final phase of destruction coincided with the abandonment of the city, about 60 A.D., and for three centuries it was entirely derelict. The last phase of its history is represented by the temple, which formed the nucleus of a small group of buildings that included one of circular plan, where 200 Roman coins of the fourth century A.D., and part of a marble statuette, probably of Diana, were found. The temple is to be preserved by the Office of Works.

**MILKY WAY.**—The Royal Astronomical Society has been presented by Dr. Otto Boeddicker with the original drawing of the milky way which he made in 1884-89, when he was astronomer in charge of the Earl of Rosse's observatory at Birr Castle, Farnstown. The survey was made entirely by the naked eye, and includes as much of the galaxy

as lies between the celestial north pole and 10 degrees south declination. The work involved Dr. Boeddicker lying on his back in the open air for hours together, sometimes on frosty nights. Every trace of extraneous light being excluded, the sky was examined, and when a feature was made out, it was inserted by pencil stump in its place in a sketch-map of that section of the galaxy. The alternate seeing into darkness and then looking on white paper was a great strain on his sight, and the time taken to regain eye-sensitiveness added much to the time involved in the work. It is the very first combination of these sectional maps taken directly from the sky, dilapidated and torn, that Dr. Boeddicker, who is now living in retirement in Germany, has presented to the Royal Astronomical Society.

**MONTREAL'S MAMMOTH CLOCK.**—A monster clock has been erected in Montreal, which, it is claimed, is the largest in the world. It stands from the level of the street to a height of 330 ft. (the clock tower at Westminster is 318 ft. high), and has three dials set in a triangle, each dial being 60 ft. in diameter. The hour hands measure 20 ft. in length and weigh 1,500 lb., the minute hands are 30 ft. long and weigh 2,500 lb. The mechanism, which is strong enough to withstand the severe Canadian winters, is of the electric pendulum-driven type, and so designed that when, under pressure of ice or wind-power, the working of the hands is unbalanced, mercury switches operate automatically and increase the ordinary horse-power to 96 times normal capacity.

**NEW BLUE PIGMENT.**—The discovery of a new blue pigment—the first for more than a hundred years—was made known by the dyestuffs group of Imperial Chemical Industries. It is claimed that the new blue, which is called "Monastral Fast Blue BS," possesses better all-round fastness and more brilliance than the blues now in use. The new product will concern chiefly firms dealing in oil paints, enamels, cellulose lacquers, printing inks, distempers, water paints, soaps, sealing waxes, artists' colours, wallpapers, rubber, bookcloth, and linoleum. An interesting property claimed is its suitability as a "trichromatic blue" for printing inks, a colour which, blending with its opposites, the trichromatic red and yellow, will give hitherto unobtainable combinations of shades. For the printing of textiles it is said that the new blue will enable the printer to obtain effects for which he is accustomed to use mineral pigments, and that the non-mineral character of the blue will almost entirely eliminate heavy wear and tear of the engraved rollers.

**NOISE AND POTATOES.**—M. O. Istomina and M. E. Ostrovsky, two Russian scientists, have published in the "Comptes Rendus" of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a report on the effect of super-sonic vibrations on the growth of potatoes. Super-sonic vibrations are air-waves whose frequency is too high to be within the range of human hearing, which ends at frequencies of 40,000 per second. The potatoes were submitted to vibrations of a frequency of 400,000 per second for periods of one minute.

The sonised potatoes gave a yield 16 per cent. greater than the control plants not submitted to the vibrations, and contained a per cent. more starch. The sonised plants were in full flower before the control plants had begun to flower. The experimenters suggest that the vibrations shake up the chemical constituents of the potatoes and accelerate the chemical processes of growth. If plants can be made to mature in a week less than the usual period, they may be grown in higher and colder latitudes, and new regions may be brought under cultivation.

**OIL IN AMERICA INEXHAUSTIBLE.**—Mr. A. J. Byles, President of the American Petroleum Institute, states that the exhaustion of American petroleum and products is beyond the power of prediction. Proved reserves are now estimated at twice the amount they were in 1925, in spite of the immense quantities of oil withdrawn. Oil has been found at greater depths, and in some cases even below old pools; and there still remain unexplored more than a billion acres of geological formations which may prove to be oil-bearing. If necessary the deposits of bituminous coal, which are unlimited, may be drawn upon to meet the demand for motor fuel. Further, more than a hundred billion barrels of oil are said to be obtainable from shale oil deposits, while with improved methods of discovery and production there has come a greater recovery of oil per well and a more economical use of it. In this connection it may be stated that large-scale drilling for oil has begun at Paulsgrove, on the slope of Portadown Hill, near Portamouth.

**PEKING MAN.**—In a report on recent material from the cave of Choukoutien Dr. Franz Weidenreich discusses the problem of how the *Sinanthropus* individuals—Peking man—came to be there. His conclusions are that the new material, jaws and fragments of jaws, part of a left humerus, a well-preserved and strongly fossilised fragment of a brain case, confirms the fact that *Sinanthropus* represents an independent hominid type, distinctly inferior to the Neanderthal type. The teeth are larger than those of recent and Neanderthal man, and the premolars and molars are very complicated in their pattern. The upper canine projects like a husk beyond the level of the first premolar. Further peculiarities suggest that the place of *Sinanthropus* is in the direct line leading to recent man, and that among recent races the Mongolian group has the closest affinity to Peking man.

**RAILWAY "SIGNAL BOARDS."**—A new system of signals was put into operation by the L.N.E.R. as an experiment on a single track 12-mile branch line between Filmoor Junction and Knaresborough. The familiar semaphore signals have been abolished, and in their place are "signal boards." As a train approaches a station, in place of a distance signal there is a rectangular "location board," painted black and yellow in diagonal stripes which will be easily observed in daylight and after dark will be illuminated by a zig-zag row of hemispherical lenses to be picked up by powerful headlamps on the engines. The home signal is replaced by a larger board painted red and

white in diagonal stripes with white reflex lenses and three red clusters down the centre. This also will be illuminated at night by means of the headlamp of the engine. At the station a board 4 ft. square has been fitted on the platform. If it is permissible for the train to enter the station, the person in charge will lift a flap on this board exhibiting a green centre; after dark the green light will be shown.

**RAILWAY WATER TROUGHS.**—The L.M.S. Railway have adopted an ingenious device for preventing waste by locomotives which take up water from track-troughs while travelling at full speed. A deflector-plate fitted in front of the pick-up scoop, by directing the water from the sides of the trough towards the centre, causes an artificial increase in the height of the water near the scoop mouthpiece and so increases by 200 gallons the amount of water it is possible to pick up at each lift. It is estimated that 3,675,000 gallons of water may be saved every day by this means. The device, which reduces by about half the amount of water wasted through being spilled at water-troughs, is part of a campaign to reduce the company's annual bill of £300,000 for water used for locomotive purposes.

**REINDEER IN CANADA.**—The pastoral possibilities of reindeer in the North-west Territories of Canada are discussed in the "Geographical Journal" by Mr. E. Porsild, who has spent several years in charge of experimental herds. Apart from lake areas and rocky ground that exclude large areas, the ubiquity of insect pests, especially the mosquito, seems to be the limiting factor. Except in the Arctic archipelago and along the sea-coast of the mainland, flies and mosquitoes occur during the short summer in such enormous numbers that neither the reindeer nor the hardest of herders can endure their movements. The only escape is to move the herds to the sea-coast during June and July. There are no hills of sufficient height to be clear of mosquitoes. Mr. Porsild considers that among the areas suitable for reindeer grazing, the best is on the west coast of Hudson Bay.

**ROCK LOCATED BY SOUND WAVE.**—A simple method of locating the distance of rock beneath the ground surface has been developed by the United States Bureau of Public Roads. The device employed is a highly sensitised seismograph, and the results are obtained by measuring the speed with which an impulse from the explosion of a buried blasting cap travels through the earth. The impulse travels through soil at a speed of 1,000 to 6,000 ft. per second, but through rock at 16,000 to 20,000 ft. per second. When the cap is exploded a record is made for time measurement, and the impulse as it comes through the ground is picked up by special detectors placed at different distances from the explosion. At greater distances an impulse coming through the soil is received, and another which has travelled through soil to rock, through rock, and finally from the rock to the surface. From the data thus obtained it is possible to calculate how far the impulse went downward through the soil before it encountered rock.

**ROMAN POTTERY AT LINCOLN.**—The kiln of a Roman potter, fully loaded with light cream ware, and fired but unopened, has been discovered on a site in Cathedral Street, Lincoln. It provides evidence that an industry, which is known to have been in existence at Lincoln in the Middle Ages, was also extensively practised in the Roman period. The kiln was a hole in the ground 4 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, with a well-fired wall on two sides. It was roofed over with a whitish clay mixed with sand; and it contained four stacks of pottery, which had been considerably crushed. The vessels were of the mortaria type, the large shallow basins with a heavy rim, in which the Romans used to grind their food. Many of the vessels were stamped with the potter's mark.

**ROSES WITHOUT THORNS.**—Prof. N. E. Hansen, of State College, South Dakota, has, after 25 years of intensive research, produced a thornless rose. Many millions of plants were raised from innumerable crosses at the research station at Sioux Falls, and in 1932 only 5,000 were reserved for the final work. The rose without a thorn now exists, and is used in the evolution of suitable garden roses. In addition, the Hansen roses have been reared from special crosses to endure more than 70 degrees of frost and general blizzard conditions. There should, therefore, be no trouble in accommodating them to British gardens, where such low temperatures are unknown. Eastern Siberia assisted in the new discovery by the contribution of a wild rose found by Prof. Hansen in 1913 near Semipalatinsk, where it grows freely on the dry steppes.

**SEA DAMAGE TO TIMBER AND METAL.**—The result of 19 years research on the ravages of sea-water on timber, metal, and concrete are surveyed in the report of the Committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers, published by the Stationery Office. Hundreds of specimens of various materials were exposed to the action of sea-air and sea-water at home and in the tropics. Damage to timber in sea-water is mainly caused by ship-worms, known as *Teredo*. These are molluscs, but they differ from mussels and oysters in having only a small part of the front portion of their soft bodies covered by shell. Using their shells as chisels, they excavate burrows in the wood, taking the sawdust produced into their bodies. Impregnating the timber with poisons is stated to be the most satisfactory method of dealing with their attack. The most efficient poison has been found to be the arsenical compound known as "D.M." (chlorodihydro phenarsine), which was used as a poison gas during the War. Tests on the corrosion of iron and steel were carried out on bars of 14 different materials in Auckland, Colombo, Halifax, Nova Scotia and Plymouth. In the half-tide tests and in the tests above high-water mark the bars at Colombo were most severely attacked. Next in order were those at Plymouth and Halifax, while the Auckland suffered the least. The investigations show that there is little to choose between wrought iron and mild carbon steels, both being cleaned from scale. With regard to carbon steels exposed with the scale on, those high in sulphur and phosphorus proved the

least satisfactory. The addition of small percentages of copper was of some benefit. The addition of chromium appeared beneficial in the tests above high-water mark, but in the half-tide and complete immersion tests it resulted in excessive pitting. The best results were obtained by adding a proportion of nickel to the steel, an addition of 36 per cent. rendering the steel exceptionally resistant under all conditions. Cast irons resisted aerial corrosion well, but in the half-tide and complete immersion tests corrosion was found beneath the surface.

**SHEEP DOMESTICATION.**—Dr. Max Hilzheimer, writing in "Antiquity" on the origin of domesticated sheep, points out that as domestication can have originated only where the wild sheep had its home, the whole of Africa is excluded. Europe also, as the wild breed was extinct before the glacial epoch, and is only represented to-day by the moufflon in Corsica and Sardinia. The wild sheep must have originated in the country lying between the Mediterranean and the Pamirs, though certain Asiatic types may have originated further east. With these exceptions, the wild breeds are confined to Asia and part of North America, and in addition to being found in high mountainous regions they also appear in the low-lying plains of Central Asia and Siberia, east of the Yenisei to the Polar Sea. Sheep must have been first domesticated around the Caspian and the Ural Seas, to the south of the Salt Range in the Punjab, in Baluchistan, and in South Persia. In the west the sheep is among the earliest of domesticated animals, being found in the neolithic Danish kitchen middens.

**SIGNAPHONE.**—The signaphone is an apparatus, a French invention, which telephones on its own account for fire brigade or police in an emergency, giving details by means of a gramophone record. As a fire alarm it is operated either by thermostats fixed near the ceiling or by push-buttons. With thermostats, the hot air rising to the ceiling when fire occurs acts on them and so breaks a closed circuit. An electrical relay in the signaphone starts a clockwork motor, which sets revolving a dialling drum, on which are small metal discs having projections corresponding to the letters and figures of the telephone number of the nearest fire station. Thus the fire brigade is called up. A gramophone record bears a verbal message giving the location of the fire and all essential details, and the disc repeats its message continuously for 3½ minutes. After this the signaphone will automatically ring up a second number—perhaps the home address of the subscriber—and will repeat its message to him. As a burglar alarm the signaphone is connected with an electrical circuit in the building. A burglar who opens a door or window, or does anything else that breaks the circuit, rings up the police, who learn from the gramophone message what is happening, and where.

**SILVER THAT WILL NOT TARNISH.**—A new process has been developed, after a long period of experiment, of treating silver with the precious metal rhodium in such a way as to make it untarnishable. Once silver has been rhodanised



it is claimed, it is free from tarnishing almost indefinitely, and the rhodium finish is unaffected by heat and does not chip or crack. The process is simple: A chemical bath for the metal, followed by a thorough dip in a rhodium solution, and with that the operation is finished. How long the thin coat of rhodium, which is in colour and glitter an exact replica of silver, remains intact depends on the amount of use. Rhodium is one of the six metals that are found in platinum, and, like platinum, it is expensive, although it is relatively cheap in the process of rhodanisation. Before its value for treating silver was discovered it was an almost useless metal. Platinum is found in Canada, Russia, South America, and South Africa, and an Italian two years ago found a little in an Abyssinian river. But it is in the nickel mines of Ontario, from which the rhodium used in the new process comes, that most of the platinum containing rhodium is found.

**SOUTH AFRICA'S LARGEST LIGHTHOUSE.**—The construction has been completed at Cape Columbine of the largest lighthouse in South Africa. The stretch of coast north of Saldanha Bay has for many years been extremely dangerous for navigators. The Cape Columbine light, with a strength of 9,500,000 candlepower, will cast a white beam every 15 seconds, which will be visible more than 20 miles away. It has many times the power of the famous lighthouse on Cape Point. It cost £16,000 and took two years to build.

**STERKFONTAIN SKULL.**—Dr. Robert Broom, of the Transvaal Museum, and his colleagues have discovered in the Sterkfontein caves near Krugersdorp a natural cast in limestone of the brain of an advanced type of ape and a number of fossilized bones of the skull, including parts of the jaws and a number of teeth. If first impressions are confirmed by more detailed examination, the discovery may go far towards clearing up a point which has been a matter of acute anthropological controversy for more than a decade. It is anticipated that the new evidence provided by the Sterkfontein skull will have an important bearing on the status of the phylogeny of man and the great apes, and more especially on the position of the Taungs skull. When that fossil was found in 1924, some doubt was expressed as to how far the approximation to the human type was due to its immaturity. It was pointed out that the young of the chimpanzee is known to exhibit pseudo-human characters, which disappear as maturity approaches; and it was agreed that the Taungs skull was that of an individual not more than six years old. As the Sterkfontein skull is adult a comparison with the Taungs skull may determine these uncertainties and indicate the relation of these fossil types to existing anthropoids as well as to early forms of man.

**STINGLESS BEES FROM MATABELELAND.**—English and American beekeepers have long been engaged in controversy regarding the possible use of stingless bees, the best known variety of which comes from Mexico. An experimental swarm of stingless bees, smaller, slimmer, and no longer than the common house fly, has been sent in a tree trunk by

air mail from Matabeleland to the London Zoo. There are a number of varieties of stingless bees in the Rhodesias, the particular type sent to London being the *Umgogumtshani* ("Grandmother of the grass"). These bees form their nests in hollow trees, where they store limited quantities of honey, adopting a pocket-shaped waxen storage cell instead of the familiar hexagonal cellular comb. While without stings, they are said to fight fiercely with their jaws as weapons of offence and defence, as is also the case with stingless bees from Central America, which bite fiercely.

**STAINLESS STEEL PLATING.**—After five years of research, Mr. F. F. Gordon, director of a Sheffield steel works, has discovered a process for bonding ordinary steel and stainless steel; in other words, he has found a way to give ordinary steel a coating of stainless steel which will make the whole absolutely rustless. Sheets of ordinary steel can be given a stainless-steel coating of less than one-thousandth of an inch or even thinner. This opens up possibilities of stainless-steel bridges and aeroplanes, railway carriages and springs, of the same rustless material. But for the necessity of allowing for corrosion, the plates of ships could be made at least 20 per cent. thinner, with consequent saving in gross weight and increased carrying capacity. This thinness, it is stated, can be attained by the use of the new material. Shipowners are put to heavy expense by having to send their vessels repeatedly into dry dock for the removal of barnacles from the hull. Experiments have proved that barnacles will not adhere to stainless steel. By the new process, razor blades, it is claimed, could be given a rustless surface, and a stainless coating could be given to sheets of corrugated iron for roofs, and applied also to all metal pipes and containers.

**SUBMARINE WITH SINGLE MOTOR.**—Submarines have hitherto been equipped with Diesel motor-engines for surface running and electric motors for propulsion under water. The drawback of the system is the weight of the electric motors and the storage accumulators and the enormous space they occupy, while the accumulators themselves may be a source of danger in the event of sea-water getting at the batteries, when poisonous chlorine gas is generated. In the new German submarine, one motor only is used for under-water and surface propulsion. When the boat is on the surface it is driven by Diesel compression-ignition motors using oil fuel, and these motors, in addition to propelling the boat, drive dynamos which generate current for a high-pressure electrolyser that breaks up distilled water into its constituent parts, oxygen and hydrogen. These two gases are stored separately, and, when the boat is about to submerge, the fuel oil is shut off, the gas supply turned on, and the stored oxygen and hydrogen passed to the expansion and mixing chamber, and the explosive mixture that results is carried on to the engine.

**TELEVISION.**—A television station has been opened at Alexandra Palace, North London, where a complete television chain, comprising studios, control room, and transmitting equipment, has been installed by both the Baird



Television Company and the Marconi-E.M.I. Television Company, while the B.B.C. has provided the sound transmitter for use with each television system. Because of the wealth of picture detail to be transmitted in high-definition television, ultra-short waves of 6.67 metres in length are used, the range of which is greatly extended as the height of the transmitting aerial is increased. For this reason the east tower of the Alexandra Palace, itself 80 ft. high, has been reconstructed and is now surmounted by a tapering lattice mast 220 ft. high. At the top is the vision aerial, circular in structure so as to radiate horizontally and equally in all directions, and situated more than 600 ft. above sea level. Immediately below is a similar aerial array for use in connexion with the accompanying sound transmissions to be radiated on a wavelength of 7.23 metres. The two television systems differ in the type of mosaic in which the transmitted and received pictures are constituted and also in the way in which the television scenes are "shot." The Baird Company has installed three different types of scanner. In the first, the original spotlight principle, due to Mr. J. L. Baird, is used, in which an intense spot of light runs rapidly over the object to be televised. The system is suitable for televising subjects in the studio. The Baird intermediate film method is used for televising scenes in the large studio adjoining the camera-room, the complete operation from taking the picture to transmission by radio taking only 30 seconds. The third Baird method provides for the use of ordinary "talkie" films for the broadcasting of both vision and sound. The special feature of the Marconi-E.M.I. television transmitter is the Emitron camera, which may be used for a studio scene or for an outdoor scene.

**THAMES TUNNEL AT DARTFORD.**—Preliminary work has begun in connection with the construction of the Dartford-Purfleet Tunnel, which will provide a much-needed link between the north and south sides of the Thames Estuary. The cost of the scheme is estimated at about £3,200,000, and the length of the tunnel will be more than one mile, exclusive of the open approaches, which will be constructed with a maximum gradient of one in 28. A carriageway of 20 ft., with a patrol path on each side, will be provided. The tunnel will be constructed by means of a shield driven by compressed air through shafts more than 100 ft. deep, 900 yards apart, and sited one on each side of the Thames. The top of the tunnel at its lowest point will be 80 ft. below Trinity high water, and the upper part will be in the form of a semi-circle of 30 ft. outside diameter with a flattened invert to support the floor. The tunnel will be of cast-iron and concrete segments lined with concrete. Hitherto there has been no provision for crossing the Thames by bridge or tunnel below Blackwall Tunnel, which is 35 miles from the Thames Estuary. The distance between that tunnel and the site of the new Dartford tunnel is 12 miles.

**TREPPANNING IN PALESTINE.**—An exhibition of antiquities from Tell Duweir, the ancient Lachish, which were obtained by the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the

Near East, was held in London. One of the most important discoveries was made in the western valley, where in a little-disturbed, small circular tomb, dating from 1400 B.C. to perhaps 1275 B.C., was a collection of 200 pots, of which 53 were types new to Tell Duweir. The most interesting was a censer, which in paste and finish recalls the famous Tell Duweir ewer on which was the inscription in the early Palestinian alphabetic script. The censer has lugs and a flat cover, on the upper side of which is an incised decoration with tree or plant motif in a hatched border, and on the under side a further example of the early script. In an adjacent large sepulchral chamber the lower levels were comprised of a mass of human skeletal remains, which may have been thrown through a hole in the roof when the city was sacked by Sennacherib in 701 B.C. Several of the skulls had been artificially deformed; while three had been trepanned. Of the latter, two examples, instead of the usual circular operation, had had a square section of bone, about an inch across, removed by sawing cuts, which intersect. This primitive surgical holing represents roughly the design made in the game of noughts and crosses. This method, known in the Inca skulls in Peru, is new to the ancient civilisation of the Old World.

**"VELVET TRACK" ON THE RAILWAY.**—Experiments have been made on the Delaware and Hudson Railway with long stretches of rail without any division between the sections, the object being to secure smoother running. The usual lengths of rail have been welded together by the thermit method, portable grinders being used to smooth over the welding at the top and sides of the rails. Rails 2,700 ft. in length have successfully withstood two years' usage, and installations have since been made of mile-long lengths. This type of metal has greatly improved the smoothness of travel, so much so that the welded stretches have earned the name of "the velvet track." The jolting of the train as the wheels pass over the joints made to allow for the expansion of the rails has been entirely eliminated, and the greater comfort of the passengers thereby secured.

**WATER-SOFTENING.**—In a report of the Water Pollution Research Board it is stated that certain synthetic resins have been found to possess marked water-softening properties. As a result of experiments at the Chemical Research Laboratory methods of treatment have been devised whereby materials suitable for water-softening can be prepared from certain British clays. Synthetic resins prepared from certain phenols and tannins possess marked base-exchange properties. Some of these resins are capable of removing as much calcium and magnesium from hard water as an equal weight of the commercial water-softening materials with the highest base-exchange values. Other resins prepared from aromatic bases, such as aniline, possess the property of removing anions or acidic radicals from solution.

**WAVE-ROLL COUNTERED BY FINS.**—The new Denny-Brown ship stabiliser, which has been fitted to s.s. *Isle of Sark*, owned by the Southern Railway, for cross-Channel service,

is designed to minimise the rolling of passenger boats. The device consists of a fin placed on each side of the vessel and controlled by a gyroscope. When the ship begins to roll the gyroscope causes power to be applied to the fins, which drives them in a direction opposite from that in which the ship is rolling. This has the effect of "damping" the vessel's roll. Although the fins are comparatively small they act with surprising quickness, and a roll of fifteen degrees is easily controlled. A larger number of fins will be required if the invention is applied to liners on the Transatlantic service.

**WEED-KILLING TRAIN.**—An experimental weed-killing train has been put into operation on various branch lines of the L.M.S. system. The train comprises an engine, a number of rail tank wagons filled with concentrated chemical, two specially constructed tenders, and a brake van fitted with spraying apparatus. Each of the tenders contains a tank of concentrated chemical, the combined capacity of the two tenders being 7,000 gallons of solution, in the proportion of one-third chemical concentrate and two-thirds water, 2,700 gallons of concentrate being carried in reserve. Before the train leaves each starting-point it is charged with solution, the track being sprayed from the brake van as the train travels at from 20 to 25 m.p.h. The solution not only kills existing weeds, but it is expected that after three years' heavy treatment the growth of weeds will be so much reduced that lighter spraying will suffice.

**WOAD IN ENGLAND.**—In a paper on the preparation of woad in England, read before the Newcomen Society by Mr. H. O. Clark and Mr. R. Wallis, the statement was made that dyer's woad was last grown and prepared at Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, in 1932, and was not likely to be grown again in England or elsewhere. On farms at Algarkirk and Skirbeck the machinery used in the industry remains almost intact. At Algarkirk the output of the farm varied from 75 to 178 tons, and the price obtained for the prepared woad was from £9 to £15. After the woad leaves were excised and cut up, in a mill with a circular track of oak blocks, they were kneaded into balls by hand and then dried. In a few weeks these balls were broken up and spread on the floor of the "couching house" to a depth of 3 ft., where they were allowed to ferment for six to eight weeks, and then dried again and packed in barrels for the dyers.

**WOODEN PIPE LINES.**—T. Pausert, writing in "World Power," describes how wooden pipes made of staves and bound with hoops are coming into modern use all over the world. The staves generally are of pine or larch, and are planed off to give a smooth finish after assembly. The contact surfaces are then dovetailed. When the pipe is filled with water the wood swells naturally and becomes watertight. One great advantage is the immunity of the wood from the effects of water, whether it is pure, acid, alkaline, or saline. Another important point is that salts are not deposited on the inside walls of the pipes, so that they do not become choked up and their rate of flow affected. Nor is there any risk of electrolysis from stray electric currents. If a sudden

hydraulic surge occurs, inherent elasticity acts as a safety valve; and the staves, being bound by hoops, enable the longitudinal joints to let water escape by small jets. When the pressure comes back to normal the staves resume their original position, and the pipe becomes watertight again. The pipes, being cheap, durable, and easily transportable, are specially valuable in mountainous regions.

**WORLD'S LARGEST TELESCOPE.**—After 12 months of cooling the 300-in. disc which has been made for the largest telescope in the world, to be set up on Mount Palomar, California, has been released from the annealing oven, at Corning, New York State, and sent to Pasadena for grinding and polishing. Ordinary visual tests, supplemented by observations through various parts of the disc and its rib system by polarised light, show that the annealing process was perfect. If it had been made in the conventional style the disc, which is 27 in. thick, would have weighed 45 tons, but by the ribbed structure adopted the weight has been reduced to 20 tons. The disc was packed with great care, its face protected by a 4-in. blanket of cork, and mounted on edge in a heavy steel case in a low car specially built for the journey of 3,300 miles across the Continent. The base of the steel covering cleared the road bed by only a few inches, while its upper extremity came within three or four inches of the tunnels and bridges en route. A special train of three cars and a locomotive was provided, which proceeded at the rate of 25 miles an hour from the glass works at Corning to Pasadena. It was expected that the polishing operation would take three or four years, and that the giant telescope is not likely to be installed before 1940. With the 100-in. telescope now in use at Mount Wilson it is possible to see objects 300 ft. or 400 ft. in diameter on the surface of the moon. With the 200-in. telescope it is hoped to see objects down to 30 ft. or 40 ft. in diameter.

**ZUYDER ZEE.**—A sum of 2,000,000 florins (about £154,000) has been voted in the national budget of the Netherlands for continuing the work of reclaiming the Zuider Zee, the ultimate object of which is to add more than 500,000 acres to the land of that country. The first section, the North-west Polder, of 50,000 acres, has already been enclosed. It is now proposed to proceed with the reclamation of the second section, the North-east Polder, containing 117,000 acres. The outer dyke, or embankment, enclosing the polder, starts from Lemmer, in Friesland, and follows a sweeping curve, first westerly, then southerly, and finally easterly, to a point on the coastline north of Kampen. It will be 35 miles long, and for the greater part of that distance will run parallel to a new canal. The reclaimed area will be at two levels, one 13 ft. and the other 18 ft. below water-level at Amsterdam, and three large pumping stations are to be provided to deal with the fresh-water drainage after completion. The cost is estimated at about £9,600,000; and the work will take about five years, while another ten years will be required to bring the salt-saturated soil to a completely effective state of productivity.

THE custom of opening a winter exhibition at the Royal Academy at the beginning of the year was not followed in 1936, for the Chinese exhibition of art and industries, which was opened in the autumn of 1935 drew such crowds of visitors that it was kept open until the early spring of the following year. The exhibition was one of the most successful that have been held at Burlington House, and the interest taken in it by the many thousands of visitors who attended it was astonishing. Most of them looked at everything, and without any signs of the boredom that is occasionally observed at exhibitions of modern pictures. The great number of priceless exhibits lent by the Chinese Government, and brought here by an English warship, the *Suffolk*, were returned uninjured; but the delicately-toned fabrics brought with them to adorn the walls of the Royal Academy galleries were left in their places, and formed a delightful background for the pictures shown in the summer exhibition.

The number of pictures submitted by non-members to the Council of the Royal Academy in the spring, for admission to the May exhibition, was smaller than in 1935, which, again, was less than that of 1934. The figures were 11,894 in 1934; 11,642 in 1935; and 11,501 in 1936; and suggest that the falling sales make it less and less possible for non-members to paint pictures on the chance of exhibition. Of 4,932 oil paintings sent to Burlington House, 3,723 were rejected outright; and of 3,513 water-colours, 2,931 suffered the same fate. No works of any kind were actually accepted.

The Hanging Committee for 1936 was composed of Sir William Reid Dick; E. G. Dawber, Francis Dodd, Malcolm Osborne, Sir W. W. Russell, C. M. Gere, E. G. Gillick, Harold Knight, and W. Monnington. The Royal Academy was more fortunate in connection with the opening of its exhibition this year than it was in 1935, when its opening day clashed with the commencement of the Silver Jubilee celebration, and the attendance suffered accordingly. The attendance in 1936 was good throughout the season, and the sales respectable considering the general depression in the world of art. The sales included a sea-piece by Sir W. W. Russell, "Squally Weather" (£105); "Evening after Rain," by Mr. Arnesby Brown (£200); "Under the Ramparts of the Ben Inverlochy," by Mr. S. J. Lamorna Birch (£230); "Armida," by Mr. G. L. Brockhurst (£1250); "Ballet," by Dame Laura Knight (£412); "Four Singers of Vera, Southern Spain," by Mr. W. Russell Flint (£450); "The Footbridge" (£105), "The Grey River" (£125), "Autumn at the Farm" (£150), all by Mr. Stanhope Forbes; "The Lying-in-State, Westminster Hall" (£210), by Mr. Frederic Elwell; "Winter, Bray, Ireland," by Mr. Julius Olsson (£52 10s.); "Pension Day" (£84), by Mr. Charles Spencelagh; and "Dover Castle" (£100), by Mr. Henry Bishop. Other works sold but unprired were "El Dorado, the Lochy at Camaskie, Inverness-shire," by Mr. S. J. Lamorna Birch; "A Farm in Suffolk," by Mr. Alfred J. Munnings; "The Wilds of Assynt," by Sir D. Y. Cameron; and the amusing picture by Mr. George Belcher, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls."

The Chantrey purchases made this year

were eight in number; six of which were paintings, and two pieces of sculpture. All of them were shown in the exhibition. The paintings were No. 191, "Commotion in the Cattle Ring," Mr. James Bateman's amusing representation of the commotion caused at a sale by the breaking loose of a bull, for which £600 was paid; a small landscape by Mr. Oliver Hall, No. 126 (£80); "October," No. 368, by Mr. Elliot Hodgkin (£52 10s.); No. 392, "L'Infermiere," by the late Beatrice How (£105); No. 539, a large landscape, by Dame Laura Knight, "Spring in Cornwall" (£400); and No. 601, "The Zodiac," by the late Ernest Proctor (£367 10s.). The examples of sculpture purchased were No. 1591, "Monolith, Roman Stone," by Gilbert Ledward (£787 10s.); and No. 1599, "The Hand—group, bianco del mare," by Alfred Turner (£850).

Apart from that of the Royal Academy, the principal exhibition of the year was of paintings and drawings by Gainsborough, held by Sir Philip Sassoon at his house in Park Lane. Held, like all the preceding exhibitions at the same place in other years, for the benefit of the Royal Northern Hospital, it was a great success, in spite of the fact that some of the finest works of the great English master have been acquired by American collectors, particularly by the late Mr. Huntington. One of the best of the paintings by Gainsborough, in America, the portrait of Miss Linley and her Brother, was, however, lent for this exhibition, and the examples from English collections proved to be unexpectedly fine. A famous Gainsborough, new to most of the visitors to the exhibition, lent by Mr. Victor Rothschild, "The Morning Walk," was the picture of a bride and bridegroom painted in 1785, and now probably worth a hundred thousand pounds. A century ago it was offered for sale by auction and not a bid was made for it. Several Gainsboroughs were lent from the Royal Collection at Windsor, among them the beautiful sketch for the artist's famous portrait of Mrs. Robinson in the Wallace Collection, and certain of his many portraits of the young children of George the Third. There were many interesting exhibitions during the season at the galleries of the principal picture dealers. Messrs. Wallis showed a fine collection of works by French and English artists at their rooms in Berkeley Square, in the house once tenanted by Horace Walpole; Messrs. Knoedler, the paintings of that accomplished French woman-painter, Berthe Morisot; Messrs. Agnew, studies and sketches by Degas and Cezanne, and English water-colours; Messrs. Colnaghi, etchings and drypoints; and Messrs. Dunthorn, 18th-century English paintings, and drawings by Constable. Many fine French pictures were shown from time to time by Messrs. Reid and Lefebvre; and Messrs. Tooth's exhibitions included those of works by Claud Monet, Gluckmann, and Stanley Spencer; and, towards the close of the season, of a remarkable collection of English paintings, chiefly of the 18th century. A notable collection of English water-colours was one of several attractions at the Fine Art Society's rooms in New Bond Street. At the Leicester Gallery, pictures by Sir William Nicholson formed one of the best exhibitions.

In the autumn an exhibition of paintings by

French artists of nineteenth century was held at the New Burlington Galleries.

A remarkable collection of pictures from the collection of Mr. Gulbenkian, of Paris, was on view for some time at the National Gallery, and attracted general attention and admiration. It included works by Carpaccio, Vandyke, Frans Hals, Fragonard, Rembrandt, Rubens, and Gainsborough, the last, the well-known full-length of Mrs. Lowndes-Stone, formerly in the collection of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild. A fine work by a famous French artist was acquired for the Gallery in the spring, a portrait by Ingres of Madame Moitessier, which is in its way remarkable; and, a little later, was purchased a large landscape by Constable, his "Hadleigh Castle," which was shown at the Royal Academy in 1829, and described by the critics of the time in terms which suggest that it must have undergone considerable alteration at the hands of the artist after it was returned to him unsold. An interesting new departure

was made at the Gallery in the spring, when many small Dutch pictures were hung in some of the rooms which had formed part of the Royal Academy schools during the years that it was located in Trafalgar Square.

The principal sale of the year at Christie's was that of the late Mr. Henry Oppenheim's Old Master drawings, which lasted three days and realized £91,915. It included, among many other drawings, "A Rider on a Rearing Horse," by Leonardo (£4,305); "Drawing of Torso of Man," by Michael Angelo (£3,750); "A Wise Virgin," by Durer (£2,415); and "Drawing of a Farm," by Rubens (£1,102 10s.). Other pictures and belonging to different owners, and sold by auction, were "Charity Relieving Distress," by Gainsborough (£1,701); "Pink and Yellow Roses in Glass Vase," by Fantin (£966); "Portrait of James Alexander Simpson, when a Boy," by A. W. Devis (£3,780); and "A Portrait of Mr. Alexander Buchanan," by Raeburn (£2,730.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE CULTIVATION.

Principal Territories.	Land Area.	Cultivated Area, where declared.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	60,000,000	13 mill. cereals and food crops; 35 mill. grass and pasture.
Isle of Man	145,000	70,000 arable and grass; 39,000 grazing pasture.
Channel Islands	48,000	Over 38,000 potatoes, fruit and roots.
Irish Free State	17,000,000	3¼ mill. field-crops; 8 mill. pasturage.
Canada	2,213,000,000	57 mill. field-crops; 8 mill. pasture; 700 mill. forest.
Newfoundland	176,000,000	43,000 hay, potato, turnips, cabbage.
Australia	1,903,000,000	32 mill. field-crop; 6 mill. pasture (110 mill. sheep.).
Papua	58,000,000	60,000 coconut, rubber, cotton, coffee and hemp.
British New Guinea	58,000,000	229,000 coconuts, cocoa, coffee, kapok, &c.
New Zealand	66,000,000	2 mill. field-crops; 37 mill. pasture and grasses; 4 mill. woods; 29 mill. sheep.
Indian Empire	1,008,000,000	187 mill. food grains; 89 mill. forest.
Burma	150,000,000	14 mill. food grains; 22 mill. forest.
Ceylon	16,000,000	3,200,000 paddy, rubber, tea, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, &c.
Cyprus	2,293,000	450,000 wheat, barley, vines, oats, cotton, &c.
Malta, &c.	78,000	40,000 cereal and food crops.
Palestine	6,600,000	2,000,000 barley, wheat, citrus fruits, olives, vines, &c.
Malaya	33,000,000	4,725,000 rubber, rice, coffee, tobacco, coconut, oil-palms, pineapples.
Sarawak	27,000,000	560,000 rubber, rice, sago, coconut, pepper; 342,000 timber.
North Borneo	20,000,000	290,000 rubber, rice, coconut, sago, tobacco.
Union of South Africa	302,000,000	12 mill. field-crops; 1¼ mill. fruit; 41 mill. sheep and goats.
Southwest Africa	206,000,000	56,000 potatoes, wheat, maize, tobacco.
Rhodesia, North	184,000,000	45,000 maize, tobacco, wheat, &c. (Europeans' cultivation).
Rhodesia, South	96,000,000	340,000 maize, tobacco, wheat, &c. (Europeans').
Bechuanaland	176,000,000	(feeds 1½ mill. cattle.)
Basutoland	7,500,000	400,000 maize, kaffircorn, wheat, &c.
Swaziland	4,300,000	42,000 maize, kaffircorn, tobacco, cotton, &c.
Kenya	141,000,000	488,000 hemp, maize, coffee, wheat, &c. (Europeans').
Uganda	51,500,000	1,700,000 cotton, sesame, ground nuts, maize, coffee.
Sudan	645,000,000	2,250,000 durra, cotton, sesame, ground nuts, cereals.
Tanganyika	235,000,000	1,325,000 maize, sisal, rice, coffee, cotton, &c.
Nyasaland	24,000,000	98,000 tobacco, cotton, tea, &c. (Europeans').
Somaliland	43,500,000	80,000 sorghum, maize, gram; cedar and gum trees inland.
Nigeria	238,000,000	1,040,000 ground-nuts, cocoa, sesame, rubber, cotton and cotton-seed.
British Cameroons	22,000,000	10,700 cocoa and rubber; also palm kernels and bananas.
Gold Coast	59,000,000	950,000 cocoa; also kola, oil-palms, yams, cassava.
Togoland	84,700,000	Cocoa, cotton, palm kernels, kola-nuts, tobacco.
Sierra Leone	17,800,000	430,000 palm kernels, kola, rice, cassava, yams.
British West Indies	8,071,000	720,000 cocoa, sugar-cane, bananas, &c.; 950,000 timber.
British Guiana	57,000,000	185,000 rice, sugar-cane, coffee, &c.; 50 mill. forest (hard-woods).
British Honduras	5,500,000	Coconuts, bananas; 5 mill. mahogany, cedar and gum trees.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1935.

From *The Bookseller*, Dec. 20, 1935.

Classification.	Total.	Reprints and New Editions.	Translations.	Editions de Luxe.
Aeronautics .....	69	13	3	...
Annals and Serials.....	106	80	...	...
Anthropology and Ethnology .....	45	6	...	...
Archæology .....	76	4	2	...
Art and Architecture.....	203	17	4	5
Astronomy and Meteorology .....	48	7	...	...
Banking and Finance .....	43	9	...	...
Bibliography and Literary History .....	132	17	4	2
Biography and Memoirs .....	821	140	56	...
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture.....	162	20	1	...
Calendars, Booklets and Albums .....	49	26	...	...
Chemistry and Physics .....	120	37	8	1
Childrens' Books and Minor Fiction.....	1,345	394	7	...
Classics and Translations .....	104	52	43	...
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias .....	76	15	...	...
Directories and Guide Books .....	205	122	...	...
Domestic Economy .....	81	7	...	...
Educational .....	1,286	212	33	...
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics.....	176	66	2	...
Essays and Belles-Lettres .....	381	98	10	9
Facetiae .....	23	5	1	...
Fiction.....	5,310	2,905	99	4
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining .....	53	3	...	...
History.....	438	52	17	3
Illustrated Gift Books .....	199	33	13	12
Law and Parliamentary.....	200	74	6	...
Maps and Atlases.....	23	8	...	...
Mathematics .....	23	6	...	...
Medical and Surgical .....	445	122	13	...
Music .....	64	6	...	1
Natural History, Biology and Zoology.....	174	32	4	...
Nautical .....	110	32	1	...
Naval and Military .....	80	8	...	1
Occultism .....	57	11	3	...
Oriental .....	105	25	24	...
Philately .....	13	4	...	...
Philosophy and Science.....	202	38	8	...
Poetry and the Drama .....	679	191	36	9
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day ...	673	48	12	2
Psychology .....	67	6	2	...
Religion and Theology .....	846	104	36	7
Sociology.....	231	23	3	...
Sports, Games and Pastimes .....	222	45	2	1
Technical Handbooks.....	287	61	5	...
Topography, Local History and Folklore.....	139	20	5	...
Trade, Commerce and Industry .....	71	6	1	...
Travel and Adventure .....	296	43	16	...
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping.....	32	9	...	...
Wireless .....	28	6	...	...
Totals .....	16,678	5,268	480	57

## UNITED KINGDOM'S WHEAT IMPORTS.

From:—	1934. Cwt.	1935. Cwt.
Canada .....	35,702,970	36,897,875
Australia .....	21,658,112	17,697,807
British India.....	166,368	159,532
Argentina .....	35,081,038	22,751,126
U.S.S.R. ....	2,095,212	6,904,110
Germany .....	2,019,340	171,992
U.S.A. ....	131,424	593,029
Other Countries .....	5,770,880	16,051,075
	102,625,344	101,226,546

## WORLD'S CULTIVATED AREAS (1932).

Country.	1,000 Hectares.	1,000 Acres.
U.S.A. ....	138,403	= 342,000
U.S.S.R. ....	138,000	= 341,000
British India.....	125,450	= 310,000
China.....	100,000	= 247,000
Argentina.....	26,447	= 65,300
Canada.....	23,523	= 58,100
France.....	22,162	= 54,750
Germany.....	20,485	= 50,600
Poland.....	18,551	= 46,600
Spain.....	15,947	= 39,400
Manchukuo.....	15,684	= 38,700
Italy.....	13,782	= 34,000
Australia.....	13,751	= 33,900
Rumania.....	13,487	= 33,300

FROM statistical tables published in *The Bookseller* it is clear that the number of books issued during the period under review continues, in face of general complaints of over-production, to show an increase on that of the previous year, the respective figures being 17,080 as against 16,459.

Co-operation amongst publishers has not, it would seem, reached the stage of concerted restriction.

Whilst Lord Camrose inconsequently advocated "the more books the better, whether good, bad or indifferent," Sir John Murray ruefully calculated that it would take 75 years to read the books in the *Sunday Times* Exhibition, by which time there would have been 75 more such shows to be digested.

On the other hand, Mr. J. D. Stewart, editor of the English Catalogue of Books for 1935, declared that the book-reading public has increased by over 250 per cent. in the past year, and that we "may soon hear of a scarcity of books." In this variety of counsel it is perhaps not surprising that the publishers are taking no chances of a shortage; which might, however, prove a blessing, if it threw readers back upon the masterpieces of the past.

The following may be recorded amongst statistics of interest chronicled during the year:—

The Oxford Press issued a fine quarto lectern Bible, marking the 400th year since it was first printed in English.

The Jubilee of King George V. produced 104 commemorative volumes.

Over three million copies of the sixpenny Penguin books were sold in the first year of their issue.

Eleven million copies of Tolstoi's works have been printed since the Russian Revolution, and 712,000 in 1935. Of Mr. Morton's "In the Steps of the Master" over 200,000 copies have been sold.

A large collection of Boswell papers was discovered at Durham, including 119 letters from Dr. Johnson.

A copy of the 1863 edition of "Alice in Wonderland" was sold for 900 guineas; a large paper copy of Blake's "Songs of Innocence" fetched £1,050, and a 4-page letter of Keats £1,600.

Rudyard Kipling left £155,238.

LITERARY EVENTS occurring during the period included the celebration on March 31 of the centenary of the publication of "Pickwick Papers"; the reception by the King at Buckingham Palace in June and, later, officially by the Government, of the International Congress of Publishers; and the large Book Exhibitions and Fairs held by the *Sunday Times* in London, and by other organisations in France, Spain and Hungary.

Concerning the machinery of book production and distribution, controversy has centred chiefly around the following subjects:—

- (a) The censorship of books and plays.
- (b) The law relating to libel and plagiarism.
- (c) The effect of the growth of "Twopenny Libraries."
- (d) Proposals that booksellers should become librarians; that libraries (in view of the estimate that each library copy of a book represents 50 readers) should contribute to authors' royalties, or pay more for their books.

(e) The influence of broadcasting and gramophone developments upon book reading.

(f) The ethics of author-reviewing.

Amongst various items of literary interest chronicled during the year may be mentioned Mr. Baldwin's speech at Cambridge urging our Universities to produce more poets "to inspire the world with a sense of unity and a sense of freedom"; the continued vogue of long novels—Priestley's last contained 516 pages, Frankau's 608, and Shaw Desmond's 960; and the reports of various librarians indicating the steady increase of the percentage of readers interested in the classes of books comprehensively labelled as "non-fiction."

Attention was once again drawn to the niggardly treatment by the State of Letters and the Arts when Mr. A. P. Herbert spoke in the House of Commons upon the contemptible smallness of the Civil List Pensions to persons distinguished for their services to literature and science, the total of which for new pensions amounts to £1,200 a year. Mr. Chamberlain could only reply that "there was little evidence of feeling in favour of any change."

### BEST SELLERS.

Speaking generally, the year has given us a good average output of literature without phenomenal features.

The element of the "topical" in book successes must not be forgotten.

It is not unnatural that in a period of successive political crises and alarms, John Gunther's "Inside Europe" should have taken first place in the lists of "best-sellers"; whilst Winifred Holtby's untimely death lent a special interest to "South Riding," her last book.

The elder generation, for whom he was much more than a name, has seized with eagerness upon Mrs. Dugdale's life of Arthur Balfour. The popularity of detective stories and "thrillers" shows little signs of waning or exhaustion, but their best authors have realised the necessity of humanising their interest; of making any love episode introduced inherent in the plot; of conforming, in short, more nearly to the canons of ordinary fiction. Again, interest in the Oxford Group Movement has doubtless stimulated the sales of Beverley Nichols' "The Fool Hath Said." The vastly increased vogue for travel, cruising, and the countryside helps to account for the phenomenal success of Mr. Morton's "In the Steps," and other topographical issues; whilst the laughter of an ever-growing army of motorists explains the popularity of Fougasse's "You Have Been Warned." A further contribution to the gaiety of nations has been supplied by a new biography of Emily Brontë, in which the too speculative author, misreading a pencilled "Love's Farewell," written by Charlotte over one of her sister's poems, has provided the author of "Wuthering Heights" with an unexpected lover, Mr. "Louis Parendsen."

The following have been included amongst BANNED BOOKS: *In the Irish Free State*; "Helen between Cupids" (Edwards); "Men of Goodwill," Book V (Jules Romains); "The Little Wench" (Lindsay); "A Farewell to Arms" (Hemingway); "The Sixth Beatitude" (Radclyffe Hall); "David and Joanna" (G. Blake); "Eyeless in Gaza" (A. Huxley); "Bird Alone" (S. O'Faolain); "I Claudius"

(R. Graves). *In India*; "The Face of Mother India" (Mayo). *In Germany, Italy and Russia*; "I Saw for Myself" (V. Brown). Arnold Zweig has been denationalised in Germany, and his property confiscated.

## PRIZES.

*Femina Vie*: "The Root and the Flower" (L. H. Myers). *Pulitzer*: "Honey in the Horn" (H. L. Davis). *Hawthornden*: "Life of Edmund Campion" (Evelyn Waugh). *Harraps' Cracksman Competition*: "Meet the Baron" (Anthony Morton).

## DEATHS

during the year in the various provinces of literature include the names of Winifred Holtby, Adam Black, Rudyard Kipling, George, Frederick and Maurice Macmillan, C. Graham, Clarence Day, Charles Chambers, F. P. Dunne (Mr. Dooley), G. K. Chesterton, A. E. Housman, Ben Maggs, R. B. Cunningham Graham, C. H. B. Quennell, Sir Owen Seaman, Professor J. S. Haldane, A. B. Powys, Lord Reading, Mrs. Sidgwick, Dr. Shadwell, Sir M. Spielman.

THE CENTENARIES were marked of the publication of the "Pickwick Papers," Mark Twain's birth (Nov. 30), Samuel Butler's (Dec. 4), William Godwin's death (April 7), Joseph Butler's "Analogy of Religion" (bicentenary), and the tercentenary of Harvard College.

Dealing with some general aspects of authorship and literature to-day, a few pertinent paragraphs from an article by Mr. Swinnerton published in "The Book World" last autumn may appropriately be quoted here: "Of course, it might be said that the interests of real literature would be best served if the supply of new books could fail utterly for a period not exceeding ten years. That would allow many of us to make a first acquaintance with some of those excellent works which are overlaid, as it were, in each publishing season—the books we mean to read and never quite reach; the books nobody has told us about; the books the bookseller has not seen fit to stock or the library to re-order. On an average, most of us fail to investigate the claims of something over thirteen thousand new books per annum.

"Any writer who would withdraw from the prevailing confusion in order to think for himself is apt to lose step with the time, and fall into complete neglect. Then the work upon which he has lavished his pains over a long period may seem to others by the time it is published as stale as an old loaf. Amid the frantic busy-ness of the age there is no time for cautious and reflective handling of a great theme, no time for quietness, for happiness, for peace. Every day's news may destroy the conclusions reached after months of labour. Many books are out of date five minutes after they have been published; others are stillborn, because their themes have been anticipated by those luckier in the race. Success itself is something snatched in haste from oblivion. . . . The need for immediate results leads more and more to a preference on the part of publishers and booksellers for the book which has "advertising" or "sales" value—some obvious quality or topical interest which can be hammered into ordinary minds by means of what is equivalent to the "plugging" of tunes in a current musical comedy. Hence the prevalence of "stunt"

books. While unostentatious quality will nearly always in time find its acknowledgment, there is a common inclination to align quality with novelty.

"A living literature is one in which authors can go their own way regardless of fashion and regardless of dictation from outside. They should be able to write what they wish to write. That is more difficult to-day than it has ever been; not because publishers will not venture with the unknown, for they have never been keener and more enterprising, but because amid so much shouting over what is immediately saleable an impression arises that anything which cannot be pushed into notice will be overwhelmed. . . . As in the novel, so in other fields, calculation, the product of a period pre-eminently economic and mathematical, has taken the place of spontaneous relish in life and art. Rule has been devised and acclaimed as principle. It has seemed more admirable to produce a calculated cleverness than an uncalculated beauty. . . . I am frightened on the author's account lest speed and push should drive the more delicate brethren to ambition lower than the highest. That is a terrible danger at the moment. I loathe the present absorption of some young talents in political exercises for which they have but a bookish foundation. I dread lest the only alternative to mass popularity should be dilettantism and academic priggishness. But I have no belief in the extinction of originality even in a much mechanised world. . . . I do not suppose for a moment that Cervantes or Shakespeare or Balzac thought of his own cleverness, or that he was concerned with anything beyond the making of a better book or play he was engaged upon. I think that what is the matter with our literature at the present time is excessive concern with either publicity or æsthetics."

## CLASSIFIED LIST.

In regard to the following classified list it should be noted:—

- (1) That space does not permit of more than 3 per cent. of the new books issued during the year being included;
- (2) that the general reader rather than the student has been considered in selecting titles;
- (3) that a proportionately higher percentage of non-fiction books is recorded than of novels;
- (4) that translations are only exceptionally included; and
- (5) that the year under review runs from October, 1935, to September, 1936, and entries are roughly chronological in order.

## BIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS.

"An Autobiographical Study," by S. Freud; "The Queen of Scots," by Stefan Zweig; "Epitaph on George Moore," by C. Morgan; "Beany Eye," by David Garnett; "Byron, The Years of Fame," by P. Quennell; "Life and Letters of John Galsworthy," by H. Marrot; "Correspondence of Thomas Gray," edited by Paget Toynbee and Leonard Whibley; "Antony," by Lord Lytton; "A Roman Life," by Gipsy Petulengo; "Letters of George III.," by B. Dobree; "Samuel Pepys, The Years of Peril," by A. Bryant; "Letters of Sir Walter Scott," edited by H. Grierson; "Randall Davidson,"

by G. Bell; "Lord Chesterfield," by S. Shellabarger; "General Smuts," by S. Millin; 2 vols.; "Voltaire," by H. N. Brailford; "Life Errant," by C. Hamilton; "Thomas Lovell Beddoes," by H. W. Donner; "The Naval Memoirs of Sir Roger Keyes," 11 (1916-18); "Robespierre," by J. M. Thompson; "Shakespeare," by J. Middleton Murry; "The Anvil of War," Letters of F. S. Oliver; "Spinoza," by F. Pollock; "Aspects of Wilde," by V. O'Sullivan; "Victoria of England," by E. Sitwell; "As Time went on," by E. Smyth; "George V.," by A. Bryant; "Oil Paint and Grease Paint," Autobiography of Laura Knight; "Joseph Conrad," by E. Crankshaw; "Scottish Eccentrics," by H. Macdiarmid; "The Last Landfall," by D. Malone; "A Flame in Sunlight," by E. Sackville West (De Quincey); "George III.," by J. D. G. Davies; "Ali the Lion," by W. Plomer; "Molly Lepell," by D. M. Stuart; "Monogram," by G. B. Stern; "The Silver Fleece," by R. Collis; "Rufus Isaacs," by S. Jackson; "Lobby," by H. Pearson; "Mrs. Thrale of Streatham," by C. Vulliamy; "Dramatis Personæ," by W. B. Yeats; "Wellington," by C. Crutwell; "The Life of Charles James Fox," by E. Innes; "Lord Palmerston," by H. Bell; "Parnell," by Joan Haslip; "A Royalist's Notebook," edited by F. Bamford (Sir John O'Leander); "John Tweed," by his daughter; "William Morris," by May Morris; "Henrietta Maria," by C. Oman; "Arthur James Balfour," by B. Duddale (Vol. I); "The Wild Irish Girl, Sidney Owenson," by L. Stevenson; "The Earnest Atheist," by M. Muggeridge (Samuel Butler); "Anne Douglas Sedgwick," edited by B. de Selincourt; "The Anatomy of Frustration," by H. G. Wells.

#### ESSAYS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"Four Hedges: A Gardener's Chronicle," by C. Leighton; "What Happens in Hamlet," by Dover Wilson; "In Praise of Idleness," by Bertrand Russell; "Salar the Salmon," by H. Williamson; "The Book World," edited by John Hampden; "Reason and Emotion," by J. Macmurray; "Religion and Science," by B. Russell; "What a Word!" by A. P. Herbert; "The Ashendene Press Bibliography," by C. H. St. J. Hornby; "Game Birds, Beasts & Fishes" (Lonsdale Library), by Eric Parker; "Collected Essays," by F. H. Bradley; "The Torch of Freedom," Speeches by Stanley Baldwin; "Language of Truth and Logic," by A. Ayer; "Down but not Out," Anon.; "Running Accompaniments," by H. Nevinson; "Dorset Essays," by L. Powys; "From Rousseau to Proust," by Havelock Ellis; "Mars his Idiot," by H. Tomlinson; "Essays Ancient and Modern," by T. S. Eliot; "Life with Father," by C. Day; "Poets and Prophets," by A. Maurois; "Song for Sixpence," by G. Pollett (A Pedlar of Verses); "Abinger Harvest," by E. M. Forster; "The Movies on Trial," edited by W. Perlman; "The Zoo you knew," by L. Brightwell; "History of the English Novel," by E. A. Baker (Dickens and Thackeray); "As I was Saying," by G. K. Chesterton; "Newnham," by M. Hamilton; "Sagittarius Rising," by C. Lewis (Flying Records); "The Open Air," by A. Bell; "Sherston's Progress," by

S. Sassoon; "Between the Wars," by H. Nevinson; "The Tichborne Case," by Lord Maugham; "Obiter Scripta," by G. Santayana; "Reperusals," by L. Pearsall Smith; "Only the other Day," by E. V. Lucas; "Walls have Mouths," by W. Macartney (Prison Experience); "I took off my Tie," by H. Massingham (East-end Life); "The Patient Looks at the Hospital," by F. Fidler.

#### FICTION

"Clear Horizon," by D. Richardson; "Faith, Hope, No Charity," by Margaret Lane; "The Last Puritan," by G. Santayana; "To-morrow is also a Day," by R. Cavan; "Cut and Come Again," Short Stories by H. E. Bates; "The Middle-aged Man on the Flying Trapeze," by J. Furber; "Hester and Her Family," by H. W. Freeman; "The Virgin of Sealholt," by G. Kamban (Icelandic); "Summer-time Ends," by I. Hargrave; "Regency," by D. L. Murray; "The Pure Flame," by E. Maunin; "Venus over Lannery," by M. Armstrong; "South Riding," by W. Holtby; "An Ordinary Life," by Karel Capek; "Jamaica Inn," by D. du Maurier; "Strange Glory," by L. Myers; "Night over the East" (adapted from the German by E. and W. Muir); "Who Rides on a Tiger," by Mrs. B. Lowndes; "The Retreat," by F. Reid; "Silence in Heaven," by L. Sieveking; "Prelude to Kingship," by J. Lane (Charles II.); "Sparkenbroke," by C. Morgan; "Old King Cole," by E. Shanks; "The Thinking Reed," by R. West; "Mirror for Skylarks," by M. Hare; "The Sixth Beatitude," by Radclyffe Hall; "The World Over," by E. Wharton; "The Phoenix Nest," by E. Jenkins (Elizabethan); "Main Line West," by P. Horgan; "Caroline," by R. Crompton; "Duet for Female Voices," by S. Campion; "Eyeless in Gaza," by A. Huxley; "The Faithful Lovers," by J. Beresford; "The Island of Sheep," by John Buchan; "Choose a Bright Morning," by H. Bernstein; "London Pride," by Shaw Desmond; "Bird Alone," by S. O'Faolain; "They Walk in the City," by J. Priestley; "Novel on Yellow Paper," by S. Smith; "Not Too Narrow, Not Too Deep," by R. Sale; "The Weather in the Streets," by R. Lehmann; "The Emotional Journey," by W. Maxwell; "The Olive Field," by R. Bates; "Men of Good Will," IX and X, by Jules Romains; "Summer Will Show," by S. Warner; "Far Forest," by F. Brett Young; "A Prayer for My Son," by Hugh Walpole; "Shining Scabbard," by R. Hutchinson; "Golden Wedding," by A. Parrish; "Cities of Refuge," by Sir P. Gibbs.

#### CRIME AND DETECTIVE STORIES.

"Gaudy Night," by D. L. Sayers; "The Loss of the *Jane Vosper*," by F. W. Crofts; "Flowers for the Judge," by M. Allingham; "Murder by the Dozen," introduced by F. Yeats Brown; "The Crystal Skull," by J. Maclaren; "Trent's Own Case," by E. Bentley and H. Allen; "Six Against the Yard," by Various Authors; "Murder off Miami," by D. Wheatley (a new format, cumbersome but clever); "Rooksmiths," by S. Truss; "Death at the President's Lodging," by M. Innes; "Murder in Mesopotamia," by A. Christie; "In Face of the Verdict," by J. Rhode.



## POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND RELIGION.

"Soviet Communism," by S. and B. Webb; "The Forward View," by L. S. Amery; "We Europeans," by J. S. Huxley and R. Haddon; "World Without Faith," by J. Beevers; "An Introduction to the Books of the Apocrypha," by W. Oesterley; "We Did Not Fight," edited by J. Bell; "Survey of International Affairs, 1934," by A. J. Toynbee; "The Purpose of God," by W. R. Matthews; "Magna Britannica," by J. Coatman; "Guide to Philosophy," by C. E. M. Joad; "A Prelude to Religion," by E. E. Thomas; "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," by J. Keynes; "Inside Europe," by J. Gunther; "The Ethics of Competition," by F. Knight; "The Future of Marriage in Western Civilization," by E. Westernmark; "The Fear of the Dead in Primitive Religion," by Sir J. Frazer; "This Have and Have Not Business," by Sir N. Angell; "Motive and Method in a Christian Order," by Sir J. Stamp; "Spring Up, O Well!" by D. Kahn (Jewish Life in Palestine); "The Rise of European Liberalism," by H. Laski; "Road to Life," by A. Makarenco; "Moscow Admits a Critic," by Sir B. Pares; "Christian Morality," by Hensley Henson; "Millions of Dictators," by E. Lengyel; "The United States and Europe," by E. Tatum.

## ART AND SCIENCE.

"The Arts To-day," edited by G. Grigson; "English Costume of the Later Middle Ages," by Iris Brooke; "Faraday's Diary," edited by T. Martin; "The Painter's Eye," by E. Glasgow; "Human Ecology," by J. Bews; "Recollections of a Picture Dealer," by A. Vollard (Modern French Art); "Brahm's Life and Work," by K. Geiringer; "Medical Aspects of Crime," by W. N. East; "Studies in the Psychology of Sex," by Havelock Ellis (4 vols.); "Velasquez, a Catalogue," by A. Mayer; "English Church Screens," by A. Vallance; "First Principles of Typography," by S. Morison.

## POETRY AND DRAMA.

"Vigils," by S. Sassoon; "A Full Moon in March," by W. B. Yeats; "Lyrics and Sonnets," by Lord A. Douglas; "Poems, 1919 to 1934," by W. De la Mare; "The Simpleton, The Six and The Millions," by Bernard Shaw; "The Faber Book of Modern Verse," edited by M. Roberts; "Songs and Incantations," by W. J. Turner; "A Letter from Pontus and other Verse," by J. Masfield; "Collected Poems," of G. W. Young; "Sonnets and Poems," by E. Holmes; "Selected Passages from The Dawn in Britain," by C. Doughty; "Poems," by M. Roberts; "The Collected Poems of Austin Clarke."

## HISTORY.

"Charles I. and Cromwell," by G. Young; "The Russian Revolution," by W. Chamberlin; "The War in the Air," by H. A. Jones; "England, 1870-1914," by R. Ensor; "England and the Near East," by H. Temperley; "Gallipoli," by J. North; "The Reign of Elizabeth," by J. Black; "The Allegory of Love," by C. Lewis; "Great Britain Empire and Commonwealth, 1886-1935," by J. Spender; "War Memoirs of D. Lloyd George," Vol. 5.

## TRAVEL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

"Both Sides of Buka Passage," by B. Blackwood; "Antarctic Discovery," by R. E. Byrd; "Everest: The Challenge," by F. Younghusband; "Malayan Symphony," by W. Foran; "China's Millions," by A. L. Strong; "Abyssinian Adventure," by G. Harmsworth; "My Vagabondage," by H. A. Vachell; "Sledge," by M. Lindsay (Greenland); "London Through the Ages," by F. Tickner; "Green Hills of Africa," by E. Hemingway; "The County of Sussex," by H. Belloc; "The Good New Days," by M. and C. Quennell; "Bridle Paths," by A. Tschiffely; "This England," by W. Shears; "News from Tartary," by P. Fleming; "English Downland," by H. Massingham.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, CENSUS BY CENSUS.

Males.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Excess of 1931 over 1881 (fifty years).	Fe-males.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Excess of 1931 over 1881 (fifty years).
Age.							Years.	Age.							Years.
0	43'4	43'2	45'9	51'6	55'5	58'7	15'3	0	46'6	46'7	49'8	55'4	59'5	62'9	16'3
5	52'0	51'8	54'1	57'2	58'8	60'1	8'1	5	54'0	54'1	56'7	59'9	61'7	63'2	9'2
10	48'6	48'1	50'1	53'1	54'7	55'8	7'2	10	50'6	50'4	52'9	55'9	57'5	58'9	8'3
15	44'4	43'7	45'7	48'6	50'2	51'2	6'8	15	46'4	46'0	48'5	51'4	53'1	54'3	7'9
20	40'3	39'5	41'5	44'2	45'8	46'8	6'5	20	42'4	41'9	44'3	47'1	48'7	49'9	7'5
25	36'5	35'6	37'4	40'0	41'6	42'6	6'1	25	38'6	37'9	40'1	42'8	44'5	45'6	7'0
35	29'1	28'0	29'5	31'7	33'3	33'9	4'8	35	31'4	30'3	32'0	34'4	36'1	36'9	5'5
45	22'4	21'1	22'3	23'9	25'3	25'5	3'1	45	24'4	23'2	24'5	26'3	27'8	28'3	3'9
55	16'0	15'0	15'9	16'9	17'8	17'9	1'9	55	17'5	16'3	17'5	18'9	19'9	20'2	2'7
65	10'5	9'7	10'4	11'0	11'4	11'3	0'8	65	11'5	10'6	11'4	12'4	12'9	13'1	1'6
75	6'1	5'7	6'1	6'4	6'6	6'4	0'3	75	6'7	6'2	6'8	7'3	7'5	7'5	0'8
85	3'3	3'1	3'4	3'6	3'7	3'5	0'2	85	3'6	3'4	3'7	4'1	4'1	4'0	0'4

Scotland at the 1931 Census showed longevity, both of males and females, less than England and Wales at all ages under 85 by 2·7 years for males and 3·4 years for females at birth to fractions of a year at later ages, but while in Scotland at every age women's longevity exceeds that of men the excess is less than in England. In Ireland the longevity of men from 35 years of age and of women from 65 years right up to 100 consistently exceeds both England's and Scotland's average at some ages by over a year. The expectations based on the 1936 Census there are not available yet.

**THE LONDON STAGE.**—In its fight against the cinema, the theatre during the past year followed a fashion set by its competitor and turned to history. Among the chief successes of 1936 were several dramas based, more or less accurately, upon real characters of the past, such as *Mary Tudor*, by Wilfrid Grantham, which registered over 200 performances; *Charles the King*, by Maurice Colbourne, and *St. Helena*, in which R. C. Sherriff and Jeanne de Casalis showed Napoleon in a sympathetic light. Another dramatist, Miss Helen Jerome, introduced to playgoers two of the earliest of British women novelists in adaptations of *Jane Eyre* and *Pride and Prejudice*, and a living woman writer, Miss Mazo de la Roche, brought to life in *Whiteoaks* part of her story of a Canadian family. Mr. St. John Ervine's *Anthony and Anna* ran through the year, but that record was exceeded by *Night Must Fall*, Enilyn Williams' thriller, *Call It a Day*, Miss Dodie Smith's comedy, and the quaint Chinese play, *Lady Precious Stream*, survivors of the previous year. Another big success was *Storm in a Tea-cup*, adapted by James Bridie from the Austrian; Mr. Noel Coward displayed a new side of his versatility with a group of one-act plays, and Mr. J. B. Priestley contributed *Bees on the Boat Deck*, one of his least satisfactory comedies. A new type of thriller was *The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse*, by Barre Lyndon, and high in this class stood *Love from a Stranger*, adapted by Frank Vosper from one of Mrs. Agatha Christie's stories, and *The Frog*, from Edgar Wallace's novel, by Ian Hay. Sir John Martin-Harvey was welcomed in the West End in an elaborate production of Professor Gilbert Murray's translation of *Edipus Rex*; Ibsen and Tchekov were represented, the latter by *The Seagull*, which achieved a long run; and Shakespeare not only drew enthusiastic audiences to the Old Vic, Sadler's Wells and the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, but had a West End revival in *Antony and Cleopatra*.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1935, and Oct. 31, 1936:—

**ADELPHI**, 411 Strand, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 20. *Fritzi*, musical comedy by Sydney Blow and Edward Royce, music by Carl Tucker (Messrs. Leslie French and Bruce Winston and Mesdames Rosalinde Fuller and Betty Frankiss). (1936) Feb. 4. *Follow the Sun*, a C. B. Cochran revue by several authors, music by Arthur Schwartz (Messrs. Nick Long, Vic Oliver, Robert Linden and Frank Pettingell and Mesdames Claire Luce, Madeline Gibson, Irene Eisinger and Elizabeth Corcoran). Oct. 1. *Transatlantic Rhythm*, revue (Messrs. Lou Holtz, Buck and Dabbles and Mesdames Ruth Etting, Dorothy Dare and Lupe Velez).

**ALHAMBRA**, 23 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1936) March 18. *The Show That Jack Built*, revue by Jack Taylor (Messrs. Randolph Sutton, Jimmy James and Frank Randle). May 15. Ballet season opened under direction of Michel Fokine.

**AMBASSADORS**, West Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 27. *Our Own Lives*, by Gertrude Jennings (Messrs. Baliol Holloway and Stanley Lathbury, Lady Tree and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Laura Cowie and Lesley Wareing). (1936) Feb. 12. *Out of*

*the Dark*, by Ingram D'Abbes (Messrs. Henry Oscar, Felix Aylmer, Eric Stanley and Eric Cowley and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Pamela Standish). March 3. *Children to Bless You!* by G. Shiela Donisthorpe (Messrs. Nigel Patrick and Edward Dudgeon and Mesdames Marjorie Mars, Mary Jerrold, Joan White and Irene Browne). March 30. *Her Last Adventure*, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes (Messrs. George Mulcaster, Neville Brook and H. G. Stoker and Miss Jane Carr). April 22. *The Future That Was*, by Francis and Hilda Deverell (Messrs. Henry Oscar and Eric Cowley and Mesdames Lesley Wareing and Sydney Fairbrother). Aug. 13. *The Two Bouquets*, by Eleanor and Herbert Farjeon (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow, Bruce Carfax and George Benson and Mesdames Joyce Barbour, Adelaide Stanley and Gertrude Musgrove).

**APOLLO**, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1936) March 24. *The Last of the Ladies*, by William Freshman (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Charles Heslop and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Adele Dixon). May 28. *The Fugitives*, by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Edwin Styles and Spencer Trevor and Mesdames Marion Lorne and Phyllis Dare).

**CAMBRIDGE**, Great Earl Street, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 16. *White Cargo*, Leon Gordon's play, revived (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Franklin Dyall and Walter Sodes and Miss Olga Lindo). (1936) May 23. *Sonata*, by Evelyn Millard (Messrs. C. V. France and Terence de Marney and Mesdames Stella Bonheur and Dorice Fordred).

**COLISEUM**, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 12. *Twenty to One*, by L. Arthur Rose (Messrs. Lupino Lane, Clifford McLlison and Arthur Rigby, Jun., and Mesdames Joyce Barbour, Betty Norton and Margaret Yarde). (1936) May 29. *Glamorous Nights*, by Ivor Novello, revived (Messrs. Barry Sinclair and Parry Jones and Mesdames Minnie Rayner, Muriel Barron and Olive Gilbert). July 29. *Lilac Time*, musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Maurice d'Oisly, Henry Raymond, Charles Mayhew and George Graves and Mesdames Helen Gilliland, Hazel Jennings and Florence Vie). Sept. 24. *The Desert Song*, musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Harry Welchman and Frederic Bentley and Mesdames Edith Day and Clarice Hardwicke).

**COMEDY**, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1936) March 6. *Dusty Ermine*, by Neil Grant (Messrs. David Horne, William Fox and Douglas Jeffries and Mesdames Leonora Corbett and Merle Tottenham). Oct. 28. *All-in Marriage*, by Aurania Rouverol and Emile Littler (Messrs. Harcourt Williams, Tony Simpson and Ralph Roberts and Mesdames Cora Goffin, Grizelda Hervey and Christine Silver).

**CRITERION**, 222 Piccadilly, W.1.—(1936) March 2. A cycle of Ibsen opened with *A Doll's House* (Messrs. Geoffrey Edwards, Wilfred Grantham and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Mesdames Lydia Nopokova and Elizabeth Hardy). April 16. *After October*, by Rodney Ackland (Messrs. Griffith Jones, Henry Caine and Peter Godfrey and Mesdames Mary Clare, Diana Beaumont and Iris Baker). July 2.

*The Lady of La Paz*, by Edith Ellis from Elinor Mordaunt's novel (Messrs. Anthony Ireland, Nigel Patrick and Clement McCallin and Mesdames Lillian Braithwaite, Nova Filbeam and Janet Johnson).

DALY'S, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 7. *Tread Softly*, by Peter Traill (Messrs. Ronald Squire, Edmund Breon and Robert Fleming and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Jessie Winter). (1936) Feb. 20. *Petticoat Fever*, by Mark Reed (Messrs. Dennis King and Anthony Shaw and Miss Jill Esmond.) March 19. *St. Helena*, by R. C. Sherriff and Jeanne de Casalis (Messrs. Kenneth Kent, Tristan Rawson, Alan Wheatley, Cecil Trouncer, and Leo Genn and Miss Lydia Sherwood). May 28. *The King's Leisure*, by Edith Savill and John Carlton (Messrs. Paul Cavanagh and Kynaston Reeves and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Jeanne Stuart). July 7. *The Visitor*, by Nicholas Monsarrat (Messrs. Guy Middleton and Louis Borell and Mesdames Greer Garson and Nadine March). Aug. 7. *Chinese White*, by Dudley Hoys (Messrs. Valentine Dyal, Frank Cochrane, Edmund Willard and Arthur Hardy and Miss Ena Moon). Sept. 8. *The Composite Man*, by Ronald Jeans (Messrs. Richard Bird and Antony Holles and Mesdames Diana Churchill and Elspeth Duxberry).

DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 26. *Jack and the Beanstalk*, pantomime (Messrs. Shaun Glenville, Douglas Wakefield, Charles Heslop, Billy Nelson and the Brothers Griffiths and Mesdames Binnie Hale and Marjorie Browne). (1936) May 7. *Rise and Shine*, by Harry Graham and Desmond Carter, music by Robert Stolz (Messrs. Jack Whiting, D. Hay Petrie and Syd Walker and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Irene Browne, Grace Lane and Clarice Hardwicke). Sept. 11. *Careless Rapture*, devised, written and composed by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Ivan Samson, Frederick Peisley, and Walter Crisham and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson, Zena Dare and Minnie Rayner).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C.2.—(1936) July 15. *Spring Tide*, by George Billam and Peter Goldsmith (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, Basil Radford, Geoffrey Edwards and Frederick Cooper and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Mary Colley). Oct. 30. *Murder in the Cathedral*, by T. S. Eliot (Messrs. Robert Spaight, Norman Chidgey and Martin Browne).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 23. Season of ballet (Anton Dolin and Markova). (1936) March 10. *European Soirée*, one-woman revue (Miss Fay Marbe). June 8. *Miss Smith*, by Henry Bernard (Messrs. Julien Mitchell, Beckett Bould and John Boxer and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Phyllis Konstam and Dora Gregory). Sept. 30. *No Ordinary Lady*, by Louis Verneuil (Messrs. Jack Melford, Anthony Shaw and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Miss Ellen Pollock).

FORTUNE, Russell Street, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 26. *When Knights Were Bold*, Charles Marlowe's farce, revived (Mr. Jackson Hartley and Miss Joan Panter).

GAIETY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1936) July 9. *Blackbirds of 1936*, revue with coloured artistes. Sept. 2. *Swing Along*, musical comedy by Guy Bolton, Fred Thompson and Douglas Furber, music by Martin Brookes (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Roy Royston, Fred Emney and Richard Hearne and Mesdames Louise Browne and Zelma O'Neal).

GARRICK, 2 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 25. *Vicky*, adapted by Bernard Merivale from the Hungarian (Messrs. Jack Melford and John Deverell and Mesdames Aileen Marson and Enid Stamp-Taylor). Dec. 26. *Buckie's Bears*, revived (Master Billy Buckland). (1936) Jan. 16. *Page from a Diary*, by Charles Bennett (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, George Elton and Ernst Deutsch and Miss Greer Garson).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1936) Aug. 6. *The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse*, by Barre Lyndon (Messrs. Ralph Richardson, Hugh E. Wright, Charles Mortimer, Eric Stanley, Frederic Worlock and Charles Farrell and Mesdames Meriel Forbes and Joan Marion).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C.2.—(1936) July 8. *No! No! Nanette!* musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Clifford Mollison and Shaun Glenville and Mesdames Barbara Vernon, Phyllis Monkman and Charlotte Leigh). Sept. 17. *Certainly, Sir!* musical comedy by R. P. Weston and Bert Lee (Messrs. George Robey and Mackenzie Ward and Mesdames Renée Houston and Winifred Izard).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1935) Dec. 6. *A Royal Exchange*, by Frederick Herenden from a play by Lawrence Clarke, with music (Messrs. Ramon Novarro, Hugh Wakefield and Eddie Foy and Mesdames Doris Kenyon and Doris Carson). Dec. 21. *La Poupée*, Audran's comic opera, revived (Messrs. Mark Lester, Walter Bird and Norman Williams and Miss Jean Colin). (1936) April 8. *The Happy Hypocrite*, by Clemence Dane and Richard Addinsell from Max Beerbohm's story (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Carl Harbord, Marius Goring and Stafford Hilliard and Mesdames Vivien Leigh, Viola Tree and Isabel Jeans).

LITTLE, John Street, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 23. *Alice Through the Looking Glass*, adapted by Nancy Price (Messrs. Esmé Percy, Andrew Leigh and Ernest Butcher and Miss Ursula Hanray). (1936) April 14. *Whiteoaks*, by Mazo de la Roche (Messrs. Stephen Haggard, Robert Newton and Aubrey Dexter and Mesdames Nancy Price, Elizabeth Maude and Jill Furse). June 23. *The Insect Play*, by the Brothers Capek, adapted by Nancy Price from Paul Selver's translation (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Wilfred Fletcher, Esmond Knight and George Thirlwell and Miss Elizabeth Maude).

LYCEUM, Strand, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 24. *The Forty Thieves*, pantomime (Messrs. George Jackley, Dick Tubb, Eddie Gray, Jimmy Gold and Charlie Naughton and Mesdames Florrie Forde, Betty Bucknell and Polly Ward).

LYRIC, 29 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1936) June 11. *Hand Lady*, by Edward Chodorov from story by Hugh Walpole (Messrs Robert Douglas and Alexander Clark and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Mabel Terry-Lewis). Sept. 10. *Farewell Performance*, by Lajos Zilahy, adapted by John L. Balderston (Messrs. Frederick Leister and O. B. Clarence and Miss Mary Ellis.). Oct. 9. *Charles the King*, by Maurice Colbourne (Messrs. Barry Jones, Morland Graham and George Merritt and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Joyce Kennedy).

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, Hammersmith.—(1935) Dec. 23. *The Magic Marble*, by Tom Macaulay (Messrs. Henry Hepworth, Wyn Weaver and Lionel Braham and Mesdames Rosamond Barnes and Beryl Laverick). (1936) May 5. *Bees on the Boat Deck*, by J. B. Priestley (Messrs. Ralph Richardson, Laurence Olivier, Raymond Huntley, Richard Goudien and S. J. Warrington and Mesdames Rene Ray and Kay Hammond).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1936) March 31. *Love from a Stranger*, by Frank Vosper from a story by Agatha Christie (Messrs. Frank Vosper and Geoffrey King and Mesdames Marie Ney, Muriel Aked and Ema Cannon). May 20. *The Seagull*, by Anton Tchekhov (Messrs. Stephen Haggard, Leon Quartermaine, John Gielgud and Frederick Lloyd and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft, Edith Evans and Martita Hunt). Sept. 16. *Girl Unknown*, by Ferenc Molnau, adapted by Margaret Webster (Messrs. Wyndham Goldie, Frederick Lloyd and Hugh Miller and Mesdames Lucie Mannheim and Helen Fellers). Oct. 14. *Antony and Cleopatra*, Shakespeare's play, revived (Messrs. Donald Wolfit, Leon Quartermaine, Hubert Harben, Ellis Irving, Lawrence Anderson and George Hayes and Mesdames Eugenie Leontovich and Margaret Rawlings).

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—Shakespeare, ballet and opera seasons were given as usual.

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.1.—(1936) Feb. 19. *At the Silver Swan*, by Guy Bolton and Clifford Grey, music by Edmond Samuels (Messrs. Bruce Carfax, Jack Barty and Steve Geray and Mesdames Alice Delysia, Marta Labarr and Magda Kun). Sept. 15. *This'll Make You Whistle*, by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson (Messrs. Jack Buchanan and David Hutchison and Mesdames Elsie Randolph and Jean Gillie).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W.1.—(1935) Dec. 26. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy, revived (Messrs. George Hayes and Leedam Stanley and Mesdames Nova Pilbeam, Violet Loxley and Carol Goodner). (1936) Sept. 2. *O-Kay for Sound*, revue (Messrs. Bud Flanagan, Chesney Allen, Naughton and Gold and Nervo and Knox).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 5. *The Limping Man*, revived (Messrs. Arthur Hardy and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Miss Grizelda Hervey). (1936) Jan. 9. *Family Album*, *The Astonished Heart*

and *Red Peppers*, short plays by Noel Coward (Noel Coward and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence and Alison Leggatt). Jan. 13. *Shadow Play*, *Hands Across the Sea*, and *Fumed Oak*, three plays by Noel Coward (Mr. Noel Coward and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence, Alison Leggatt and Moya Nugent). Sept. 29. *The Night of January 16*, by Ayn Rand (Messrs. Edwin H. Robins, Don Beddoe, Grandor Rhodes and Grant Mills and Mesdames Phoebe Foster and Iris Hall).

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—(1935) Dec. 12. *Mary Tudor*, by Wilfrid Grantham (Messrs. Dennis Arundell, Henry Hallatt and Marius Goring and Mesdames Flora Robson, Joyce Bland and May Agate). (1936) April 22. *The Shadow*, by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Cecil Parker and Bryan Powley and Mesdames Eileen Peel and Marjorie Taylor). May 26. *My Son's My Son*, by D. H. Lawrence, completed by Walter Greenwood (Messrs. Gyles Isham and Valentine Dyllal and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Sara Erskine).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1936) April 11. *The Frog*, by Ian Hay from Edgar Wallace's novel (Messrs. Gordon Harker, Jack Hawkins, Frank Pettingell and Herbert Lomas and Miss Christine Barry).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1935) Nov. 2. *Short Story*, by Robert Morley (Messrs. A. E. Matthews and Cyril Raymond, Mesdames Marie Tempest and Ursula Jeans and Dame Sybil Thorndike). (1936) March 4. *Red Night*, by James Lansdale Hodson (Messrs. Robert Donat, John Mills, George Carney, Bernard Lee and Guy Spaul). Aug. 14. *The Ante-Room*, by Kate O'Brien in collaboration (Messrs. Ronald Ward, Denys Blakelock and Clifford Evans and Mesdames Diana Wynyard, Dorice Fordred and Jessica Tandy). Sept. 24. *Follow Your Saint*, by Lesley Storm (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Francis Lester and Geoffrey Keen and Miss Edna Best). Oct. 13. *Jane Eyre*, by Helen Jerome from the novel (Messrs. Reginald Tate and Whitmore Humphreys and Mesdames Curigwen Lewis and Mollie Shannon).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bow Street, W.C.2.—(1936) April 27. International opera season opened with *Die Meistersingers*, by Wagner (Messrs. Heddle Nash, Rudolf Bockelmann, Torsten Ralf, Trefor Jones, Ludwig Weber and Karl August Neumann and Mesdames Tiana Lemnitz and Margery Booth). Sept. 28. *Edipus Rex*, translation of Sophocles' play by Professor Gilbert Murray (Sir John Martin-Harvey, Messrs. Balfol Holloway, J. Fisher White, Franklin Dyllal and Harvey Braban and Miss Miriam Lewes).

ROYALTY, 73 Dean Street, W.1.—(1936) Feb. 5. *Storm in a Tea-cup*, adapted by James Bridie from Bruno Frank's comedy (Messrs. Ian McLean, Roger Livesey and C. M. Hallard and Mesdames Sara Allgood and Ivy Des Voeux). Feb. 18. *Catiline*, Ibsen's first play, translated by Anders Orbeck (Mr. Donald Wolfit and Mesdames Elaine Wodson and Gabrielle Casartelli). April 15. *Glass Houses*, by Walter Ellis (Messrs. Patrick Waddington, Lewis Shaw and Aubrey Mallalieu and Mes-



dames Aileen Marson, Henrietta Watson and Olwen Brookes). *May 19. Marriage Settlement*, by Alistair Rhind (Messrs. Ivan Samson and Jack Allen and Mesdames Rosalinde Fuller and Kathleen O'Regan). *June 9. Winter Sunshine*, by G. A. Thomas (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Archibald Batty and Patric Curwen and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Mignon O'Doherty). *Oct. 13. Marigold*, by L. Allen Harker and F. R. Pryor, revived (Messrs. Kendal Chalmers and Walter Roy and Mesdames Sophie Stewart and Jean Clyde)

**SADLERS WELLS**, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.—Shakespeare, ballet and opera seasons were given as usual.

**ST. JAMES'S**, King Street, S.W.1.—(1936) *Feb. 27. Pride and Prejudice*, from Jane Austen's novel by Helen Jerome (Messrs. Athole Stewart, Hugh Williams and John Teed and Mesdames Celia Johnson, Eva Moore, Dorothy Hyson and Joan Harben).

**ST. MARTIN'S**, West Street, W.C.2.—(1935) *Nov. 5. Coincidence*, by Byers Robertson (Messrs. Jack Hawkins and Anthony Shaw and Mesdames Ena Burrill and Antoinette Cellier). *Nov. 26. Distinguished Gathering*, by James Parish (Messrs. Frank Vosper, Roland Culver and Ivan Samson and Mesdames Barbara Couper and Joan Hickson). (1936) *Jan. 29. Sauce for the Goose*, by Frederick Carlton (Mr. Wyndham Goldie and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Kay Hammond). *April 21. The Great Experiment* by John Hoare (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Malcolm Keen and Abraham Sofaer and Mesdames Renée Gadd and Antoinette Cellier). *May 12. Bitter Harvest*, by Catherine Turney (Mr. Eric Portman and Mesdames Nadine March, Joyce Kennedy and Norah Robinson). *June 10. Heroes Don't Care*, by Margot Neville (Messrs. Felix Aylmer, Rex Harrison and Henry Longhurst and Mesdames Carol Goodner and Coral Brown). *Oct. 27. Till the Cows Come Home*, by Geoffrey Kerr (Messrs. C. V. France, Charles Groves, H. R. Hignett, Leslie Banks and Alexander Field and Mesdames Adrienne Allen and Marjorie Fielding).

**SAVILLE**, 135 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1935) *Nov. 21. The Inside Stand*, by P. G. Wodehouse (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Ben Welden and James Carew and Miss Olive Blakeney). (1936) *April 1. Spread It Abroad*, revue by Herbert Farjeon, music by William Walker (Messrs. Nelson Keys and Walter Crisham and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson, Ivy St. Helier and Hermione Gingold). *Sept. 23. Over She Goes*, by Stanley Lupino (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Syd Walker and Laddie Cliff and Mesdames Adele Dixon and Tedde St. Denis).

**SAVOY**, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2. (1936) *Oct. 8. Going Places*, by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson (Messrs. Arthur Riscoe, Richard Dolman and Robert Nainby and Mesdames June Knight and Olga Baclanova).

**SHAFTESBURY**, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1936) *Feb. 26. Promise*, by Henry Bernstein, English text by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Ralph Richardson and Robert Harris and Mesdames Madge Titheradge, Edna Best and Ann Todd).

*May 27. Boy Meets Girl*, by Bella and Samuel Spewack (Messrs. Clinton Sundberg, Bramwell Fletcher and Don Douglas and Mesdames Helen Chandler and Ethel Remy). *Sept. 9. Laughter in Court*, by Hugh Mills (Messrs. Ronald Squire, Edmond Breon and Evelyn Roberts and Miss Yvonne Arnaud).

**STRAND**, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1936) *April 7. Baby Austin*, by B. C. Hilliam (Messrs. Aubrey Mather and Bromley Davenport and Mesdames Jane Welsh and Mary Jerrold). *May 13. Aren't Men Beasts!* by Vernon Sylvaime (Messrs. Robertson Hare, Alfred Drayton, John Mills and Ernest Jay).

**VAUDEVILLE**, 404 Strand, W.C.2.—(1935) *Dec. 14. Sleeping Beauty*, pantomime, by Desmond Carter and Robert Nesbitt (Messrs. Patrick Waddington, Bert Coote and George Benson and Mesdames Nellie Wallace, Phyllis Stanley and Nancy Burne). (1936) *March 11. The Town Talks*, revue by Vivian Ellis and Arthur Macrae (Mr. Arthur Riscoe and Mesdames Phyllis Stanley and June). *May 25. Greenwaters*, by Max Catto (Messrs. Sebastian Shaw, Henry Hepworth and Wilfrid Walter and Mesdames Gillian Lind and Marie Ault). *Sept. 1. Gentle Rain*, by Denison Clift and Frank Gregory (Messrs. Alan Napier and Thornley Walters and Mesdames Viola Keats and Haidee Wright). *Sept. 22. Do You Remember?* by Edith Saville and John Carlton (Mr. Tholey Walters and Miss Veronica Rose).

**VICTORIA PALACE**, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1936) *Jan. 30. The Man in Dress Clothes*, revived (Sir Seymour Hicks and Miss Margaretta Scott). *Sept. 28. Let's Raise the Curtain*, by Douglas Furber (Messrs. George Gee, Van Kirk and Fred Sanborn and Mesdames Florence Desmond and Elisabeth Welch).

**WESTMINSTER**, Palace Street, S.W.1.—(1935) *Nov. 19. Timon of Athens*, Shakespeare's play, revived (Messrs. Ernest Milton, Harcourt Williams and Torin Thatcher). (1936) *Jan. 30. The Dog Beneath the Skin*, by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood (Messrs. Gyles Isham, John Glyn-Jones, Desmond Walter-Ellis and Stefan Schnabel and Miss Veronica Turleigh). *April 13. Armlet of Jade*, by Lord Longford (Mr. Robert Hennessy and Miss Ria Mooney). *May 4. Ah, Wilderness!* by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Fred Johnson, Edward Lexy and Cyril Cusack and Miss Shela Richards). *June 3. The Emperor of Make-Believe*, by Madge Pemberton and Malcolm Orley (Mr. Ernest Thesiger and Mesdames Helena Pickard and Beryl Laverick). *July 3. A Bride for the Unicorn*, by Denis Johnston (Messrs. Godfrey Kenton, Lionel Dymoke and Michael Cole and Mesdames Joan Collier and Shela Richards). *Sept. 30. A Month in the Country*, by Turgenev, translated by Professor M. S. Mandell (Messrs. Dennis Arundell and Stephen Murray and Mesdames Gilian Scarfe and Cherry Cottrell).

**WHITEHALL**, 14 Whitehall, S.W.1.—(1935) *Nov. 8. Anthony and Anna*, by St. John Ervine (Messrs. Harold Warrender, Morris Harvey and Jack Raine and Mesdames Jessica Tandy and Fabia Drake).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1936) Sept. 25. *Murder On Account*, by Hayden Talbot and Kathlyn Hayden (Messrs. G. H. Mulcaster and Cameron Hall and Mesdames Rosalinde Fuller and Dorothy Dix).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1936) Feb. 18. *Three Men on a Horse*, by John Cecil Holm and George Abbott (Messrs. Romney Brent, Bernard Nedell, Edmond Ryan, David Burns and Ralph Chambers and Miss Claire Carleton). Sept. 15. *Mademoiselle*, by Jacques Deval, adapted by Audrey and Waveney Carten (Messrs. Cecil Parker and Victor Boggetti and Mesdames Madge Titheradge, Isabel Jeans and Greer Garson).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Aldwych on Nov. 3, 1935. *Legend of Yesterday*, by Ruth Howe (Messrs. Henry Oscar and Ernest Jay and Miss Margaret Webster); at the Aldwych on Dec. 8, *These Mortals*, by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Basil Radford, Glen Byam Shaw, Charles Lefeaux and Stephen Haggard and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Fabia Drake); at the Aldwych on Jan. 12, 1936, *Charity Begins* —, by Ireland Wood from a novel (Messrs. Wilfred Caithness and Rex Harrison and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Ethel Griffies and Katie Johnson); at the Aldwych on Feb. 16, *Almost In Confidence*, by Reginald Long

(Messrs. Harold Warrender and Aubrey Dexter and Mesdames Margaretta Scott and Fabia Drake); at the Aldwych on April 5, *Police-man's Holiday*, by Basil Bartlett (Messrs. Basil Radford and Wyndham Goldie and Mesdames Martita Hunt and Patricia Hilliard); at the Savoy on May 3, *The Happy Medium*, by Harold Dearden (Messrs. Michael Shepley and Edward Chapman and Mesdames Ethel Griffies, Nancy Poultney and Coral Brown); at the Savoy on May 24, *Murder on Account*, by Hayden Talbot and Kathlyn Hayden (Messrs. Charles Carson, William Roderick and Cameron Hall and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Ann Codrington); at the Aldwych on Oct. 4, *Causes Unknown*, by Philip Leaver (Messrs. Anthony Ireland and Basil Radford and Miss Ena Burrill).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the Fortune on Nov. 24, 1935, *Not For Children*, by Elmer Rice (Messrs. Finlay Currie and Jack Minster and Phyllis Stanley, Toska von Blissing and Martita Hunt); at the Westminster on March 15, 1936, *Toussaint Louverture*, by C. L. R. James (Messrs. Paul Robeson, John Ahuma, and Robert Adams and Miss Helen Vayne); at the Westminster on June 7, *Peace*, adapted from Aristophanes by Francois Porche (Messrs. Cecil Truncer and Finlay Currie).

## THE FILMS.

DESPITE 2 number of highly interesting films, both British and American, the event of the year in the cinema world was the presentation of *Modern Times*, the latest production of Charlie Chaplin. Behind a succession of the great comedian's whimsicalities was a background indicting the machinery age which brought the film a ban in Germany and wide popularity in Britain. The States also sent three splendid productions in *Romeo and Juliet*, the last and the best of Irving Thalberg's beautiful screenwork, *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*, and *Mutiny on the Bounty*, which "starred" our leading actor, Charles Laughton. A home Shakespeare film, *As You Like It*, was a striking addition to British successes, with Elisabeth Bergner and a very good cast. Mr. H. G. Wells saw two of his stories successfully presented—*Things to Come* and *The Man Who Worked Miracles*—and other notable works from our studios included *Rhodes of Africa*, *The Ghost Goes West*, *Secret Agent* and *Tudor Rose*.

Following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Nov. 1, 1935, to Oct. 31, 1936:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1936) Jan. 13. *Sans Famille*, French (Robert Lynen). Feb. 17. *Hohe Schule*, Austrian (Rudolf Forster). March 10. *Crime et Châtiment*, French (Pierre Blanchard and Harry Baur). April 6. *Liebesmelodie* (Marta Eggerth). May 27. *Die Ewige Maske*, Swiss. June 29. *Janosik*, Czechoslovakian. Aug. 24. *De Kribbebijter*, Dutch. Sept. 14. *Sylvia and Her Chauffeur*, Austrian (Olga Tschechowa). Oct. 7. *Singende Jugend*, Austrian.

ASTORIA, 157 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1936) May 18. *The Improper Duchess*, British (Hugh Wakefield and Yvonne Arnaud).

CAPITOL, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1935) Nov. 4. *Ginger* (Jackie Searle and Jane Withers). Nov. 11. *Way Down East* (Henry Fonda and Rochelle Hudson). Nov. 17. *King Solomon of Broadway* (Edmund Lowe). Nov. 25. *Our Little Girl* (Shirley Temple). Dec. 9. *A Fire Has Been Arranged*, British (Bud Flanagan and Chesney Allen). Dec. 16. *No Limit*, British (George Formby), and *His Night Out* (Edward Everett Horton). Dec. 23. *Foreign Affairs*, British (Tom Walls, Ralph Lynn, Robertson Hare and Marie Lohr).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1936) Jan. 15. *Peter Ibbetson* (Gary Cooper and Ann Harding) and *The Last Journey*, British (Godfrey Tearle). Feb. 4. *I Dream Too Much* (Henry Fonda and Lily Pons). March 3. *The Milky Way* (Harold Lloyd, Adolphe Menjou and Helen Mack). May 7. *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, in colour (Henry Fonda, Fred MacMurray and Sylvia Sidney). June 4. *The Ex-Mrs. Bradford* (William Powell and Jean Arthur). July 6. *The Case Against Mrs. Ames* (George Brent and Madeleine Carroll). Aug. 10. *Rhythm on the Range* (Bing Crosby) and *And So They Were Married* (Mary Astor). Sept. 3. *As You Like It*, British (Henry Ainley, Felix Aylmer, Richard Ainley, Leon Quartermaine, Laurence Olivier, Joan White, Dorice Ford and Elisabeth Bergner). Oct. 14. *The General Died at Dawn* (Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll).

CINEMA HOUSE STUDIO ONE, 225 Oxford Circus, W.1.—(1936) March 9. *Veille d'Armes*, French (Annabella). April 27. *Student of Prague* (Adolf Wohlbruck). June 15. *Letzte Rose*, adapted from Flotow's opera *Martha* (Helge Roswaenge). July 20. *La Crise est Finie* (Albert Prejan). Aug. 17. *So Endete Eine Liebe* (Paula Wessely). Sept. 7. *Marchand d'Amour*, French, and *Men of Yesterday*, British. Sept. 28. *Maria Bashkirtseff*, Austrian (Lili Darvas). Oct. 19. *La Kermesse Heroique*, French (Jean Murat and Françoise Rosay).

CURZON, Curzon Street, W.1.—(1935) Nov. 4. *Last Love* (Michiko Meinl). Nov. 26. *La Bandera* (Jean Gabin and Annabella). (1936) Jan. 13. *Second Bureau*, French (Jean Murat and Vera Korene). Feb. 18. *Bonne Chance*, French (Sacha Guitry and Jacqueline Delubac). March 23. *Merlusse*, French. April 27. *Ann Marie*, French (Annabella). May 19. *The Emperor's Candlesticks*, German. June 23. *The Phantom Gondola*. Aug. 3. *Whom the Gods Love*, British (John Loder and Victoria Hopper). Sept. 29. *Savoy Hotel* 217, German (Hans Albers and Gusti Huber). Oct. 26. *Mayerling*, French (Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux).

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1936) June 29. *Soft Lights and Sweet Music*, British (Ambrose, the Western Brothers and Billy Bennett). Aug. 3. *The Walking Dead* (Boris Karloff and Edmund Gwenn).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 4. *Escapade* (William Powell and Luise Rainer). Nov. 18. *She Married Her Boss* (Claudette Colbert and Edith Fellows). Dec. 2. *O'Shaughnessy's Boy* (Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper). Dec. 5. *Broadway Melody of 1936* (Jack Benny, Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell). Dec. 26. *Mutiny on the Bounty* (Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone). (1936) Feb. 10. *Rendezvous* (William Powell and Rosalind Russell). Feb. 17. *I Live My Life* (Brian Aherne and Joan Crawford). Feb. 24. *Riffraff* (Spencer Tracy and Jean Harlow). March 2. *A Night at the Opera* (The Marx Brothers and Allan Jones). March 16. *Ah, Wilderness!* (Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore). March 23. *Whipsaw* (Spencer Tracy and Myrna Loy). March 30. *Rose Marie* (Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald). April 9. *A Tale of Two Cities* (Ronald Colman, Elizabeth Allan, Edna May Oliver and Blanche Yurka). May 7. *Wife versus Secretary* (Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy). May 25. *Robin Hood of El Dorado* (Warner Baxter). June 1. *The Unguarded Hour* (Franchot Tone and Loretta Young). June 8. *Petticoat Fever* (Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy). June 22. *Small Town Girl* (Robert Taylor and Janet Gaynor). June 29. *Fury* (Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sydney). July 13. *Suicide Club* (Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell). July 24. *San Francisco* (Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy and Jeanette MacDonald). Aug. 17. *Suzy* (Franchot Tone, Cary Grant and Jean Harlow). Aug. 24. *The Devil Doll* (Lionel Barrymore and Frank Lawton). Aug. 31. *Mary of Scotland* (Fredric March and Katharine Hepburn). Sept. 14. *His Brother's Wife* (Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck). Sept. 21. *To Mary—With Love* (Warner Baxter and

Myrna Loy). Sept. 28. *Piccadilly Jim* (Robert Montgomery and Madge Evans). Oct. 12. *The Gorgeous Hussy* (Robert Taylor and Joan Crawford). Oct. 26. *The Devil Takes the Count* (Freddie Bartholomew and Jackie Cooper).

EVERYMAN, Holly Bush Vale, N.W.3.—(1935) Nov. 18. *Avalanche* (Leni Riefenstahl). Nov. 25. *Son Autre Amour*. (1936) April 6. *Music in the Blood*, German. May 4. Films revived to show the history of the art, including *The Birth of a Nation*.

FORUM, Villiers Street, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 21. *The New Babylon*, Russian. Dec. 9. *The Port of Five Seas*, Russian. (1936) Jan. 6. *Ripening Youth*, German (Hertha Thiele). March 9. *Lac Aux Dames*. March 16. *October*, Russian. May 4. *The Ghost That Never Returns*. May 18. *Bed and Sofa*, Russian. July 27. *The Virtuous Isidor*, French.

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1936) Sept. 1. *The Great Ziegfeld* (William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer). Oct. 13. *Romeo and Juliet* (Leslie Howard, John Barrymore, Basil Rathbone, Norma Shearer and Edna May Oliver).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 6. *Moscow Nights*, British (Laurence Olivier, Harry Baur and Athene Seyler). Dec. 2. *Woman Tamer* (George Raft and Joan Bennett). Dec. 17. *The Ghost Goes West*, British (Robert Donat, Eugene Pallette, Morton Seltin, Jean Parker and Elsa Lanchester). (1936) Feb. 21. *Things to Come*, British, from H. G. Wells' book (Raymond Massey, Edward Chapman, Ralph Richardson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Margaretta Scott, Sophie Stewart and Ann Todd). April 27. *These Three* (Joel McCrea, Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon, and Bonita Granville). May 28. *The Marriage of Corbal*, British (Hugh Sinclair, Nils Asther, Noah Beery and Hazel Terry). June 10. *Show Boat* (Paul Robeson, Allan Jones and Irene Dunne). Aug. 17. *Forget Me Not*, British (Gigli, Hugh Wakefield and Hay Petrie). Aug. 28. *The Man Who Could Work Miracles*, by H. G. Wells, British (Roland Young, Ernest Thesiger and Ralph Richardson). Sept. 22. *My Man Godfrey* (William Powell and Carole Lombard). Oct. 27. *The Three Maxims*, British (Leslie Banks, Tullio Carminati and Anna Neagle).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1935) Nov. 11. *Arms and the Girl* (Barbara Stanwyck) and *Storm Over the Andes* (Jack Holt). Nov. 26. *Come Out of the Pantry*, British (Jack Buchanan, Ronald Squire and Fay Wray). Dec. 16. *The Melody Lingers On* (Josephine Hutchinson). Dec. 30. *Splendour* (Joel McCrea and Miriam Hopkins). (1936) Jan. 20. *The Amateur Gentleman*, British (Douglas Fairbanks, Junr., and Elissa Landi). Feb. 19. *When Knights Were Bold*, British (Jack Buchanan and Fay Wray). March 12. *Strike Me Pink* (Eddie Cantor). April 28. *Little Lord Fauntleroy* (Freddie Bartholomew, C. Aubrey Smith and Dolores Costello). June 8. *Two's Company*, British (Ned Sparks and Gordon Harker). June 22. *Broken Blossoms* (Emlyn Williams and Dolly Haas). July 6. *One Rainy Afternoon* (Francis

Lederer and Ida Lupino). July 20. *Ourselves Alone*, British (John Lodge, John Loder and Antoinette Cellier). Aug. 3. *The Singing Kid* (Al Jolson). Aug. 17. *Sons o' Guns* (Joe E. Brown and Joan Blondell). Aug. 31. *A Woman Alone* (Henry Wilcoxon and Anna Sten). Sept. 14. *Accused* (Douglas Fairbanks, Junr., and Dolores del Rio). Oct. 5. *The Last of the Mohicans* (Randolph Scott, Henry Wilcoxon and Binnie Barnes). Oct. 26. *Crime Over London*, British (Paul Cavanagh and Margot Grahame).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1936) Feb. 17. *Jack of All Trades*, British (Jack Hulbert, Robertson Hare and Gina Malo). March 30. *Charlie Chan's Secret* (Warner Oland).

NEW GALLERY, 123, Regent Street, W.1.—(1935) Nov. 6. *First A Girl*, British (Sonnie Hale and Jessie Matthews). Dec. 2. *Here's to Romance* (Nino Martini and Genevieve Tobin). Dec. 10. *The Gay Deception* (Francis Lederer and Frances Dee) and *While Parents Sleep*, British (Mackenzie Ward and Jean Gillie). Dec. 20. *The Gw'nor*, British (George Arliss and Gene Gerrard). (1936) Jan. 23. *The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo* (Ronald Colman). Feb. 17. *Captain Blood* (Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland). March 16. *Rhodes of Africa*, British (Walter Huston, Oscar Homolka, Frank Cellier, Basil Sydney and Peggy Ashcroft). April 6. *Pot Luck*, British (Tom Walls, Ralph Lynn, Robertson Hare and Diana Churchill). April 27. *It Had to Happen* (George Raft and Rosalind Russell). April 30. *Tudor Rose*, British (Sir Cedric Hardwicke, John Mills, Felix Aylmer, Desmond Tester, Nova Pilbeam and Gwen Frangon-Davies). May 26. *The Littlest Rebel* (John Boles and Shirley Temple). June 22. *The Story of Louis Pasteur* (Paul Muni and Anita Louise). July 20. *Love Before Breakfast* (Preston Foster and Carole Lombard). Aug. 3. *Seven Sinners*, British (Edmund Lowe, Henry Oscar and Constance Cummings). Aug. 17. *Everything Is Thunder*, British (Douglass Montgomery, Oscar Homolka and Constance Bennett). Aug. 31. *East Meets West*, British (George Arliss and Lucie Mannheim). Sept. 14. *The Poor Little Rich Girl* (Shirley Temple). Oct. 5. *The Man Who Changed His Mind*, British (Boris Karloff, John Loder and Anna Lee). Oct. 12. *Sins of Man* (Jean Hersholt). Oct. 19. *China Clipper* (Pat O'Brien). Oct. 26. *The Golden Arrow* (George Brent and Bette Davis).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.1.—(1936) May 21. *The Robber Symphony*.

PARAMOUNT, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1936) Feb. 10. *Millions in the Air* (John Howard and Wendy Barrie). Feb. 17. *The Last Days of Pompeii* (Basil Rathbone). Feb. 24. *Harmony Lane* (Douglass Montgomery). March 9. *Queen of Hearts*, British (John Loder and Gracie Fields). March 23. *Annie Oakley* (Preston Foster and Barbara Stanwyck). April 13. *Love On A Bet* (Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie). April 20. *Lady of Secrets* (Ruth Chatterton). April 27. *Fame*, British (Sydney Howard). May 4.

*Dancing Feet*. May 18. *The Farmer In the Dell* (Fred Stone and Esther Dale). June 1. *Murder on a Bridle Path* (James Gleason and Helen Broderick). June 8. *The Witness Chair* (Ann Harding). June 15. *Give Us This Night* (Jan Kiepura and Gladys Swarthout). June 22. *Special Investigator* (Richard Dix). July 6. *Let's Sing Again* (Bobby Breen). Oct. 12. *Hollywood Boulevard*.

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.—(1935) Nov. 7. *Alice Adams* (Fred MacMurray and Katherine Hepburn). Nov. 18. *Accent on Youth* (Herbert Marshall and Sylvia Sidney) and *Gold*, a documentary film. Nov. 25. *Hands Across the Table* (Carole Lombard). Dec. 2. *Scrooge*, British (Sir Seymour Hicks and Donald Calthrop) and *Ship, Café* (Carl Brisson). Dec. 9. *The Last Outpost* (Claude Rains and Cary Grant). Dec. 16. *So Red the Rose* (Walter Connolly and Margaret Sullivan). Dec. 23. *Mary Burns, Fugitive* (Alan Baxter and Sylvia Sidney). Dec. 30. *Funny Face* (Joe E. Brown). (1936) Jan. 6. *The Bride Comes Home* (Claudette Colbert). Jan. 20. *The Three Musketeers* (Walter Abel, Paul Lukas and Margot Grahame). Feb. 3. *In Person* (George Brent and Ginger Rogers). Feb. 17. *Anything Goes* (Bing Crosby and Charlie Ruggles). March 2. *Public Nuisance No. 1*, British (Arthur Riscoe and Frances Day) and *The Charm School* (Jack Oakie and Ned Sparks). March 9. *Rose of the Rancho* (John Boles and Gladys Swarthout) and *Soak the Rich* (Walter Connolly). March 16. *Crime and Punishment* (Peter Lorre and Edward Arnold). March 23. *Metropolitan* (Lawrence Tibbett and Virginia Bruce). March 30. *Desire* (Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich). April 13. *Follow the Fleet* (Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers). May 18. *Klondike Annie* (Mae West). June 1. *Limelight*, British (Arthur Tracey and Anna Neagle). June 8. *Thirteen Hours By Air* (Fred MacMurray and Joan Bennett). June 8. *Big Brown Eyes* (Cary Grant and Joan Bennett). June 22. *The Moon's Our Home* (Margaret Sullivan). June 29. *Ceiling Zero* (James Cagney and Pat O'Brien). July 6. *Till We Meet Again* (Herbert Marshall). July 13. *Poppy* (W. C. Fields and Rochelle Hudson). July 20. *Fatal Lady* (Mary Ellis). July 27. *Florida Special* (Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers) and *Laburnum Grove*, British (Edmund Gwenn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Victoria Hopper). Aug. 3. *The Princess Comes Across* (Fred MacMurray and Carole Lombard). Aug. 10. *And Sudden Death* (Randolph Scott and Frances Drake). Aug. 17. *The Return of Sophie Lang* (Sir Guy Standing and Gertrude Michael). Aug. 24. *My American Wife* (Francis Lederer and Ann Sothern). Aug. 31. *Yours For The Asking* (George Raft and Dolores Costello Barrymore). Sept. 14. *A Son Comes Home* (Mary Boland). Sept. 21. *The Song of Freedom*, British (Paul Robeson and Elisabeth Welch). Oct. 1. *The Texas Rangers* (Jack Oakie, Fred MacMurray and Jean Parker). Oct. 19. *The Dancing Pirate*. Oct. 26. *Valiant is the Word for Currie* (Gladys George).

POLYTECHNIC, 307, Regent Street, W.1.—(1936) July 30. *The Gay King*, Italian. Oct. 12. *Kalamam*, a missionary film.



REGAL, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1935) Nov. 11. *Oil for the Lamps of China* (Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson). Nov. 18. *Broadway Gondolier* (Dick Powell, Adolphe Menjou and Joan Blondell). Nov. 25. *The Irish in Us* (James Cagney). Dec. 9. *Page Miss Glory* (Dick Powell and Marion Davies). Dec. 16. *The Goose and the Gander* (George Brent and Kay Francis). Dec. 20. *Invitation to the Waltz*, British (Carl Esmond and Lilian Harvey). Dec. 26. *Music Hath Charms*, British (Henry Hall). (1936) Jan. 6. *I Found Stella Parish* (Paul Lukas and Kay Francis). Jan. 17. *I Give My Heart*, British (Owen Nares and Gitta Alpar). Feb. 3. *Dr. Socrates* (Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak). Feb. 17. *Shipmates for Ever* (Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler). Feb. 24. *'Frisco Kid* (James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay). March 9. *She Shall Have Music*, British (Jack Hylton, Claud Dampier and June Clyde). March 16. *Stars Over Broadway* (Pat O'Brien, Frank McHugh and Jean Muir). March 23. *Magnificent Obsession* (Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne). April 6. *If You Could Only Cook* (Herbert Marshall and Jean Arthur). April 20. *The King of Burlesque* (Warner Baxter and Jack Oakie). May 4. *Sylvia Scarlett*, British (Edmund Gwenn, Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn). May 18. *Professional Soldier* (Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew). June 1. *The Music Goes Round* (Harry Richman and Rochelle Hudson). June 8. *Next Time We Live* (Margaret Sullivan). June 15. *Dangerous* (Franchot Tone and Bette Davis). June 22. *The Prisoner of Shark Island* (Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart). July 6. *The Lady Consents* (Herbert Marshall and Ann Harding). July 13. *Living Dangerously* (Francis Lister, Otto Kruger and Leonora Corbett). July 20. *A Message to Garcia* (John Boles and Wallace Beery). Aug. 3. *Captain January* (Shirley Temple). Aug. 21. *Mr. Deeds Goes To Town* (Gary Cooper, George Bancroft and Jean Arthur). Oct. 2. *The King Steps Out* (Franchot Tone, Walter Connolly and Grace Moore). Oct. 22. *Swing Time* (Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers).

RIALTO, 3-4, Coventry Street, W.1.—(1935) Dec. 23. *Midshipman Easy*, British (Hughie Green, Harry Tate and Robert Adams). (1936) Jan. 20. *The Man Who Pawned His Soul* (Edward Arnold). Jan. 27. *The Law of the Jungle*. Feb. 10. *Honours Easy* (Patrick Knowles and Greta Nissen). Feb. 24. *Remember Last Night*. March 30. *I Conquer the Sea* (Steffi Duna). April 20. *Klouw the Tiger* (jungle picture in colour). June 8. *The Cardinal*, British (Matheson Lang). Sept. 7. *Someone at the Door*, British (Billy Milton and Aileen Marson).

TIVOLI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1935) Nov. 11. *The Tunnel*, British (Richard Dix, Leslie Banks, C. Aubrey Smith, Helen Vinson and Madge Evans). Dec. 16. *Thanks a Million* (Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak). Dec. 30. *King of the Damned*, British (Conrad Veidt, Noah Beery and Helen Vinson). (1936) Jan. 20. *Koenigsmark* (John Lodge, Pierre Fresnay and Elissa Landi). Jan. 29. *The Imperfect Lady* (Frank Morgan and Cicely Courtneidge). Feb. 11. *Modern Times*, written, directed and produced by Charles Chaplin (Charles Chaplin, Chester Conklin, Henry Bergman and Paulette Goddard). May 11. *Secret Agent*, British (Peter Lorre, John Gielgud, Robert Young and Madeleine Carroll). June 8. *The Country Doctor* (Jean Hersholt and Dorothy Peterson). June 22. *Where There's a Will*, British (Will Hay and Gina Malo). July 6. *Secret Interlude* (Robert Taylor and Loretta Young). July 20. *The Petrified Forest* (Leslie Howard and Bette Davis). Aug. 3. *Under Two Flags* (Ronald Colman, Victor McLaglen and Claudette Colbert). Aug. 31. *It's Love Again*, British (Robert Young and Jessie Matthews). Sept. 21. *Anthony Adverse* (Fredric March, Luis Alberni and Olivia de Havilland). Oct. 5. *Everybody Dance*, British (Ernest Truex and Cicely Courtneidge). Oct. 12. *Follow Your Heart* (Michael Bartlett and Marion Talley). Oct. 21. *Dodsworth* (Walter Huston, Paul Lukas, Ruth Chatterton and Mary Astor).

# DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1934) ANALYSED.

Total.....242,855 Males  
233,955 Females  
476,810

Causes.	Males.	Females.
Circulatory System, Heart Disease, &c. ....	66,033	68,566
Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis, Influenza, &c.....	29,168	24,155
Respiratory — Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c. ....	27,972	22,139
Cancer and other Tumours ...	30,943	35,204
Nervous System, Apoplexy incl. ....	18,622	20,685
Digestive System .....	13,813	12,173
External Causes, Violence, &c.	15,178	7,553
Early Infancy.....	8,891	6,445
Old Age .....	6,331	9,735
Other Ailments and Ill-defined	25,904	27,300
	242,855	233,955

# POLITICAL PARTIES, 1923-1931.

After the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923  
Oct. 29, 1924, May 30, 1929, and Oct. 27, 1931:—

Party.	1923.	1924.	1929.	1931.
Conservative .....	259	420	250	471
Labour .....	191	150	287	...
National Labour .....	...	...	...	13
Opposition Labour .....	...	...	...	52
Liberal .....	156	39	59	...
Liberal Nationalist .....	1.	...	...	35
Opposition Liberal .....	...	...	...	37
Independent .....	9	5	9	6
Mr. Speaker .....	1	1	1	1
*Total .....	615	615	615	615

\* By the Representation of the People Act (1885) Membership of the House of Commons was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801) to 670. By the Representation of the People Act (1918) the numbers were increased to 707. After the Dissolution (Oct. 26, 1922) of the Parliament elected in December, 1928, the number of members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members under the Government of Ireland Act (1920).

In a year of considerable broadcasting activity, which included important developments in television and the erection of two new transmitters, it is none the less true that the greatest broadcasting events of 1936 were those which concerned the death of King George V and the Accession of King Edward VIII. It was through broadcasting that the British public learnt, soon after midnight on January 20, that King George had passed away; and, from that evening until after the Royal Funeral, the ordinary programme arrangements were put on one side, while special and appropriate programmes were hastily devised. The proclamation of the Accession, the Memorial Service in the Concert Hall of Broadcasting House, and a moving "outside broadcast" of the Funeral were heard by listeners at this time, as well as tributes to King George's memory by Mr. Stanley Baldwin and others; but it was not until St. David's Day that King Edward VIII, whose voice had often been heard when he was Prince of Wales, broadcast to the British Commonwealth for the first time as King-Emperor. Listeners also heard him later in the year at the unveiling of the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge.

#### FUTURE OF THE B.B.C.

There was much discussion in 1936 about the future of the B.B.C. The Broadcasting Committee, which was set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Viscount Ullswater, issued its Report in March, and a Memorandum by the Postmaster-General followed in June; but, as had been generally forecast, neither the Committee nor the Postmaster-General suggested any radical change in the constitution or working of British broadcasting. The Committee recommended that the B.B.C.'s charter should be extended for ten years; that the number of Governors should be increased to seven; that the licence fee should remain at ten shillings; that the B.B.C. should receive an increased share of the licence revenue; and that Empire broadcasting and television should be developed. All these recommendations were accepted by the Government, but the suggestion that responsibility for the cultural side of broadcasting should be transferred to a Cabinet Minister in the House of Commons, preferably a senior member of the Government, was rejected. Many other points were dealt with, but it may be generally said that the Committee endorsed the policy of the B.B.C., and that this endorsement was approved by the Government. It may thus be taken for granted that B.B.C. policy will not undergo any vital change in the near future.

#### PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Before reviewing the programmes in detail, the chief general developments of the year should be briefly chronicled. They included a satisfactory advance in the licence figures; slow but valuable progress in television; the erection of new transmitters for Northern Ireland and Scotland; the resignation of an important official; and the institution of a special department for training new members of the B.B.C. staff. Outstanding broadcasts of the year came from the *Queen Mary* during her maiden voyage; from Vancouver at the time of the city's Jubilee; from the opening of the British Empire Exhibition at Johannes-

burg; and from India when the Earl of Willingdon relinquished the Vice royalty and the Marquess of Linlithgow entered upon his new duties.

Once again there was a substantial increase in the number of wireless licence-holders, although, in view of the high figures already reached, it was inevitable that there should be some diminution in the rate of progress. At the end of 1935 the number of licences issued was 7,403,109, which was an increase of 622,540 on the previous year; and by August 31, 1936, the figure had grown to 7,699,306. Though the total increase for 1936 is likely to be smaller than in recent years, it is certain to represent a highly creditable advance, and there is a good chance that the 8,000,000 mark will be reached during 1937. It is interesting to recall that, when this annual survey was instituted, the number of licences (on August 31, 1932) was considerably short of five million.

Though extensive preparatory work was done at Alexandra Palace, the first London television station, in the early part of the year, it was not until the end of August that the new television service made its experimental beginning. This was during the Radio Exhibition at Olympia, London, where a number of receivers were installed to enable the public to see the first transmissions from Alexandra Palace. Both films and studio programmes were transmitted, the Baird and the Marconi-E.M.I. systems of television being used on alternate days; and the general reception was so favourable that it was quite obvious that television had "arrived." After a lapse of some weeks, test transmissions were resumed in October, and the first regular programmes were scheduled to begin in November. Though receiving sets are still costly, the next twelve months should see some notable progress, and the interest aroused by the appointment of the first television announcers—Miss Jasmine Bligh, Miss Elizabeth Cowell and Mr. Leslie Mitchell—showed that the new medium is certainly catching the popular fancy.

The two new transmitters opened during the year were at Lisburn, for Northern Ireland, which has a power of 100 Kw. and gives a greatly improved service to listeners; and at Burghead, for the north of Scotland.

The B.B.C. lost one of its most distinguished officials in September, when Mr. W. E. Gladstone Murray, Assistant Controller of Programmes, was appointed General Manager of the new Canadian broadcasting organisation. Mr. Murray, who was formerly responsible for the B.B.C.'s publications and public relations, had been associated with British broadcasting since the early days of Savoy Hill. In the staff re-arrangements which followed his resignation, Mr. R. E. L. Wellington became Assistant Controller of Programmes, Mr. R. H. Eckersley Director of Regional Relations, and Mr. C. A. Siepmann Director of Programme Planning.

Considerable comment was aroused by the formation of a B.B.C. Staff Training Department, under the direction of Mr. G. C. Beadle, but the adverse criticism hardly seemed to be justified. The object of the Department, which came into operation in October, is apparently to ensure that new members of the B.B.C. shall be well grounded in general broadcasting principles before taking up specialised positions; and as this should have the effect of producing

greater efficiency in all the B.B.C.'s programme activities, it would appear that the innovation should be of benefit to listeners.

### TALKS AND TALKERS.

Of the talks that were broadcast during 1936 it would perhaps be fair to say that they maintained a very high level of general interest, but that really outstanding talks were few and far between. In previous years there has usually been at least one series which brought to the microphone some of the leading writers, thinkers and statesmen of the day; in 1936, although the actual number of talks appeared to be increasing considerably, there was no series of this nature, and the programmes suffered a little in consequence. Apart from the address by His Majesty the King, which has already been mentioned, perhaps the principal talks of the year were the two National Lectures—*Law and the Citizen* (Lord Macmillan) and *Modern Poetry* (W. B. Yeats); Mr. Lloyd George's broadcasts—one on the eve of St. David's Day, the other in commemoration of Dr. John Clifford's centenary; and Max Beerbohm's delightful talks on *Speed* and *A Small Boy Seeing Giants*. Mr. Beerbohm, who made his first microphone appearance at the end of 1935, when his talk on *London Re-Visited* made a lasting impression on all who heard it, is undoubtedly, both in style and in matter, one of the most accomplished broadcast talkers that the B.B.C. has yet discovered, and his two talks in 1936 were a sheer joy.

In the fortunate absence of a General Election or a national crisis, politics played a very small part in the talks between January and October, and the Budget, which was discussed in four talks by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. W. S. Morrison, provided the only opportunity for political controversy at the microphone. It is true that several Cabinet Ministers broadcast on other occasions, but their talks, such as those by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha on *Road Safety*, Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore on *Britain's Ancient Monuments*, and Mr. Oliver Stanley on *Facilities for Continued Education*, were non-controversial.

Among the series of major importance were some highly successful philosophical talks. *If Plato Lived Again* (R. H. S. Crossman); an interesting symposium on *Conquest of the Air*; another symposium entitled *Down to the Sea in Ships*, which was divided into three parts—"Sea Communications," "Sea Harvests" and "Sea Power"; *Public Opinion and Politics* (Lord Elton); *Living Together* (Dr. H. A. Mess), a study of the social groups to be found in the world to-day; *The Commonwealth and the Colonial Empire* (Professor R. Coupland and H. V. Hodson); *Many Inventions* (H. Stafford Hatfield), a useful survey of recent scientific discoveries; *Behind the Scenes in Nature* (Professor James Ritchie); *The Village* (Professor H. H. Swinnerton, J. L. Hammond and Dr. J. D. Chambers); and *This Freedom of Ours* (Frank Birch, with an introductory talk by Lord Macmillan). Lighter talks included *Imaginary Biographies* (of which the outstanding feature was undoubtedly Mr. James Agate's "The Voice from the Edinburgh Gallery"); *The Spice of Life* (in which the late Mr. G. K. Chesterton broadcast in the evening programme for the last time); *Living in the Past*; *This*

*Time Last Year*, a series of holiday talks; *Down River* (G. M. Boumphrey); and *London Scenes* (Harold Nicolson and others). Dr. Julian Huxley gave six talks on *The Zoo*, and there were several talks on birds by Tom H. Harrison, including a series on *Bird Watching*.

The Regional programmes also provided a large number of interesting talks, among which may be mentioned *The Midland Parliament*, consisting of debates on such subjects as "Paid Holidays" and "Marriage on the Dole"; some Northern *Adventures in Eating* (F. E. Doran); the Western series on *Books and Back-grounds* (Lord David Cecil, Sir John Squire and others); *Scotland's Living Past*; and a survey of *Town-planning in Northern Ireland* (Maxwell Fry), which was arranged for the end of the year.

The reading of poetry was represented by mosaics of words and music called *Poet's Pilgrimage*, and later in the year by the beginning of a special series of selections from great English poets, the selector in each case being a distinguished critic or man of letters. That the B.B.C. is still shy of poetry, however, was shown by the fact that these readings were given in the afternoons or late at night, but not in the ordinary evening programmes. The prose reading of serial extracts from novels was revived, the first two being *Martin Chuzzlewit* and *The Mill on the Floss*.

In addition to the general talks and readings, there were special series of religious talks on Sundays. Canon A. C. Deane, Sir Thomas Inskip and the Bishop of Durham discussed the relations between *Church and State*; the Dean of St. Paul's gave an absorbing series on *The Hope of Immortality*; and young men and women joined in a symposium called *The Church I Look For*, which was summed up by the Bishop of Bristol. Other religious series dealt with *Christian Morals* (Father M. C. D'Arcy), *Three Common Graces* (Father Vincent McNabb), *The Problem of Evil* (Rev. J. S. Whale) and *What is the Church For?* (a series of interviews with leaders of the Churches, reported by Howard Marshall).

### DRAMA.

It may at first appear paradoxical to suggest that the principal dramatic developments in broadcasting during 1936 were not to be found in the sphere of drama, but it is none the less true. Broadcast drama made little progress in this year, although, as will be mentioned later, there were a number of excellent productions; the more specialised "radio drama," which is the most convenient term for plays specially written for broadcasting, was practically stagnant, and only the occasional efforts of Philip Wade, Horton Giddy and Norman Edwards saved it from utter stagnation; but great activity and progress were to be found in the production of "feature programmes." These programmes, which consist of the presentation of a person, an event or an aspect of life in a programme that combines dramatic method with adherence to known facts, were by no means a novelty, but it was not until 1936 that their potentialities began to be fully exploited. As the year advanced they became more and more numerous, and they dealt with such diverse subjects as fog and Erasmus, the Battle of Sedgemoor and Bret Harte. Among the most



notable were Val Gielgud's *Gallipoli*, Laurence Gilliam's *St. George's Day and Kitchener* (from material compiled by Dr. Harold Temperley), and *Louisa Wants a Bicycle*, an amusing and instructive survey of the growth of women's rights, produced by Miss M. H. Allen and John Cheate.

Apart from the feature programmes, the dramatic broadcasts included many adaptations of stage plays, of which Noel Coward's *Cavalcade* was perhaps the most successful. As usual, several of Shakespeare's plays were broadcast, including *Twelfth Night* (with Irene Vanbrugh), *Coriolanus*, *King Henry VIII*, *King Richard II* (an O.U.D.S. production), *The Tempest* and *Much Ado About Nothing*. In these plays, and indeed in most of the broadcast drama of the year, it was to be noticed that the former policy of engaging important "stars" to play the leading parts was very often abandoned, and there were comparatively few productions which could attract listeners on account of their casts.

Other adaptations of stage plays were Marlowe's *Edward II* (with Jean Forbes-Robertson and Ernest Milton), T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral*, C. K. Munro's *War Calls the Tune*, H. Granville-Barker's *The Voyage Inheritance* (a remarkably successful production), William Archer's *The Green Goddess* (with Cyril Maude), Frederick Lonsdale's *The High Road*, John Van Druten's *London Wall*, Clifford Bax's *Socrates* (with Sir Cedric Hardwicke), Sidney Howard's *The Silver Cord*, and revivals of Edgar Wallace's *The Ringer* and *The Calendar*, and of W. Somerset Maugham's *The Breadwinner*. Two or three films were also adapted for broadcasting, including *Episode* and *The Thin Man*.

Adaptations of novels and short stories were infrequent, but two were brilliantly successful—Jane Austen's *Love and Friendship* and Henry James's *Four Meetings*. The latter was probably the best broadcast play of the year. Miss M. H. Allen was responsible for both of these productions, and she also produced Herbert Farjeon's charming *London Calling: 1600 A.D.*, which gave an impression of what broadcast listeners might have heard in Shakespeare's day.

It will be interesting to see if the coming years bring a revival of plays specially written for broadcasting. At one time these were a prominent—almost a too prominent—feature of the programmes, but in 1936 they appeared to be moving towards a low-water mark. Horton Giddy contributed *The Queen at Lochleven* and Off Finisterre, Philip Wade *Jenny Meade*, and Norman Edwards *Salubria* and *The Queen of Baltimore*. Apart from these there was little original material in the chief programmes of broadcast plays, and the year suggested that feature programmes and adaptations of novels and short stories are the most likely lines of advance for broadcast drama.

### MUSIC.

While the musical broadcasts did not include such a sensational occurrence as the visit of Toscanini had provided in 1935, they maintained a very high standard of execution. Two interesting innovations were made during the year: the summer Promenade Concerts, which had previously been broadcast at considerable length, were curtailed (as far as broadcasting

was concerned), and listeners were asked to give their views on this development; and the *Foundations of Music*, which had been the butt of adverse criticism for many years, disappeared from their usual place in the programme. It is true that similar programmes were broadcast every day, at some time or other, but listeners were saved from the certainty of knowing that, if they "switched on," they would be forced to listen to a special kind of musical programme at a definite time each day.

The works performed in the symphony concerts from Queen's Hall included Constant Lambert's *Summer's Last Will and Testament*, a Masque for Orchestra, Chorus and Baritone Solo (conducted by the composer); Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex* (conducted by Ernest Ansermet); and a number of special programmes given by the B.B.C. Orchestra at different centres in the British Isles, such as Leicester, Glasgow and Hanley, and during its Continental tour at Paris, Zurich, Vienna and Budapest. Continental music critics gave the B.B.C. Orchestra warm praise during its foreign tour.

Other musical programmes of 1936 were the interesting Concerts of Contemporary Music, in which Malpiero, the late Alban Berg and Lennox Berkeley were represented; the Sunday orchestral concerts, in which Oskar Fried conducted Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde*, and Roussel's *Symphony No. 4* was given its first performance in England; the first concert performance in England of Shostakovich's *The Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk*; and Vladimir Vogel's saxophone oratorio, *Wagadu Destroyed*. Recitals were given by Elisabeth Schumann, Solomon, Suggia, Myra Hess, Irene Scharrer, Moiseiwitch and others.

Studio broadcasts of opera were temporarily in abeyance, though new developments in this field (under the supervision of Mr. Stanford Robinson) are promised for 1937; but there were many opera broadcasts from Sadler's Wells and Covent Garden. The Mozart Festival at Glyndebourne Opera House was also represented by broadcasts from *Don Giovanni*, *The Marriage of Figaro* and *The Magic Flute*; while *The Mastersingers* (conducted by Toscanini) and *Orpheus and Eurydice* provided important relays from the music festival at Salzburg. In the Regional programmes there were several broadcasts from theatres where the touring Carl Rosa Opera Company was appearing.

### LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

The light entertainment provided by the B.B.C. proceeded along fairly orthodox lines, though there were one or two interesting experiments. One of these was John Watt's *The Pull Story*, a musical comedy-melodrama in five instalments: unfortunately the story was not good enough to hold the listener's attention, and the general possibilities of the experiment are still unknown. Another novelty was *Big Business*, in which two well-known comedians—Claude Hulbert and Bobbie Comer—appeared in a series of short humorous episodes, broadcast from time to time. Though here again the material was far from perfect, the episodes suggested that continuity, in humorous programmes may eventually find favour with British listeners. (It is, of course, a regular feature of American broadcasting.) Another development was the increased number



of short revues or variety programmes, under such titles as *The Little Show* or *Half-an-hour with . . .* these were in pleasant contrast with the longer revues and music-hall programmes.

Revues, musical comedies, concert party performances and music-hall programmes made up the bulk of the light entertainment, and in the Regional programmes (and occasionally in the National) they were reinforced by relays from local music-halls and pier pavilions. One of the most successful of these relays was an enchanting Northern programme called *Top o' th' Tower*, in which the microphone visited all the principal places of amusement in Blackpool.

Musical comedies included a number of original works, among which *Never Talk to Strangers* (with Gertrude Lawrence) and the slightly disappointing *Mr. Barley's Abroad* should certainly be mentioned, and several adaptations of well-known stage pieces, such as *No, No, Nanette* (with Binnie Hale in her original part), *Rio Rita* (with Edith Day), *The Gypsy Princess*, *My Lady Frayle*, *Monsieur Beaucaire*, *La Vie Parisienne* and *The Boy*. Among the revues were *The February Revue* (with Nelson Keys and Arthur Marshall), *Savoy Hill Memories* (arranged and produced by Miriam Ferris), *This Month of May* (with Hermione Baddeley and Adele Dixon), and Ronald Frankau's very amusing *You Ought to See Us*, described as a "tellavisionary revue." The principal concert parties were *The White Coats*, which on one occasion had Leslie Henson

as a guest artist. *The Kentucky Minstrels*, *The Air-Do-Wells* and *The Fol-de-Rols*. The music-hall programmes proceeded along popular and well-defined lines, without, perhaps, discovering any particularly new and lustrous "stars."

### OUTSIDE BROADCASTS.

No review of the wireless programmes during 1936 would be complete if it did not mention the development, both in quantity and in general interest, of "outside broadcasts"—the term that the B.B.C. applies to broadcasts that originate outside the B.B.C. studios or the theatres and concert-halls generally linked with Broadcasting House. While many of these broadcasts, such as the commentaries on cricket Test Matches, Rugby Internationals, the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, the Grand National and the Derby, come into the category of "hardy annuals," there were several novelties during the past year. One was the broadcast from a "haunted house," in which Mr. Harry Price took part; another was "Night Shift," a programme from Beachy Head lighthouse; and the subjects of new sporting commentaries covered a wide field of interest, ranging from aristocratic polo to democratic darts. Both the Winter Olympic Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the more important Olympic Games at Berlin in August were discussed and reported by B.B.C. commentators, and listeners with sporting tastes had certainly no reason to complain about 1936.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING AN AREA, WHICH IS SHEWN DECIMALLY, INTO RODS, POLES AND SQUARE YARDS, AND THE CONVERSE.

Poles. Yds.	Sq.	Poles. Yds.	Sq.	Poles. Yds.	Sq.	Poles. Yds.	Sq.
*001	0 5	*026	4 5	*051	8 5	*076	12 5
*002	0 10	*027	4 10	*052	8 10	*077	12 10
*003	0 15	*028	4 15	*053	8 15	*078	12 15
*004	0 20	*029	4 20	*054	8 20	*079	12 20
*005	0 25	*030	4 25	*055	8 25	*080	12 25
*00625	1 0	*03125	5 0	*05625	9 0	*08125	13 0
*007	1 5	*032	5 5	*057	9 5	*082	13 5
*008	1 10	*033	5 10	*058	9 10	*083	13 10
*009	1 15	*034	5 15	*059	9 15	*084	13 15
*010	1 20	*035	5 20	*060	9 20	*085	13 20
*011	1 25	*036	5 25	*061	9 25	*086	13 25
*0125	2 0	*0375	6 0	*0625	10 0	*0875	14 0
*014	2 5	*039	6 5	*064	10 5	*089	14 5
*015	2 10	*040	6 10	*065	10 10	*090	14 10
*016	2 15	*041	6 15	*066	10 15	*091	14 15
*017	2 20	*042	6 20	*067	10 20	*092	14 20
*018	2 25	*043	6 25	*068	10 25	*093	14 25
*01875	3 0	*04375	7 0	*06875	11 0	*09375	15 0
*020	3 5	*045	7 5	*070	11 5	*095	15 5
*021	3 10	*046	7 10	*071	11 10	*096	15 10
*022	3 15	*047	7 15	*072	11 15	*097	15 15
*023	3 20	*048	7 20	*073	11 20	*098	15 20
*024	3 25	*049	7 25	*074	11 25	*099	15 25
*025	4 0	*050	8 0	*075	12 0	*100	16 0

Rods.	Poles.
*100	0 16
*200	0 32
*300	1 8
*400	1 24
*500	2 0
*600	2 16
*700	2 32
*800	3 8
*900	3 24

Example:—An Area is shewn as 10.861.

Acres.	A.	R.	P.	Sq. Yds.
0.800	=	0	3	8 0
0.061	=	0	0	9 25

Therefore 10.861 = 10 3 17 25

Conversely:—An Area is 6 1 15 10

A.	R.	P.	Sq. Yds.
0	1	8	0 = 0.300
0	0	7	10 = 0.046

Therefore 6 1 15 10 = 6.346

## A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT.

THE year 1936 will go down in history as television's year of achievement. By the time this article is published regular television programmes, limited, it is true, but representing a definite daily service, will be radiating from the television station which has been established by the British Broadcasting Corporation at Alexandra Palace. In short, television has "arrived."

Television transmissions are not new in this country. For some time past brief transmissions at stated intervals have formed part of the experimental work of the B.B.C. The experience which has been gained during that time by both the engineers responsible for the transmissions and the executives who have the responsibility of arranging the entertainment side has been of the greatest value. It has provided much important data for both departments, and has enabled a sound foundation to be laid for the building up of a regular television service.

Early in the year various official announcements indicated that television transmissions on an entertainment basis would commence before the end of 1936. In the meantime Alexandra Palace, which occupies a commanding site in an especially favourable position, had been acquired by the B.B.C., and for several months a large staff of engineers and workmen had been installing the highly complicated and expensive equipment necessary for transmission by means of two systems.

Early in August it was announced that a special effort was to be made to enable a special series of test transmissions to coincide with the annual Radio Exhibition at Olympia. This effort was successful and during the week of the Olympia Show thousands of people queued up daily to see the first television programmes broadcast in this country for public entertainment. The B.B.C.'s "television theatre" at Olympia was filled at every "performance," and it was obvious that everyone was greatly impressed by this foretaste of what television can now offer.

These public demonstrations at Olympia coincided with the display by several radio manufacturers of combined sound and sight receivers capable of reproducing the television programmes radiated from Alexandra Palace. These attracted much attention, but it is obvious that until the radius of reception is greatly extended there can only be a limited demand for them. The B.B.C. have themselves announced that the Alexandra Palace transmissions can be received only within a radius of 25 miles of the transmitting station. This includes a considerable portion of the metropolitan area, but it leaves the Provinces unprovided for.

For some time to come Alexandra Palace will be an experimental television centre, and the future development of the service will depend on many factors. Even the most responsible members of the technical staff at Alexandra Palace are unable to make any pronouncement as to the direction in which the service will be developed to cover the Provinces.

Until very considerable technical advances have been made, it seems improbable that we shall have one central television station radiating

nationally, as Droitwich does to-day in the ordinary broadcasting sphere. The alternative is a series of regional television stations constructed on suitable sites to operate within definite regional limits; but television stations are very expensive to construct and equip, and there is little doubt that the B.B.C. will go very warily before they commit themselves to a definite development policy.

Looking at the possibilities from every angle it seems probable that it will take at least five years before the new medium reaches a stage of development comparable with that of ordinary broadcasting.

Now that a practical start has been made, it is possible that progress will be fairly rapid. That some of the experts are optimistic is revealed by a recent statement of the chairman of one of the big companies manufacturing television apparatus, that television will be installed in cinemas throughout the country by the end of 1936. Whether this forecast is a little premature or not it seems fairly obvious that competitive considerations will force the cinemas to adopt television in part of their programmes as soon as the fully developed service is available. In this connexion it is interesting to note that a considerable proportion of film material is being used in the television transmissions to-day.

Apart from the limited radius of reception the television receivers exhibited at the recent Olympia Show were comparatively expensive, and this price level is likely to be maintained until there is sufficient demand to justify mass production.

Receivers are now available which are capable of receiving ordinary B.B.C. sound programmes on the short, medium, and long waves, as well as television programmes. One such receiver incorporates 23 valves, and will reproduce pictures 9 ins. wide by 7 ins. high. The makers claim that reception is practically foolproof, and that pictures can be "tuned in" as easily as sound. By operating a switch it is possible to tune instantly to the "450 line" or the "240 line" transmissions. In this type of receiver the principle used is the cathode ray, incorporating a full-sized 12-in. tube. Receivers built on this principle have no moving parts and there is no serious possibility of interior complications, or of breakdown.

The brilliancy and clearness of the pictures received are controlled by turning a knob in the same way as one operates the volume control of an ordinary broadcast receiver. At least one set incorporates a tuning-by-sound device, which enables small re-adjustments which have to be made in the sound-tuning also to be made in the pictures.

At the moment, the B.B.C. are not committed to any one transmitting system. Two systems are being used alternately—that of the Baird Television Co., and that of the Marconi E.M.I. Co. Pictures are transmitted on an ultra-short wave of 6.67 metres, and the sound programmes accompanying the television on a wavelength of 7.23 metres. This wavelength is standard for both transmitting systems, it being thus possible for one television receiver to receive both systems.

The Baird Co. are using three types of scanner. The first involves the spotlight principle invented by Mr. J. L. Baird, and is used for televising objects in the actual studio. The second, known as the intermediate film method, is used for televising scenes in a larger studio. The method is to photograph the scene on cinema film, which is developed, fixed and automatically washed, and then fed into the television transmitting apparatus—the whole cycle taking a matter of 30 seconds. The third method of the Baird Co. makes it possible to use ordinary talking pictures for television.

The Marconi E.M.I. apparatus includes a valuable factor in the Emitron camera, which can be used for taking scenes in the studio or for outdoor events. This apparatus, it is expected, will be much used for the televising of important events, such as Coronation scenes, the Derby, and similar events of national importance.

The apparatus installed at Alexandra Palace is the most up-to-date and the most efficient yet available for the transmission of television programmes. It is admitted that there are certain limitations, but it is apparent that British television is in the forefront of world development in this new and highly complicated sphere.

During recent months there has been some criticism of the B.B.C., on the ground that television development in this country is lagging behind that of Germany, where regular television transmissions have been provided for some time past. There is little doubt, however, that Britain has been following a wise policy in deciding to delay the definite commencement of regular television programmes until satisfactory results can be guaranteed. This stage has now been reached, and henceforward one may look for steady progress to the time, not very far distant when there will be a television receiver in practically every home.

In the meantime a big responsibility devolves upon the programmes staff at Alexandra Palace. The Television Director is Mr. Gerald Cock. He and his staff of experts have to evolve a new programme technique to exploit a medium which itself is still in the experimental stages. Several novelties are under consideration, including a television news bulletin. A year's work at Alexandra Palace should provide a good ground-plan for future policy. By the time it is over it is probable that there will be definite news as to where the next television stations are to be erected, of what their equipment will consist, and whether one system is to be favoured more than another.

## PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832)

Year.	Party.	Majority.
1833	Whig	307
1835	Whig	107
1837	Whig	51
1841	Conservative	81
1847	Whig	1
1852	Liberal	13
1857	Liberal	79
1859	Liberal	43
1865	Liberal	67
1868	Liberal	128
1874	Conservative	46
1880	Liberal	62
1885	Liberal (84) and Nationalist (82)	166
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79
1923	No Majority.	
1924	Conservative	225
1929	No Majority.	
1931	National Government	425
1935	National Government	247

## SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.

### PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1680. W. Williams.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1685. Sir John Trevor.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.	1694. Paul Foley.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1698. Sir L. Lyttleton.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	1700. Robert Harley.
	1702. John Smith.

### PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708. Sir Rehd. Onslow.	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Haumer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton.	1788. Hn. W. Grenville.
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Hy. Addington.

### PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (Lord Redesdale)
1802. Charles Abbott (Lord Colchester).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (Viscount Canterbury).
1835. James Abercromby (Lord Dunfermline).
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (Viscount Eversley).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (Viscount Ossington).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (Viscount Hampden).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (Viscount Peel).
1895. William Court Gully (Viscount Selby).
1905. James W. Lowther (Viscount Ullswater).
1922. John Henry Whitley.
1931. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.

## GREAT TECHNICAL ADVANCES.

A HEALTHY reaction in the British gliding movement during the past two years has added greatly to its strength. It is true that many of the gliding clubs cannot show so lengthy a membership list as they were able to do three or four years ago—that is, just after the "boom" period—but they have the satisfaction of knowing that practically every member is seriously interested in the sport and not a temporary adherent attracted by a passing craze.

When some of the "crack" German glider pilots gave their initial demonstrations in England in 1930 and 1931, large numbers of young people, eager to experience a new "thrill," flocked to the gliding clubs which were soon established, with more enthusiasm than that "staying power" which is essential to give strength and permanence to any new movement. When they found that there was a considerable amount of hard work to be done—gliders were mostly launched manually in those days, and then had to be man-hauled back—much of their enthusiasm quickly went, and it was not long before club secretaries found that they had a good 50 per cent. of non-effectives on their membership lists. But there still remained a working proportion of seasoned stalwarts who not only carried on the activities of the club, but gradually became experienced glider pilots, steadily working through the succession of tests necessary to gain them their much coveted certificates.

It must not be thought, however, that the movement to-day is one of veterans, with no new blood coming in to maintain its vitality. There is, indeed, quite a steady recruitment to its ranks, and every month a new quota of novitiates are awarded their beginners' certificates. In this connection it must be mentioned that gliding goes on all the year round in many of the British centres, but it is, of course, during the summer season that the best gliding conditions are experienced, and the larger number of beginners receive their training.

This important aspect of the movement—the training of the beginner—has been greatly encouraged during the past two or three years by the introduction of gliding camps, generally lasting from a week to a fortnight, at which complete courses of preliminary training have been available. These training camps have proved to be very popular, and have been largely modelled on those which have been a feature of the German gliding movement for some years past. Indeed, many English gliding enthusiasts have attended German gliding camps during the past season, and have come back full of admiration for the training methods employed, and of gratitude for the attention and courtesy they have received.

At the present time the practical work of training is entirely the responsibility of the gliding clubs, the sport in this country now being sufficiently old to ensure a sufficiency of trained British instructors, most of whom have graduated in their own clubs.

It is the intention, however, eventually to found, equip and maintain a central school of gliding at a suitable spot in Great Britain. It was partly for this purpose that the Government recently decided to give an annual grant of £5,000 to the British movement, a factor

which will be of great help to gliding in Britain when the full benefits of the grant make themselves felt.

This grant, which reflected the Government's realisation of the importance of gliding, will be of the greatest assistance to many of the leading clubs. Until the grant was decided upon, these clubs had been wholly dependent upon the subscriptions of their members. Whilst gliders and sail-planes are relatively inexpensive to build, the clubs have to face considerable annual outgoings, for, in addition to the cost of materials, they have to provide hangars and workshops, and sometimes to pay for the rental of a gliding site. During the past two years many of the clubs have progressed out of all knowledge in the matter of club-houses, workshops and equipment. Quite recently several clubs have opened modern club-houses providing every comfort for their members.

The technique of training glider pilots has greatly advanced in this country during the past year or so, and the proportion of successes in obtaining the necessary certificates marking the various grades of proficiency is high. There is a satisfactory proportion of pupils, too, who are not satisfied until they have become sufficiently skilful to fly a sail-plane.

Sail-planing represents the most advanced grade in glider pilotage, and every pilot must have mastered a somewhat complicated technique, which includes several subjects other than the mere ability to control a sail-plane itself, before he is allowed to take one of these graceful craft into the air. The latest sail-planes are remarkably efficient. The number of designers has greatly increased, and their productions are extremely sensitive to the special conditions for which they are constructed.

The standards of efficiency in the primary and secondary machines, in which pupils undergo most of their training, have also been considerably improved. It is claimed that no person of ordinary intelligence can fail to master the elements of gliding, and this claim is supported by the fact that, in Germany particularly, many schoolboys succeed in obtaining preliminary certificates.

Useful work has been done by many clubs in surveying promising areas in their own localities. Some of the bigger clubs have gone further afield. There is, however, still much to be done in this direction, but some day, no doubt, a complete gliding survey of Great Britain will be available.

Outside Britain, gliding continues to make steady progress in several countries which have been foremost in stimulating its development. Germany, which can be regarded as the "cradle" of the gliding movement, continues to turn out many clever pilots. Russia is experiencing what can only be described as a gliding "boom." There, gliding and parachuting are twin sports which have attracted great popular interest, and it is claimed that Russia has now more glider pilots than any other country.

A remarkable high-altitude flight of a glider equipped with oxygen apparatus was reported from Russia in March. The glider in question, piloted by Stephanovsky, of the Moscow Experimental Institute of the Red Air Force, was towed to a height of 31,000 ft., said to be



the highest altitude ever reached by a glider, when it was detached from the plane and glided down to earth, the whole flight lasting two hours.

The Russians are still experimenting with "glider trains," consisting of a number of gliders towed by an aeroplane. The gliders are cast off at intervals and glide to earth with a small consignment of mail or freight. It is realised, however, that this idea has but limited possibilities.

The annual British gliding competitions took place at the beginning of Sept. on a site at Bradwell Edge, near Hope, Derbyshire. Some anomalous gliding conditions were experienced, as a result of which unexpectedly good flights were made on machines usually capable of limited achievement. On other days, sail-planing was spoilt by unfavourable weather. The meeting, however, provided a good deal of sport, and new experiences for many trained pilots.

At the end of the week's meeting, it was announced that the principal trophies were held as before. Mr. P. A. Wills holds three trophies—the Wakefield trophy for the longest flight of the year (105 miles) in Hjords; the De Havilland Cup for the highest flight of the year (5,600 ft.); and the Manio Cup for the best out-and-home flight.

The Du Garde Peach Cup for consistently good flying by a member of the Lancashire and Derbyshire Gliding club is held by Mr. E. Thomas.

Amongst the best British gliding flights of the year can be mentioned the altitude flight of Flight Lieut. T. M. Watts, in a Falcon III two-seater glider, to a height of 4,000 ft., a British record for a two-seater craft.

The world's duration record is held by Lissitvine, of Russia, who flew for 38 hours 40 minutes in the Crimea, on Oct. 2, 1935. The British duration record is held by J. C. Neilan, who remained in the air for 13 hours 7 minutes over Sutton Bank, Yorkshire, on July 16, 1935.

The world's distance record is held by Rudolf Oeltzschner, who flew 313 miles from the Wasserkuppe, Germany, to Brno, Czechoslovakia, in July, 1935. The British distance record is held by P. A. Wills, who flew 105 miles from Dunstable Downs to Pakefield, near Lowestoft, on July 5, 1936.

The world's altitude record is held by Heinrich Dittmar, of Germany, who reached 14,190 ft. over Rio de Janeiro in Feb., 1934. The British altitude record is held by G. M. Buxton, who reached 8,323 ft. over Sutton Bank on Sept. 4, 1934.

## STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT RECORDS.

DURING the short history of stratosphere flight, which may be said to date from 1931, balloonists have flown ten times in the highest regions above the earth.

Below is a complete list of every ascent into the stratosphere yet made:—

1931.—Professor Auguste Piccard and M. Kipfer, in balloon "F.N.R.S." of 500,000 cu. ft. capacity when fully distended. Ascent made at 3.57 a.m. from Augsburg, Bavaria. Landed about 9 p.m. on a glacier above the village of Ober-Gurgl, Austrian Tyrol. Height attained: 51,775 ft. (9.81 miles; 15,781 metres). World record. May 27, 1931.

1932.—Professor Auguste Piccard and Dr. Max Cosyns, in same balloon used for 1931 ascent. Left Zurich 5.15 a.m. Landed, about 5 p.m., 20 miles south of Desenzano, Lake Garda, Italy. Height attained: 53,152 ft. (10.07 miles; 16,201 metres). World record. Aug. 18, 1932.

1933.—MM. Prokofiev, Birnbaum, and Godunof, in Russian stratosat (balloon) "U.S.S.R." of 880,000 cu. ft. capacity. Left Moscow air-port 8.43 a.m. Landed, 70 miles distant at Kolomna, 7 hours later. Height attained: 62,336 ft. (19,000 metres; 11.806 miles). As the U.S.S.R. is not a member of the International Aeronautical Federation, this ascent has not been classed as an "official" world record. Sept. 30, 1933.

1933.—Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle, U.S. Navy, and Major Chester Fordney, U.S. Marine Corps, ascended from Municipal airport, Akron, Ohio, at 9.30 a.m. Landed, 5.15 p.m. in a swamp, 350 miles distant, near Bridgeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. Balloon used was 600,000 cu. ft. displacement, and named "A Century of Progress." Height attained: 61,237 ft. (11.59 miles; 18,665 metres). Official world record. Nov. 20, 1933.

1934.—MM. Fedoseyenko, Vasenko, and Ousyskin, in Russian stratosphere balloon "Osoaviakhim." Left Moscow air-port 9.15 a.m. Crashed, some 350 miles distant, at 4.23 p.m. All three occupants were instantly killed. The barograph record which was afterwards discovered intact, showed an altitude of 72,179 ft. (22,000 metres; 13.67 miles). Jan. 30, 1934.

1934.—Major William Kepner, Captain Albert Stevens and Captain Orvil Anderson, ascended in balloon "Explorer" from Strato-bowl, 12 miles south-west of Rapid City, South Dakota. Took off at 5.45 a.m. (M.S.T.), and crashed near Holdrege, Nebraska, as a result of the bottom fabric of the balloon ripping, when the balloon was 60,000 ft. up. The balloon used was the largest yet made, being 3,000,000 cu. ft. capacity. Height attained: 60,613 ft. (11½ miles; 18,475 metres). July 28, 1934.

1934.—Dr. Max Cosyns and M. van der Elst, ascended from Hour Havanne, in the Ardennes, Belgium, and landed 1,000 miles away at Zenavejle, Yugoslavia. Balloon used was the same one used by Professor Piccard in 1932, but equipped with a stabiliser. Height attained: 53,329 ft. (10.1 miles; 16,255 metres). Aug. 18, 1934.

1934.—Dr. Jean Piccard (twin brother of Professor Auguste Piccard) and his wife, Mrs. Jeanette Piccard, ascended from Ford Air-port, Dearborn, Michigan, and landed near Cadiz, Ohio, U.S.A. Mrs. Piccard was the first woman to enter the stratosphere. Balloon used was 600,000 cu. ft. capacity. Height attained: 57,579 ft. (10.9 miles; 17,550 metres). Oct. 23, 1934.

1935.—MM. Christophzille and Preludski, accompanied by Professor Alexander Varigof, of the Leningrad Observatory. Made experi-

mental flight from Moscow of two and a half hours duration in a "parachute balloon." Height attained: 10 miles. June 26, 1935.

1935.—Captain Albert Stevens and Captain Orvil Anderson, U.S. Air Corps; took off at 8.1 a.m. (Central Time) from the Stratobowl, Rapid City, South Dakota. Landed, 4.14 p.m. 12 miles south of White Lake, South Dakota—230 miles east of point of departure. The balloon used, "Explorer II," was the largest ever made, being 3,700,000 cu. ft. capacity. Helium gas was used for the first time in the history of stratosphere balloon ascents. (A previous attempt in the preceding July, was balked by the top of the balloon ripping open just as filling had been completed.) Height attained: 72,395 ft. (13.71 miles 22,265 metres). This is the greatest height yet attained by man. World record. Nov. 11, 1935.

Each of the foregoing balloon ascents exceeded 50,000 ft., and each was made on the now famous "Piccard system," consisting of a sealed ball gondola, a livable air supply, and a constant interior pressure.

The altitude records of aeroplanes fall considerably short of those made by stratospheric balloons. They are as follows: 1910, France, Legagneux, 10,171 ft.; 1913, France, Legagneux, 30,079 ft.; 1920, U.S.A., Major Shroeder, 33,114 ft.; 1929, Germany, W. Neuenhoffer, 41,795 ft.; 1932, Britain, Captain C. Uwins, 43,977 ft.; 1934, Italy, R. Donati, 47,349 ft.; 1936 (Aug.), France, G. D  tre, 48,696 ft.; 1936 (Sept.), Sq.-Ldr. Swain, 49,967 ft.

As Professor Piccard is universally regarded as being the first man to enter the stratosphere, it would appear that heights up to 41,795 ft.—achieved by Neuenhoffer two years before Professor Piccard's flight in 1931—are not so regarded.

Generally speaking, England has lagged behind other countries in stratosphere exploration. No attempt by balloon has yet been made in this country, and the world record (aeroplane) achieved by Sq.-Ldr. Swain on Sept. 28, 1936, was the first occasion on which the Royal Air Force has attempted to beat the altitude record.

Ever since the Great War the tendency of aviation has been upwards. Every year, aeroplanes have risen higher and higher. Over and above the exigencies of civil aviation, is the ever-growing military urge, dictated, among

other things, by the development of anti-aircraft artillery, which has to-day, attained a remarkably high percentage of efficiency and accuracy.

And important, too, from the military view, is the fact that owing to the extreme tenuity of the atmosphere in the stratosphere, the stratosphere becomes much less noisy, and is well beyond the range of sound locators. And it is also invisible from the ground and beyond the range of the heaviest anti-aircraft guns.

Realising the ever-growing importance of stratosphere flight, the Air Ministry, in Nov., 1934, placed an order with the Bristol Company for a stratosphere, with the object of exploring the special problems, involved in the operation of aircraft, and the functioning of equipment and instruments, at extreme altitudes.

The stratosphere built by the Bristol Company and flown by Sq.-Ldr. Swain on his world record altitude flight was one of the largest span, single-engined aeroplanes ever built. Its engine, a Bristol Pegasus P.E.V.I.S., air-cooled, radial, was of the two-stage blower (or supercharged) type, which enabled it to continue to develop its power at great altitudes.

Full consideration was given to the use of a sealed cockpit (on the Piccard system), but it was decided to equip the pilot with a sealed flying suit very similar in appearance to the diving suits built by Siebe Gorman Co.

Sq.-Ldr. Swain took off on Monday, Sept. 28, 1936, from the aerodrome at Farnborough, Hampshire, at 7.30 a.m. and landed at Netheravon, Wilts, at 10.50 a.m. He attained 45,000 ft. when 10 miles north of Brighton. At 46,000 ft. he could see the whole of the coast from Margate to Lands End, as far north as the Wash, and south, the north coast of France. The Channel Islands looked like small stones in a shallow river-bed, while London looked like a little toy-town. He descended safely after reaching the world record height of 49,967 ft.

Now that the machine, known officially as the "138" has achieved the altitude record, it is planned to continue experimental flights on research work with it, which, if successful, may give Britain the lead in high-speed flying of the future.

A second machine, fitted with a new and improved Rolls Royce-Kestrel engine, is also being prepared to the order of the Air Ministry, for stratosphere research work.

## BRITISH AIR STRENGTH.

December 1, 1936.

GREAT BRITAIN .....60 regular squadrons  
16 auxiliary or cadre  
squadrons.

### OVERSEAS:

India ..... 8 squadrons.  
Iraq ..... 4 squadrons.  
Middle East..... 6 squadrons.  
Aden ..... 1 squadron.  
Singapore ..... 2 squadrons.

### FLEET AIR ARM:

At home and abroad.....20 squadrons.

### FLYING BOATS:

At home and abroad ..... 8 squadrons.

## AIR ESTIMATES, 1927-1936.

Financial Year.	Maximum Numbers (Exclusive of India).	Estimate.
		£
1927.....	33,000	15,550,000
1928.....	32,500	16,250,000
1929.....	32,000	16,960,000
1930.....	32,000	17,850,000
1931.....	32,000	18,100,000
1932.....	32,000	17,400,000
1933.....	31,000	17,426,000
1934.....	31,000	17,761,000
1935.....	45,000	27,595,000
1936.....	55,000	50,700,000

## FIXED AND FLEXIBLE "UNIT" INVESTMENT TRUSTS.

SINCE the first British *UNIT* investment trust was formed in April, 1931, just before abandonment of the gold standard, the movement (the bulk of whose investments are in "ordinary" shares of well-established companies) has been favoured by the ensuing rise in equity share values in this country, whilst most of its predecessors in the U.S.A. have succumbed in the collapse of security prices following the 1929 Wall Street crash. By the end of Sept., 1936, the movement in Great Britain had grown to 69 *unit* trusts (a few of which are now closed to further investment), promoted by some dozen groups, and managed by a score of companies—all private except one; while six banks (including one of the large executor and trustee subsidiaries) and three insurance companies act as trustees. Most of the trusts formed before the end of 1935 worked on a fixed small panel of selected securities ranging from 20 to 30, but the later trusts have taken extended powers to operate from much larger portfolios of companies (sometimes from as many as 200 or 300, as well as any trustee securities)—usually, however, subject to trustees' veto, with limits to proportion of the trust's total investments in any one security or company, &c.—thus tending to wide flexibility and partial reversion to the old "managed" type of investment company. The *unit* trusts, however, as yet remain subject only to common law, and not to the Companies Act, 1929.

The prime object of the movement is to open up to the investor of small means a wider field to enable him to spread his risks, with relative safety, hitherto available only to the more influential investor. For 1935 the gross dividends earned by the trusts usually ranged from some 4 to 5½ per cent. (though seven gold-mining and finance share trusts had yields of 6½ to 8½ per cent.); in the aggregate the trusts' investments appreciated by some 8 per cent. during the year, a few trusts with relatively low dividend yields showing a more substantial capital appreciation. Some trusts are "general," i.e., spread their investments over several industries; others "specialised," i.e., confine investment to one industry or field. Some are "cumulative," as distinct from others which distribute in cash any "capital bonuses" received as well as dividends. Usually the trusts limit their size to a specific number of units, and may not invest in underwriting syndicates or pools. The life of each trust is fixed by deed, usually 15 or 20 years with, in some of the newer trusts, the option of conversion to a trust company at the end of the period; gold-mining and some "group units," however, are for only 10 years. The relatively short initial periods of life fixed by the trusts and their opportune inception probably account for their having made little or no attempt, as yet, to set up out of profits dividend equalisation funds or other reserves (as maintained by the "managed" type of investment company) to meet the risk of a future trade depression with adverse effect on equity shares, causing probable decline in trusts' capital values and income per unit, against which the spread of investments, in itself, affords no real safeguard.

The *unit* trust movement, however, early in 1936 formed its own *Association of Fixed and Flexible Trust Managers* who drew up a code of rules with which all members must comply.

So far only the "National" group of 11 trusts publishes "sales" information—by July, 1936, this group had attracted some 60,000 subscribers with £18,000,000 for investment, an "average" of £300 per investor. During 1935, for the movement as a whole, the cost of intensive press advertising, booklets, &c., was put at some £200,000, and by Sept., 1936, the total investments of sub-unit holders had increased to between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000—nearly treble the computed figure at the end of 1934.

Normally, the trust managers first select a panel of ordinary shares or stock in various companies of standing, 1 *unit* thereof being divided into anything from 2,000 to 20,000 *sub-units*; the investor buys *sub-units* (subject to an initial minimum varying from 10 to 100 in the different trusts) and, in practice, the trust managers usually offer to "buy back" *sub-units* at a price about 1s. less than current selling price. The quantity of securities which go to make up the *unit* usually is so arranged as to produce a *sub-unit* around £1 or 10s. denomination. To the current day's Stock Exchange quotations for the securities in the *unit* is added brokerage, stamp and fee charges, and an equitable sum for adjustment for dividends earned since the trust's last distribution to secure a uniform cash distribution at the next due date; a commission or "service charge" is then added (ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. on purchase price in the different trusts). The total thus obtained is then divided by the number of *sub-units* to the *unit*, and the resultant *sub-unit* price levelled up to the next highest 3d. multiple which, in effect, slightly increases the "service charge." A few of the newer trusts also provide for setting aside for trustees' and managers' benefit from the trust income ⅓d. on "each *sub-unit* in issue at the end of each year," or ⅓ of 1 per cent. half-yearly on "current market values of the trust's securities." Normally, arrangements are made for adequate provision for future management and trustees' fees to ensure proper continuity of the trust, e.g., by depositing with the trustees a substantial part of the service charge, for periodical release.

The phenomenal growth of the movement and its susceptibility to abuse has called for two reports—one by a Stock Exchange sub-Committee (issued early in 1936) who submitted draft regulations for control to secure maximum information, segregation of interests, &c., and suggesting that trust portfolios when fully constituted should not contain any one security exceeding 2½ per cent. of the total value dealt in—an important proviso in view of the increasing overlapping of popular securities with the growing number of trusts—adding that full protection could only be achieved by legislation. The other report by a Board of Trade Committee (Aug., 1936) made detailed recommendations for control

analogous to that imposed by the Companies Act, 1929, including lodgment of proper accounts and essential documents with the Registrar, with suggestions for imposition of settlement and stamp duty, also for deposit of £20,000 with the High Court by the managers in respect of each trust (with conditional exemption of *existing* trusts) as is already done by insurance companies and collecting societies; hawking of sub-units to be prohibited; sub-unit holders to have full voting rights and power to select auditors, &c.; units to be made transferable with view to developing a free market on the Stock Exchange, &c. It now rests with the Government to pass the necessary legislation.

Clearly the *unit* trust movement meets a genuine public demand in these times of highly-graduated taxation, when a much larger part of the aggregate national savings must be provided by persons of comparatively small means and industry has to look increasingly for finance for its expansion to the small investor directly and indirectly. Legislation, if passed in due course, to secure essential safeguards, should in no way hinder the utility and growth of the movement in playing an important part in the country's economic life, as a complement to older savings institutions which, already subject to various statutes, show such phenomenal expansion since the War.

## EXCHANGE EQUALISATION FUNDS.

DURING the Great War we were obliged to "peg" the pound-dollar exchange by establishing in New York a fund fed by "dollar securities." Our enforced departure from the gold standard in 1931 obliged us to create a similar fund to prevent pressure on the pound, and to maintain its power over other currencies. The immediate cause of the establishment was the failure of the departure from the gold standard to give the expected impetus to British trade and industry. In 1932 Parliament authorised the institution of a Fund with power to borrow £150,000,000 in order to buy and sell foreign currencies so as to keep sterling steady and prevent disturbances in the money market through the action of speculators. The creation and the operating of the Fund constituted, indeed, an attempt at currency control on a gigantic scale; and the attempt apparently is highly successful, so that in some form or other the Fund will, we may expect, be a permanent part of our monetary system, even though the pound should be again stabilised in terms of gold. The borrowing takes place by the issue of Treasury Bills. In effect, the Fund is a means for putting Treasury Bills on tap for foreign buyers, thus enabling them to make short loans to the British Government.

At its inception the Fund took over also the balance of the war time dollar fund. In 1933 the amount of the Fund was raised to £350,000,000. The increase was due to the bulling of the pound by timid capitalists in the United States and in the gold bloc countries, particularly France, for it is noteworthy that, whereas the Fund was set up primarily as a buffer against depreciation of the pound, it has been necessary throughout its history to use it rather to prevent a too rapid appreciation of the pound in relation to other currencies. Although the operations of the Fund are not attended with publicity, it may safely be said that it has more often bought francs than sold francs. Nor need it be surprising that the Bank maintains secrecy, for if the Fund is to counteract the ill effect of speculation in the foreign exchanges, those who speculate are not to be given gratuitous instructions about how to act. In particular we know little about the scale of the Fund's operations; and it may be that these are usually quite small, since the possibility of action is in this matter as effective as action

itself. A possible buyer of sterling who looked for its appreciation in terms of francs might well be deterred by the thought that the Fund would flood the market with pounds. For the method of the Fund is to act against market tendencies, to buy when prices are falling; to sell when prices are rising.

In 1934 a similar Fund was set up in the United States, and now that France has left the gold standard, she too has set up a stabilising Fund. The wholly admirable currency agreement reached in the Sept. of 1936 by the Governments of Great Britain, France and the United States ensures that the three Funds will maintain a practical equilibrium among the currencies. Other currencies have come into line with those of the three great financial powers. The resources of the Stabilisation Funds of these three powers, therefore, will maintain such a tranquility of the exchanges as the business community has long eagerly wanted. The statement of the British Government, in welcoming the action of the French Government to disburden itself of the handicap afforded by adherence to gold, did in fact emphasise the mutual wish of the countries to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the basis of international exchanges resulting from the proposed readjustment of the franc. And the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking shortly after the agreement, declared:—

"To those who have been waiting and hoping for a change, the decision of the French Government to effect a readjustment of the exchange value of the franc must have come like the cracking of the ice at the approach of a warmer season to the Polar explorer whose ship has been frozen for many months into immobility. When the French Government communicated their intention to his Majesty's Government, and to the Government of the United States, they found not only a sympathetic understanding of their difficulties, but the fullest readiness to help by giving assurances that the action of the French Government would not be followed by any deliberate depreciation of the pound sterling or the dollar. The world is quite right in seeing in these three declarations a community of views as to the need for the revival of international trade and as to the nature of the first step that was necessary if we were to move in the right direction."



THE British monetary unit, the pound sterling, is an abstraction: we can only define it as a Unit of Power over the British market. The paradox of these days is that it maintains a more stable power over the market than when it was linked to gold. The reasons for this are not occult. Even before 1931 our currency was a "managed" one, not an automatic one dependent upon the inflow and outflow of gold; now the Bank of England—by its Bank Rate, its open market dealings, and by its manipulation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund—manages the currency more effectively; and manages it to bring about virtual stability of prices.

We are off the gold standard. Yet the movement of gold still matters, if only as an indication of where people look for security. A currency is on the gold standard when its monetary unit can be exchanged for a fixed weight of gold. A currency is off the gold standard when its monetary unit buys gold as it buys butter, when that unit exchanges for a variable weight of gold. That is, our going off the gold standard in the Sept. of 1931 did not imply that our currency ceased to have relation to gold. Parliament's decision relieved the Bank of England of its statutory obligation to sell gold to all comers at a fixed price; but the pound sterling still commands gold. The difference is that the fixed has become the variable. The pound sterling commanded, under the old Mint Par, 113.0016 grains of fine gold. This represented £4 4s. 11½d. per fine ounce. With a market price of £7 per fine ounce the pound sterling commands only 68.5714 grains. The pound sterling has lost in power over gold. This loss is not necessarily mirrored in general prices. The Board of Trade Index of Wholesale Prices for July, 1936, actually shows lower figures than for 1930: for "All Articles" the figure is 93.6. That is, the selection of articles costing £100 in 1930 could in 1936 be bought for £93.128. The Bank of England Index of Retail Prices does indeed show a rise—taking the week-ending Sept. 19, 1931, as basis for comparison—the index of food prices for Aug. 1, 1936, is 124.8.

Nominally, too, the amount of Bank of England notes still depends upon the amount of gold held by the Bank. The relation is now, however, a curious one. The Bank Notes and Currency Act of 1928 authorised the Bank to issue, £260,000,000 without a gold backing. If the Bank continues to acquire gold at the present rate, this fiduciary issue will be wholly cancelled. For the Bank buys gold at the market rate; it issues notes, however, at the

old rate. It buys at £7, it issues notes at £4 5s. per fine ounce. The difference is borne by the Exchange Equalisation Fund, which is not, as many assert, merely a device for speculating with the tax-payer's money in the foreign exchange. Thus in the "Weekly Return," Sept. 23, 1936, the Issue Department was debited with £445,104,282 in notes. It held £247,600,837 in gold. At a market price of £7 per fine ounce this represented, however, not £247,600,837 but £407,841,140, so that over 90 per cent. of our notes are fully covered. When the pound sterling is re-linked to gold we may, therefore, assume that the new valuation will recognise the existing market rate: the pound sterling will be fixed as the equivalent of considerably less than 113.0016 grains. We shall then be following the precedent of the United States which, after a temporary abandonment of the gold standard, re-linked the dollar to gold at a lower rate.

That there will be no return to the old valuation is certain. Expansion rather than contraction of the currency seems to be essential. A report on monetary policy has been issued by the League of Nations' Economic Intelligence Service. Its thesis is that by the end of 1935 substantial progress has been made in such countries as had pursued an expansionist monetary policy, little progress in such as had pursued a policy of contraction. Perhaps "policy" is hardly the right word to use. For both movements are due rather to circumstances than to deliberate planning. With us, for instance, the influx of gold has given a greater basis for credit, while at the same time the great outlet for money in happier days—the foreign capital market—is well-nigh closed. There is the sufficient reason for the abundance and cheapness of money among us. Nor, we may be certain, did the "gold bloc countries" prefer deflation to expansion. The deflation, the continual rise in the power of the franc or the florin over goods in the market, was inevitable if the link with gold was to be maintained. For currencies elsewhere had depreciated in terms of gold; yet there was no compensating rise in prices. There ensued, even apart from political troubles, a steady flow of gold from the gold bloc countries and a consequent contraction of their credit bases. The decisions during the Autumn of 1936 of France, Switzerland, and Holland to sever the connexion between their monetary units and a fixed weight of gold were therefore inevitable. With the severance has come also a devaluation bringing the currencies into more accurate line with the pound and the dollar.

**The "Lame Duck" Amendment.**—The XXth Amendment, which became effective on Oct. 15, 1933, provides (Section 1) that the terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this Article had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors shall then begin. Section 2 provides that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day. Sections 3 and 4 provide for the succession to the Presidency in the event of a President elect dying before the beginning of his term. Section 5 provided that Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of the Amendment. Section 6 prescribed that the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States must ratify the Amendment within seven years of its submission before the Amendment can be operative.

A hundred years ago the Tithe Act, 1836, commuted all tithes (tenths) and moduses (a *modus decimandi* was a "method of tithing") into tithe rentcharge. The Tithe Act, 1936, now limits the term of payments to tithe owners, and at the end of 60 years land now encumbered with the tithe rentcharge, or its statutory equivalent, will be freed from the burden. The hope is, said the Commission upon whose report the Act was framed, "to put an end to a secular controversy which has had regrettable social consequences." Blackstone in 1765 had already shrewdly said: "An honourable and competent maintenance for the ministers of the gospel is, undoubtedly, *jure divino*; but, considering the degenerate state of the world in general, it may be more beneficial to the English clergy to found their title on the law of the land than upon any divine right whatsoever." Making a voluntary gift into a compulsory charge did not, however, diminish the antagonism to the payment.

The Tithe Act, 1936, extinguished all tithe rentcharges on Oct. 2, 1936. Parliament has compensated the owners of the charges by an issue of 3 per cent. stock that will yield what the tithe did before—when it could be collected. The lands subject to the charge will for the next 60 years pay as an annuity what before they paid as tithe, but will pay temporarily to a Tithe Redemption Commission appointed by Parliament and ultimately to the Inland Revenue Authorities. And the annuity will be, like the Income Tax, a debt due to His Majesty, recoverable "by any means whereby a debt due to the Crown may be recovered." On agricultural land, however, the amount payable for every £100 of tithe rentcharge has been abated to £91 11s. 2d., this including the sinking fund.

The tithe rentcharge was the main feeder of Queen Anne's Bounty, from which many Church of England clergymen obtained a substantial part of their stipends. The bounty originated in 1704 when, by her letters patent, Queen Anne created a Corporation to which she assigned her revenues of first-fruits and tenths. The name of the Corporation explained its purpose, "The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy." Landowners subject to the tithe charge paid the dues to

the Corporation, which distributed to the incumbents entitled. There was no direct payment to clergy. Nor did all the tithe accrue to the clergy. Under Henry VIII. tithes came into lay hands as a new species of property. In 1933, for instance, Merton College, Oxford, was sued in the High Court for levying an illegal distress upon one who had defaulted in payment.

The means by which Queen Anne's Bounty collected tithe more than three months in arrear was fixed by the Tithe Act, 1891. Application for an order to distrain was made to the County Court Judge of the district where the land in default was situate. The County Court judge was obliged—*mandamus* from the High Court proceeding if necessary—to give the order. Thus *Rex v. Judge Clements* (K.B., 1933) arose out of the reluctance of the County Court Judge to issue an order that popular agitation would not permit to be executed. "I am," he said, "not going to make these orders until you give me the name of a person who can carry them out." Queen Anne's Bounty obtained a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus*, and the Divisional Court made the rule absolute: "It is," said the Lord Chief Justice, "a very unfortunate case. I sympathise very much with the County Court Judge. But, in view of the Tithe Act, 1891 the Court has no alternative but to make the order asked for. I hope most sincerely that wise counsels will prevail in the present and in similar cases." The Tithe Act, 1925, s. 10, did in fact give Queen Anne's Bounty a discretion not to take proceedings in cases of hardship.

Section 5 of the 1936 Act required the owners of any tithe rentcharge to submit on forms prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture particulars, before Oct. 31, 1936, of the charges. The submission is by way of a statutory declaration. (The forms are obtainable free of charge on application to the Tithe Redemption Commission, Eagle House, 90-96, Cannon Street, E.C.4. To this address any enquiries relating to the procedure under the Act should be addressed.) The Commission is empowered to grant extension of the time; but it was also empowered, in the event of failure to transmit the required particulars within the time appointed, to reduce the compensation allowable for the extinguishment.

### CORN PRICES.

The following statement shows the average price of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended November 14, 1936, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921:—

Period,	Average Price per Cwt.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended November 14, 1936 .....	8	8	9	11	6	10
Corresponding weeks in:—						
1932 .....	5	6	7	7	5	11
1933 .....	4	8	9	5	5	4
1934 .....	4	11	8	9	6	8
1935 .....	5	11	8	5	6	1

Mainly by the genius and driving force of the first Earl of Birkenhead, a great simplification has been wrought in the law relating to land. The *Law of Property Act, 1922*, describes itself as "An Act to assimilate and amend the law of Real and Personal Estate." "Real Estate" consists of immovables, land and buildings, for the recovery of which the law provides a real action (*i.e.*, an action for the thing itself). "Personal Estate" consists of chattels, for the wrongful detention of which the common law awards damages to the aggrieved party.

In its avowed intention of simplification, so that dealings in land might be entered upon with greater confidence, the 1922 Act swept away a vast amount of reciprocal rights and duties originating in feudal times. The Act enfranchised at a stroke all copyhold land, making it similar to freehold land. The Act, however, temporarily saved some of these rights and duties, or *manorial incidents*, in order that those with vested interests might be compensated. But it made provisions whereby the last of these manorial incidents was extinguished on Dec. 31, 1925, subject however to the possibility before Dec. 31, 1940, of a claim for compensation. The manorial rights were incident chiefly to copyhold land, land of which the title was a copy in which the "custom of the manor" was stated, showing what were the annual dues to the lord. They applied on occasion to other land also.

Among us an old institution is likely to survive long after the reason that gave it birth, and that perhaps justified it. So it has been with manorial rights. We have a striking illustration of our tenderness for vested interests in that it needed an Act of Parliament to terminate even such a right as *heriot*. This was the right whereby the lord of the manor constituted himself his tenant's heir, so far as the best live beast, or the best chattel was concerned. During many centuries this right must have been an intensely irritating obligation upon the tenant's successors; in feudal days it conceivably had its justification. The freeholder would take a man to work in the demense as his tenant in villeinage. The freeholder would furnish his tenant with the stock and the instruments needed to exploit the land, and also with the warlike equipment, the horse and the weapons, enabling the tenant to fulfil his military obligations. It is to the war equipment that the term "*heriot*" is more suitably applied; for the term is a compound of the Old English *here*, meaning an armed force, and *geatwa*, trappings. The corresponding right and duty in Scots Law was the "*hereward*." On the death of the tenant these furnishings reverted to the lord. Later, the lord ceased to provide. But the custom of taking the *heriot* became crystallised into law, and, like other manorial rights, in the majority of cases it became a money rent.

These manorial rights were originally in kind—so many eggs at Easter, so many geese at Michaelmas, so many days' labour on the lord's land. It suited both lord and tenant to turn these dues into fixed money payments:

they became "rents of assize," such, that is, as have been assized, reduced to a certainty, by the lord of the manor. They were called *quit-rents*, "because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other service." Having paid this the copyholder could regard the land as his property; and there were abundant illustrations of the fact that "the magic of property turns sands to gold." The freeholder's dues to the lord were usually called *chief-rents* paid by those who held their land free of dues apart from that obligation. Of these rents Blackstone wrote: "Rents of assize are the certain established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, which cannot be departed from or varied. Those of the freeholders are frequently called *chief-rents* (*reditus capitales*); and both sorts are indifferently denominated *quit-rents* (*quieti redditus*, paid for quiet enjoyment)."

When Blackstone wrote, these manorial incidents did seem destined to endure in perpetuity, but now Parliament intervenes and effectively varies and departs from the ancient dues. Though the manorial incidents were saved from the immediate effect of the statutory enfranchisement, they are now extinguished.

We may assume that, for the vast preponderance of land subject to the incidents, the statutory method of obtaining compensation for the land has been followed. They were to be extinguished, subject to the payment of compensation, in either of these events: (1) Upon the execution, within ten years from Dec. 31, 1925, of an agreement in writing between lord and tenant. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries was required to give help in arriving at the compensating agreement, if such was the general wish, to lord and tenants. A scale of compensation was appended to the Act. Thus, the compensation for quit-rents and other annual payments was fixed at 20 years' purchase; and where, by special custom, the lord could enter upon the tenant's holding and cut and carry away timber without the tenant's consent, the compensation was the whole value of the timber, subject to an allowance for repairs. Where questions of valuation were in debate, the valuation was to be made by a single valuer appointed; in default of agreement, by the Minister. (2) If no agreement has been reached, then the manorial rights are automatically extinguished on Dec. 31, 1935.

There still remains for the lord a possibility of compensation until the end of 1940. To obtain this he is required to make application to the Minister, and it is well for him to make the application speedily, for no allowance is to be made in respect of any rent, fine, relief, *heriot*, or fee, which would have been payable but for the extinguishment between Dec. 31, 1935, and the date of application.

It is desirable to add that the cancelling of manorial incidents does not involve the cancelling of the rights of the lord to mines and minerals, nor to the lord's sporting rights. The Act specifically preserves these from the effects of the enfranchisement.

The Report on the Overcrowding Survey in England and Wales, 1936, is introduced by the following statement by the Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health.

THE Report on the Overcrowding Survey in England and Wales is a social document of the first importance. The survey was undertaken by local authorities in pursuance of their duty under the Housing Act, 1935, to make an inspection of their district to find out what dwelling houses were overcrowded according to the standard laid down in that Act. That standard, which is set out in full in the Report, fixes the maximum number of persons permitted to live in a house according to the number and floor area of the rooms in the house.

The survey, however, was designed to give much more information both to the local authorities and to the Minister than the mere number and location of the overcrowded families. The method suggested by the Minister for conducting the survey, which was followed by practically every local authority, meant an enumeration of the number of rooms and size of family in every working-class dwelling in the country. The data so obtained give a mass of valuable information relating to the general housing conditions of the working classes. The Report on the survey reproduces in an appendix the detailed information relating to each individual local authority and, in the introduction, deals generally with the main conclusions which can be drawn from the information.

One thousand five hundred and thirty-six local housing authorities in England and Wales were asked to undertake this survey of all working-class dwellings in their areas and to report the result of their survey to the Minister of Health by June 1 last. Sixty-four returns were still outstanding when the present Report was written, but many of these were received in time to be included in the tables in the appendix.

The overcrowding position is summarized in the statement that 8,924,523 dwellings were inspected—equal to the total number of houses existing in 1931—of which 341,554 (or 3·8 per cent.) were overcrowded. The distribution of these overcrowded families among dwellings of different sizes is set out in Table C 1 of the Report. From this table can be picked out at once the number of families of any given size in the whole country occupying the dwellings of any given amount of accommodation; it is then possible to pick out the worst cases of overcrowding. For example, the table shows that there was one family consisting of 9 units\*

\*An adult counts as 1 unit and a child between 1 and 10 as  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit; a child under 1 is not counted.

occupying one room between 70 and 90 square feet in area, while there were 470 families of between 6 and 10 units in size occupying one room only. At the other end of the scale the table shows that over 80,000 working-class families consisting of only 2 units occupy dwellings with six rooms or more. Corresponding information is given separately in Tables C 2–C 5 for London, county boroughs, urban areas and rural areas respectively.

The Report contains a tabular analysis of the average units of accommodation per

family of given size, which clearly shows that the working-class family of average size is housed well above the statutory minimum standard. But the total accommodation at the disposal of the large families of 8 or 9 units or more is insufficient, though some such families are not actually overcrowded.

#### SIZE AND ACCOMMODATION OF WORKING-CLASS FAMILIES.

The Report classifies families according to the proportion which their actual accommodation bears to the minimum accommodation they ought to have according to the overcrowding standard; over 46 per cent. of all the working-class families in the country are shown to be so well housed that the number of persons in each family could be doubled and yet overcrowding would not ensue. On the other hand, 380,000 families—or 4·4 per cent. of the present uncrowded families—are very near the border line of overcrowding and a small variation of the overcrowding standard would bring them in. A further table brings to light the intensity of overcrowding; over 43 per cent. of overcrowded families are shown to have at least 80 per cent. of the minimum accommodation required by the overcrowding standard and only 4·8 per cent. have less than half the minimum accommodation required by the standard.

Other calculations show the average number of units in a working-class family with the following results:—

(a) <i>All Families.</i>	
Average number of units per family	3·20
Average permitted number per occupied dwelling .....	6·66
(b) <i>Uncrowded Families.</i>	
Average number of units per family	3·11
Average permitted number per uncrowded dwelling .....	6·76
(c) <i>Overcrowded Families.</i>	
Average number of units per family	5·60
Average permitted number per overcrowded dwelling .....	4·17

The average overcrowded family is, therefore, 74 per cent. larger than the average family and occupies accommodation on the average 37 per cent. less.

Other tables analyse the number of overcrowded families of each size and the corresponding percentage of the total number of families of the same size, with corresponding information for overcrowded dwellings.

Table V shows that 30·4 per cent. of all overcrowded families consisted of small families up to 4 units in size, while 27·7 per cent. of all overcrowded families consisted of large families of 7 units or over. Overcrowding may occur in families of normal size in certain areas because, for some reason or other, they cannot obtain an ordinary working-class dwelling; while overcrowding of abnormally large families is likely to occur in any area because the average working-class dwelling, which is generally all they can afford, is not large enough for them.

<sup>5</sup> Report on The Overcrowding Survey in England and Wales (Crown Copyright Reserved), H.M. Stationery Office or through any Bookseller, 8s. net.



## WEATHER RECORDS FOR THE LAST 10 TO 30 YEARS.

	Latitude.	Altitude of Station or place. Feet.	Mean Annual Rainfall. Inches.	Mean Annual Bright Sunshine Hours.	Mean Annual Temperature. Fahr.	Mean Daily Range. Fahr.	Other Features.
<b>England.</b>							
Ambleside .....	N. 54° 5'	150	71° 9'	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,326 hrs.
Bath .....	51° 4'	66	30° 3'	1,524	49° 9'	14° 7'	Spa. Sedative. Temp. Nov./Mch. 42°.
Bexhill-on-Sea .....	51°	12	32° 5'	...	50° 3'	10° 7'	Winter warmth. Sunshine 1933, 1,977 hrs.
Blackpool .....	53° 8'	67	33° 4'	1,520	48° 5'	11° 1'	Strongly tonic.
Bognor Regis .....	51°	20	25° 9'	1,827	50° 3'	10° 8'	
Bournemouth .....	50° 8'	145	31° 5'	1,772	50° 8'	13° 1'	Mild, equable. *
Bridlington .....	54°	76	25° 6'	1,426	48° 3'	13°	
Brighton .....	50° 8'	32	28° 7'	1,754	50° 5'	10° 8'	Bracing, bright
Broadstairs .....	51° 5'	120	26°	1,761	...	...	
Bude .....	50° 5'	50	33° 4'	1,657	50° 7'	11° 6'	Faces the Atlantic.
Buxton .....	53° 3'	1,007	48° 4'	1,223	45° 5'	13° 4'	Spa. Tonic, bracing.
Cheltenham .....	52°	214	26° 5'	1,489	49° 7'	12° 6'	Spa. Sheltered, sedative.
Church Stretton .....	52° 5'	582	33° 7'	...	44°	...	Bracing
Clacton-on-Sea .....	51° 8'	55	20° 5'	1,718	50° 1'	9° 8'	
Clevedon .....	51° 5'	70	31° 2'	...	...	...	
Clifton, Bristol .....	51° 5'	200	33°	1,550	...	...	
Coniston .....	54° 4'	180	80° 3'	...	...	...	
Cowes .....	50° 7'	161	...	...	...	...	
Cromer .....	52° 8'	178	23° 8'	1,585	49° 6'	12°	Rainfall in 1935, 39° 3' in.
Crowborough .....	51°	796	36°	...	49°	12° 5'	Dry, tonic.
Dawlish .....	50° 6'	175	35° 9'	...	...	...	Equable, bracing.
Dover .....	51°	200	30°	1,754	49° 9'	11°	
Dovercourt .....	52°	47	21° 1'	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,908 hrs.
Droitwich .....	52° 3'	150	28°	1,314	...	20°	Spa. Summer mean 66°.
Durham .....	54° 7'	336	24° 6'	1,324	46° 6'	13° 5'	[winter 44°.
Eastbourne .....	50° 8'	35	30° 7'	1,826	50° 6'	10° 5'	
Exmouth .....	50° 6'	195	28° 6'	1,628	50° 7'	11° 6'	
Falmouth .....	50° 1'	167	43° 8'	1,726	50° 8'	7° 4'	Very equable.
Felixstowe .....	52°	15	20° 3'	1,783	49° 9'	11° 4'	
Folkestone .....	51°	23	29° 1'	1,772	50° 2'	10° 5'	
Forvie .....	50° 4'	51	34° 7'	1,670	51° 2'	12° 6'	Equable, sheltered.
Greenwich .....	51° 5'	150	24° 2'	1,466	50° 3'	15° 5'	
Harrogate .....	54°	478	30° 6'	1,385	46° 7'	11° 3'	Spa. Tonic, bracing.
Hastings .....	50° 9'	178	29° 4'	1,801	50° 2'	10° 6'	Spa. Winter warmth, sheltered N. and E.
(to 400)							
Hereford .....	52°	291	27° 6'	...	48° 5'	15° 3'	
Herne Bay .....	51° 4'	130	22° 8'	...	...	...	Sunny, dry.
Hindhead .....	51° 7'	...	...	...	...	...	Bracing, dry.
Hove .....	51°	27	31°	1,737	...	12° 4'	
Hunstanton .....	53°	105	21°	...	49° 6'	11° 1'	Fresh, sunny: 1,768 hours,
Ilfracombe .....	51° 2'	127	41° 8'	1,543	51° 5'	8° 4'	Mild winters. [1933.
Ilkley .....	54°	314	35° 1'	...	47° 1'	14° 4'	Bracing. Sunshine 1933,
Keswick .....	54° 6'	254	54° 9'	1,214	48°	12° 8'	[1,301 hrs.
Kew .....	51° 5'	18	23° 8'	1,466	50° 2'	13° 2'	
Lavington .....	51°	800	40° 1'	...	...	...	
Leamington .....	52° 3'	165	24°	1,348	49° 4'	14° 4'	Spa. Mild, dry.
Littlehampton .....	50° 8'	27	27° 5'	1,801	49° 8'	11° 6'	Dry, sunny.
Liverpool .....	53° 4'	...	...	...	...	...	
Bidston .....	...	198	27° 9'	1,457	49° 1'	9° 1'	
London (Camden Sq.) .....	51° 5'	110	24° 5'	...	51°	14° 8'	
Do. (Kensington Palace) .....	51° 5'	80	24° 2'	1,309	51° 2'	12° 9'	
Lowestoft .....	52° 5'	83	23° 5'	1,717	48° 6'	11° 7'	Bracing.
Lyme Regis .....	50° 7'	83	33° 2'	1,550	...	...	
Lympe .....	51° 4'	346	28° 5'	1,776	48° 9'	11° 7'	
Lypton .....	51° 3'	450	45°	...	...	...	
Lytham St. Anne's .....	53° 7'	...	35°	1,284	48° 6'	8° 5'	Equable.
Mablethorpe .....	53° 5'	7	24°	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,729 hrs.
Malvern, Great .....	52° 4'	377	27° 6'	1,546	49° 3'	12° 3'	Spa. Bracing.
Margate .....	51° 4'	51	22° 8'	1,773	50° 8'	11° 6'	Dry, bracing.
Matlock Bath .....	53°	500	33° 7'	1,237	47°	...	Spa. Mild, equable.
Minehead .....	51° 2'	...	34°	...	...	...	
Morecambe .....	54° 1'	23	37°	1,488	48° 5'	10° 5'	Spa. Sedative.

	Latitude.	Altitude of Station or place. Feet.	Mean Annual Rainfall inches.	Mean Annual Bright Sunshine Hours.	Mean Annual Temperature. Fahr.	Mean Daily Range. Fahr.	Other Features.
<b>England—contd.</b>							
Nantwich .....	53° 1'	190	28·8	...	...	...	Spa. Equable, mild.
Newquay, Cornwall .....	50° 4'	190	33·2	1,673	50·8	9·1	...
Northwich .....	53° 3'	47	30	...	...	...	Spa.
Norwich .....	52° 6'	110	25·9	1,581	49·3	13·8	...
Oxford .....	51° 7'	...	...	1,481	...	...	...
Paignton .....	50° 5'	42	35·4	1,708	51·1	12·1	...
Penzance .....	50°	55	40·9	1,704	51·5	9·6	Warm in winter.
Plymouth .....	50° 3'	116	36·7	1,672	51·2	11	...
Portsmouth .....	50° 8'	15	27·7	1,801	51·3	11·7	...
Ramsgate .....	51° 4'	80	24	1,754	50	10·6	...
Rosson-Wye .....	51° 6'	223	30·6	1,480	49·7	13·2	Sheltered from N. and E.
Ryde .....	50° 6'	13	31·1	1,730	51·1	10·9	...
St. Ives, Cornwall .....	51° 2'	397	48·6	...	...	...	Winter warmth.
St. Leonards .....	50° 8'	178	28·4	1,661	50·2	10·6	Wide Hastings.
Salcombe .....	50° 4'	39	34·7	1,701	51·2	11·4	Sheltered.
Scarborough .....	54° 4'	118	25·8	1,394	48·8	11·3	Faces E.
Seaford .....	50° 8'	140	27·3	...	...	12	Sunny, bracing. Sunshine 1933, 2,071 hrs.
Seaton, Devon .....	50° 7'	...	...	1,529	...	...	...
Shanklin .....	50° 6'	109	...	...	...	...	Sunny, dry.
Shrewsbury .....	52° 7'	184	22·1	...	48·9	16	Sunshine 1933, 1,428 hrs.
Sidmouth .....	50° 7'	149	31·4	1,592	50·2	12	Spa.
Skegness .....	53° 1'	15	23·3	1,609	48·2	11·8	...
Southampton .....	50° 8'	64	30·9	1,663	50·8	13·7	...
Southend-on-Sea .....	51° 6'	90	19·7	1,655	51·6	12·5	...
Southport .....	53° 6'	37	32	1,520	48·7	11·5	Sunny, equable.
Southsea .....	50° 8'	...	31·4	1,799	50·3	...	...
Stye Head .....	54° 4'	1,070	177	...	...	...	...
Swanage .....	50° 6'	...	29·4	1,767	49·3	...	Quiet, restful.
Tegnmouth .....	50° 6'	20	31·8	1,709	51·5	11·4	Sheltered N. and W.
Torquay .....	50° 5'	27	33	1,777	51·7	11	Spa. Winter warmth.
Truro .....	51° 1'	350	...	1,632	49·2	14·2	Spa. Sunny, bracing.
Ullswater .....	54° 6'	497	54·7	...	...	...	...
Ulverston .....	54° 2'	512	52·1	...	...	...	...
Ventnor .....	50° 6'	59	28·9	1,773	51·5	10·1	Winter warmth.
Walton-on-Naze .....	51° 8'	66	24·7	1,681	49·6	10·9	...
Weston-super-Mare .....	51° 5'	29	29·9	1,503	50·8	11·5	Sheltered N. and E.
Westward Ho .....	51° 2'	10	32·3	...	...	...	...
Weymouth .....	50° 5'	20	28	1,739	51·4	11·6	Cool summers, equable winters.
Whitby .....	54° 6'	410	29·1	1,400	...	...	...
Woodhall Spa, Lincs. .....	53° 1'	50	24·1	1,556	48·1	...	Spa. Dry, bracing.
Woolacombe .....	51° 2'	59	...	...	51·3	9·2	...
Worthing .....	50° 6'	...	27·5	1,833	50·3	11·8	Sheltered, faces S.
Yarmouth .....	52° 7'	40	24·4	1,649	50	10·2	Bracing.
York .....	54°	40	24·3	1,242	48·7	13·3	...
<b>Wales.</b>							
Aberystwyth .....	52° 4'	60	36	1,485	49·9	9·5	...
Bala .....	52° 9'	600	54·6	...	...	...	...
Barmouth .....	52° 8'	42	42	...	...	...	Sheltered N. and E., mild.
Burry .....	51° 4'	300	37·6	1,517	50	...	...
Builth .....	52° 2'	740	41·5	...	...	15·4	Spa.
Cardiff .....	51° 5'	45	41·4	1,603	49·4	12·6	...
Colwyn Bay .....	53° 4'	81	31·1	1,521	50·2	10·6	Mild winters.
Haverfordwest .....	51° 8'	250	44·8	1,601	49·3	11·5	...
Holyhead .....	53° 4'	86	34·9	1,545	49·9	6·7	...
Llandrindod .....	52° 3'	700	40	...	...	...	Spa.
Llandudno .....	53° 4'	13	28·1	1,545	50·1	10·4	Bracing.
Llanwrtyd Wells .....	52°	750	...	...	...	...	Spa. Humid, tonic, sedative.
Newport, Mon. .....	51° 6'	265	...	...	50·4	12·7	...
Rhayader .....	52° 4'	757	50·6	1,351	46·7	23·4	...
Rhyl .....	53° 4'	30	25·8	1,581	49·5	11·9	Sunny 307 days, per annum.
Swansea .....	51° 6'	27	44·7	...	...	...	...
Tenby .....	51° 7'	87	40·9	1,632	46·6	10·9	Winter warmth.
Trefriw Wells .....	52° 2'	25	...	...	...	...	Spa. Strong waters.

	Latitude.	Altitude of Station or place. Feet.	Mean Annual Rainfall. Inches.	Mean Annual Bright Sunshine. Hours.	Mean Annual Tem- perature. °Fahr.	Mean Daily Range. °Fahr.	Other Features.
<b>Scotland.</b>							
Aberdeen.....	N. 57° 2	37	29·5	1,331	46·3	10	
Aberfeldy.....	56° 7	320	38·7	...	...	...	
Aviemore.....	57° 5	700	31	...	...	...	
Ayr.....	55° 5	43	39·6	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,375 hrs.
Baltasound, Shet- land.....	60° 4	31	42·1	1,035	45	8·4	
Banff.....	57° 7	130	26·8	1,310	46·3	11·5	
Braemar.....	57	1,100	35·4	1,187	43·1	14·5	
Bridge of Allan.....	56° 3	100	35·9	...	...	...	Spa. Mild, sheltered.
Carnoustie.....	56° 5	39	27·2	1,398	46·6	12·2	
Crieff.....	56° 4	350	40·9	...	...	...	Rainfall, 1933, 28·5 in. Sedative.
Cupar, Fife.....	56° 3	210	27·7	...	46·6	13·5	
Deerness, Orkney.....	59	160	...	1,119	45·5	7·7	Rainfall, 1933 only, 24·9 in.
Dumfries.....	55° 1	140	36·8	1,325	47·5	13·1	
Dunbar.....	56	75	24·2	...	46·9	...	Faces north.
Dundee.....	56° 5	14	26·2	1,362	46·5	13·3	
Dunoon.....	55° 9	S.l.	...	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,007 hrs., and 69 in. rain.
Edinburgh.....	56	348	26·3	1,365	46·7	11·6	
Elgin.....	57° 7	80	25·8	...	...	...	
Elie.....	56° 2	S.l.	24	1,511	...	...	
Forres.....	57° 7	120	24	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,356 hrs.
Fort Augustus.....	57° 2	68	44·2	900	46·2	12·4	
Fort William.....	56° 8	75	69·6	1,098	47	12·1	
Fortrose.....	57° 6	69	23·4	1,330	46·9	11·3	
Glasgow.....	55° 9	140	35·4	1,096	47·5	10·3	
Gleneagles.....	56° 4	447	45·3	...	...	...	
Grantown-on-Spey.....	57° 4	700	31·1	...	...	...	Tonic-sedative. 43 in. rain in 1933.
Greenock.....	55° 9	200	61·6	...	47·3	12·1	
Inverness.....	57° 5	242	26·7	1,265	46·9	11·4	
Kelso.....	55° 6	193	26	...	46·7	14·7	
Kirkcaldy.....	56° 1	66	30	...	47·7	11·9	
Kirkwall.....	59	113	36·9	1,163	45·8	8·9	
Lerwick.....	60° 1	156	38·1	...	45·7	6·6	Sunshine 1933, 1,039 hrs. Spa. Bracing, sheltered, faces S.
Moffat.....	55° 4	350	40	...	...	...	
Montrose.....	56° 7	16	26·2	1,399	46·1	12·2	
Nairn.....	57° 6	94	24·5	1,274	46	...	Cool summers, temperate. Bracing. Sunshine 1933, 1,457 hrs.
North Berwick.....	56° 1	152	24·1	...	47·1	...	Sheltered N. and E. Dry, bracing, sheltered N.
Oban.....	56° 4	21	53	1,226	48·2	12	
Peebles.....	55° 6	700	38	...	...	...	
Perth.....	56° 4	77	30·8	1,359	46·8	14·6	
Pitlochry.....	56° 7	540	34·3	...	...	...	
Prestwick.....	55° 5	16	...	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,306 hrs., and 24·6 in. rain.
Rothsay.....	55° 8	200	49	1,286	46·9	12·2	Winter warmth.
St. Andrews.....	56° 4	20	27·1	1,392	46·7	12·7	
Stirling.....	56° 1	150	36·5	1,227	47·5	12·7	
Stornoway.....	58° 2	30	49·9	1,231	46·3	9·5	Rainfall 1933, 34·7 in.
Strathpeffer.....	57° 6	125	30·5	1,246	46·2	13·3	Spa. "Tonic-sedative."
Thurso.....	58° 7	240	39	...	...	...	
Troon.....	55° 6	15	...	...	...	...	Sunshine 1933, 1,407 hrs., and 24·9 in. rain.
Turnberry.....	55° 2	30	...	1,378	48·4	11	Rainfall in 1933, 25·5 in.
West Linton.....	55° 8	770	...	...	44	14·3	Rainfall in 1933, 29 in.
Wick.....	58° 4	81	29·9	...	45·4	8·9	

**Ireland.**

N.

(mean summer temp.  
in N. 56°, in S. 58°)

Armagh.....	54° 4	204	31·7	1,295	48·1	13	
Cahiriveen (Valentia).....	52° 6	30	55·7	1,372	50·7	8·9	
Carrick-on-Suir.....	52° 3	542	45	1,465	48·6	12·6	

—	Latitude.	Altitude of Station or place. Feet.	Mean Annual Rainfall. Inches.	Mean Annual Bright Sunshine. Hours.	Mean Annual Temperature. ° Fahr.	Mean Daily Range. ° Fahr.	Other Features.
<b>Ireland—contd.</b>	<b>N.</b>						
Cork .....	52°	57	40	...	...	...	
Dublin .....	53° 4	54	25	1,454	50° 1	10° 9	
Foynes, Limerick ...	52° 6	15	39° 5	...	48° 8	11° 7	
Kilkeenny .....	52° 6	122	33° 1	...	48° 9	14	
Killarney .....	52°	173	54° 7	...	51	13° 2	
Main Head, Donegal	55° 4	83	...	1,337	48° 3	7° 4	
Mallow .....	52° 1	310	37° 3	...	...	...	
Roche Pk., Co. Cork	51° 9	22	34	...	50° 8	8° 8	
Waterford .....	52° 2	137	38° 9	...	49° 9	12° 8	
<b>Isle of Man.</b>							
Douglas.....	54° 1	284	41° 8	1,582	49	9° 7	
<b>Islands.</b>							
Scilly .....	49° 5	163	31° 9	1,712	52° 3	7° 7	
Guernsey .....	49° 3	173	33° 2	1,890	51	9° 2	
Jersey .....	49° 1	180	31° 9	1,863	52	9° 2	
							Soft, genial air. Rainfall in 1935, 39·2 in. Spa. Warm, genial. Sunshine 1933, 1,466 hrs Mild, equable.
							Mean temp., Jan. 45°; Aug. 60·8°. Mild, without extremes. Sunny, mild.

## BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES.

Observatory.	Director.	Altitude. Metres.	Position.	
			Long. E. or W.	Lat. N. or S.
Armagh .....	Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A. ....	64	H. M. S. 0 26 35 W	54 21·2 N
Cambridge.....	Sir Arthur A. S. Eddington, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Plumian Professor)	28	0 0 23 E	52 12·9 N
(Solar Physics) .....	Prof. F. J. M. Stratton, D.Sc., M.A. ....	30	0 12 38 W	51 30 16·5 N
Cardiff .....	Daniel Jones, F.R.A.S. ....	62	0 25 21 W	53 23·2 N
Dunstun .....	Charles Martin, M.A. (acting)	86	0 6 20 W	54 46·1 N
Durham University .....	Committee (Chairman, G. R. Goldsborough, D.Sc., F.R.S.)	108	0 12 44 W	55 55·5 N
Edinburgh .....	(See p. 352) .....	146	0 17 11 W	55 52·7 N
Glasgow University .....	Vacant .....	55	0 0 0	51 28·6 N
Greenwich .....	(See p. 352) .....	47	0 12 53 W	50 41·2 N
Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill, Devon) .....	Vacant .....	171	0 5 0 W	51 45·6 N
Oxford (University) .....	Prof. H. H. Plaskett, M.A. ....	64	0 0 42 W	51 29·8 N
Rodcliff (In transference to Pretoria)	H. Knox-Shaw, M.A., D.Sc. ....	...	0 9 53 W	53 50·6 N
South Kensington (Imperial College)	Asst. Prof. Herbert Dingle, D.Sc. ....	11	0 12 17 W	53 24·1 N
Stonhurst College .....	Rev. J. P. Rowland, S.J., R.Sc. ....	117	0 58 W	51 36·8 N
Liverpool (Tidal Institute) .....	Prof. Joseph Proudman, D.Sc., F.R.S. Assoc. Dir., A. T. Doodson, D.Sc., F.R.S.	62	5 9 52 E	10 13·8 N
Mill Hill, London, N.W. (University of London) .....	Prof. L. N. G. Filon, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. Wilson Observer, C. C. L. Gregory, M.A., D.Sc.	82	5 21 0 E	13 4·1 N
Kodaikanal .....	Thomas Royds, D.Sc. ....	2343	9 14 20 E	34 55·6 S
Madras .....	G. F. Dodwell, B.A. (Government Astronomer)	7	...	...
Adelaide (S.A.) .....	J. Wadsworth .....	41	...	...
Apia (Samoa) .....	W. B. Rimmer, M.Sc. (acting) .....	208	1 23 55 E	35 19·5 S
Canberra (Solar Physics) .....	(See p. 352) .....	20	4 29 29 E	33 56·1 S
Cape of Good Hope .....	Harold Jameson, M.Sc. ....	6	5 12 12 E	30 18·9 N
Colombo .....	(Indian Trigonometrical Survey) .....	682	2 5 22 E	40 51·5 N
Dehra Dun (Haig Obs.) .....	Dr. M. R. Madwar .....	115	7 30 41 E	22 18·2 N
Helwan (Egypt) .....	C. W. Jeffries .....	33	5 13 49 E	17 25·9 N
Hong Kong (Royal Obs.) .....	T. P. Bhaskara Shastri, M.A. ....	554	1 52 18 E	26 10·9 S
Hyderabad (Nizamiah Obs.) .....	H. E. Wood, M.Sc. ....	1786	3 50 13 E	20 5·7 S
Johannesburg (Union Obs.) .....	R. A. Watson, B.A. ....	55	9 39 54 E	37 49·9 S
Mauritius .....	J. M. Baldwin, M.A., D.Sc. ....	28	5 29 52 W	45 23·6 N
Melbourne .....	R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A. ....	101	7 43 22 E	31 57·2 S
Ottawa (Dominion Obs.) .....	H. B. Curlew, B.A. ....	60	10 4 49 E	33 51·7 S
Perth (W.A.) .....	James Nangle .....	44	8 13 40 W	48 21·3 N
Sydney, N.S.W. ....	W. E. Harper, M.A. ....	229	...	...
Victoria, B.C. (Dominion Astro- physical Obs.) .....	...	...	...	...
Wellington, N.Z. (Dominion Obs.) ..	C. E. Adams, D.Sc. ....	127	11 39 4 E	41 17·1 S



## BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS,

Calendar year 1934.

WHEAT. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export. (Flour reckoned in terms of Wheat)	Import. (Flour included)	Retention or Apparent Consumption.
U.K. & I.F.S.	9.2	1.2	29.5	37.5
Canada .....	34.5	23.8	0.1	10.8
Australia .....	16.9	11.9	...	5.0
India .....	43.7	0.2	...	43.5
N. Zealand .....	0.8	...	0.1	0.9
Un. S. Africa .....	1.7	...	0.1	1.8
Cyprus, Malta and Palestine .....	0.7	...	0.6	1.3
Other Brit. Dominions .....	0.2	...	2.6	2.8
Total .....	107.7	37.1	33.0	103.6

Surplus over requirement, 4,100,000 qrs.

BARLEY. Milln. Qrs. of 400lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Retention or Apparent Consumption.
U.K. & I.F.S.	5.3	...	4.4	9.7
Canada .....	7.7	1.4	...	6.3
Australia .....	1.0	0.3	...	0.7
India .....	13.5	0.1	...	13.4
N. Zealand .....	0.1	...	...	0.1
Un. S. Africa .....	0.1	...	...	0.1
Cyprus and Palestine .....	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Total .....	28.3	2.2	4.5	30.6

Deficiency within the Empire, 2,300,000 qrs.

OATS. Milln. Qrs. of 320lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Retention or Apparent Consumption.
U.K. & I.F.S.	17.6	...	1.1	18.7
Canada .....	32.5	1.2	...	31.3
Australia .....	2.0	...	...	2.0
N. Zealand .....	0.6	...	...	0.6
Un. S. Africa .....	0.6	...	...	0.6
Total .....	53.3	1.2	1.1	53.2

Surplus over requirement, 100,000 qrs.

MAIZE. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export, including Maize, Meal &c.	Import.	Retention or Apparent Consumption.
U.K. & I.F.S.	...	0.5	15.8	15.3
Canada .....	0.8	...	1.0	1.8
Australia .....	0.9	...	...	0.9
India .....	10.5	...	...	10.5
Un. S. Africa .....	10.0	1.6	...	8.4
Rhodesia, S. and N. ....	0.7	0.1	...	0.6
Kenya and Uganda, &c. ....	1.2	0.1	...	1.1
Total .....	24.1	2.3	16.8	38.6

Deficiency within the Empire, 14,500,000 qrs.

COMPARATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN  
GROWING, 1935-36, IN THOUSANDS OF  
ACRES.

Dominion.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.
U.K. ....	1,880	...	872	2,518	...
I. Free State .....	163	1/2	139	614	...
Canada .....	24,000	720	3,880	14,100	170
Australia .....	21,800	7	400	1,200	300
Brit. India .....	34,500	...	6,500	...	7,000
U. of S. Africa .....	1,400	...	80	550	6,500
U.S.S.R. ....	88,000	58,500	22,200	45,000	9,200
U.S.A. ....	49,800	4,060	12,850	39,700	92,700
Argentina .....	14,200*	580	1,280	1,380	18,850†
Rumania .....	8,500	960	4,080	1,970	12,770
Poland .....	4,350	14,300	3,020	5,500	230
Germany .....	5,200	11,200	4,000	6,900	...
France .....	13,200	1,660	1,800	8,200	830
Spain .....	11,250	1,400	4,550	1,850	1,070
Italy .....	12,400	270	480	1,050	3,620

\* 14,200,000 acres sown. † 18,850,000 acres sown.  
11,900,000 acres reaped. 14,050,000 acres reaped.COMPARATIVE YIELDS FROM AREAS  
UNDER GRAIN, 1935-36, OR LATEST  
RETURN, IN BUSHELS PER ENGLISH ACRE

Dominion.	Wheat. bush. 60 lb.	Rye. bush. 60 lb.	Barley. bush. 50 lb.	Oats. bush. 40 lb.	Maize. bush. 60 lb.
U.K. ....	35	...	38	46	...
Irish Free State .....	41	32	45	56	...
Canada .....	11	12	21	24	43
Australia .....	12	14	16	11	25
Brit. India .....	11	...	16	...	12
Un. of S. Africa .....	11	...	16	15	9
U.S.S.R. ....	13	13	14	23	15
U.S.A. ....	12	13	22	24	22
Argentina .....	12*	9	16	20	30*
Rumania .....	11	12	10	17	15
Poland .....	17	17	22	26	12
Germany .....	33	24	38	43	...
France .....	21	16	26	31	24
Spain .....	14	13	19	16	25
Italy .....	23	21	26	27	26

\* Per acre reaped.

## HARVEST MONTHS.

Wheat Harvest Months of the World.

January.—New Zealand, Chile.  
 February.—India, Upper Egypt.  
 March.—India, Upper Egypt.  
 April.—India, Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor.  
 May.—China, Japan, Central Asia, Algeria, Morocco.  
 June.—U.S.A. (Southern States), Italy, Spain, South France, Turkey.  
 July.—U.S.A. (Middle States), South Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Germany.  
 August.—U.S.A. (Northern States), Manitoba, Central Russia, Poland, England.  
 September.—North Russia, Scotland.  
 October.—Sweden, Norway.  
 November.—South Africa, Santa Fe.  
 Dec ember.—Australia, Argentina.

# WORLD ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS. (Latest returns and Commercial Estimates.)

Wheat 1935 .....	647,000,000 qrs. of 480 lb.	British Empire share	108,000,000
Rye .....	268,000,000 "	480 "	1,000,000
Barley .....	262,000,000 "	400 "	31,000,000
Oats .....	451,000,000 "	320 "	64,000,000
Maize .....	463,000,000 "	480 "	22,000,000

## Wheat.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1935	Estimated 1936
U.S.S.R. ....	143	say 130
China .....	98	est. 99
U.S.A. ....	75	78
British India .....	45	44
Italy .....	35	27
France .....	35	31
Canada .....	34	29
Germany.....	21	21
Spain .....	19	say 15
Australia & N.Z....	18	17
Argentina .....	18	28
N. Africa Inc. Egypt	15	13
Rumania .....	12	15
Turkey .....	11	14
Hungary.....	9	11
Yugoslavia.....	9	13
Poland.....	9	10
U.K. ....	8	7

## Barley.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1935	Estimated 1936
China .....	est. 43	prob. 43
U.S.S.R. ....	prob. 40	prob. 38
U.S.A. ....	35	17
Germany.....	19	19
Japan and Korea...	16	15
British India.....	14	14
N. Africa & Morocco	12	12
Spain .....	11	say 9
Canada .....	11	9
Poland.....	8	8
Turkey .....	7	8
Denmark .....	6	6
France.....	6	5
Czechoslovakia....	6	5
Rumania.....	5	9
U.K. ....	4	4

## Rye.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1935	Estimated 1936
U.S.S.R. ....	98	say 90
Germany.....	34	35
Poland.....	30	29
Czechoslovakia....	7	6
U.S.A. ....	7	4

## Oats.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.).	
	Actual 1935	Estimated 1936
U.S.S.R. ....	prob. 128	say 125
U.S.A. ....	119	78
Canada .....	42	29
Germany.....	37	39
France.....	32	29
U.K. and I.F.State	19	18
Poland.....	18	19
Sweden .....	8	8
Denmark .....	7	7
Czechoslovakia....	7	7

## Maize.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1935	Estimated 1936
U.S.A. ....	257	176
Argentina .....	53	46
China .....	believed 26	say 26
Brazil .....	26	say 26
Rumania .....	24	22
U.S.S.R. ....	17	say 16
Yugoslavia.....	14	23
Italy.....	12	say 11
Brit. India.....	11	11
Neth. E. Indies ..	9	9
Manchukuo .....	8	8
Egypt.....	8	8
Mexico .....	8	8
Union of S. Africa	7	6
Hungary.....	7	11

## THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS

(China included for all years),  
in Millions of Quarters, 480lb. of Wheat, Rye  
and Maize; 400lb. of Barley; 320lb. of Oats.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936*
Wheat .....	624	613	651	633	647	636
Rye.....	183	190	217	200	208	196
Together .....	807	803	868	833	855	832
Barley .....	207	226	242	235	262	240
Oats .....	421	441	393	366	451	407
Maize.....	510	556	466	352	463	383
Together .....	1,138	1,223	1,101	953	1,176	1,030
All five together .....	1,945	2,026	1,969	1,786	2,031	1,862

\* Estimated.

## WHEAT MOVEMENTS. 1935.

(In Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)

EXPORTERS.		IMPORTERS.	
Canada .....	20.7	U.K. ....	23.6
Argentina .....	17.8	Belgium .....	4.8
Australia .....	8.8	France .....	4.6
France .....	3.8	U.S.A. ....	3.9
U.S.S.R. ....	3.4	Brazil .....	3.8
Algeria .....	1.8	Netherlands .....	2.4
Hungary .....	1.5	China .....	2.4
		Italy .....	2.3
		Switzerland .....	2.2
		Japan .....	2.0
		Greece .....	2.0

# WORLD ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS.

1059 (755)

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

In some cases only *Exports* are recorded.

## Rice (rough).

China .....	est. 52,000,000 tons
India .....	42,000,000 "
Japan and Korea .....	14,000,000 "
Neth. E. Indies .....	5,600,000 "
Indo-China .....	5,300,000 "
Siam .....	4,700,000 "

The World, about ..... 130,000,000 tons

## Millet (under various names).

India .....	prob. 9,000,000 tons
Manchuria .....	say 7,000,000 "
China .....	say 5,000,000 "
Other Asia .....	2,000,000 "
Africa .....	say 5,000,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	2,000,000 "

The World, at least ..... 32,000,000 tons

## Ground Nuts.

China .....	2,650,000 tons
Brit. India .....	1,950,000 "
Other Asia .....	550,000 "
Fr. West Africa .....	740,000 "
Nigeria .....	350,000 "
Other Africa .....	320,000 "
U.S.A. ....	570,000 "

The World, prob. .... 8,000,000 tons

## Potatoes.

U.S.S.R. ....	69,000,000 tons
Germany .....	41,000,000 "
Poland .....	32,000,000 "
France .....	14,000,000 "
U.S.A. ....	9,700,000 "
Czechoslovakia .....	7,500,000 "
Spain .....	4,800,000 "
U.K. ....	4,750,000 "
I.F. State .....	2,600,000 "

The World, about ..... 220,000,000 tons

## Sugar from Beet.

(Quantities on Refined Basis.)

U.S.S.R. ....	2,100,000 tons
Germany .....	1,480,000 "
U.S.A. ....	1,070,000 "
France .....	870,000 "
U.K. ....	510,000 "
Czechoslovakia .....	500,000 "

The World, about ..... 9,200,000 tons

## Sugar from Cane.

(Quantities on Refined Basis.)

Brit. India .....	3,600,000 tons
Cuba .....	2,400,000 "
Formosa .....	1,150,000 "
Philippines .....	1,090,000 "
U.S.A. incl. Puerto Rico .....	1,050,000 "
Hawaii .....	800,000 "
Brazil .....	790,000 "
Australia .....	625,000 "

The World, about ..... 15,500,000 tons

## Tea.

China .....	say 400,000 tons
British India .....	180,000 "
Ceylon .....	96,000 "
Neth. E. Indies .....	70,000 "
Japan .....	44,000 "

The World, about ..... 860,000 tons

## Coffee.

Brazil .....	1,400,000 tons
Colombia .....	210,000 "
Neth. E. Indies .....	110,000 "
Venezuela .....	48,000 "
Mexico .....	48,000 "
Salvador .....	45,000 "
Guatemala .....	40,000 "

The World, about ..... 2,200,000 tons

## Cocoa (raw).

Gold Coast .....	260,000 tons
Brazil .....	110,000 "
Nigeria .....	70,000 "
Ivory Coast .....	40,000 "
Dominican Rep. ....	25,000 "

The World, about ..... 690,000 tons

## Butter.

U.S.A. ....	980,000 tons
U.S.S.R. .... est.	490,000 "
Germany .....	415,000 "
France .....	230,000 "
Australia .....	210,000 "
Denmark .....	180,000 "
New Zealand .....	160,000 "
Canada .....	150,000 "
Netherlands .....	90,000 "

The World, prob. .... 3,500,000 tons

## Tobacco.

China .....	630,000 tons
U.S.A. ....	580,000 "
Brit. India .....	560,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	170,000 "
Brazil .....	100,000 "
Japan and Korea .....	82,000 "
Neth. E. Indies .....	52,000 "
Greece .....	45,000 "
Turkey .....	34,000 "

The World, about ..... 2,600,000 tons

## Beer.

U.S.A. ....	1,150,000,000 Galls.
Germany .....	850,000,000 "
U.K. ....	790,000,000 "
Belgium .....	300,000,000 "
France .....	260,000,000 "
Czechoslovakia .....	175,000,000 "

The World, about... 4,300,000,000 Galls.

## Wine.

France .....	1,672,000,000 impl. galls.
Italy .....	est. 1,050,000,000 "
Algeria .....	416,000,000 "
Spain .....	350,000,000 "
Portugal .....	
(incl. Madeira)...	240,000,000 "
Rumania .....	220,000,000 "

The World, about.. 4,700,000,000 impl. galls.

## Pepper (Exports).

Neth. E. Indies .....	48,000 tons
Brit. Malaya .....	20,000 "
Spain .....	6,000 "
Ceylon .....	4,750 "

The World ..... 83,000 tons

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

## Oranges.

U.S.A. ....	2,200,000 tons
Spain .....	870,000 "
Italy .....	327,000 "
Palestine .....	167,000 "
Mexico .....	113,000 "
Japan .....	95,000 "
Brazil .....	87,000 "
Australia .....	86,000 "
Un. of S. Africa .....	70,000 "

The World, say..... 4,500,000 tons

## Lemons and Limes.

Italy .....	380,000 tons
U.S.A. ....	260,000 "
Spain .....	55,000 "
Mexico .....	36,000 "
Australia .....	12,000 "

The World, about..... 800,000 tons

## Soya Beans.

China .....	5,600,000 tons
Manchuria .....	3,350,000 "
U.S.A. ....	1,070,000 "
Japan and Korea .....	770,000 "

The World, about ..... 11,000,000 tons

## Linseed.

Argentina .....	1,300,000 tons
U.S.S.R. ....	690,000 "
Brit. India .....	420,000 "
U.S.A. ....	380,000 "
Uruguay .....	86,000 "

The World, about ..... 3,850,000 tons

## Cotton Seed.

U.S.A. ....	4,350,000 tons
Brit. India .....	2,400,000 "
China .....	1,150,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	1,140,000 "
Brazil .....	830,000 "
Egypt .....	760,000 "

The World, about ..... 11,750,000 tons

## Cotton (ginned).

U.S.A. ....	2,300,000 tons
India .....	1,030,000 "
China .....	670,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	540,000 "
Egypt .....	380,000 "
Brazil .....	305,000 "

The World, about ..... 5,600,000 tons

## Jute.

Brit. India..... 1,150,000 tons

The World, about ..... 1,170,000 tons

Flax (scutched, tow included).<sup>1</sup>

U.S.S.R. ....	550,000 tons
Poland .....	40,000 "
Belgium .....	38,000 "
Lithuania .....	31,000 "

The World, about..... 770,000 tons

## Sisal.

Mexico .....	120,000 tons
Tanganyika .....	72,000 "
Neth. E. Indies .....	70,000 "
Kenya & Uganda .....	24,000 "

The World, about .. 300,000 tons

Hemp.<sup>4</sup>

China .....	200,000 tons prob.
Philippines (Manila) .....	180,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	130,000 "
Manchukuo .....	90,000 "
Italy .....	60,000 "
Yugoslavia .....	38,000 "
Korea & Japan .....	25,000 "

The World, about ..... 800,000 tons

## Wood Pulp (dry weights).

U.S.S.R. ....	9,000,000 tons
U.S.A. ....	4,250,000 "
Canada .....	3,200,000 "
Sweden .....	2,900,000 "
Germany .....	1,900,000 "
Finland .....	1,530,000 "
Norway .....	960,000 "

The World, about..... 24,000,000 tons

## Wool.

Australia .....	420,000 tons
U.S.A. ....	200,000 "
Argentina .....	160,000 "
N. Zealand .....	120,000 "
Union of S. Africa .....	111,000 "
U.K. ....	49,000 "

The World, about ..... 1,620,000 tons

## Raw Silk.

Japan .....	38,500 tons
China (exports) .....	4,500 "
Korea .....	1,600 "
Italy .....	1,575 "

The World, about ..... 49,000 tons

## Artificial Silk (Rayon).

U.S.A. ....	114,000 tons
Japan .....	96,000 "
U.K. ....	48,000 "
Italy .....	47,500 "
Germany .....	46,000 "
France .....	31,590 "

The World, about ..... 450,000 tons

## Rubber (Export), restricted.

Brit. Malaya .....	383,000 tons
Neth. E. Indies .....	265,000 "
Ceylon .....	50,000 "

The World, about..... 800,000 tons

## Oil (Petroleum).

U.S.A. ....	122,000,000 tons
U.S.S.R. ....	23,000,000 "
Venezuela .....	20,000,000 "
Rumania .....	7,600,000 "
Iran .....	7,000,000 "
Neth. E. Indies .....	5,500,000 "

The World, about..... 205,000,000 tons

## Electricity.

U.S.A. ....	123,000,000,000 kwh.
Germany .....	34,500,000,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	25,900,000,000 "
Great Britain .....	23,600,000,000 "
Canada .....	21,350,000,000 "
Japan .....	19,900,000,000 "
France .....	15,600,000,000 "

The World, about 330,000,000,000 kwh.



# WORLD ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS.

1061 (757)

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Gold (pure).	
Transvaal .....	10,500,000 fine oz.
U.S.S.R. ....	5,000,000 "
U.S.A. incl. Philippines .....	3,080,000 "
Canada .....	2,970,000 "
Australia & N.Z. ....	1,260,000 "
Japan & Korea .....	840,000 "
S. Rhodesia .....	720,000 "

The World, about..... 29,500,000 fine oz.  
Silver.

Mexico .....	75,000,000 fine oz.
U.S.A. ....	47,500,000 "
Peru & Bolivia .....	21,800,000 "
Canada .....	16,500,000 "
Australia & N.Z. ....	12,000,000 "
Germany .....	5,900,000 "
Burma .....	5,800,000 "

The World, about ... 200,000,000 fine oz.  
Copper (restricted).

U.S.A. ....	305,000 tons
Chile .....	240,000 "
Canada .....	175,000 "
N. Rhodesia .....	145,000 "
Belgian Congo .....	100,000 "

The World, about..... 1,300,000 tons  
Lead.

U.S.A. ....	265,000 tons
Australia .....	200,000 "
Mexico .....	165,000 "
Canada .....	135,000 "
Germany.....	110,000 "

The World, about ..... 1,250,000 tons  
Tin (restricted).

British Malaya .....	37,000 tons
Bolivia .....	23,000 "
Neth. E. Indies.....	19,000 "
Siam .....	10,000 "
Nigeria.....	6,000 "
Belgian Congo .....	6,000 "

The World, about ..... 120,000 tons  
Zinc.

U.S.A. ....	345,000 tons
Belgium .....	170,000 "
Canada .....	123,000 "
Germany .....	112,000 "
Poland .....	78,000 "

The World, about ..... 1,200,000 tons  
Aluminium (restricted).

Germany .....	56,000 tons
U.S.A. ....	50,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	23,000 "
France .....	20,000 "
Canada .....	19,000 "
Switzerland .....	18,000 "

The World, about ..... 235,000 tons  
Diamonds.

Congo .....	3,500,000 met. carats
Gold Coast .....	2,170,000 "
Union of S. Africa .....	675,000 "
Angola .....	480,000 "

The World, about ... 7,300,000 met. carats  
Platinum Metals.

Canada .....	185,000 oz. Troy
U.S.S.R. ....	125,000 "
Colombia .....	50,000 "
Union of S. Africa .....	50,000 "

The World, about..... 470,000 oz. Troy

Nickel.	
Canada .....	62,000 tons
New Caledonia (French) .....	8,500 "

The World, about..... 72,000 tons  
Radium (pure).

Belgium Congo .....	No other sources.
Canada .....	
Czechoslovakia .....	
Together, about .....	90 grammes
= about one-fifth of 1lb.	

Iron (Pig Iron).	
U.S.A. ....	21,500,000 tons
U.S.S.R. ....	12,450,000 "
Germany (incl. Saar) ...	12,300,000 "
U.K. ....	6,500,000 "
France .....	5,750,000 "
Belgium .....	3,000,000 "
Japan .....	1,900,000 "

The World, about..... 72,000,000 tons  
Steel (Ingots and Castings).

U.S.A. ....	34,000,000 tons
Germany (incl. Saar) ...	16,000,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	12,000,000 "
U.K. ....	10,000,000 "
France .....	6,000,000 "
Japan .....	4,500,000 "

The World, about ..... 98,000,000 tons  
Coal.

U.S.A. ....	375,000,000 tons
Germany and Saar (lignite incl.) .....	286,000,000 "
U.K. ....	223,000,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	107,000,000 "
France .....	45,000,000 "
Belgium .....	26,000,000 "
Czechoslovakia (lignite incl.) .....	26,000,000 "

The World, about ..... 1,290,000,000 tons  
Slate.

Gt. Britain .....	290,000 tons
U.S.A. ....	227,000 "
France .....	140,000 "
Germany .....	100,000 "
Belgium.....	70,000 "

The World, about ..... 900,000 tons  
Cement.

U.S.A. ....	13,000,000 tons
Germany.. ..	6,000,000 "
Japan .....	5,500,000 "
U.K. ....	5,200,000 "
France .....	4,500,000 "

The World, about ..... 57,000,000 tons  
Manganese (Ore).

U.S.S.R. ....	2,150,000 tons
British India .....	375,000 "
Gold Coast (exports) .....	370,000 "
Union of S. Africa .....	85,000 "

The World, about ..... 3,300,000 tons  
Superphosphates of Lime.

U.S.A. ....	2,400,000 tons
U.S.S.R. ....	1,325,000 "
France .....	1,250,000 "
Japan .....	1,150,000 "
Italy .....	1,000,000 "
Australia & N.Z. ....	990,000 "
Spain .....	950,000 "

The World, about ..... 12,250,000 tons

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) restricted.

Germany .....	1,320,000 tons
France .....	345,000 "
U.S.A. ....	180,000 "
U.S.S.R. ....	150,000 "
Spain .....	140,000 "

The World, about ..... 2,000,000 tons

## Salt.

U.S.A. ....	7,100,000 tons
U.S.S.R. ....	4,000,000 "
China .....	3,250,000 "
U.K. ....	2,500,000 "
Germany .....	2,500,000 "
France .....	1,850,000 "

The World, about ..... 26,000,000 tons

## Estimated Production of Motor Cars, including Lorries, Omnibuses and Tractors (1935).

	Number.
U.S.A. ....	4,044,000
U.K. ....	417,000
Germany .....	245,000
U.S.S.R. ....	210,000
Canada .....	173,000
France .....	163,000

The World, about ..... 5,300,000

## The World's Stock of Horses.

	Number.
U.S.S.R. ....	15,650,000
U.S.A. (and 5 mill. mules) ...	11,860,000
Argentina .....	9,860,000
Brazil .....	6,800,000
China (and 10 mill. asses, 4 mill. mules) .....	3,875,000
Poland .....	3,760,000
Germany, excl. Army .....	3,360,000
Canada .....	2,933,000
France .....	2,838,000
India .....	2,345,000
Manchukuo .....	1,996,000
England & Wales .....	865,000
I.F. State .....	420,000
Scotland .....	147,100
Northern Ireland .....	90,800

## Cattle.

	Number.
All India .....	160,000,000
plus.....(buffaloes) .....	42,000,000
U.S.A. ....	68,500,000
U.S.S.R. ....	49,250,000
Brazil .....	42,500,000
Argentina & Uruguay .....	38,000,000
China (plus 12 mill. buffaloes) ..	21,600,000

Germany .....	19,200,000
France .....	15,700,000
Australia .....	14,000,000
Un. of S. Africa .....	10,750,000
Mexico .....	10,000,000
England & Wales .....	6,534,000
I.F. State .....	4,019,000
Scotland .....	1,313,000
Northern Ireland .....	770,000

## Sheep.

	Number.
Australia .....	113,000,000
All India (incl. goats) .....	98,000,000
U.S.S.R. (incl. goats) .....	61,000,000
Argentina & Uruguay .....	55,000,000
U.S.A. ....	52,200,000
Un. of S. Africa .....	35,000,000
N. Zealand .....	28,650,000
England & Wales .....	16,630,000
China .....	15,000,000
Iran .....	14,500,000
Turkey .....	10,750,000
Scotland .....	7,570,000
I.F. State .....	3,042,000
Northern Ireland .....	835,000

## Pigs.

	Number.
China .....	69,000,000
U.S.A. ....	39,000,000
Germany .....	25,900,000
U.S.S.R. ....	17,450,000
England & Wales .....	3,801,000
I.F. State .....	1,088,000
Northern Ireland .....	520,000
Scotland .....	236,000

## Fowls

(on farms and allotments).

	Number.
U.S.A. ....	411,000,000
China .....	278,000,000
U.S.S.R. (1929) .....	198,000,000
Germany .....	86,000,000
England & Wales .....	57,406,000
Canada .....	55,400,000
Japan .....	53,300,000
Poland .....	50,000,000
French Morocco .....	50,000,000
Argentina .....	37,700,000
Czechoslovakia .....	30,000,000
Netherlands .....	28,000,000
Denmark .....	26,600,000
I.F. State .....	15,674,000
Northern Ireland .....	9,540,000
Scotland .....	7,850,000

## § COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Estimated *World's Consumption of Cotton, 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1936, in bales (averaging 500lb. per bale) .....	24,700,000
Estimated number of Spindles at work, Jan. 31, 1936 .....	153,000,000
(Of which, 42,000,000 in U.K.) .....	
Estimated number of Looms at work, Dec. 31, 1933 .....	2,401,000
(Of which, 570,000 in U.K.) .....	

\* Figures supplied by International Federation of Cotton Spinners, Manchester.

\* Exclusive of U.S.S.R. Germany and Italy, for which countries figures are not available

**L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.**

THE FRENCH ACADEMY (*Secretary* M. Robert Regnier) is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting l'*Institut de France* (*Secretary of the Institute*, M. Henri de Montfort). The Academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 and re-organized in 1816. The special object of the Academy is the composition of a Historical Dictionary of the French Language, and its members, "The Forty Immortals," are as follows:—

Elected.	Name.	Born.	Elected.	Name.	Born.
1897	Gabriel Hanotaux .....	1853	1927	Emile Mâle .....	1862
1898	Henri Emile Lavedan .....	1859	1927	Louis Madelin .....	1871
1907	Maurice Donnay .....	1859	1928	Maurice Paleologue .....	1859
1909	René Doumic .....	1860	1929	Maréchal Pétain .....	1856
1909	Marcel Prévost .....	1862	1930	André Chaumeix .....	1874
1914	Henri Bergson .....	1859	1931	Pierre Benoit .....	1886
1918	Alfred Baudrillart .....	1859	1931	Général Weygand .....	1867
1919	Henri Bordeaux .....	1870	1932	Abel Bonnard .....	1883
1920	Joseph Bédier .....	1864	1933	François Mauriac .....	1885
1920	Louis Chevrillon .....	1864	1934	Duc de Broglie .....	1875
1922	Georges Goyau .....	1869	1934	Leon Bérard .....	1875
1923	Edouard Estaunié .....	1862	1934	Maréchal Franchet d'Espérey .....	1856
1924	Georges Lecomte .....	1867	1935	André Bellessort .....	1866
1924	Emile Picard .....	1856	1935	Claude Tarrère .....	1876
1925	A. de Caumont (Duc de la Force) ..	1878	1935	Louis Gillet .....	1876
1925	Louis Bertrand .....	1866	1935	Georges Duhamel .....	1884
1925	Paul Valéry .....	1871	1936	Edmond Jaboux .....	1878
1927	Abel Hermant .....	1862	1936	Joseph de Pesquidoux .....	...

The four other Academies are:—

ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES, founded 1663, 40 members.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES, founded 1666, divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of honorary members and of national and foreign correspondents.

**THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.**

This, although reckoned from September 22, 1792, was not introduced until November 22, 1793, and it remained in use only till December 31, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The calendar contained 12 months, each of 30 days, and the months varied, in consequence, in different years; thus Nivôse 1 commenced December 21 in 1793, December 22 in 1795, December 21 in 1796, December 22 in 1799, December 23 in 1803, and December 22 in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémiaire ( <i>Vintage</i> ), Sept. 23 to Oct. 22	Germinal ( <i>Budding</i> ), Mar. 22 to Apr. 21
Brumaire ( <i>Foggy</i> ), Oct. 23 to Nov. 22	Floréal ( <i>Flowery</i> ), Apr. 21 to May 20
Frimaire ( <i>Sleety</i> ), Nov. 22 to Dec. 21	Prairial ( <i>Pasture</i> ), May 21 to June 20
Nivôse ( <i>Snowy</i> ), Dec. 22 to Jan. 21	Messidor ( <i>Harvest</i> ), June 20 to July 19
Pluviôse ( <i>Rainy</i> ), Jan. 21 to Feb. 20	Thermidor ( <i>Hot</i> ), July 20 to Aug. 19
Ventôse ( <i>Windy</i> ), Feb. 20 to Mar. 19	Fructidor ( <i>Fruitful</i> ), Aug. 19 to Sept. 18

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; (*Prim-di*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*) to Labour; (*Quartidi*) to Opinion; and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, a sixth day, September 22 or 23 (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

## § THE NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsen Styrelse, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden.

(Value, 1936, approx. £8,000.)

Year	(a) PHYSICS.	(b) CHEMISTRY.	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(d) LITERATURE.	(e) PEACE.
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	No award	No award	K. Gjellerup (H. Pontoppidan)	Comité International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	No award	No award	No award.
1919	J. Stark	No award	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	No award	Anatole France	K. H. Branting.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill (O. Meyerhof)	J. Benavente	Chr. I. Lange. F. Nansen.
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting (J. J. R. Macleod)	W. B. Yeats	No award.
1924	K. M. G. Siegbahn	No award	W. B. B. B. B. B.	W. Reymont	No award.
1925	J. Franck (G. Hertz)	R. Zsigmondy	No award	G. B. Shaw	A. Chamberlain. G. Dawes.
1926	Jean Perrin	The Svedberg	J. Fibiger	Grazia Deledda	A. Briand. G. Stresemann. Ferdinand
1927	(A. H. Compton) (C. T. R. Wilson)	H. Wileland	(J. Wagner-Jauregg)	Henri Bergson	Buisson. Ludwig Quidde.
1928	O. W. Richardson	A. Windaus	C. J. H. Nicolle (Sir F. G. Hopkins)	Stigrid Undset	No award.
1929	Duc de Broglie	(A. Harden) (Prof. von Euler)	(P. Chr. Eijkman) (Dr. Karl Landsteiner)	Thomas Mann	F. B. Kellogg.
1930	Sir C. V. Raman	Prof. H. Fischer	(Prof. Otto Warburg)	Sinclair Lewis	Archbishop N. Soderblom.
1931	No award	(Prof. Bosch) (Prof. Bergius)	(Sir Charles Sherrington) (Prof. E. D. Adrian)	(Eric Axel Karlfeldt)	Jane Addams. N. M. Butler.
1932	(Prof. W. Helsenberg) (P. P. H. M. Dirac)	Irving Langmuir	(Prof. Thomas H. Morgan)	J. Galsworthy	No award.
1933	Prof. Erwin Schrödinger	No award	(G. Minot) (W. P. Murphy) (G. H. Whipple)	Ivan Bunin	Sir N. Angell.
1934	...	Prof. H. C. Urey	(Dr. Hans Spemann)	Luigi Pirandello	A. Henderson.
1935	(Prof. J. Chadwick) (Prof. Victor F. Hess)	(Prof. Joliot) (Mme. Joliot)	(Prof. Sir Henry H. Dale)	No award.	(Carl von Ossietzky.
1936	Dr. C. D. Anderson	Prof. Peter Debye	(Prof. Otto Loewi)	Eugene O'Neill	(Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas.

## GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Inc.).

Founded in 1902 by the National Sunday School Union, its aim is to help and encourage girls to become responsible, self-reliant and useful Christian women. Through its programme (Spiritual, Physical, Educational and Social) it endeavours to cater for every phase of a girl's life. An Interdenominational-temperance movement with an international membership. Headquarters: 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

§ A Complete List of Winners of Nobel Prizes from the First Awards in 1901 to those given in 1932, appeared on p. 1005 of "WHITAKER" for 1933.

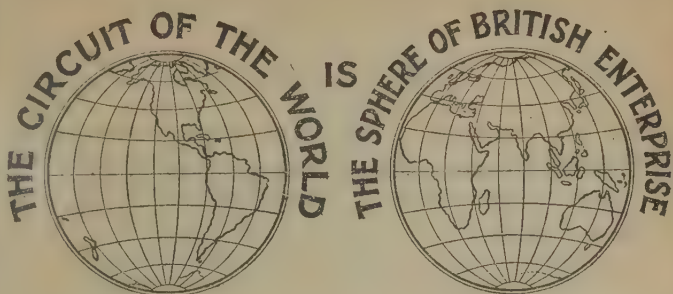
## QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

Under § 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 Quarter Sessions in Counties must be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding and immediately following the four Quarter Days. Quarter Sessions in Boroughs are fixed by the Recorder of the Borough. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1920.

## OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The Official Termination of the War, when Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921. The Ottoman Empire was excluded from the Order in Council, and War with Turkey was declared at an end on August 6, 1924.





# “WHITAKER” ADVERTISEMENTS 1937

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Banking Section . . . . .	xxvi-xxxiii
Holiday and Estate Agents' Guide Section . . . . .	xviii-xxiv
Hospitals and Institutions . . . . .	lii-lxxi
Insurance Section . . . . .	xxxiv-li
Investment Section . . . . .	xxxiv
Public School Scholarships . . . . .	vii
Schools (Boys) . . . . .	vii-xlii
Schools (Boys and Girls) . . . . .	xvii
Schools (Physical Training Colleges) . . . . .	viii
Schools (Girls) . . . . .	xlii-xvii
Schools (Special) . . . . .	xvii

[For detailed Index see pages ii-iii.]

# Index to Advertisements

## BANKING

PAGE

Bank of Adelaide .....	xxvi
Bank of Australasia .....	xxvi
Barclays Bank (Dominion, &c.) .....	xxvii
Belfast Banking Company, Limited.....	xxviii
British Linen Bank .....	xxviii
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.....	xxvii
Brown, Shipley & Co.....	xxvii
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corpn.....	xxix

PAGE

Commonwealth Bank of Australia .....	xxix
National Bank, Limited.....	xxx
National Bank of India, Limited ..	xxx
National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd. ....	xxxi
Queensland National Bank, Limited .....	xxxi
Royal Bank of Scotland .....	xxxiii
Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd .....	xxxii
Union Bank of Australia, Limited .....	xxxiii

# HOLIDAY AND ESTATE AGENTS' GUIDE SECTION

xviii-xxiv

## HOSPITALS and INSTITUTIONS

Alexandra Orphanage .....	lviii
"Arethusa" Training Ship .....	lvii
Barnardo's Homes .....	lix
British Empire Leprosy Relief .....	lviii
Cancer Hospital .....	lx
Children's Hospital, Birmingham .....	lx
Church Army .....	lxii
Church Lads' Brigade .....	lxi
Council of Birth Control .....	lxv
Destitute Sailors' Fund .....	lxi
Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund ...	lxi
General Lying-in Hospital .....	lxii
Gordon Boys' Home .....	lxii
Guy's Hospital .....	lxii
Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society.....	lxiii
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.....	lxiii
Imperial Cancer Research Committee.....	lxiii
King's College Hospital ..	lxiv
London Lock Hospital and Home .....	lxiv
London Orphan School .....	Front
Metropolitan Hospital .....	lxiv
Missions to Seamen.....	Front
Junius S. Morgan Benevolent Fund.....	lxv
Mothers' Clinic .....	lxv
National Anti-Vivisection Society .....	lxv
National Benevolent Institution .....	lv
National Children's Home and Orphanage...	lxv

National Institute for the Blind.....	lii
National Institute for the Deaf .....	lxvi
National Society for Epileptics .....	lxvi
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children .....	lxvi
National Sunday School Union .....	lxvi
National Truss Society .....	lxvii
Prince of Wales's General Hospital.....	lxvii
Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital .....	lxviii
Queen Mary's Hospital for East End.....	lxvii
Queen's Hospital for Children.....	lxvii
Ragged School Union.....	lvii
Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb .....	lxviii
Royal Blind Pension Society.....	lxviii
Royal Female Orphanage .....	lxix
Royal School for the Blind.....	lxix
Royal Surgical Aid Society.....	lxix
Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association.....	lxix
Sailors' Home .....	lxi
Salvation Army.....	lxx
Shaftesbury Homes.....	lvii
Shaftesbury Society .....	lxx
Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances ....	lviii
South London Institute for the Blind.....	lxx
University College Hospital .....	lxxi
Weston's Royal Sailors' Rests.....	lxxi

# INSURANCE

PAGE	PAGE
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited... xxxvi	Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society .....xlvi
Australian Mutual Provident Society ....xxxvii	National Provident Institution .....xlv
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited .xxxvii	Pearl Assurance Co., Limited .....xlviii
Canada Life Assurance Company.....xxxviii	Rose, T. G., Insurance Consultant .....xxv
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society .....xxxviii	Royal Exchange Assurance .....xlv
Equity and Law Life Assurance Society...xxxix	Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses ..... xlviii
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited ..... Front	Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society xlviii
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited ... xl	Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society ..... l
Honywood, Crosthwaite & Co., Insurance Brokers..... li	Scottish Provident Institution ..... Front iii
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.....xlv	Scottish Widows' Fund.....Front ii
Law Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....xli	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada xlvii and xlix
Legal and General Life Assurance Society ..... xlii	Warden Insurance Company, Limited ..... l
London and Manchester Assurance Co. ....xxxiv	Westminster Fire Office .....l
London Assurance .....xliii	Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd. ....li
London Life Association, Limited .....xliv	

# BUILDING SOCIETIES & INVESTMENTS

General Reversionary and Investment Co., Ltd.....xxxiv	Halifax Permanent Building Society .....Front
	Mutual Loan Fund Association, Ltd. ....xxxiv

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS

vii

# SCHOOLS SECTION

vii-xvii

# MISCELLANEOUS

Amplivox, Ltd. .... Front	Horse and Hound Journal ..... Front
Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute ...vi	London School of Economics ..... Front
Bar-Lock (1925) Co. .... Front	Nottingham Guardian ..... Front
Bill, W., Irish Cloths ..... Front iv	Pelman Institute ..... Front
Burns Oates & Washbourne, Ltd. .... Front	Rationalist Press Association..... Front
Business Management Bureau ..... Front	Rose, T. G., Insurance Consultant ..... xxxv
City of London Mental Hospital ..... Front	School of Oriental Studies ..... Front
Clarkson's, Opticians ..... Front	Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge..... Front
Clowes, Wm., & Sons, Ltd., Printers ... Front	Spicers, Ltd. .... Back cover, cloth edition
College of Estate Management ..... vi	University of Bristol ..... Front
His Majesty's Stationery Office ..... Front	Walker, J., & Co., Ltd., Stationery and Diaries ..... Front
Honywood, Crosthwaite & Co. ....li	

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

---

Applications for advertisement space in the 1938 Editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK should be made not later than September, 1937, to The Advertisement Manager, WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.



# Index to List of Schools

LOCALITY.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	BOYS OR GIRLS. PAGE.
Ashburton .....	Graylands High School .....	G. xiii
Ashburton .....	The Wilderness .....	B. viii
Ashford (Kent) .....	High School .....	G. xiii
Ashford (Kent) .....	Fairview .....	G. xiv
Bedford .....	Modern School .....	B. vii
Bedford .....	Modern School .....	G. xiv
Bedford .....	Physical Training College .....	G. viii
Birmingham .....	Anstey Physical Training College .....	G. viii
Buckhurst Hill .....	Oaklea .....	G. xiv
Colwyn Bay .....	Rydal School .....	B. vii
Dartmouth .....	Thurlestone College .....	B. ix
Dolgelly (N. Wales) .....	Dr. Williams' Endowed School ...	G. xvi
Dollar (N.B.) .....	The Academy .....	B. & G. xvii
Dorking .....	Mickleham Hall .....	G. xiv
Exeter .....	The School .....	B. vii
Greenhithe .....	Thames Nautical Training College .....	B. xvii
Hunstanton .....	Lydgate House .....	B. ix
Kidderminster (nr.) .....	Sebright School .....	B. xii
Lancaster .....	Royal Grammar School .....	B. ix
London .....	Queen's College .....	G. xvi
Malvern Link .....	The School .....	B. x
Malvern Wells .....	Cleeve Court .....	B. x
Oswestry .....	The School .....	B. x
Oxford .....	Wychwood School .....	G. xvi
Petersfield .....	Churcher's College .....	B. xi
Rhyl (nr.) N. Wales .....	Lowther College .....	G. xv
St. Leonard's .....	Hollington Park .....	G. xvi
St. Leonard's .....	St. Paul's House .....	B. & G. xvii
Sevenoaks .....	The School .....	B. vii
Shanklin (I. of W.) .....	Upper Chine .....	G. xv
Shrewsbury .....	Kingsland Grange .....	B. xi
Sutton (Surrey) .....	Homefield School .....	B. xii
Swanage .....	Hill Crest, Durlston .....	B. xi
Taunton .....	The School .....	B. vii
Torquay .....	The Tudors School .....	G. xvii
Timbridge Wells .....	Rose Hill School .....	B. xii
Westcott .....	Belmont School .....	B. ix
Wimbledon .....	King's College School .....	B. vii
Wolverley .....	Sebright School .....	B. xii
Worthing .....	Sompting Abbots .....	B. xii

## PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

Bedford .....	Lansdowne Road .....	viii
Birmingham .....	Anstey College .....	viii

## SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD PUPILS.

Hastings & St. Leonard's....	St. Paul's House .....	xvii
------------------------------	------------------------	------

# The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute

29, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2

(FOUNDED 1886. MEMBERSHIP OVER 6,800.)

THE profession of the Auctioneer, Estate Agent, and Valuer is essentially one for a boy of good education. Good education, however, is not in itself sufficient, since the profession offers no prospects to one who is not prepared to work hard, and who is not blessed with a fairly good personality. Every boy whose object is Membership of the Institute must begin by passing the Preliminary Examination, or one of the exempting Examinations, either before or soon after he enters upon his practical training.

Further particulars of the Institute, and a small brochure on entry into the profession, may be obtained on application. If, after reading these, a boy or his parents should require any further information or advice, application should be made to the Secretary, who will be pleased to deal with the matter either by letter or in an interview.

## THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

35 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS  
LONDON, W.C.2



Complete Courses of Preparation for the Examinations of  
**CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION**  
**AUCTIONEERS' & ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE**



Students are prepared by whole-day tuition at the College or  
in Evening Classes, or by Postal Tuition.

Apply—THE REGISTRAR.

Tel: Holborn 8821

**BEDFORD  
MODERN  
SCHOOL**

Four Entrance Exhibitions giving exemption from Tuition Fees (£20 for Boys outside Bedfordshire) are awarded by Examination in June. Ages: under 13 and under 15 on June 1st. The Boarding Fee of the School is £70. Apply to the Head Master's Secretary.

**RYDAL SCHOOL,  
COLWYN BAY.**

An Examination will be held in June, when Scholarships and Exhibitions varying in value from £100 to £20 will be offered. Candidates must be under 14½ years on June 1st. There are valuable Leaving Exhibitions. Large Engineering Workshops and Biological Laboratories. Boys may take their 1st M.B. from School. Particulars and Prospectus from the BURSAR, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay.

**EXETER  
SCHOOL,  
EXETER.**

The Entrance Scholarship Examination is usually held in July. Four Scholarships may be offered (£60 to £20 p.a.); also restricted Bursaries for sons of Clergy, for sons of Old Boys, and for brothers. Other Special Exhibitions fall vacant at regular intervals. University Endowment, £600 a year. Apply to John L. Andrews, Head Master, Exeter School, Exeter.

**SEVENOAKS  
SCHOOL.**

A Scholarship Examination will be held in June. Four House Scholarships will be offered. See Public Schools Year Book. Photographs and Prospectuses may be obtained from The Head Master, School House, Sevenoaks.

**TAUNTON  
SCHOOL,  
TAUNTON.**

Valuable Scholarships are offered annually in June. A number of Bursaries are available for the sons of clergy, ministers and missionaries. For all particulars, apply to THE HEAD MASTER.

**KING'S COLLEGE  
SCHOOL,  
WIMBLEDON,  
S.W.**

An Examination for Scholarships is held in June, beginning on the first Monday. Candidates must be under 14 on May 1st. The value of the Scholarships is £33 per annum, tenable for School life. See "Public Schools' Year Book," and for Prospectus apply to Secretary, stating age of boy.

## The Bedford Physical Training College

Lansdowne Road, Bedford

*Principal—*

**Miss STANSFELD**

*Vice-Principal—Miss PETIT.*

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

GAMES — Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Netball. Dancing and Swimming.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

*Fees—£165 per annum.*

*Particulars on application to—*

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

## Anstey Physical Training College

Erdington, Birmingham

*Principal—Miss M. E. SQUIRE*

(Bedford Physical Training College Diploma).

Complete training for Teacher's Diploma in Modern Educational Gymnastics (Ling's Principles), Dancing, Games and Swimming.

Students prepared for the Diploma in Physical Education awarded by the University of London, also for the Conjoint Examination of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

**Three Years Course.**

*For Prospectus and particulars of Scholarship, apply Secretary.*

### SCHOOLS—BOYS.

## The Wilderness School

Ashburton, Devon.

(On Southern fringe of Dartmoor.)



Excellent Premises and Playing Fields. Small Classes; individual attention. Liberal Dietary. Efficient Staff of resident Graduate Masters. Healthy and beautiful surroundings. Many pupils from warm countries abroad, the mild climate exactly suiting them. Swimming Pool close by. References to parents in India, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Argentina, Cyprus, etc. Entire charge on very moderate terms.

Apply: **H. NAYLOR, M.A. (Queens' Coll., Camb.), Member I.A.H.M., Head Master.**



## Thurlestone College

### Dartmouth, South Devon

*Principal—*

**T. E. C. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.R.H.S.**  
(*Late-Pay. Lt.C. R.N.V.R.*)

Assisted by an adequate and  
well-qualified Staff.

PREPARATORY AND SENIOR SCHOOL.

The School is delightfully situated in a high and healthy position overlooking the River Dart and the Channel, and adjoining the Royal Naval College. Extensive Grounds and Playing Fields.

The aim of the School is to prepare boys for the Royal Naval College, the Public Schools, Universities and Professional Careers.

*Entire charge where Parents abroad.*

*Inclusive Fees—20 to 25 guineas per Term.*

*For Prospectus, etc., apply Principal.*

## Belmont School

Westcott, near Dorking

Founded 1880.

*Head Master—*

**A. BRUCE ANDERSON, M.A.**  
(*Cantab.*)

A fully-equipped Preparatory School for boys of 6 to 14, situated in the most beautiful part of Surrey, but only 25 miles from London.

The School has an excellent record of health, and many Scholarships have been won recently to the leading Public Schools.

All fruit and vegetable produce grown in the School grounds.

## Lydgate House

### PREPARATORY SCHOOL

### Hunstanton

*Head Master—*

**R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.**  
(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

The artistic side is also catered for in connection with Music, Painting and Architecture.

Excellent situation on Cliffs immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

## Lancaster Royal Grammar School

Lancaster

Founded 1471.

This ancient school offers the advantages of a Public School education at the modest fee of 21 guineas per term.

War Memorial Library, three Chemistry, two Physics and one Biology Laboratories, Workshop, Gymnasium, Tiled Swimming Bath, Fives Court, Rifle Range, O.T.C., and Playing Fields of 15 acres.

Pupils prepared for Professional and Business Careers, Universities, Army, Engineering, etc.

£500 per annum available for leaving Exhibitions to the Universities.

Fourteen Scholarships to the Universities, 22 Higher Certificates (10 distinctions) and 52 School Certificates were gained at the School last year.

*Head Master—*

**Rev.**

**J. H. SHACKLETON BAILEY, D.D.**

*Illustrated Prospectus on application.*

## The School

Malvern Link

H. PAULLEY, M.A.

(Natural Science Exhibitioner,  
St. John's College, Cambridge)

A. B. KINGSFORD, M.A.

(Late Classical Scholar, Queens'  
College, Cambridge)

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
AND NAVY.

House faces south, with large Play-ground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives and Squash-Rackets Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Special features of the building are large, handsome dining hall, bright, lofty bedrooms, and large classrooms.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

*Entire charge taken of Children whose  
Parents are abroad.*

## Oswestry School

Oswestry, Shropshire.

Founded 1407.

*Head Master—*

R. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Cantab.)

*Premises*—Healthily situated 500 feet above sea-level. 9 acres of beautifully-wooded grounds, with Playing Fields of 16 acres. School Chapel. Science block, including Laboratory, Lecture Theatre, etc. Lofty Dormitories.

*Aim*—To give sound education. Preparation for Universities and various professions. Several Scholarships and House Exhibitions. Open-air Swimming Bath. Games carefully supervised.

Separate Preparatory Department for Boys up to age 10.

*Inclusive Fees*—From £67 to £91 per annum, according to age.

Reduced Fees for Sons of Clergy.

## Cleeve Court

Malvern Wells.

*Head Master*—R. J. HALCOMB, M.A., M.R.S.T.



Ideal situation. 17 acres, including large Playing Fields adjoining. Carpentry Shop, Gymnasium, Theatre, etc.

The School aims to equip boys (6-14) with a thoroughly sound foundation—physical and mental—together with the common-sense, foresight and ideals which enable a boy to make the best of his opportunities.

*Fees Moderate.*

*Prospectus on application.*

**Churker's College****Petersfield, Hants****Founded 1722.***Head Master—***GRAHAM HOGGARTH, M.A.  
(Oxon.)**

A Public School education, for boys aged 10 to 18, at very moderate cost. Fees from £72 a year. Entire charge taken. Boys prepared for Cambridge School and Higher Certificates, London Matriculation, Inter-B.A. and Inter-B.Sc., University Scholarships, Sandhurst, Woolwich, Cranwell, Civil Service Examinations, Commerce, and the Professions.

Ideal situation. Beautiful and healthy surroundings. Spacious buildings recently enlarged. Rugby, Cricket, Tennis, Fives, Boxing, Swimming, P.T., Gymnastics, Miniature Range, Carpentry, Gardening, and other hobbies. Officers Training Corps.

Three Boarding Houses, including separate Preparatory School.

*Prospectuses on application.***Hill Crest School****Durlston, Swanage, Dorset***Principal—***A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)**

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

The School has been moved to a large House, with up-to-date School accommodation, in a delightful situation, facing due South and overlooking the Sea. Safe Sea Bathing. Playing Fields, Tennis Courts, etc.

*Entire charge taken if required.*

Exceptional facilities for taking children to the country for holidays.

*Prospectus on application.***Kingsland Grange***(Recognised by the Board of Education)***Shrewsbury****Headmaster—D. P. BIGGS, M.A.***(Rossall and St. Catharine's College, Cambridge)*

Receives 70 boys between the ages of 7 and 14 to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

100 Scholarships or Exhibitions have been gained at the leading Public Schools during the past 34 years. The School, 1½ miles from the town, stands in its own grounds of 13 acres, which include extensive Playing Fields, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, etc.

The usual organised games of Association Football, Cricket and Hockey are taught together with Swimming in the Summer, all being under the supervision of Masters. Boxing, Gymnastics and Physical Training are in the hands of the Shrewsbury School Instructor. There is also a Scout Troop, and Carpentry Classes are held during the Winter.

All domestic arrangements are under the personal supervision of Mrs. S. Biggs, who is assisted by a fully qualified Nurse-Matron and Under Matron.

Full particulars and Prospectus, etc., on application to the Headmaster.

## Homefield School

Sutton, Surrey

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
AND ROYAL NAVY

*Principal—*  
**Mr. WALFORD.**

*Premises* stand in own grounds, 200 feet above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

*Curriculum*—Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

*Gymnasium*—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming

## Sebright School

Wolverley

(near Kidderminster)

*Head Master—*  
**R. C. LUCAS, B.A., B.Sc.**

Owing to a large endowment, the Governors can offer a first-rate education for £70 per annum.

New buildings costing £45,000 opened in 1931.

Exhibitions of £100 per annum to the Universities.

The School is situated in beautiful country in its own grounds of 50 acres.

# Rose Hill School

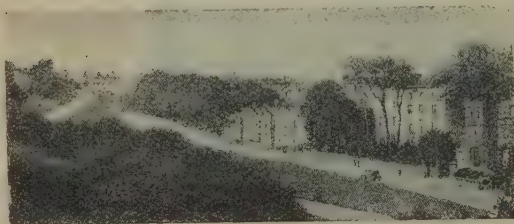
Tunbridge Wells

*Principal—*

**Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.**

Assisted by an experienced and efficient Resident and Visiting Staff.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.



The School, which has been established more than 100 years, is healthily situated on the Common, 400 feet above sea-level.

First-class health and educational records. All games and Gymnasium.

Small, separate classes.

Entire charge.

Overseas references.

*Fees Moderate and practically inclusive.*

*A Prospectus will be sent on application to Principal.*

Telephone, Tunbridge Wells 591.



## SCHOOL—BOYS

**Sompting Abbots****Worthing, Sussex**

(2 miles from Worthing.)

*Principal—***A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.)**PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

*Premises* stand in own grounds and parklands of 24 acres, on the south slope of the Downs, well protected from north winds.

Central heating. Electric light.

*Curriculum* based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

## SCHOOL—GIRLS

**Ashford High School,****Kent***Head Mistress—***Miss BRAKE, J.P.**

RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AS AN EFFICIENT SECONDARY SCHOOL.

*Buildings*—Spacious Tudor residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old-world gardens, lawns and playing fields 22 acres in extent. Gymnasium. Swimming Pool.

*Aim*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Music, and Dancing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.

*Fees*—25 to 31 guineas per term.

## SCHOOL—GIRLS

**The Greylands High School****Ashburton, Devon**

This School is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of South Devon, on the fringe of Dartmoor, 300 feet above sea-level. It enjoys an exceptionally mild climate, and is increasingly patronised by parents resident in warm countries abroad. Recent admissions include children from India, Egypt, Cyprus, Turkey, Malaya, etc. Entire charge is taken, where desired, at an inclusive rate which is kept as low as is economically possible for any really efficient School. The premises (formerly a Country Gentleman's residence with up-to-date additions), the Teaching, the Dietary, and the whole of the School arrangements have been fully inspected and favourably reported on by Cambridge University, and the School conducts its own Centre for Cambridge Local Exams.

The Classes are kept small, so that both backward and forward children receive more than the usual amount of attention to their special needs. SIX full-time Resident, Graduate and Specialist Mistresses for about 60 girls. Kindergarten for children from 5 to 8, in charge of two Froebel-trained Mistresses. Lovely Grounds and Playing Fields. Swimming Pool adjoining.

*Fees*—Very moderate. Entire charge (including holidays) from 85 to 100 guineas per annum.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Head Mistress, or to the Bursar, Mr. H. NAYLOR, M.A. (Camb.), The Wilderness, Ashburton.

## Fairview

### Ashford, Kent

*Principal—*  
Miss BAILEY, LL.A.  
(Registered)

Assisted by Certificated English and  
Foreign Governesses and Visiting  
Professors.

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-Class Modern Education. Individual care. Home comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Gymnasium and Organised Games.

*Fees*—From 20 guineas per term inclusive.

## Girls' Modern School

### Bedford

*Head Mistress—*  
Miss TONKIN, M.A. (Cantab.)

*Curriculum*—Includes Mathematics, History, Literature, Geography, Modern Languages, Latin, Science, Drawing, Singing, Needlework, Physical Training, and Domestic Science.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Two Scholarships awarded annually, and Leaving Exhibition of £50, tenable for three years.

Hockey, Netball, Tennis.

*Entrance Fee* £1. *Tuition Fee*, £36s. 8d.

*Boarding Fee*, £20.

*Prospectus* may be obtained from Clerk to the Harpur Trust, or the Head Mistress.

## Oaklea

### Buckhurst Hill, Essex

*Principal—*  
Miss BEATRICE GARDNER

*Vice-Principal—*  
Miss BEATRICE L. SEARL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 19. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Individual time-tables for school work. Preparation for higher examinations. Local centre for Oxford examinations. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays are arranged for pupils from abroad.

## Mickleham Hall

### Dorking, Surrey

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mickleham Hall is very highly recommended as a School for Girls, and entire charge is taken of Children whose Parents are abroad.

It is situated in one of the beauty spots of Surrey, near Box Hill, and only 19 miles from London. The Grounds of 10 acres include Tennis and other lawns, large Kitchen Gardens and Orchards.

The health record of the School is excellent.

# Lowther College for Girls

Bodelwyddan Castle, Abergele, North Wales

Chairman of Governors—Sir J. W. RONALD MACLEAY, G.C.M.G.

Head Mistress—Miss K. I. SAYERS, M.A. (Cantab.),  
Mathematical Tripos, Girton College.

The School is a Public Boarding School for 240 girls, recognised by the Board of Education. Girls are received from 6-19 years of age. The usual Kindergarten and Junior School courses are offered, and in the Senior School an ordinary School course, including preparation for external and University entrance examinations, or a Domestic Science Course, or a Commercial Course, or a Gardening Course. The music, art, and dancing are of a high standard.

The Castle stands on high ground in a park of 400 acres overlooking sea and mountains. The food is thoroughly good and varied, fresh fruit and vegetables being supplied by the School's own gardens.

Modern additions to the buildings include an Assembly Hall, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Domestic Science Block, Laboratories, Music Rooms, Library, and Sanatorium.

All usual School games are played; there are also Riding Stables and a private Golf Course.

Junior, Senior, and Music Scholarships are offered each year. The fees are moderate.

*Entire charge of Children from abroad if desired.*

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Head Mistress, who will be glad to arrange for parents to see the School by appointment.

## Upper Chine School for Girls

Shanklin, Isle of Wight



*Inspected by the Board of Education and placed on their List of Efficient Approved Schools.*

The School stands in its own delightful grounds with large garden and natural stream, Playing Fields and Tennis Courts (18-5 Hard). Preparations for all Examinations and Careers. Fully qualified Staff. Domestic Science and Secretarial Courses for Elder Girls. Riding. Girl Guides. Handicrafts.

Recent additions include Private Chapel, Library, Science Laboratory, Gymnasium, Studio, and additional Boarding House.

Telephone, No. 8.

*Illustrated Prospectus on application.*

**Principal—MISS DAMON**

## Dr. Williams' Endowed School for Girls

Dolgelley, N. Wales

*Head Mistress—*

Miss E. C. NIGHTINGALE, M.A.

Beautiful country.

Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Riding,  
Netball and Hockey.

Accommodation for 200 boarders.

Preparation for any University. Special  
courses in Music, Art, Domestic Science,  
Secretarial Work.

Boarding, Tuition, Books—*inclusive fee*,  
22 guineas per term.

TREMHYFRYD.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—Boys and  
Girls, from 5 years.

*Entire charge if desired.*

## Wychwood Girls' School Oxford

*Principals—*

Miss MARGARET LEE, M.A.  
(Oxon.)

Miss GERALDINE COSTER,  
B.Litt. (Oxon.)

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

Eighty girls, aged 6 to 18. Development of individual character by training in self-discipline and right use of freedom, subject to old-fashioned standard of courtesy and consideration for others. Small classes; large resident staff. Sports—Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis (1 hard, 3 grass courts), Swimming, Boating, Riding. Bedrooms single or cubed. Health record exceptional. Training for citizenship throughout school. Elder girls prepared for Universities and professions.

*Entire charge taken if desired.*

Inclusive boarding fees, 150 guineas per annum.

## Queen's College, London, W.1

*Patron:*

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY

*Visitor:*

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

*Principal:*

Miss G. E. HOLLOWAY, B.A.

Thorough education on modern lines for girls of all ages. Individual attention given, and special time-tables arranged. Kindergarten for young children. Courses of lectures for students.

Preparation for Public Examinations up to and including Intermediate B.A., B.Sc., and first M.B. Special Curriculum for those who are not taking Public Examinations.

Gymnastics, Games, Art, Music, Musicianship. There are Three One Year courses, *viz.*, "England and the Modern World"; Secretarial Work; Cookery and Household Management; also a Special Course in English Language and Literature for Foreign Students.

To all Resident Students taking these or other Special Courses ample opportunity is given for seeing places of interest in London, and visits to factories and Social Service centres are organised. Day Students may join these expeditions.

For all particulars of College, Preparatory School and Residence, apply to the Principal, 43 47, Harley Street, W. 1.

## Hollington Park (formerly Winchester House School) ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, SUSSEX.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Founded 1860. Resident Pupils only.

*Principals—*

Miss LAURA BEEFORTH, M.A., M.R.S.T.  
Miss F. M. MACKRELL, B.A., M.R.S.T.

Modern buildings with central heating throughout and hot and cold running water in every bedroom, standing on a hillside, 200 feet above sea-level.

Ten acres of ground with Playing Fields for Hockey, Lacrosse and Cricket, Netball Courts, and Hard Tennis Courts in use all the year round. 100 acres of pastoral and wood land adjoining. There is a separate wing for the Junior House, with a trained children's nurse in charge. There is also an isolated Sanatorium with a trained hospital nurse in charge.

Science Laboratory, Gymnasium, Studio, Library, separate Music block, Domestic Science Room, a range of classrooms with separate sitting-rooms for the Upper and Lower School. Resident staff of 18 Graduates and Matrons. Sound education. University Examinations. Entire charge.

Fees—£120-£150 per annum. The fees for children entering under 12 remain the same throughout their school life.



## SCHOOL—GIRLS

**The Tudors School**

(Day and Boarding)

**Leigh Court,  
Torquay.**HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS  
OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.*Principal—***Miss G. DUNLOP**

(Diplomée of Lille University)

Assisted by a fully qualified staff of Resident  
and Visiting Mistresses.The House stands 350 feet above sea-level in  
the best residential part of Torquay. Large  
sunny and airy rooms. Uninterrupted view of  
Sea and Moors. Large Playing Fields, with  
full-size Hockey Pitch. Tennis Courts (grass and  
hard). Gymnasium.Individual attention is given to each Pupil.  
Conversational French is a special feature of  
the School, and particular attention is also paid  
to Music. Pupils are prepared for Examinations.  
Excellent results at the London Matriculation  
Examination.*Entire charge is taken of children whose  
Parents are abroad.***Inclusive Fees—**Boarders from 25 gns. per term.  
Day pupils from 8 gns. per term.*Prospectus on application.*

## SCHOOL—BOYS AND GIRLS

**Dollar Academy**

(John McNabb's School)

**Dollar, Scotland.****Founded 1818.***Head Master—***HARRY BELL, M.A.,**

(Formerly Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge).

**SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS**

for pupils from 10 to 18.

**PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR  
YOUNGER PUPILS.**Beautifully situated in 25 acres of grounds,  
accessible from Edinburgh and Glasgow.Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil  
Service, Engineering, Professional and Com-  
mercial Careers. Separate Boarding Houses.  
Officers Training Corps.*Entire charge where Parents abroad. Holiday  
Home at Seaside in connection with the School.*Inclusive Boarding and Tuition Fees, 91 to  
97 guineas per annum. Reduction in case of  
brothers.

Postal address: Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

*Prospectus on application to School Secretary.*The School has a Preparatory Department,  
which takes pupils from 5—10 years of age.  
Junior Boarding Houses are provided for pupils  
attending the Preparatory Department. This  
Department is under the control of the same  
Governing Body as the Academy.**SPECIAL SCHOOLS****School for Development of Backward, Nervous,  
and Exceptional Children**WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS.  
Expert health and educational treatment. Department for Girls over School age. Kindergarten  
for Juniors. Temperamental difficulties studied, remedial exercises, etc. Gardening and outdoor  
occupations. Entire charge taken when required.*Particulars from—***Miss ALICE MEIKLEJON****St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.**

Telephone, Hastings 560.

**A BRIGHT, DISCIPLINED SCHOOL LIFE.****Thames Nautical Training College****H.M.S. Worcester****Off Greenhithe, Kent.****Established 1862.****Incorporated 1893.***Capt.-Supt.—Comdr. G. C. STEELE, V.C., R.N.**Head Master—W. S. LULY, B.A., F.R.G.S.*

The "Worcester" now offers choice of careers.

Approved schemes for specialising for the Royal Navy, Merchant Navy and Civil Aviation.

Also a general education for the Preliminary Examinations for Professional and Commercial Careers.

"Worcester" First-Class Leaving Certificates accepted for Civil Service Commissioners' and  
other examinations.Own Estate of 37 acres immediately opposite the ship. The College possesses its own Chapel,  
Swimming Path, Sanatorium, Laundry, etc.Ages of Admission—12-16. Fees—£140 per annum, which include Uniform, Laundering,  
Medical Attendance, etc. Extras reduced to a minimum.*For Illustrated Prospectus, apply—***THE SECRETARY, THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, INGRESS ABBEY, GREENHITHE, KENT.**

## TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1935 to September 1936. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

PLACE.	1935.								1936.			
	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year.		Jan.		Feb.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%
Aberdeen.....	46.6	25	42.6	20	36.5	22	46.9	29	36.5	23	36.7	23
Balmoral.....	42.6	—	37.7	—	31.2	—	43.3	—	31.6	—	30.9	—
Bath.....	50.8	26	44.7	26	39.3	22	51.1	35	41.7	15	38.0	—
Birmingham.....	49.1	26	43.9	21	37.3	16	49.7	33	38.2	16	36.1	27
Blackpool.....	50.3	20	45.2	23	37.8	20	49.9	36	38.9	16	37.8	23
Bournemouth.....	51.5	30	45.7	25	40.3	28	51.3	39	42.6	14	39.3	30
Bradford.....	48.1	21	43.1	9	35.9	12	48.4	32	36.9	13	34.3	15
Brighton.....	52.6	33	47.7	22	41.0	21	51.5	38	42.7	16	39.3	37
Buxton.....	45.9	19	41.7	13	34.0	4	46.4	29	35.1	8	32.3	19
Cambridge.....	49.5	33	44.8	22	36.8	10	50.1	35	38.9	16	36.3	27
Cardiff.....	50.3	29	45.1	21	39.5	22	50.5	35	40.7	16	38.1	26
Casleulham.....	49.7	29	44.3	27	37.7	16	50.3	35	39.1	13	36.8	30
Clacton-on-Sea.....	51.3	37	46.7	23	37.7	18	50.5	40	39.9	18	37.1	31
Colwyn Bay.....	51.3	19	45.7	26	40.3	17	50.9	33	40.3	17	39.3	27
Coventry.....	48.8	29	43.5	17	36.7	10	49.3	31	36.9	13	35.3	30
Cromer.....	50.1	34	45.5	26	38.8	24	50.0	39	40.1	19	37.3	30
Douglas, I. of Man.....	49.9	30	45.5	30	39.6	30	49.1	39	39.7	22	38.5	23
Dublin.....	49.0	33	42.7	40	38.5	29	49.0	35	38.1	22	39.9	26
Dundee.....	47.0	21	42.0	24	35.9	27	47.5	31	34.3	24	35.8	22
Eastbourne.....	52.7	35	48.1	21	40.6	23	51.3	40	42.7	13	39.6	36
Edinburgh.....	47.1	23	42.1	31	36.7	25	47.3	32	36.9	25	35.9	26
Falmouth.....	52.7	31	47.3	36	42.9	27	51.7	36	45.1	21	42.9	22
Felixstowe.....	51.9	37	47.1	25	38.3	23	50.5	41	—	—	—	—
Greenock.....	48.3	—	42.9	—	37.4	—	48.4	—	37.5	—	36.9	—
Guernsey.....	53.7	26	49.3	28	44.7	14	52.5	39	45.9	17	42.9	28
Harrigate.....	47.5	23	42.7	14	36.3	21	48.1	33	36.7	18	34.3	24
Hastings.....	52.1	36	47.9	23	40.3	24	51.1	40	42.5	14	39.5	35
Hull.....	50.1	29	45.3	15	37.9	20	50.5	34	39.7	15	37.3	23
Ilfracombe.....	53.3	21	47.3	27	42.8	17	52.0	34	43.9	13	41.6	22
Leamington Spa.....	49.9	28	44.5	22	37.7	12	50.3	33	38.3	13	36.9	28
Littlehampton.....	51.7	33	46.7	23	40.2	21	51.0	40	42.7	15	39.2	28
Liverpool (Bidston).....	49.3	22	44.5	21	38.2	16	49.5	34	38.5	16	36.7	24
Llandudno.....	51.5	20	46.3	29	40.9	20	50.9	35	41.1	17	40.0	27
London (West'r).....	51.9	28	46.9	17	40.2	6	52.3	32	42.1	8	39.0	19
Malvern.....	50.2	30	44.5	23	38.1	27	50.7	37	38.6	18	36.5	31
Manchester.....	49.7	10	45.5	7	38.9	1	51.1	23	39.7	3	37.9	13
Margate.....	52.9	40	48.1	22	40.5	12	51.7	41	42.9	14	39.2	33
Marlborough.....	48.3	26	43.1	17	37.4	16	48.9	34	39.3	11	36.3	28
Newquay.....	52.5	27	46.5	34	42.3	25	50.9	35	44.5	17	41.7	19
Norwich.....	49.5	34	45.1	21	37.1	20	49.9	39	39.1	17	35.9	24
Nottingham.....	49.3	24	44.7	20	36.9	12	50.1	34	37.7	14	35.9	25
Oxford.....	50.1	31	45.2	25	37.9	20	50.5	35	39.9	17	37.3	31
Paignton.....	52.5	34	45.7	28	41.9	24	51.5	36	43.9	18	41.5	22
Penzance.....	53.5	33	48.1	38	44.3	26	52.4	37	46.3	21	44.3	23
Plymouth.....	52.3	32	47.1	30	42.2	23	51.7	37	44.5	18	41.8	21
Portsmouth.....	52.9	34	47.1	22	41.2	21	52.4	39	43.7	15	40.3	34
Ross-on-Wye.....	50.3	28	44.9	22	38.8	26	50.5	35	39.3	14	37.3	32
Scarborough.....	49.9	31	44.9	17	39.1	23	49.8	34	38.8	21	37.7	27
Scilly.....	53.3	32	48.7	41	45.7	27	52.1	38	46.3	21	44.7	23
Sheffield.....	48.6	22	44.0	20	37.5	14	49.6	32	38.1	13	35.1	13
Skegness.....	50.1	32	45.1	24	37.1	23	49.5	37	38.1	21	36.3	31
Southampton.....	51.1	26	46.1	17	40.3	17	51.2	35	42.1	11	38.9	29
Southend.....	52.5	36	46.9	24	38.5	16	51.7	40	40.7	15	38.1	33
Southport.....	49.9	21	44.9	23	37.5	18	49.7	35	38.7	14	37.2	25
Stonyhurst.....	47.6	17	43.3	16	36.1	16	48.2	32	38.1	12	35.4	23
Torquay.....	52.6	37	46.3	31	42.2	28	51.8	39	44.1	21	41.3	22
Totland Bay.....	52.1	31	47.2	23	41.1	24	51.3	40	43.3	15	40.0	31
Tunbridge Wells.....	49.5	33	44.1	19	37.7	19	49.7	36	40.3	13	36.9	32
Valentia.....	51.9	23	45.2	23	42.7	20	51.1	31	43.3	13	44.5	25
Ventnor.....	53.5	33	48.6	23	42.1	26	52.2	30	43.9	18	41.3	36
Weymouth.....	53.0	27	47.7	28	41.6	32	51.7	38	44.1	16	41.2	28
Worthing.....	52.3	33	47.4	23	40.5	24	51.3	40	42.7	16	39.3	37
Yarmouth.....	51.3	38	46.7	19	38.1	15	50.1	40	40.5	17	37.7	27
York.....	49.2	27	44.2	14	36.8	22	49.8	33	38.3	15	36.1	25
Nice (1851-1900) ...	61.0	—	52.7	—	47.3	—	59.1	—	46.4	—	47.5	—

## TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1935 to September 1936. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

PLACE.	1936.															
	March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.			
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.		
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%		
Aberdeen.....	41.5	17	41.9	42	47.7	39	53.9	52	60.3	26	58.5	38	54.5	25		
Balmoral.....	37.9	—	38.2	—	46.5	—	52.4	—	54.9	—	56.4	—	51.7	—		
Bath.....	46.1	20	44.9	33	54.5	41	60.1	34	60.5	25	62.7	43	59.6	25		
Birmingham.....	44.2	13	43.1	32	51.8	28	57.9	29	58.7	25	61.5	38	58.1	20		
Blackpool.....	45.1	15	43.8	48	53.0	46	58.1	35	60.1	27	61.3	34	58.7	30		
Bournemouth.....	45.3	23	44.9	38	54.9	49	59.9	42	60.3	32	62.5	49	59.4	29		
Bradford.....	42.7	11	42.3	38	50.8	31	56.9	34	59.0	30	59.9	36	57.4	20		
Brighton.....	45.7	26	45.6	37	55.6	51	59.7	44	60.4	34	62.6	45	60.5	35		
Buxton.....	40.9	11	39.9	35	48.9	28	55.1	28	55.9	21	57.7	32	55.0	21		
Cambridge.....	45.6	22	43.8	34	53.3	35	59.8	39	60.9	29	61.5	38	58.8	26		
Cardiff.....	45.3	20	43.9	32	53.6	38	58.7	28	59.1	26	61.5	45	58.5	31		
Cheltenham.....	44.9	23	43.9	36	53.8	37	59.6	31	60.2	26	62.7	43	58.9	23		
Clacton-on-Sea.....	43.7	27	44.0	33	52.3	38	59.6	45	61.7	36	61.9	39	59.4	33		
Colwyn Bay.....	45.7	13	44.5	40	52.0	41	58.3	36	59.1	28	61.9	37	58.1	25		
Coventry.....	44.2	17	43.5	35	51.9	29	58.0	25	59.5	20	60.5	36	58.3	23		
Cromer.....	44.6	22	43.7	45	49.9	32	57.9	44	60.5	33	61.5	46	59.1	37		
Douglas, I. of Man.....	43.3	16	43.3	50	51.4	48	56.1	40	57.0	27	58.7	37	57.5	32		
Dublin.....	44.8	19	43.2	29	50.1	39	56.5	37	58.3	23	60.5	37	56.1	25		
Dundee.....	41.1	14	41.9	41	50.2	35	55.8	43	58.7	26	60.7	39	56.2	21		
Eastbourne.....	44.5	28	45.3	34	54.3	52	59.6	48	60.7	38	62.5	47	60.4	36		
Edinburgh.....	42.5	19	42.1	41	49.8	36	55.7	40	58.3	27	59.6	41	55.5	19		
Falmouth.....	47.4	27	46.7	40	53.8	45	58.1	37	59.9	32	62.1	52	60.0	41		
Felixstowe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.7	37	61.6	39	59.4	36		
Greenock.....	43.9	—	44.3	—	52.0	35	57.6	42	58.5	28	59.5	28	56.5	20		
Guernsey.....	48.0	35	47.2	43	53.3	49	58.3	39	60.9	38	62.1	54	60.9	37		
Harrgate.....	42.7	15	42.6	40	50.2	31	56.5	34	58.9	31	60.1	39	57.1	23		
Hastings.....	45.2	29	44.5	40	54.1	52	59.5	47	60.1	36	62.5	46	60.2	34		
Hull.....	45.1	15	44.7	40	51.5	31	58.3	35	61.7	24	62.7	39	59.9	28		
Hfracombc.....	47.1	30	45.7	43	53.7	45	58.1	33	60.1	28	61.8	44	60.3	32		
Leamington Spa.....	45.5	15	44.3	31	53.0	29	59.0	26	60.1	23	61.6	37	58.7	24		
Littlehampton.....	45.2	27	45.4	37	54.9	54	59.1	47	60.0	37	62.2	50	60.2	34		
Lyme pool (Bidston).....	44.3	15	43.5	40	52.1	40	57.5	31	59.1	29	59.9	39	57.4	23		
Llandudno.....	45.9	15	44.6	43	52.5	43	58.1	35	59.5	28	61.4	38	58.3	28		
London (West'r).....	47.0	16	45.9	27	56.1	38	62.3	36	62.2	25	64.1	39	60.9	23		
Malvern.....	45.3	21	44.7	38	53.8	35	59.5	36	59.9	25	63.1	44	58.9	27		
Manchester.....	45.7	7	45.0	33	54.5	31	60.7	25	61.1	17	63.1	28	59.6	21		
Margate.....	46.0	34	45.1	30	52.2	40	60.3	49	61.5	44	63.1	43	60.4	31		
Marlborough.....	44.1	19	42.8	32	52.6	37	57.7	34	58.2	25	60.1	41	57.2	27		
Newquay.....	46.7	29	45.1	44	52.5	47	57.3	34	59.1	33	60.5	46	59.5	36		
Norwich.....	44.5	20	43.7	36	52.5	39	59.5	41	61.2	33	61.5	40	59.2	35		
Nottingham.....	45.3	13	43.9	33	52.7	31	58.5	28	60.0	24	61.3	37	58.7	24		
Oxford.....	45.5	19	44.3	32	53.5	37	59.5	33	60.5	24	62.5	41	59.0	21		
Paignton.....	46.5	25	45.9	37	54.1	44	58.7	35	59.8	31	61.6	52	59.5	35		
Penzance.....	48.3	30	47.3	41	54.6	45	58.5	38	60.1	35	62.1	51	60.3	40		
Plymouth.....	47.3	27	45.7	40	54.9	53	58.5	36	59.0	32	61.9	51	59.9	37		
Portsmouth.....	46.4	23	46.3	41	56.2	51	61.1	45	61.9	34	64.0	50	61.1	31		
Rassau-Wye.....	45.4	19	43.9	35	53.3	35	58.5	31	59.2	25	61.5	41	58.1	24		
Scarborough.....	43.5	20	44.5	46	49.6	30	57.0	37	60.5	30	62.1	42	58.9	29		
Seilly.....	47.9	29	47.1	43	52.5	49	57.5	36	59.6	41	60.7	48	59.7	40		
Sheffield.....	43.6	11	43.4	35	51.4	28	58.1	30	59.8	29	61.5	36	58.3	20		
Shrewsbury.....	42.9	20	43.7	46	49.1	34	57.1	43	60.4	32	60.9	44	59.3	32		
Southampton.....	45.5	21	44.6	35	55.3	45	59.9	38	60.7	28	62.3	46	59.1	29		
Southend.....	45.9	28	45.0	35	54.2	44	62.3	47	63.1	36	63.7	26	60.7	29		
Southport.....	45.1	13	43.9	46	52.7	43	57.9	33	59.6	28	60.6	36	57.9	29		
Stonyhurst.....	43.3	14	42.4	43	52.1	43	57.2	28	58.4	24	59.1	32	56.7	25		
Tonpway.....	46.3	25	45.9	40	54.2	46	58.8	37	60.5	33	61.9	54	59.7	36		
Torham Bay.....	45.2	25	44.7	40	53.9	49	58.3	45	59.5	34	62.1	51	59.5	33		
Trbridge Wells.....	44.7	26	43.3	29	54.1	42	60.1	41	60.1	35	61.3	37	58.7	25		
Valentia.....	46.9	29	46.9	41	52.4	48	56.7	38	58.9	30	60.3	32	58.3	34		
Ventnor.....	46.0	31	46.1	42	55.5	55	59.1	47	60.2	35	63.1	56	60.5	34		
Weymouth.....	45.7	26	45.7	40	54.1	50	59.0	39	60.3	31	62.4	52	59.7	29		
Worthing.....	45.1	27	45.5	36	55.3	53	59.8	47	60.9	35	62.7	49	60.5	36		
Yarmouth.....	42.5	24	43.7	41	50.5	34	57.5	48	60.9	37	61.4	41	59.5	39		
York.....	45.1	17	44.2	42	51.9	36	57.9	35	60.5	28	61.4	36	58.5	27		
Nice (1851-1900) ...	50.7	—	56.5	—	62.2	—	69.1	—	73.8	—	73.2	—	68.2	—		

# INDEX TO HOLIDAY AND ESTATE AGENTS' GUIDE SECTION.

## LOCAL GUIDES.

PAGE

Torquay .....	Medical Baths .....	xxiv
Worthing .....	16, Municipal Offices..	xxiv

## HOTELS (Licensed).

Ryde .....	Royal Esplanade Hotel ....	S. J. Gilmore .....	xxii
------------	----------------------------	---------------------	------

## PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSES.

Bognor Regis...	Rock Gardens Hotel .....	F. Pullin .....	xxi
Clevedon .....	Stancliff Guest House .....	The Misses Cottle ....	xxii
Teignmouth ....	Marina Residential Hotel...	E. W. Parsons .....	xxiii
Torquay .....	Beacon House .....	Mrs. Coombes Crossley	xxiv

## HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Bath .....	Fortt, Hatt & Billings, F.A.I.	3, Burton Street .....	xxi
Bedford .....	W. & H. Peacock .....	6, Dame Alice Street ..	xxi
Bexhill .....	Staines & Co. ....	28, Devonshire Road..	xxi
Bexhill .....	Ernest Sheather, F.A.I. ....	14, St. Leonard's Road	xxi
Hastings and St. Leonard's....	F. Tanton, F.A.I. ....	Norman Road .....	xxii
Malvern .....	J. B. Harper & Sons .....	Malvern .....	xxii
Southampton...	Waller & King, F.A.I. ....	17, Above Bar .....	xxiii
Swanage .....	Plummers .....	Station Road .....	xxiii
Swanage .....	Woodford, White & Howell .	Station Road .....	xxiii
Torquay .....	Cox & Sons, F.A.I. ....	8, Strand .....	xxiv

## GENERAL.

Sevenoaks .....	S. Young & Son .....	House Furnishers ....	xxiv
Sherborne.....	Carter & Co. ....	Grocers, etc. ....	xxiii



**BATH,** SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,801. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. Means of Access—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. Elevation—60 to 750 ft. above sea-level. Neighbourhood—Woodland, hills and diversified country. Climate—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. Baths—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. Mineral Waters—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archaeological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin.

"HOUSES AND ESTATES." FORTT, HATT & BILLINGS, F.A.I., Auctioneers and Estate Agents. Special list on application. Offices, 3, Burton Street. Telephone, 4268 (2 lines).

**BEDFORD.** Pop. 40,573. 50 miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes).

BEDFORD'S PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS. W. and H. Peacock, 6, Dame Alice Street (Near G.P.O.), Bedford. Telephone 2333. Illustrated property Register free on application, containing details of Town and Country Properties, Map details of Schools and Fees and Notes on Town. Weekly Auction Sales at Rooms and Market.

**BEXHILL,** SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 21,229. Southern Railway. 71 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, invigorating. Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres. Excursions—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast; fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephones, 349, and Cooden 15.

ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,

ERNEST SHEATHER, F.A.I.,  
14, St. Leonards Road.

The only local Estate Agent a native of the Town.  
Telephone, 351. Over 40 years' experience.

**BOGNOR REGIS,** SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 13,510. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town.

ROCK GARDENS HOTEL. First class. Appointed A.A. Unrivalled position on Esplanade with Private Lawns. Close West End Bandstand. Dining, Smoking Rooms and Lounge all face sea. 40 Bedrooms. Hot and Cold Running Water all Bedrooms. Garage.

Phone, Bognor Regis 500 (2 lines).  
Telegrams, "Gardens, Bognor Regis."

F. PULLIN, Resident Proprietor.

**CLEVEDON,** SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 7,033. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. Elevation—To 300 feet. Aspect—S. & W. Climate—Mild and bracing according to situation. Soil—Light and porous. Pier—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering-place. Golf links (18 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

**STANCLIFF GUEST HOUSE.** Charming situation, standing high, in own grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Electric Light. Gas Fires in some Bedrooms. Special arrangements Winter Months. Phone, 4. Telegrams: "Stancliff, Clevedon." The MISSES M. G. and D. C. COTTELE.

**HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS,** SUSSEX. C.B. Pop. 65,199. Means of Access—Southern Railway. Elevation—20 to 600 feet. Aspect—South. Climate—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild; hillsides and cliff tops more bracing; valleys running inland sheltered and warm.

St. Leonards, the modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. Two golf links (18 holes).

**HOUSE AGENT. F. TANTON, F.A.I.** Probate, Land Valuer, and Auctioneer, 38, Norman Road, St. Leonards. Sale Rooms. Telephone, 709.

**MALVERN,** WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London. Pop. 15,632. Means of Access—G.W. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Location—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 miles from Worcester. Elevation—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. Climate—Dry and bracing. Water Supply—Pure, constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Gravel. Season—Summer and winter. Annual Fixtures—Shakespeare Week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

**HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, & AUCTIONEERS. J.B. HARPER & SONS** Particulars of all Residences, etc., to be let Furnished, Unfurnished, and to be Sold, and also Building Land, free on application. Established 1851. Telephone, 235

**RYDE,** ISLE OF WIGHT. M.B. Pop. 10,519. The largest and most lively watering-place in the Isle of Wight; second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Climate—Equable, invigorating.

**ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL.** First-class Family Hotel, opposite Pier. Running Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Gas or Coal Fires. Fully Licensed. Appointed A.A. and R.A.C. Telegrams, "Band, Ryde." Telephone, Ryde 2473.

**SEVENOAKS,** KENT. Pop. 10,482. Southern Railway. 22½ miles from London. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, etc., in its vicinity.

**HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, LTD.,** Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, 50. Telegrams: "Stanfords, Sevenoaks."

**SHERBORNE,** DORSETSHIRE. Southern Railway. 118 miles from London. 5½ miles east of Yeovil. The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705, interest visitors. Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf. Pop. 6,542.

**SHERBORNE** (*continued*).

**GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c.** CARTER & COMPANY, the Modern Store-keepers, Tea Blenders, Coffee Roasters, Wine and Spirit Merchants. The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices. 'Phone No. : Sherborne 54.

**SOUTHAMPTON,** HAMPSHIRE. Pop. 176,025. The leading passenger port. Popular holiday and tourist centre. Golf links (18 holes). Parks and pleasure grounds. Equable climate. New Forest and Isle of Wight within a few miles.

**WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,** 17, Above Bar. The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton, New Forest, and Southern Districts. Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS. Extensive Registers of Town and Country Properties, also of Business and Commercial Premises. Residential Handbook on application.

**SWANAGE,** DORSETSHIRE. Pop. 6,276. Climate—Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. Drainage—Modern. Pier—600 feet. Beach—Sands. A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay. Golf (18 holes).

## AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AGENTS. PLUMMERS,

(MARTIN HUNT, F.A.L.P.A.)

**41, Station Road, Swanage, Dorset.**

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

Property for Sale.

Telephone : Swanage 12.

Established 1896.

### HOUSE AGENTS.

## WOODFORD WHITE & HOWELL

The Swanage House Agency,

**18, STATION ROAD, SWANAGE.**

FREE LIST OF ALL AVAILABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE, TO LET FURNISHED AND/OR UNFURNISHED.

Established 1873.

Telephone : 15.

**TEIGNMOUTH,** DEVONSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 10,019. G.W. Railway. 18½ miles from London. At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Red sandstone. Pier—600 feet; pavilion. Beach—Sand and shingle. Golf, 18 holes. A summer holiday resort, winter residence, and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N. Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting, good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teignmouth has a fine promenade.

**"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.**—Finest Position. Sea Front, S.W. aspect. Uninterrupted Sea Views. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Ideal Autumn and Winter Home. Dartmoor easily accessible. Appointed A.A. Billiards (full-size). Free Golf (18 holes). Illustrated Tariff.  
Telephone, 55.

MR. & MRS. PARSONS, Proprietors.

**TORQUAY,** DEVON, M.B. Pop. 46,165. Means of Access—G.W. Railway, 199 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London. Location—S.E. coast of Devon, in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S. of Exeter. Neighbourhood—Cliffs and birds. Climate Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. Water Supply—From Dartmoor; constant, soft. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Limestone. Front—Ornamental promenades and marine drive. Pier—1,500 feet; pavilion, skating rink. Beach—Sand and shingle. Baths—Corporation (fresh and salt water), Nauteum and Vapour Baths, Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments, All-Electric Baths, Plombière Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths, Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths. Excursions—Rail and river, coaching and marine.

## HOUSE AGENTS COX & SON, F.A.I.

*Established over a Century.*

**AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS**

**8, STRAND**

Particulars of Properties, Businesses, Hotels, etc., to be  
SOLD or LET in and near Torquay Free on Application.

Telegrams, "Reliable, Torquay."

Telephone, No. 3208.

## BEACON HOUSE

**PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.**

Faces due South, and overlooking Torbay. Sheltered from North and East Winds. Central for everything. Opposite and on the level with Marine Spa and Sun Lounge.

**Excellent Cuisine. :: Inclusive Tariff. :: Personal Supervision.**

Telephone: 3731.

Proprietress, Mrs. COOMBS CROSSLEY.

## WORTHING

is noted for the equability of its climate, which is largely due to its geographical situation. The proximity

of thesea and the shelter of the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes. The absence of hills enables convalescents to take exercise without exertion, and so derive the greatest benefit from the high percentage of ozone in the air and the large

amount of sunshine. A palatial Pavilion and commodious Bandstand Enclosure add to the town's many attractions. Orchestra plays in the Pavilion throughout the year. There are facilities for sports of all kinds. Horse-riding on the Downs is a popular pastime. Luxurious Dance and Sun Pavilion. Municipal and privately-owned Courses on the South Downs afford splendid facilities for Golf in superb surroundings. Theatre (rebuilt 1935).

83 minutes from London by the luxurious corridor trains of the Southern Electric Railway.

**SIX TRAINS PER HOUR.**

**The Ideal Residential Town 'twixt Sea and Downs.  
Unsurpassed for Sunshine and Equability of Climate.**

A copy of the latest OFFICIAL GUIDE AND REGISTER OF HOTELS, etc., will be forwarded on application to the TOWN CLERK, No. 16, TOWN HALL, WORTHING, SUSSEX



# **"WHITAKER"**

## **BOOKS ABOUT BOOKS**

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., ARE NOW AGENTS IN THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE FOR THE BOOKS OF THE R. R. BOWKER  
CO. OF AMERICA. HERE ARE SOME OF THEM

### **THE BOOKMAN'S MANUAL**

By BESSIE GRAHAM

4TH EDITION

A guide to Literature on a plan which, in three earlier editions, has proved its peculiar value to all buyers of books.

It is an introduction to book knowledge with discussions of editions and their makers. It covers the whole field of reading and brings it to date. Authors are listed alphabetically within each field of literature—fiction, poetry, drama, essays, etc. British, Russian, French and other continental authors are included. All the books of each author are listed in chronological order by date of publication. Publisher and price are given.

22/6 net

### **FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES AND THEIR WINNERS**

By BESSIE GRAHAM

A handbook of information, revised and enlarged by Jessie H. Murray, with discussion and description of the character and details of over 60 prize awards given to books, followed by a listing of the titles that won each such award.

Ninety-six pages, with index to titles, bound in cloth, size 5½ by 8½.

6/6 net

### **BANNED BOOKS**

Informal Notes on Some Books Banned for Various Reasons at Various Times and in Various Places

By ANNE LYON HAIGHT

A list of books compiled from an exhibition held at the Junior League of the City of New York, April 24, 1935. The data placed under each title are factual rather than editorial in nature; dates, circumstances of suppression, and quotations from contemporary comments.

7/6 net

### **PRIVATE PRESSES AND THEIR BOOKS**

By WILL RANSOM

A record of that fascinating field of publishing which has made so many contributions to scholarship and to fine bookmaking. The volume has been planned as a practical reference tool for the collector, and every detail of the checklists and index is arranged for ready use in research. 494 pages, illustrated.

Special reduced price, 30/- net

**12 WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.4**

# THE BANK OF ADELAIDE

*Incorporated with Limited Liability in Australia.*

**ESTABLISHED 1865.**

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	...	...	£1,250,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
						2,250,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...	...	...	...	...	1,250,000
						<u>£3,500,000</u>

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne Office—267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

Sydney Office 279, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Perth Office (W. A.)—ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Brisbane Office 305, QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Fremantle Office—78/80, HIGH STREET.

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.

**AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

*Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.*

*Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Remittances cabled, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Accounts opened in Australia for Overseas Banks.*

**ENQUIRIES REGARDING AUSTRALIAN TRADE INVITED.**

A. BUTTERWORTH, *Manager.*

# THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

*(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).*

**Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.**

West End Branch 17, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.2.

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	...	...	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	£2,475,000
Currency Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	...	...	...	...	...	£4,500,000
						<u>£13,475,000</u>

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

D. F. ANDERSON, Esq.

CHAS. E. BARNETT, Esq.

HON. GEOFFREY C. GIBBS.

JOHN F. G. GILLIAT, Esq.

KENNETH GOSCHEN, Esq.

CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.

F.V. CLIVESTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq., D.S.O.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDDLETON, K.P., P.C.

HORACE PEEL, Esq.

JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.

ARTHUR WHITWORTH, Esq.

**MANAGER: EDMUND GODWARD.**

**Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom**

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. [214]

# BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY

## LONDON

FOUNDERS COURT,  
LOTHBURY, E.C. 2

Office for Travellers:  
123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

ESTABLISHED 1810

Commercial Credits and Consignments

Foreign Exchange

Cable Transfers Foreign Collections Travelling Credits

Dividends Collected Coupons Purchased

Deposit and Current Accounts Opened

Agents and Correspondents all over the World

*Correspondents in the United States:*

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN  
& COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

BOSTON

ALEX. BROWN & SONS  
BALTIMORE

## BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA

KENYA - TANGANYIKA - UGANDA - NYASALAND

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

BRITISH WEST AFRICA - BRITISH WEST INDIES - BRITISH GUIANA

MAURITIUS - EGYPT - SUDAN - PALESTINE - MALTA - GIBRALTAR

LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER - HAMBURG - NEW YORK (Agency)

HEAD OFFICE:

54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA),  
MONTREAL & TORONTO

# BELFAST BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Affiliated with Midland Bank Limited.)

Established 1827.

Incorporated 1865.

Limited 1883.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ...	£2,500,000
Paid-up Capital ... ..	800,000
Reserve Fund ... ..	800,000
Undivided Profits ... ..	76,032
Total Assets (31st December, 1935) ... ..	17,244,377

**Head Office: WARING STREET, BELFAST.**

## AFFILIATIONS:

Midland Bank Limited.

Established 1836.

The Clydesdale Bank Limited.

Established 1838.

North of Scotland Bank Limited.

Established 1836.

Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited.

Established 1909.

The affiliated Banks have over 2,590 Branches in Great Britain & Northern Ireland.

# THE BRITISH LINEN BANK

*Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1746.*

**Total Assets exceed - - £41,000,000**

**Head Office: 38, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**

ADAM DEMPSTER, *General Manager.*

**Foreign Department: 110, QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW,**  
for all classes of OVERSEAS business.

**OVER 210 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.**

## LONDON OFFICES:

**City Office: 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2**

*Manager—JAMES FORREST. Deputy Manager W. F. BLACK.*

**West End Branch: 198, PICCADILLY, W.1**

*Manager—C. M. STIRLING*

*Affiliated to Barclays Bank Limited.*



# CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

320 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: F. GORDON OSLER.

Joint General Managers: CHARLES S. ROBERTSON and JOHN A. ROWLAND, K.C.

Assistant General Managers:

ROBERT HENDERSON and WALTER F. WATKINS.

Paid-Up Capital	-	-	\$7,000,000	£1,438,356	3s. 4d.
Reserve Fund (earned)-	-	-	\$5,000,000	£1,027,397	5s. 2d.
Investments	-	-	\$69,066,281.49	£14,191,701	13s. 9d.

**DEBENTURES issued.** In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.  
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for more than half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

**Chief Office in Great Britain—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.

Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

## THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

[224]

# Commonwealth Bank of Australia

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY.

Guaranteed by the Australian Commonwealth Government

Branches in the Principal Cities and Towns of Australia  
and at

8 Old Jewry, E.C.2, and Australia House, Strand, W.C.,  
LONDON.

Also at Rabaul (New Britain)

Agents and Correspondents throughout the world.

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Agencies are open at 3,715 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

As at 30th JUNE, 1936.

General Bank Balances	...	...	...	...	...	280,790,239
Savings Bank Balances	...	...	...	...	...	133,831,854
Note Issue Department	...	...	...	...	...	55,403,654
Rural Credits Department	...	...	...	...	...	2,298,820
Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	14,549,448
						<u>£286,874,015</u>

LONDON BRANCH: 8 OLD JEWRY, E.C. 2.

Head Office:  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

J. S. SCOTT, Manager.

(Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.)

# THE NATIONAL BANK

## LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Offices: 13-17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	-	-	£7,500,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	-	-	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	£1,110,000
Deposits, etc. (30/6/1936)	-	-	-	-	-	£37,716,000

MICHAEL J. COOKE, Esq., Chairman.

SIR GEORGE F. MURPHY, Bart., Chairman of Irish Board and Deputy Chairman of the Bank.

### ENGLAND

HEAD OFFICE: 13, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, and 26 Metropolitan and Provincial Branches and Sub-Offices.

### IRELAND

CHIEF OFFICE: 34 & 35, College Green, Dublin, and 244 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout the Country.

Every description of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Income Tax and  
Executor & Trustee Business transacted

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	(160,000 Shares at £25 each)	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(£12 10s. per Share)	-	-	-	-	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	-	£2,200,000

### Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. MCLEOD, Bart., Chairman.	R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.	W. SHAKESPEARE, Esq.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE.	J. R. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., C.B.E.
	J. A. SWAN, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

### Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGOING	MADRAS	KISUMU	} Kenya Colony. DAR-ES-SALAAM
ADEN, STEAMER	COCHIN (S. INDIA)	MANDALAY	MOMBASA	
POINT	COLOMBO	NUWARA ELIYA	NATROHI	
AMRITSAR	DELHI	RANGOON	NAKURU	
BOMBAY	KANDY	TUTICORIN	ENTRER	} Mwanza
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	JINJA	
CANNORE	LAHORE		KAMPALA	} Tanganyika Territory.
				} Uganda.

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business.

Current Accounts are opened and Deposits are received for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application.

Circular Letters of Credit available throughout the World are issued to Constituents at Head Office and Branches.

Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken.

# The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Estd. 1872

Limited

## DIRECTORS:

SIR AUSTIN E. HARRIS, K.B.E. (CHAIRMAN).  
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.  
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.

SYDNEY PARKES, ESQ.  
RICHARD DURANT TROTTER, ESQ.  
SIR THOMAS M. WILFORD, K.C.M.G., K.C.  
ARTHUR WILLIS, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE: 8, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2:

Manager: A. O. Norwood.

CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.

General Manager: Sir James Grose.

Subscribed Capital	...	...	...	...	...	£6,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..	...	...	...	...	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	£1,000,000
Currency Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	£500,000

The Bank conducts every description of banking business  
connected with New Zealand.

## THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872 LIMITED.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: M. G. HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: L. W. MORTIMER.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000.

Subscribed Capital, £1,750,000.

Reserve Fund, £860,000.

34% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £2,750,842 9s. od.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

### BRANCHES. QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Childers	Goondiwindi	Killarney	Muttaborra	Southbrook
Aramac   Asst	Clifton	Gondivale	Kingaroy	Nobby	St. George
Babinda	Cloncurry	Greenmount	Leedley	Nundah   Oakey	Tambo
Bacaldine	Crow's Nest	Gympie   Haden	Longreach	Pittsworth	Tamborine North
Bendrobert   Boll	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Mackay	Proston	Tannymorell   Tara
Biggenden	Dalby   Esk	Herberton	Malanda	Ravenshoe	Thursday Island
Biloela	Forest Hill	Hughenden	Marburg	Redcliffe	Tingoora
Blackall	Fortitude Valley	Ingham	Marreeba	Richmond	Toogoolawah
Bonmahon	Gatton	Injune	Maryborough	Rockhampton	Toowoomba
Bundaberg	Goomeri	Innisfail	Millmerran	Roma   Rosewood	Townsville
Cairns	(Brisbane)	Ipswich	Mitchell   Monto	Sandgate   Sarina	Watwick
Capella	Gladstone	Jandowae	Mossman	South Brisbane	Winton   Wondai
Charleville	Goombungee	Julia Creek	Mundubbera	(Melbourne St.)	Woolloongabba
Charters Towers	Goomeri	Kandanga	Murgon	(Stanley St.)	Wooloolin   Yangan

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY, KYOGLE, LISMORE, URBENVILLE, WARDILL.  
VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE. FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.—CANBERRA.

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies also; Telegraphic Transfers and drafts every description  
of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.  
The London Office receives Deposits for 3 and up to 36 months at rates which can be ascertained on application.  
Interest payable half-yearly or quarterly as desired.

BANKING.

# THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa; and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED-	- £10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - -	- £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	- £2,500,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " - - - - -	- £7,500,000
	<u>£12,500,000</u>

*Head Office :*

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,  
and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency—49, Schauenburger Strasse.

OVER 370 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES  
IN SOUTH, EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

*EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS CONDUCTED.*

## COMMERCIAL SERVICE

The Bank has over 370 Branches in Africa and Agents and Correspondents throughout the World. The closest touch with Trade and Industrial conditions is maintained, with special attention to Commercial and Credit Intelligence. This service is available to Exporters, Importers and others wishing to develop trade with South, East and Central Africa.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South, East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, *London Manager.*



*A complete British Empire and Foreign  
Banking Service.*

# ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

**Head Office : EDINBURGH.**

*General Manager—WILLIAM WHYTE.*

**249 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.**

## LONDON OFFICES:

City	- - - - -	{ 3 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2
		{ 8 West Smithfield, E.C. 1
West End	{	DRUMMOND'S - 49 Charing Cross, S.W. 1
	{	WESTERN - Burlington Gardens, W. 1
		(formerly Branch of Bank of England)
	{	BOND STREET - 64 New Bond Street, W. 1

**TOTAL ASSETS - - £79,028,165**

ASSOCIATED BANK—Williams Deacons' Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House).

# THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED 1837.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	... ..	£12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ..	£4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	... ..	£8,000,000
(Not capable of being called up except in the event of and for the purpose of the Bank being wound up.)		£12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	... ..	£3,250,000
SPECIAL CURRENCY RESERVE	... ..	£1,600,000

**HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.**

## Directors.

The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER, *Chairman.*

Maj.-Gen. Sir JOHN H. DAVIDSON, ARTHUR TERENCE MAXWELL, Esq.

K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.

HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

J. W. HELY-HUTCHINSON, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. LORD STONEHAVEN, P.C.,  
G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON

Sir MALCOLM HOGG.

ALFRED W. TURNBULL, Esq.

## Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

*Manager—F. H. MCINTYRE.*

*Assistant Manager—C. E. MURCH.*

*Secretary—C. R. PEARSE.*

**Branches throughout Australia and New Zealand.**

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application.

# GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W.1.)

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130, and 13 and 14 Geo. V., cap 17.

ASSETS EXCEED - - - £1,300,000.

## DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq. (*Chairman*).

RIGHT HON. LORD ROCKLEY, P.C., G.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*).

ARTHUR D. BESANT, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.

SIR GORDON CAMPBELL, K.B.E.

HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

WILLIAM E. GRAY, Esq.

SIR PERCIVAL HORTON-SMITH HARTLEY, C.V.O.,  
M.D.

MAJOR GUY M. KINDERSLEY, O.B.E.

SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E.,  
G.C.V.O., C.B.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

SIR JOHN B. LLOYD.

SIR COURTAULD THOMSON, K.B.E., C.B.

## Solicitors.

Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square,  
Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

## Auditors.

Messrs. TERQUAND, YOUNGS & CO., 19, Coleman  
Street, E.C.2.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS.

PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED.

*Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from*

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 0273 HOLBORN.

[253]

## Mutual Loan Fund Association.

LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*).

*Directors:* C. A. WRIGHT, E. L. HALL, and J. C. SUMMERFIELD.

*Secretary:* A. P. MITCHELL.

8-10, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Temple Bar 2360 and 9462.

31, Walbrook, E.C.4 (*Telephone: City 4675*);

38, Ship Street, Brighton (*Telephone: Brighton 3454*);

199, Queen's Road, Hastings (*Telephone: Hastings 1919*);

and 100, Above Bar, Southampton (*Telephone: Southampton 3790*).

ADVANCES UP TO £5,000

## LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

BONUS DECLARED Annual Valuation as at  
March 24th, 1936, £2 4 0 per cent. for the  
Eighth Year in succession.

Applications invited from those in a position  
to introduce new Ordinary Branch business.

Chief Office:

FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.2.

# Insurance Advice

MR. T. G. ROSE (Author of *Cost Price Assurance* and Hon. Lecturer to University Economic Dept.) is at all times willing to give intending ASSURANTS assistance on Assurance matters, without any charge falling upon the applicant. All proposals and premiums may be sent direct to the Company concerned.

THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed :

78, GRANVILLE ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 18

## EXAMPLE OF RESULTS :

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield	£1,175	£933	£740	£635

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Result at age 70 } (Death assumed)	£982	£820	£677	£552	£450	£363

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK: PP. 522, 1934, and 524, 1935

"The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies . . . and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made."

£10 Annual Endowment Premium.	Age at		Yield †
	Entry	Maturity	
	20	60	£873
	30	60	£528
	40	65	£375

† World-wide policies.

**COST PRICE ASSURANCE, Price One Shilling.** A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. Rose. From all booksellers, or the Publishers, J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

"The subject is treated in a masterly way. The science of assurance from the standpoint of the Policy-holder could scarcely have been illustrated and explained with greater ability."—City Press.

*Aviation Policies and Annuities carefully selected.*



# ALLIANCE

## ASSURANCE CO. LTD

Estd. 1824

Assets exceed  
£30,000,000

### DIRECTORS

Lionel N. De Rothschild, O.B.E., *Chairman.*

Henry Alexander Trotter, *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir Vincent Baddeley, K.C.B.  
The Hon. Alexander Baring.  
Charles Edward Barnett.  
The Viscount Bearsted, M.C.  
Frederick Cavendish Bentinck.  
D. G. M. Bernard.  
Alfred Fowell Buxton.  
John Cator.  
Major Gerald M. A. Ellis.  
Edwin Fisher.

R. M. Holland-Martin, C.B.  
Sir Christopher T. Needham.  
G. W. B. Portman.  
The Earl of Rosebery,  
D.S.O., M.C.  
William Heard Shelford.  
Arthur James Stewart Todd.  
Richard Durant Trotter.  
The Lord Wardington.

### Insurances of all kinds

LIFE (with and without Profits), Assurances with Disability Benefits, ESTATE DUTY Policies, FAMILY PROTECTION POLICIES, Group Life Assurances, CHILDREN'S DEFERRED ASSURANCES and EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES.

The Company is empowered to act as Executor and Trustee.

*Head Office :*

**BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.2**



Assets  
Exceed :  
£100,000,000

# A.M.P.

Annual  
Income :  
£12,000,000

*Established 1849 in Australia*

The **LARGEST** British Mutual Life Office

INVESTMENT POLICIES

EDUCATIONAL ASSURANCES

MONTHLY INCOME POLICIES

NON-MEDICAL ASSURANCES

MONTHLY PREMIUM POLICIES

ESTATE DUTY POLICIES

Write for full particulars to London Office :

## AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

73/76, King William Street, E.C.4.

# BRITANNIC

## ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1866

transacts

LIFE, HOUSE PURCHASE,  
ANNUITY, FIRE, ACCIDENT,  
BURGLARY, MOTOR, PLATE  
GLASS, EMPLOYERS' LI-  
ABILITY, FIDELITY GUARAN-  
TEE, and other Classes of  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
Business, and

offers

Promptness in Settle-  
ment of Claims, Liberal  
Policy Conditions, Ab-  
solute Security.

Annual Income over

**£6,200,000**

Funds - over **£26,000,000**

CHIEF OFFICES :

**BROAD STREET CORNER  
BIRMINGHAM**

# In 1935

Payments to Policyholders, Annuitants, and Beneficiaries  
amounted to

**£108,773, Every Week**

**£471,351, Every Month**

**£5,656,218, Total for Year**

LIVING POLICYHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS  
RECEIVED £4,089,274 or 72% OF THE TOTAL PAID

During the past six years, the Canada Life has paid to policyholders, annuitants and beneficiaries over 33 million pounds. During the same period, the Company's assets were increased by £15,437,966, bringing the total assets for the protection of policyholders to over £51,000,000.

## CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company.

2, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

## SUPPLEMENTARY UNITS

(the most logical form of Life Assurance)

make a

### LITTLE PREMIUM

go a

### LONG WAY

They are issued only by the

CLERICAL,  
MEDICAL AND GENERAL  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

15, St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1

WHITEHALL 1135.

# EQUITY & LAW

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established 1844.

### *Fifteen Years Bonus Record*

#### WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

1924 - £2 per cent. per annum and upwards

1929 - £2 2 per cent. per annum and upwards

1934 - £2 5 per cent. per annum and upwards

Rates of Bonus depend on Age at Entry and Duration of Policy. Rates as high as £3. per annum have frequently been allotted, whilst in some cases Bonuses exceeding £4. per annum have been added

THE SOCIETY HAS NEVER FAILED  
TO DECLARE A BONUS

#### TOTAL FUNDS

1924 - - £6,000,000

1929 - - £9,000,000

1934 - £17,000,000

Funds Now Exceed £24,000,000

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2

ESTABLISHED 1821.

# GUARDIAN

## ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

*Head Office* - 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

*Law Courts Branch* - 21, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

*Westminster Branch* - 28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.. .. .	£2,059,971
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.. .. .	£1,024,578
TOTAL INCOME	.. .. .	£3,818,000
TOTAL ASSETS	.. .. .	£15,332,000

### Directors:

*Chairman*—Col. LIONEL H. HANBURY, C.M.G.

*Deputy-Chairman*—C. D. MEDLEY, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman*—F. A. SZARVASY, Esq.

F. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER, Bt., M.C., M.P.

SIR WILLIAM BRASS, M.P.

ALAN H. BRODRICK, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT DAWSON OF  
PENN, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.

BERNARD D. F. DOCKER, Esq.

CHAS. R. GILLIAT, Esq.

ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.

E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.

SIR PHILIP H. MARTINEAU.

Lt.-Col. The Hon. G. K. M. MASON,  
D.S.O., M.P.

SIR STRATI RALLI, Bt., M.C.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, Esq.

GEORGE W. ROWE, Esq.

R. W. SHARPLES, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR E. WYLDBORE-SMITH.

*Solicitors*—Messrs. TROWER, STILL & KEELING.

The Company transacts all the principal classes of  
insurance business, including

## FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, MARINE

Comprehensive Household Policies, Employers' Liability Insurance,  
Public Liability, Lift, Motor Car, Burglary, Fidelity, Sinking Fund  
and Leasehold Redemption, Glass, Consequential Loss resulting from  
Fire, Contingency Indemnity, Registered Post, and Forged Transfers,  
also Trustee and Executorship business.

### FIDELITY DEPARTMENT.

ALL CLASSES of **LEGAL BONDS** are granted by the "GUARDIAN," and  
such Bonds are accepted by the Law Courts for Receivers, Administrators, &c.,  
and by all Departments of H.M. Government.



# LAW FIRE

## INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,

No. 114, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2

**FIRE. ACCIDENT. BONDS.**

### DIRECTORS.

Harold Marson Farrer, Esq., Chairman (Farrer & Co.).  
Edmund Trevor Lloyd Williams, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman.

Rowland Beevor, Esq. (Williams & James).  
Hugh Adolphus Carter, Esq. (Peake & Co.).  
Philip Hugh Childs, Esq., J.P. (Bramsdon & Childs).  
Guy Hargreaves Cholmeley, Esq. (Frere, Cholmeley & Co.).  
Harry Mitton Crookenden, Esq. (Francis & Crookenden).  
Reginald William John Durand Deacon, Esq. (May, May & Deacon).  
Charles Eastwood, Esq., J.P. (W. Banks & Co.).  
George Edward Hunter Fell, Esq. (Carleton-Holmes & Co.).  
Edward Stilwell Freeland, Esq. (Nicholson, Freeland & Shepherd).  
John Charles Blagdon Gamlen, Esq. (Morrell, Peel & Gamlen).  
Sir John Roger Burrow Gregory, J.P. (Gregory, Rowcliffe & Co.).  
Edwin Hart, Esq. (Budd, Brodie & Hart).  
Philip Gwynne James, Esq. (Gwynne James & Sons).  
Charles Plumptre Johnson, Esq., J.P. (formerly of Johnson, Raymond-Barker & Co.).  
Charles Wilfrid Lee, Esq., J.P. (Lee, Bolton & Lee).  
Frederick Stuart Morgan, Esq. (formerly of Saxton & Morgan).  
Charles Cecil Amphlett Morton, Esq. (Ivens, Morton & Morton).  
Henry John Nix, Esq. (Raymond-Barker, Nix & Co.).  
Ronald Peake, Esq. (Peake & Co.).  
Edmund R. W. Radcliffe, Esq. (Radcliffes & Hood, St. Barbe Sladen & Wing).  
John Edward Wase Rider, Esq. (formerly of Rider, Heaton, Meredith & Mills).  
George Lawrence Stewart, Esq. (Lee & Pembertons).  
Ralph Perceval Tatham, Esq. (Church, Adams, Tatham & Co.).  
Michael Forbes Tweedie, Esq. (A. F. & R. W. Tweedie).  
Geoffrey Hugh Walford, Esq. (Walfords).  
Freke Dalglish Williams, Esq. (formerly of Fladgate & Co.).  
Romer Williams, Esq., D.L., J.P. (formerly of Williams & James).  
Archibald B. B. Wilson, Esq. (Dawson & Co.).

Secretary—S. J. Marsh.

Assistant Secretary—H. A. Rolph.



*Temple Bar as it was in 1836 — the year  
of the establishment of the Society*

# LEGAL & GENERAL

## ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

### *Directors:*

ERNEST EDWARD BIRD, Esq.  
(Chairman)

The Hon. W. B. L. BARRINGTON  
(Vice-Chairman)

MILES BEEVÖR, Esq.

FREDERICK H. E. BRANSON, Esq.

ERIC GORE BROWNE, Esq., D.S.O.

HENRY LEFEVRE FARRER, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM S. HALDANE, W.S.

T. L. KESTEVEN, Esq.

JOHN REGINALD MARRIOTT, Esq.

The Hon. JOHN MULHOLLAND

CHARLES R. I. NICHOLL, Esq.

J. E. W. RIDER, Esq.

His Honour HUGH MURRAY STURGES, K.C.

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P.

Sir JOHN J. WITHERS, C.B.E., M.P.

*General Manager:* W. A. WORKMAN, F.I.A.

**A composite office transacting all the principal classes  
of Insurance, except Marine.**

*The Life contracts of the Society are guaranteed in every detail and  
the surrender and paid-up policy values are shown in the policy.*

### *Head Office:*

**10 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.**

*near Temple Bar*

**Established in 1836**

**Assets exceed £36,000,000**

*Branches and Agencies throughout the World.*

*All classes of Insurance transacted and the  
duties of Executor and Trustee undertaken*

# THE LONDON ASSURANCE



A.D. 1720

*Head Office:* 1, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C.4

*Marine Dept.:* 157, Leadenhall St., London, E.C. 3

*Branches and Agencies throughout the World*

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

The  
**LONDON LIFE**  
Association Limited  
invites enquiry from all those requiring  
**LIFE ASSURANCE**  
at  
**LOWEST COST**

---

Expenses of Management  
(in proportion to premiums)

**ONLY ONE-THIRD**  
of the average of other  
Life Offices

---

Attractive rates quoted for  
**FAMILY PROTECTION,**  
**HOUSE PURCHASE**  
and all forms of Life Assurance

**FUNDS—£27,000,000**

*Write for particulars to—*

**A. W. EVANS,**

*Actuary & Manager*

81 King William Street,

London, E.C.4



# ★ A FEW FACTS ABOUT

## THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA (Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company)

The Company's assets amount to £15,444,573.

The Policyholders' reserves of £12,890,914 are £205,479 in excess of the Dominion of Canada Government requirements.

During 1935, more than £1,468,629 was paid out to Imperial Life Policyholders or their beneficiaries.

In 39 years, the Company has paid out to Policyholders or their beneficiaries a total of £17,719,069.

The Company holds a net surplus of £854,620.

### FIRST AND PARAMOUNT—ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

#### CHIEF OFFICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN:

8, Cunard House, 27, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

General Manager: Wm. Ardern.  
Whitehall 9631 (5 lines).



#### BRANCH OFFICES:

Haymarket: 10, Haymarket, S.W. 1.  
Whitehall 9291.

Whitehall: 27, Cockspur Street,  
S.W. 1. Whitehall 9631.

# MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—48, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

*Founded 1852.*

#### DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*—ARTHUR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman*—The Hon. R. D. DENMAN, M.P.

SIR WILLIAM C. CURRIE.

STANLEY DAY, Esq., F.I.A.

The Right Hon. LORD GORELL, C.B.E., M.C.

LOUIS ERNEST MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.

The Right Hon. LORD MESTON, K.C.S.I.

P. G. MYLNE MITCHELL, Esq.

CHARLES ROBERT TRITTON, Esq.

#### *Medical Officers—*

E. H. COLBECK, M.D., F.R.C.P., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

K. SHIRLEY SMITH, M.D., F.R.C.P., 111, Harley Street, W. 1.

*Bankers*—BARCLAYS BANK, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

*Assistant Actuary*—C. G. GARDNER, F.I.A.

*Assistant Secretary*—ERNEST GOLSWORTHY.

*Actuary and Secretary*—HOWARD T. CROSS, F.I.A.

#### AN EXCEPTIONAL RECORD

Since the Society's foundation over 80 years ago the average BONUS ADDITIONS to Policies for the Whole Term of Life amount to more than Two Pounds per Annum for each £100 Assured.

**LAST DECLARED BONUS (1930-1934) £2:10:0 per cent. per annum**



## CROWNED WITH SUCCESS

The man who has had the foresight to safeguard the later years of his life, and the welfare of his dependents, by an investment in the

### CENTENARY PENSION POLICY

approaches retirement with the prospect of happiness and contentment.

## NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

For Mutual Life Assurance

ESTABLISHED 1835

48 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

## OVER 215 YEARS

OF

PROGRESSIVE EXPERIENCE.



ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Incorporated A.D. 1720.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,**

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

# SIX FINANCIAL SERVICES WHICH WILL HELP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

**YOUR HOME** automatically cleared from mortgage charges should you not live to make the repayment yourself. Think what this would mean to your wife and family bereft of your presence and income.

(Service No. 1.)

**YOUR CHILDREN'S** education can be purchased by instalment out of your earnings **now**. The School Fees are **guaranteed**, whether you live or not, from the moment you make your first deposit. The most convenient educational provision.

(Service No. 2.)

**YOUR PENSION** in later years secured by means of the **guaranteed** terms of the new Sun Life of Canada Pension and Protection plan. First deposit creates a fund of £1,000 for your dependents (should you not live) for each £10 a month you arrange for your own pension. You also save Income Tax yearly.

(Service No. 3.)

**YOUR FAMILY** provided for, should you die before you have time to secure their future well-being, by a substantial cash sum, followed by guaranteed monthly cheques, and finally another large cash sum.

(Service No. 4.)

**YOUR GRANDCHILDREN**, nephews, nieces or anyone in whom you may be especially interested, will receive a cash sum at age 21 to be used for a start in life or as a cash reserve for the future—a benefit beyond praise for the recipient and a comfort to the parents.

(Service No. 5.)

**YOUR INCOME** from Invested Capital may be doubled, with the certainty that it will be paid to you, in full, for as long as you live, and yet there will be a substantial sum for your dependents at your death.

(Service No. 6.)

Why not let us send you particulars of the service in which you are interested ?  
Please quote number.

**YOU INCUR NO OBLIGATION BY SENDING AN ENQUIRY**  
To H. O. LEACH (General Manager),

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a limited company),

**20 Sun of Canada House, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.**

# PEARL ASSURANCE

COMPANY LIMITED

## LIFE - FIRE - ACCIDENT

Annual Income Exceeds	-	-	-	£18,000,000
Funds Exceed	-	-	-	£94,000,000
Total Claims Paid Exceed	-	-	-	£107,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE: HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1

## ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES

15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Patron H.M. THE KING.

President—H.M. QUEEN MARY.

Sir ERIC HAMBRO, K.B.E., Chairman.

ANNUITIES { IMMEDIATE.  
DEFERRED.  
TEMPORARY.

ALL KINDS  
OF  
LIFE ASSURANCE.

Invested Funds exceed 3 MILLIONS STERLING.

The Pension Fund is a mutual Fund. There are no Directors' fees to be paid or Shareholders to take dividends, and the Fund does not pay commission to Agents.

# SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1826

- ★ A Mutual Life Office with an unbroken bonus record extending over a period of 111 years.
- ★ The extremely stringent basis of Valuation preserves wide margins for future profits and provides for the accumulation of Reserves on a very ample scale.
- ★ On a Policy for £1,000 effected 30 years ago which matured in 1936, the actual sum assured and bonuses paid amounted to £1,701 14s. 0d., representing an average annual rate of bonus of £1 17s. 1d.%, compound, equivalent to a simple rate of £2 6s. 9d.%.

Head Office: 35, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.

London Office: 17, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2.

West End Branch: 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

Law Courts Branch: 76b, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.



# A LARGER INCOME FROM YOUR CAPITAL

**Guaranteed to you for life, even if you live to be a hundred**

There are very few men and women who would not welcome a larger income. The trouble is that, generally speaking, a larger income (from investments) can only be secured by taking a risk. No one dependent upon investments for an income should do that. Safety first should always be the rule.

Here, though, is a way of greatly increasing your private income and of making the larger income even more secure than was the smaller amount. Buy an annuity from the Sun Life of Canada—who specialize in annuities. It's a simple process, and once the transaction is through you will enjoy a peace of mind regarding the safety of your income that you have never experienced before. You can purchase an annuity for yourself, or for your wife and yourself—to be paid as long as either of you lives, and you can buy a deferred annuity to start at a later date. Also there are annuities with guaranteed return of capital. This enables you to enjoy the larger income and yet make provision for dependents.

Why not find out now all about Sun Life of Canada annuities—safeguarded by assets exceeding £145,000,000? See how this great company can serve you. No obligation is incurred and, by letting the company know, in confidence, your exact age and the amount you have invested or wish to invest, exact figures can be supplied to you.

Write to H. O. LEACH (General Manager),

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a limited company)

**20 Sun of Canada House, Cockspur Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.**

# THREE POPULAR POLICIES with THREE SPECIAL BENEFITS in each

## I. THE PERFECT POLICY.

A unique combination of Life Assurance and Investment.

1. On death within 25 years payment of £2,000, gradually rising by GUARANTEED additions to £3,250.
2. On survival to the end of 25 years guaranteed cash payment of £2,000.
3. Automatic replacement by a new assurance of £2,000 without medical examination or further cost.

## II. THE CONVERTIBLE POLICY.

1. Large cover at low cost.
2. Valuable Options.
3. Fully profit-sharing from the outset.

## III. THE CHILD'S POLICY.

1. Early entry secures assurance costing less than £1 for every £100.
2. Valuable Education benefits.
3. Guaranteed cash payment at age 21.

FOUNDED 1831

# SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

*Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament*

Head Office:

28 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2.

London Office:

13 Cornhill, E.C.3.

Funds - - £11,000,000

Claims Paid - - £27,000,000

Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.

Established 1875.

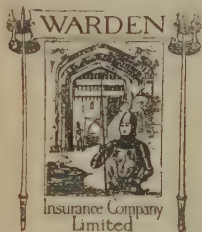
## FIRE MOTOR ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance transacted.

Chief Office:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Manager & Secretary, R. PARKER SMITH.



# THE WESTMINSTER 221st YEAR. FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

**EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE EXCEPT  
LIFE AND MARINE.**

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

# THE YORKSHIRE

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Established 1824.

Assets Exceed £15,700,000

**FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT**

And all Classes of Insurance Transacted

also

**TRUSTEE AND EXECUTORSHIP BUSINESS**

The "SECURITY" Policy is one of to-day's finest bargains in Life Assurance — write for particulars, giving age next birthday.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Company's

Chief Offices: St. Helen's Square, YORK, and  
YORKSHIRE HOUSE, 66/67, Cornhill, London, E.C.3  
or from any of its branches throughout the United Kingdom.

## YOUR RETIREMENT PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED

by means of

### A GUARANTEED ANNUITY-INVESTMENT BOND

which overcomes all the objections to the ordinary Annuity Policy and gives nearly the same net yield.

THESE ANNUITIES PRODUCE AN INCOME RANGING FROM 5% to 8% p.a. on the Capital invested (according to age and the guarantee period selected, i.e. 10, 15 or 20 years), together with A RETURN OF A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF CAPITAL to the Investor's heirs if his decease occur before the expiry of the guarantee period. This special form of Annuity is so devised as to attract a much reduced rate of Income-tax during the said guarantee period.

Full particulars and relative information is obtainable without charge from

**HONYWOOD CROSTHWAITE & CO., LTD.,**

*Insurance Brokers and Consultants,*

**P. & O. House, 14/16 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1**

THERE IS AN ANNUITY TO SUIT EVERY CASE.

P.S.—Life Insurances and Pension Policies can be arranged on particularly favourable terms for healthy lives resident abroad. Extra premiums are charged only in certain tropical climates.

# National Institute for the Blind : :

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920).

**Patrons:** HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

**Chairman:** Captain Sir BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

The far-reaching activities of the National Institute, the largest institution for the blind in the world, affect all classes and conditions of the blind population, from the blind baby to those who lose their sight in old age.

*These activities include the following national services:—*

1. Production of Embossed Publications:
  - (a) Production of all kinds of books in Braille and Moon types (sold at a two-thirds loss on cost price).
  - (b) Production by hand of Students' Text-books in Braille (lent gratis).
  - (c) Production of Music in Braille type (sold at a three-quarters loss on cost price).
  - (d) Preparation and Issue of Periodicals and Pamphlets.
2. Education of the Blind:
  - (a) Maintenance of Chorley Wood College for Blind Girls.
  - (b) Maintenance of Court Grange Special School for Blind Children.
  - (c) Grants for Higher Education and Professional Training.
  - (d) School of Massage (and Settlement of Blind Masseurs).
3. Care and Training of Blind Babies at the three Sunshine Homes.
4. The Interests of Blind Musicians:
  - (a) Publication of Works of Blind Composers.
  - (b) Music Students' Library.
  - (c) Organists' and Tuners' Bureaux.
5. The Provision and Maintenance of Homes:
  - (a) Home for Blind Women, Hove.
  - (b) Home for Blind Women, Leamington.
  - (c) Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards.
  - (d) Hostels for Blind Women, London.
6. Administration of Relief in co-operation with Local Agencies:
7. Research Work:
  - (a) Apparatus and Scientific Means of Overcoming Blindness.
  - (b) Exploration of Possibilities of Employment in Industrial Concerns.
8. Provision of Apparatus:
  - (a) Special Appliances.
  - (b) Embossed Maps.
  - (c) Games.
  - (d) Educational Models.
  - (e) Talking Books.
9. Employment of the Blind as:
  - (a) Salesmen.
  - (b) Stereotypers.
  - (c) Shorthand Typists.
  - (d) Telephonists.
  - (e) Organisers, etc.
10. Home Industries Scheme in Home Counties.
11. World-Wide Propaganda.
12. Information Bureau.
13. Collecting Agency, under Agreements, for many local Societies, throughout the country.
14. Selling Depot for Goods made by the Blind.
15. Gifts of Apparatus and Books and Periodicals to Blind Individuals, Schools, Societies, etc.
16. Grants to Institutions for the Blind.
17. Provision of Christmas Parcels.
18. Provision of Summer Holidays for Blind Children.

## FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

*All Donations should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurers—*

**National Institute for the Blind, 224-8, Great Portland Street, W.1.**

*Balance Sheet, Annual Report, Forms of Bequest, etc., will gladly be forwarded on application.*



# Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

liii

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount left for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share in the residuary estate or consisting wholly, or in part, of business interests, blocks of shares, or real estate for which a definite value cannot be given.

Reversionary bequests, where these are absolute (usually on the cesser of life interests or of a period of years) are included, but contingent reversions (dependent upon the failure of issue, the failure of prior trusts, or the failure to observe certain conditions, etc.) are not included, unless it is known that the reversion, though nominally contingent, is, in the events which have happened, absolute.

The amounts of residuary bequests are subject to variation on the final winding-up of the estate, owing, possibly, to variations in the amount of duty payable (as the figures may place an estate for duty purposes in either a higher or lower category as compared with the original valuation when probate was granted.)

The list records the principal bequests published during the year and not necessarily those becoming payable during the year.

The charitable bequests recorded during the past year are larger in amount and more numerous than for several years past, and though the various forms of charity have nearly all benefited by the increase, the bulk has been shared by hospitals and educational charities. Perhaps the most marked of all is the category that falls between these two: research. Apart from the munificent bequest of Sir Henry Wellcome for research work, to which he had given generously during his lifetime, there are a number of others of a generous nature, though they may be somewhat overshadowed by this huge sum; these, with Lord Nuffield's recent gift to Oxford University, must certainly constitute a record year for research work.

Other notable bequests are the quarter of a million pounds left by Lord Dalziel towards the Reduction of the National Debt, a similar amount bequeathed by Mr. Percy Johnson to King Edward's Hospital Fund, the large sum left by Mrs. A. B. Smith to the Church Army and the Salvation Army, and the bequest of Mr. W. M. Tapp to Caius College, Cambridge, for law scholarships and fellowships.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Wellcome, Sir Henry Solomon, LL.D., F.R.S., of Regent's Park, N.W.	£ 2,138,959	£ 1,000,000	£500 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 400,000 dollars for benefit of Garden City, Blue Earth, County Minnesota, and residue of estate between "The Research Undertaking Charity," for a fund for the advancement of research work bearing upon medicine, surgery, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, therapeutics, materia medica, pharmacy and allied subjects which may conduce to the improvement of the physical conditions of mankind and "The Museum and Library Charity" for a fund for the maintenance and/or the extension of any of his research museums or libraries now in existence or any future such.
Coty, Joseph Marie Francois Spoturno, of Louveciennes, France (English estate)	660	600,000	Large bequests of francs to the Town of Ajaccio, Office Centrale des Ouvres de Bienfaisance, the Commune of Coti Chiavari, Corsica, the Bureau de Bienfaisance of Ajaccio, the Union Generale des Corses and the Bureaux de Bienfaisance of the towns of Suresnes, Puteaux, Neuilly-sur-Seine and Louveciennes.
Johnson, Percy, of Tidebrook Place, Sussex.	729,368	320,000	£1,000 each to Sheffield Royal Infirmary, Sheffield Royal Hospital and Sheffield Children's Hospital and residue of estate to King Edward's Hospital Fund.
Diplock, Caleb, of Polegate, Sussex	527,936	300,000	£20,000 for distribution among hospitals, homes and institutions as executors select, for disabled soldiers and residue for such charitable institutions or objects in England as executors decide.
Dalziel, Baron of Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire (per- sonal estate in Great Britain)	412,193	250,000	Residue of estate to National Debt Redemption Fund.
Smith, Mrs. Annie Blanche, of Albert Hall Mansions, W.	354,715	235,000	Bequests include £2,000 to the British Home for Incurables, Streatham, £1,500 to the Home for Incurables, Putney, £1,000 to Cancer Hospital, Fulham, £1,000 to Royal National Lifeboat Institution, £1,000 to Cottage Hospital, Oban, and residue to Church Army and Salvation Army.

# Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Baxter, William Henry, of Harrogate	£ 266,886	£ 200,000	£5,000 each to Boy Scouts' Association, Girl Guides' Association, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the residue of estate to be held in trust for 21 years and income utilized for distribution of his religious publications and at expiration of 21 years, £5,000 each to Boy Scouts' Association, Girl Guides' Association, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution, and ultimate residue to form a private limited company to be called Baxter's Publications, Ltd., or some similar title for the printing, publication and distribution or other dissemination of his publications and such other objects as may be ancillary thereto.
Cobbold, Francis Edward, of South Yarra, Victoria (English estate)	260,631	160,000	Subject to life interest, bequests to hospitals in Queensland, and residue of estate to Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Bedford Street, W.C., for permanent memorial annuities of £35 each for persons in Suffolk or Ipswich, eligible according to the bye-laws of the Institution.
Talbot, Frederick John, of Sheffield	186,079	130,000	Residue, subject to life interest of wife to be used for convalescent treatment of Sheffield workpeople, especially those employed at the Globe Steel Works, Sheffield, who may be patients of Sheffield Royal Infirmary.
Tapp, William Munro, of St. James's Park, S.W.	201,068	120,000	Residuary estate for founding scholarships and Fellowships for undergraduates and graduate members of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, so that not less than half shall be applied for the encouragement of law and jurisprudence.
Murphy, John, of Kingston Hill, Surrey.	154,487	113,000	Subject to life interests, £2,000 to Birkenhead Borough Hospital, and residue for such charities at Birkenhead as trustees select, not of a political character, nor connected with Christian Science or Spiritualism.
Paul, Thomas Dennison, of Dunmurray, Co. Antrim (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	183,968	100,000	Subject to life interest, £1,000 each to Salvation Army and N.S.P.C.C., and residue as to one-eighth each to Belfast Central Mission and Northern Belfast Mission, two-eighths each to Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, and one-eighth each to Ulster Hospital for Children and Women and Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast.
Gibb, James, of Golder's Green, N.W.	234,232	100,000	Residue subject to life interest to such charitable institutions or objects in England as his wife should appoint.
Harding, Walter, of Oxton, Birkenhead	208,148	98,000	£12,500 to executors for their own use, requesting them to take steps to provide the benefits he had conferred on the nursing and other staff of various hospitals by way of entertainment at theatres, steamship trips to North Wales and elsewhere, and the provision of journals and the residue of property as to four-tenths to Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, two-tenths each to Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital and Liverpool Merchants' Guild, and one-tenth each to Birkenhead Maternity Hospital, and University of Liverpool.
Poland, Sidney Michael, of Betchworth, Surrey.	130,240	95,000	Bulk of property for the benefit of the Village of Brockham and its inhabitants.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Clifford, Sir Charles, of Sheffield	£ 385,653	£ 82,000	Bequests include £7,500 to Sheffield University and bequests to local hospitals, £250 to Sheffield Conservative and Unionist Association and two-thirds of residue to Sheffield University for the general endowment fund.
Williams, Samuel, of Nottingham	116,706	80,000	£1,000 each to Nottingham General Hospital, Nottingham Children's Hospital, Nottingham Hospital for Women, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Denbighshire Infirmary, and residue for the purchase of well-built and suitable houses to be let to respectable women on such terms as executors determine, and remainder for such charities within the City of Nottingham as they determine.
Beilby, Dame Emma Clarke, of Hampstead, N.W.	166,930	75,000	Bequests include £1,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, £5,000 to Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, £2,000 to the New Sussex County Hospital for Women and Children, £500 to Clapham Maternity Hospital, £2,000 to London School of Medicine for Women, and residue to South London Hospital for Women, Clapham Common, and Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children.

There is no more deserving cause than that which relieves the undeserved **POVERTY OF THE AGED** who have known better times  
—Such is the object of

## THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

Founded by the late PETER HERVÉ, 1812

Patrons: H.M. THE KING, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited, also, in order to ensure the permanency of Pensions granted, and to be granted, in ever-increasing numbers,

### LEGACIES

whether for General Funds or to found special  
**MEMORIAL ANNUITIES**

5,058 persons have already benefited, and there are over 1,045 pensioners now on the books, with a total distribution of over £1,139,364 since the foundation of the Institution.

Full information given at the Offices,  
1, Woburn Square, W.C. 1.

R. A. Austen-Leigh, Esq.,  
Treasurer.

L. R. Fergusson,  
Secretary.



141 *Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.*

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Stephens, Edward John, of Harrington Gardens, S.W.	192,947	70,000	Subject to wife's life interest, one-half of residue as to £10,500 for scholarships at New College, Oxford, and balance to 25 Hospitals and religious institutions and funds, including King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.
Fleishman, Marco, of Manhattan, New York (personal estate in England)	2,627	68,000	325,000 dollars (about £68 000) for various hospitals and Jewish charitable purposes in New York and district.
Leaf, Herbert, of Marlborough	246,708	68,000	Bequests include £15,000 and certain freehold land for the benefit of the inhabitants of the district, £20,000 to Marlborough College, £10,000 to Savernake Hospital, and £10,000 to Harrow School.
Hydes, Wilfred Hutton, of Pontefract, Yorks, pawnbroker	79,248	66,000	Residue of estate for a Maternity or Children's Hospital to be known as "The Hyde's Hospital," stating that in making provision for the hospital it was his desire to benefit the poorer people of the Pontefract district from whom the bulk of his customers were drawn.
Macfarland, Sir John Henry, LL.D. of Victoria, Australia (personal estate)	78,258	65,000	About £65,000 in 56 parts (18 of which are subject to life interests) to Presbyterian Church of Victoria Trusts Corporation for various church and educational purposes in Australia.
Blair-Bell, Professor William, of West Felton, Salop	91,488	64,000	Bequests include £400 to Medical Board of King's College, London, for an annual prize in Gynæcology, £400 to Medical Students' Debating Society of Liverpool University, £500 to Royal Society of Medicine, large bequests to British College of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, £1,000 to the College of Nursing, £2,500 for the maintenance of the church and churchyard of St. Chad's Haughton, and the residue to accumulate for not less than fifteen years and then the property is to be paid over to the British College of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, desiring that that £1,500 should be allocated to form an art fund, and the balance for such purposes as should be determined.
Hart, Benno, of San Francisco, U.S.A. (estate in England)	138	62,000	260,000 dollars in varying sums to a number of charitable and religious institutions, principally in San Francisco.
Knapping, Miss Margaret Helen, of Sloane Square, S.W.	77,705	59,000	Bequests to Chelmsford Diocesan Board of Finance for St. Peter's Church, South Shoebury, and St. Mary's Church, North Shoebury, to the Royal Society of British Artists; her studio at St. Ives for the use of art students, and £1,000 for its endowment, and the residue of estate to National Gallery, England, for the purchase of paintings.
Ward, Arthur of Halifax, Yorks.	71,398	57,000	Subject to life interest, residue of estate to Royal Halifax Infirmary, Yorkshire Council of British Empire Cancer Campaign, St. Dunstan's, and Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution.



# Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

lvii

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Marlow, Mrs. Alice Mary, of Wimbledon Common, S.W.	£ 98,834	£ 53,000	£8,000 each to Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, St. Mary's Hospital, London Hospital, and Imperial Cancer Research Fund, £200 to Wimbledon Hospital, £100 to the Not Forgotten Association, and residue to Marine Society Bishopsgate, E.C.
Molyneux, Miss Emma, of Harefield, Middx.	108,742	52,000	£1,000 to augment living of Brimscombe, Gloucs, £1,000 each Church Missionary Society, Gordon Boys' Home, British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Army, United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, London City Mission, and Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association, other smaller legacies and residue for such charitable objects as executors determine, with a recommendation that they should give preference to Protestant Institutions for the rescue and education of destitute boys and girls, especially Gordon Boys' Home.
Woollard, Alfred, of Ealing, W.	117,499	50,000	£2,000 for distribution among two or more Hospitals or Homes for soldiers or sailors disabled in the Great War, and on death of wife residue to King Edward Memorial Hospital, Ealing, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Dunstan's, the Cancer Hospital, Fulham, the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Fulham, British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, Treloar's Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton, Hoxton Market Mission, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, N.S.P.C.C., and Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road.
Eyre, Douglas, of Bournemouth	82,905	50,000	Bequests to 93 institutions varying from £1,000 to £100 each, and residue for such religious and charitable objects as executors determine.



HOW HE COMES  
TO US

Will you help to transfer him from desolation to a good home, where he will be well fed, clothed and educated, and trained to be a useful citizen?

H.M. THE KING, when Prince of Wales, as President of the Society, said :—"I do commend this Institution to the

public for their continued assistance, and I would remind them that it is supported by voluntary contributions."

**DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED**  
**The SHAFTESBURY HOMES & 'ARETHUSA' TRAINING SHIP**

164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.G. 2

Patron: H.M. The King.



HOW HE LEAVES  
US

# ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

Haverstock Hill, LONDON, N.W. 3.

*Founded 1758.*

*Patrons: H.M. The King. H.M. Queen Mary.*

*President: H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, K.G.*

The Orphanage is unsectarian, and helps fatherless and other necessitous children from all parts of the country and the Dominions, without restriction as to class or creed. Boys and girls are admitted at all ages between infancy and 11 years of age, and are cared for until 15. Their education fits them for useful positions in after-life. Opportunities occur for suitable children to have a secondary education or technical training. During the past 178 years 7,600 have been received; 380 are now resident, and others await vacancies.

More annual subscribers are needed. £10,000 required (by voluntary donations) each year above the assured income. Legacies are a useful means of helping. Please include the School in your Will. Annual Report sent on request, and the School may be visited by interested friends.

Forms of application for the admission of children and all needful information may be had of the SECRETARY, FRED. J. ROBINSON, F.C.I.S., 34-40, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

## MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

*Under Royal Patronage.*

### AN URGENT APPEAL

For over 50 years we have waged war against poverty and distress, and in that time many poor ladies have been helped, and some saved from the workhouse, through the administration of the Society.

Most of the ladies are old, sick and lonely, and if assistance were stopped would suffer great privation, in fact would be very near starvation.

Will you send a Gift to-day to our most deserving Charity, and so ensure that the work already being done will not be curtailed during the coming months? Please make cheques payable to—

**MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY, LANCASTER HOUSE, MALVERN.**

## LEPROSY!

### We Depend on Legacies and Subscriptions to Carry on Our Work

among the tragic sufferers from leprosy in the British Empire. It should be a matter of concern to all that there are probably two million of these sufferers in our Empire, of whom many are children. We need funds for assisting in the provision and maintenance of treatment centres, supplying drugs and instruments, and for educational propaganda and scientific investigation.

### WILL YOU HELP US?

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Frank Carter, C.I.E.

The **BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION**  
131, BAKER STREET : : LONDON, W.1

# DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



**ANY DESTITUTE CHILD  
HAS AN IMMEDIATE FRIEND IN DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.**

Under the Charter "No destitute child ever refused admission," over 119,000 orphan and destitute boys and girls have been welcomed into a new life. The Nation's needy children are rescued from adverse conditions, given a new environment, nurtured and trained for useful and self-supporting lives. Over 8,000 children are always being supported—the largest family in the world. On an average 5 come in daily.

**Turning C.3 children into A.1  
citizens is a work that calls  
for your practical sympathy.**

**WILL YOU BECOME A PARTNER IN THIS  
WORK FOR HELPLESS LITTLE ONES?**

**10/-** will feed one child  
for a fortnight.

25,000 meals have to be provided every day.

**£50** will support a sick child for a year.

**LEGACIES**  
earnestly asked for.

Cheques, etc., payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes" and crossed, should be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 233, Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.



*The*  
**Crusade  
against  
CANCER**

**£150,000**

**urgently required**

The Committee earnestly appeals for £150,000 to provide much-needed extensions to the Research Institute, Enlargement and Modernisation of the Wards, some of which date back to 1851, and a new addition to the Nurses' Home.

Without these necessary and too-long-deferred extensions the work of the Doctors and Scientists must suffer restriction.

*Will you  
please send a  
gift to the Earl  
of Granard.*

# **The Royal Cancer Hospital**

(FREE)

**FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3**

## **The CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL** **King Edward VII Memorial** **BIRMINGHAM**

Will you help us in our set task this year to build a BABIES' BLOCK for 60 small children under two years of age in a specially constructed building which medical science demands?

*Your generous help may be the means of saving many babies' lives and will be so much appreciated.*

**HAROLD F. SHRIMPTON,**  
*House Governor.*



## Why we need LEGACIES and BEQUESTS

THE need of ex-Servicemen, including the disabled, and their dependants, and the care of those left behind by men who fell in action, are an ever-present and recurring charge on the Legion. Its work in these directions is dependent upon the sale of Poppies—a slender support for so great a work that must go on indefinitely. Every year since the inception of the Fund the expenditure has increased, and it is vitally necessary that the Fund should be strengthened and fortified against any possible diminution of income in the future by means of Legacies and Bequests.

### EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND

*Full particulars and Forms of Bequest can be obtained from the Organising Secretary,*

**Capt. W. G. WILLCOX, M.B.E., 29, Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7.**

## THE ELDER LAD FOR THE CHURCH

### THE CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

#### THE BEST AND OLDEST CHURCH ORGANISATION

for the elder lads, 14 to 21 years of age.

"I consider the Church Lads' Brigade to be the very finest organisation for the elder lad."—

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

**FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THE  
FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR WORK.**

Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, Church Lads' Brigade, General Headquarters, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2, and all information on How to Start a Company will be gladly given.

## THE DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND

(Founded 1827)

President: **H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT, K.G.**

The vast majority of stranded merchant seamen do not seek charity—they seek work—British Seamen of the Merchant Service, when in distress, turn naturally to our Beresford Rest as a haven to which they can steer when in difficulty.

Over 173,000 assisted since its foundation.

**WILL YOU SEND A CONTRIBUTION TO THIS OLD  
ESTABLISHED CHARITY? LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED.**

*Subscriptions and Donations should be sent to the Chairman, Admiral H. L. P. Heard, C.B., D.S.O., c/o The Sailors' Home, Dock Street, London Docks, E.1.*

# GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patron—H.M. Queen Mary.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable. Over 4,000 Mothers and Babies attended annually in the Hospital, at their own Homes and at the Ante-Natal and Welfare Clinics.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [146]

## GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

**URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.**

Patron : HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President : The Rt. Hon. The VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Founded in 1725 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS  
**681**

IN PATIENTS (1935)  
**12,108**

OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES (1935)  
**515,308**

**Expenditure : £198,306 :: Income from Endowments : £67,641 : 9 : 9**

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is only about £6,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over **£131,000 per annum.**

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. Rupert Brooke, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone : Hop 1086.

Bankers : THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Treas. : The LORD NUFFIELD, O.B.E., D.C.L.

## THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

Vice-Patron—H.M. THE QUEEN.

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

Treasurer—LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, between BAGSHOT and BISLEY.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the necessitous classes between the ages of about 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Mercantile Marine.

Conditions of Admission.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Treasurer and Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For historical reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT:—LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. HERBERT, O.B.E.



One of the 3,400 we have befriended.

"It is not the will of your Father in heaven that one of these little ones should perish." Matt. 18, 14.

## HOMELESS CHILDREN'S AID & ADOPTION SOCIETY

and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (Incorp.)

25,000 unwanted children born every year in the United Kingdom

**URGENT NEED of GENEROUS SUPPORT  
LEGACIES INVITED.**

Cheques, Postal Orders crossed Barclays Bank, Ltd.,  
Hon. Treasurer, 93, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

## THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Telephone: Hop. 1021.

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Treasurer—SIR HARRY HAGUE.

This Hospital, established in 1841, was the first and for many years the only one of its kind in the United Kingdom. Donations and Subscriptions are urgently needed in order to re-open In-patients beds. Since its foundation no less than 622,000 patients have been treated. The scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in Diagnosis, Research and Treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays, radium, diathermy and ultra-violet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and advanced students. Patients should attend daily at 1-30 p.m., except Saturdays, or on Tuesdays or Fridays at 6 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the Hospital according to their means and position. Any further information regarding the uses of the Hospital can be obtained from the Secretary.

[152]

## Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

**Patron—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.**

*President* His Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G.

*Chairman of the Executive Committee—Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.*

*Hon. Treasurer—Sir Holburt Waring, Bt., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.*

*Director—Dr. W. E. Gye.*

Founded in 1902, under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England as a centre for research and information on Cancer, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is working unceasingly on the systematic investigation of the disease in man and animals. The work of this Fund and of other great centres of research has increased our knowledge of the origin and nature of cancer and has so altered our outlook that the disease is now curable in increasing numbers. The income from investments and the Endowment Fund is insufficient to cover the total annual expenditure and, moreover, the present laboratories have become too small for the scope of the work. Administrative costs over a long period of years have consumed only 10% of the total annual expenditure, but the need for expansion makes it imperative for the Fund to appeal to the generous help of the public.

Donations, subscriptions and legacies are earnestly solicited and should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, London, W.C.1, or paid direct to the Westminster Bank Ltd., Marylebone Branch, 1, Stratford Place, London, W.1, A/c Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

### FORM OF BEQUEST.

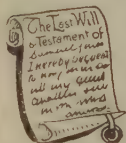
I hereby bequeath the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ to the Treasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 8/11, Queen Square, London, W.C.1, for the purpose of Scientific Research, and I direct that his receipt shall be a good discharge for such legacy.

# KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.5.

The Hospital providing for the poor in the heart of South London.

Private Rooms and Wards available for middle-class patients.

Please send a subscription or donation to the Treasurer,  
C. P. SEROCOLD, Esq.



## WHERE THERE'S A WILL there's a way to help The LOCK HOSPITAL and HOME

Founded 1746.

(Chairman - THE LORD KINNAIRD.)

which for nearly 200 years has cared medically, socially and spiritually for adult and child sufferers from venereal disease. Last year attendances of out-patients alone approximated 186,000. Patients come from all parts of the country. Your contribution will help to restore to health some innocent child.

A further feature of the Work is the After-Care and Reclamation of Women Patients, who, trained and found employment, can face a bright and happy future, in place of the darkest outlook.

*The Hospital is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and receives no grants from State or public authorities.*

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS WOULD BE MOST GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED, AND SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN,

at the LOCK HOSPITAL,

283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.9. (Abercorn 2272.)

LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY INVITED.

## A HEAVY TASK IN A POOR AREA

150 BEDS  
always full.

Income required—  
**£30,000**  
ANNUALLY.

KINGSLAND ROAD  
LONDON, E.8.



Very small endowment.

**LEGACIES**  
URGENTLY NEEDED.

All assistance will be welcomed by the President, The Lord Mayor of London.



# JUNIUS S. MORGAN BENEVOLENT FUND

The chief object of the Fund is to afford pecuniary or other relief to Nurses in distress who are policy-holders in the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, and to assist them in keeping up their payments for annuities on policies taken out in the Pension Fund.

All information may be had on application to the Secretary, Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## THE MOTHERS' CLINIC

The First Birth Control Clinic in the British Empire.

OPEN DAILY (except Saturday). Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. FREE

Telephone: EUSTON 4628.

Also

BIRTH CONTROL LIBRARY (Lending and Reference)

and

MUSEUM (open daily as above)

HEADQUARTERS OF BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION

Address: 108, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

## THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

92, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

President—LORD LEIGH.

Director—Captain GUY COLERIDGE, R.N. (Ret.)

### ITS POLICY.

The Society advocates the total abolition of scientific torture of animals and seeks to attain this object by every possible means.

All humane people who are desirous of seeing something practical done to save tortured animals, are earnestly invited to support the National Anti-Vivisection Society. Members' Annual Subscription. 10/-.

Life Membership, £5.

Subscription to "The Animals' Defender," the Organ of the Society, 1/6 per annum, post free.

Cheques (crossed "Bank of England") and P.O.'s should be made payable to

The National Anti-Vivisection Society.

Telephone—VICTORIA 4705.

Telegraphic Address—ZOOPHILIST, SOWEST, LONDON.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME helps boys and girls who cannot help themselves. Many have no father or mother; some have been sadly neglected or badly ill-treated. All are in the Home because they were in desperate need. Nearly 4,000 children are now receiving the benefits of this great child-saving ministry. Please help us to help them.

## NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Chief Offices: Highbury Park, London, N.5.

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson 1889)

AND ORPHANAGE

# AFFLICTION—UNSEEN—UNREALISED

- Few people realise the many sufferings resulting from deafness. Thousands of deaf people need advice and guidance.

PLEASE REMEMBER THE NEEDS OF THE

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF**  
by **LEGACIES**, SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS  
(105, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.)

## The NATIONAL SOCIETY for EPILEPTICS CHALFONT COLONY, BUCKS

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Funds for Extension of the Chalfont Colony  
are MOST URGENTLY needed.

London Offices: Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

G. PENN GASKELL, *Secretary*.

## PLEASE THINK

of your own happy childhood — and remember

# The N·S·P·C·C·

in your Will. Its vast work for suffering children needs your help. The Director, N.S.P.C.C., Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, gladly sends all details.

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT.

## NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CHILDREN'S CONVALESCENT HOME BOURNEMOUTH

The Council appeal to all lovers of Children for help to enable them to carry on this work. 2022 children have passed through this home during the last five years, and many are still waiting their turn.

Contributions and all communications to the Hon. Secretary,  
T. HUME, 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4

# NATIONAL TRUSS SOCIETY

INSTITUTED 1786.

PATRON - HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

For supplying gratuitously **VARIOUS SURGICAL APPLIANCES**  
to relieve the poor of both sexes.

## Do you know and wish to help?

some poor person unable to work through lack of a necessary surgical appliance?

A small subscription to the above Society commands this sympathetic aid, without inflicting upon the sufferer needless or vexatious personal investigation and expense.

All enquiries welcomed. Write the Secretary, Ernest C. Crane, 2, Arthur St., London Bridge, E.C.4

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, N. 15.

President: H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).  
Chairman: SIR ALBERT BARRATT, J.P.

Serves 750,000 of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

**250 Beds**, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments only **£506.**

**£49,000** to be raised each year.

**4,000** In-Patients, **155,000** Out-Patient attendances.

**Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.**

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, J. C. BURDETT, D.S.O., M.C.

## THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN HACKNEY ROAD - - LONDON, E. 2

Patron: HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G. Chairman—COLONEL LORD WILLIAM CECIL, C.V.O.

**IS IN URGENT NEED OF SUPPORT.**

**204 BEDS** (<sup>160 in London and 44 at Little Folks' Home, Bexhill</sup>) **Over 120,000 attendances annually in the Out-Patient and Casualty Depts.**

EXPENDITURE (HOSPITAL AND HOME) NOW ABOUT **£36,000**  
A YEAR, OF WHICH ONLY **£2,500** IS PROVIDED BY ENDOWMENTS.

BARCLAYS BANK, Lombard Street, Bankers. CHARLES H. BESSELL, Secretary.

## Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End requires immediately

**TWO NEW OPERATING THEATRES**  
which will cost **£15,000** to build.

Will you send us a donation and thereby help us to  
save more lives?

Subscriptions to Major RAPHAEL JACKSON, Secretary of the Hospital.

# The Cost of Civilization

Medical research confirms that with higher civilization certain scourges follow. It is now known that the microbe responsible for childbed fever is also responsible for scarlet fever, tonsilitis, abscess of the ear, and deaths from wounds, both in war and on the roads.

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL** is fighting the ravages of this microbe. It is a costly warfare. Over £80,000 has already been spent on this vital research. Many fatalities occur in homes which are unfit for children to be born in. We are still compelled to turn away one woman in four, so we must extend our accommodation at a cost of £90,000, and **DO IT NOW.**

Will you not PLEASE try to send a donation to carry on this work?

LEGACIES or GIFTS will be gratefully received by the

SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT,

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL**  
191a, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

## THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

413 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Patron: H.M. THE KING

President: THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON Chairman: THE REV. PREBENDARY W. G. PENNYMAN, M.A.  
Hon. Treasurer: STANLEY S. BOND, Esq.

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY AND ESSEX

There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area

Some features of our work:

**Individual Help.**—A specially trained staff of Chaplains and Lay-workers spend their lives among them, assisting them to secure employment—interpreting in all difficulties in hospitals, courts and prisons.

**Rescue Homes for Deaf and Dumb Girls**—for those who, already handicapped by affliction, have fallen by the way.

**The Blind, Deaf and Dumb**—to enable those without sight, hearing, in many cases speech, to live a human life.

**Home for Deaf and Dumb Men.**

*Gifts gratefully acknowledged by Secretary, R.A.D.D., 413 Oxford Street, W.1.*

## ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE LORD LECONFIELD.

Treasurer: MR. P. LAURENCE POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 15s. to 25s. per month. There are upwards of 900 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £9,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £56, if single, and £112, if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.  
237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1. E. JEFFERY HICKS, B.A., Secretary. [31]



# ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, 1800, 1824, 1870 and 1924.)  
(Incorporating the NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY.)  
**BEDDINGTON, CROYDON.**

**FOUNDED 14th March, 1758.**

*Patrons*—HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

*President*—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

## THE OLDEST GIRLS' ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Orphan girls are admitted from the age of 7 years, and educated and maintained until they are 16, when situations in private families are found. Applicants must be thoroughly sound and healthy. Over 4,000 girls have already been maintained, the majority being provided with situations.

### PLEASE HELP.

Bankers for over 150 years—MESSRS. HOARE.

**LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.**

ERNEST J. BAYLEY, *Secretary*

## The Royal School for the Blind LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.)

*Patron* - His Majesty THE KING.

**OBJECT** :—To provide food, clothing, medical attention, education, instruction, and afterwards employment in a trade, to blind, blind-deaf, and blind-deaf-dumb young men and women, so that they ultimately may become self-supporting.

£8,000 annually is required from voluntary sources if the School is to maintain its present level of usefulness. Our factory urgently needs enlarging, and a permanent Home for unemployable blind has been provided.

All pupils admitted to this School at the end of successful training are offered Work (a) in one of our Factories, or (b) at Home. Visitors may view the School any day from 10 to 4. Saturdays excepted.

The Rev. E. H. GRIFFITHS, R.N., *Principal and Secretary.*

Bankers : LLOYDS BANK, LTD., 16 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

# ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

**Head Office**—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply Surgical Appliances of every description to the Afflicted Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

**Over 500 patients assisted each week.**

More than 1,593,000 Surgical Appliances already supplied.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations  
or Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies  
are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK Ltd., 19, Fleet Street, E.C.4.  
RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary.*

# THE ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION

**Office**: ALDINE HOUSE, 13, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, W.C. 2.

*Patron*: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

*President*: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P.

The Association grants Annuities to Gentlemen of both sexes, such as Clergymen, Officers of the Navy and Army, Barristers, Solicitors, Landowners and Gentlemen Farmers, Doctors, and their families, and others of similar social standing. Applicants must be over 40, of sound mind, unable, through age or bodily infirmity, to earn a livelihood, and not in receipt of an income exceeding £65 a year. Since its foundation in 1863, the Association has granted annuities to 7,076 persons, of whom 2,997 are now living. The last list of accepted Candidates for annuities contained the names of 600 persons, many of whom were certified to be without any income at all.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS and LEGACIES are Earnestly Solicited to provide annuities for the waiting Candidates, and to augment the Annuities. Brig.-Gen. B. L. ANLEY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Secretary.*

# SOMEHOW — SOMEWHERE — SOMEONE

is being helped every second of the day and night by The Salvation Army. Its Slum, Social, Evangelical and Missionary Work, through 19,477 Institutions and Corps in 90 countries, calls for wide support.



LEGACIES LIGHTEN THE LOAD

*Please remember*

## THE SALVATION ARMY

Gifts will be welcomed by General Evangeline Booth, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Annual Reports and Balance Sheets available on request.



## ROYAL PATRONS: THE KING AND QUEEN MARY SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY and R.S.U.

92 years of fine Christian Social Service for LONDON'S POOR AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

191 ASSOCIATED MISSIONS, 17 CHILDREN'S HOMES and CAMPS, CRIPPLE AID, MEDICAL MISSIONS, NURSERIES, BOYS' and GIRLS' CLUBS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, etc.

### DONATIONS AND GOODS ARE EARNESTLY INVITED

ARTHUR BLACK, *General Secretary*, John Kirk House, 32 John Street, W.C.1  
*Treasurer*: SIR CHARLES SANDERS, K.B.E.

LEGACIES and BEQUESTS HIGHLY VALUED.

## South London Institute for the Blind

83 BOROUGH ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.)

This Institute was founded in Southwark in 1870, and was, until his death, under the patronage of that well-known philanthropist, the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury.

The object of the Charity is, by means of voluntary helpers, to organise work among the poor blind in the following directions:—(1) a Bureau for those seeking employment; (2) Religious services and educational classes; (3) a Hostel for unmarried blind men; (4) Recreation.

This Society relies upon voluntary contributions. Nearly all the workers are honorary.

The Rev. E. H. GRIFFITHS, R.N., *Honorary Secretary*.  
*Bankers*: Barclays Bank, Ltd., 1 & 2 St. Georges Circus, Southwark, S.E.1.



# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

## GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833.

PATRONS:

Incorporated 1907.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

*President*—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT.*Chairman and Treasurer*—SIR HERBERT SAMUELSON, K.B.E.

### A GROUP OF HOSPITALS comprising:

Main General Hospital	- - -	414 Beds.
Obstetric or Maternity Hospital	- - -	85 „
Royal Ear Hospital	- - -	41 „
National Dental Hospital (for Out-Patients)	- - -	—
		<hr/> 540 Beds.

87,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

Annual Expenditure - - - - - £110,000

Annual Income from Endowments - - - - - 28,000

Balance to be Raised from Voluntary Contributions £82,000

SUBSCRIPTIONS OR DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

## MISS WESTON'S ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS

PORTSMOUTH, 1881, AND DEVONPORT, 1876.

Co-founders: { The late Dame AGNES E. WESTON, G.B.E., LL.D.  
The late Dame SOPHIA G. WINTZ, D.B.E.

Provide all the Comforts of a Temperance Club for  
the Men of the Royal Navy.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND ROYAL  
NAVAL CHRISTIAN UNION. IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH WIVES AND FAMILIES

Will you lend the Trustees a hand by subscription, or legacy, to  
carry on our Temperance and Gospel Work all over the World?

Legacies are a most welcome help.

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer:

**ROYAL SAILORS' REST, PORTSMOUTH,**

by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged.

Cheques to be crossed Nat. Prov. Bank, Portsmouth



